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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE


AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. OCTOBER 19, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 682

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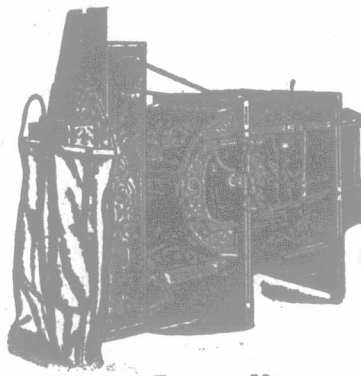
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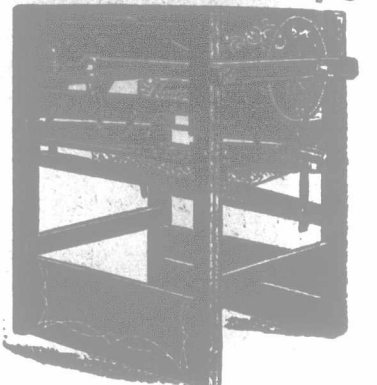
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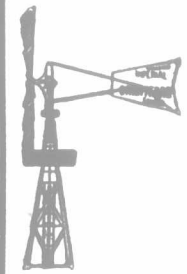
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**75 Scotch and Scotch-topped**  
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This offering includes the imported 2-year-old stock bulls, GOLD CUP, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe, bred by Wm. Duthie, and the Marr Princess Royal bull, ARDLETHEN ROYAL. Also a number of bull calves bred from imported stock. Among the females in the herd are **35 Imported Cows and Heifers**, mostly of favorite Cruickshank, Duthie and Marr families, such as **Missies, Lavenders, Roan Ladys, Miss Ramsdens, Village Maids, Bruce Mayflowers, Rosewoods, Augustas, etc.** Many of these females will be sold with a calf at foot and in calf to imported bulls. The cattle will be sold in ordinary breeding condition and not specially fitted for sale. This is a rare opportunity to secure good cattle of the best breeding to found or strengthen a herd and to secure a share of the trade Mr. Flatt has been enjoying.

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**W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.****Important Dispersion Sale by Auction**

The entire **Ridgewood Park Herd of Shorthorns**, property of **E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.**, consisting of **30 head of imported and home-bred animals**, together with selections of 10 head from the herd of Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and 7 head from the herd of W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., making a combined offering of

**50 Scotch and Scotch-topped**  
**SHORTHORNS**

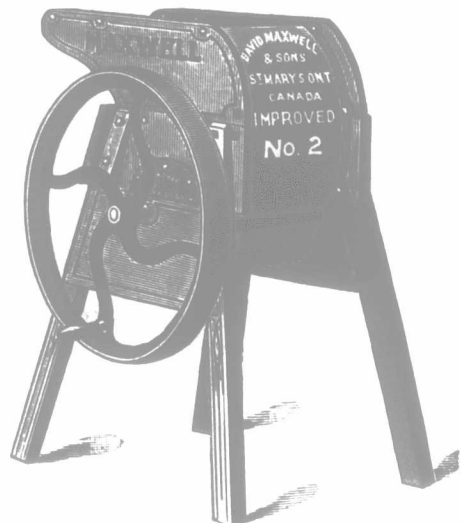
To be sold on the **WESTERN FAIR GROUNDS**, in the City of **London, Ont.**, on**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1905**

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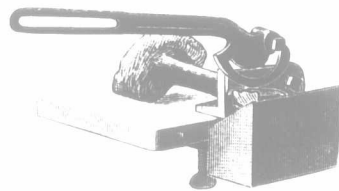
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Will cut a pound of any kind of bone or gristle in 6 minutes. The knife is made of best hard steel, works on an eccentric,

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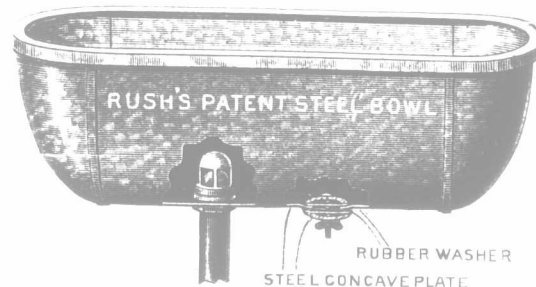
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POINTS OF MERIT.

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2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
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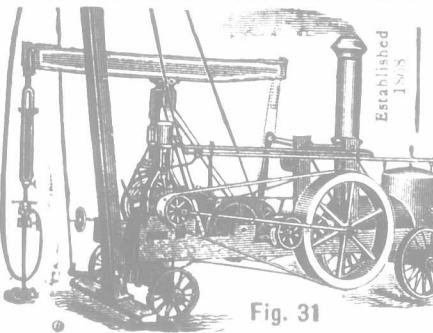


Fig. 31

proposition; we have it. Guarantee it to work satisfactorily.

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The farmer manufactures beef, pork, milk, etc., and he must properly handle his live stock machinery to get the greatest and best finished production.

Just as he is careful to put oil on his harvester bearings, so should he be as careful to keep his live stock machinery in good working condition.

An animal whose digestive machinery is heavily loaded needs more oil than one that isn't.

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is the oil to ease the load on your animal's digestive machinery, because it increases the digestive fluids owing to the food being made "tasty."

It also makes the feeder bristle with activity and vitality, making the blood circulate better, thereby distributing the flesh more evenly over the body instead of into the paunch for tallow at 4c. per pound.

It makes the hide and coat soft and glossy, giving that "fine finish" that fetches from 25c. to 50c. per hundred more than from ordinary feeding.

Contains nothing injurious, and can stop feeding it without harmful effects.

Your money cheerfully refunded by the dealer if you are not satisfied after feeding it. Same for all Clydesdale Preparations.

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The  
**Farmer's Advocate**  
 and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

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VOL. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 19, 1905.

No. 682

EDITORIAL.

Let Us Give Thanks.

It is well that we should be reminded occasionally to consider the things for which we ought to be thankful. Too readily we dwell on reasons for grumbling, and being so largely creatures of one idea at a time, we are very apt to overlook the other, the brighter and bigger side. That there are some things to complain of who can deny? Are we to be grateful that automobile demons make driving on our own roads dangerous, so that women forego the pleasure and privilege rather than run the risk? Can thanksgiving be offered that in the change of date for Thanksgiving Day the interests of farmers were completely ignored? Is it cause for rejoicing that our legislators have demeaned themselves in the affair of the salary grab, or that our public expenditure is increasing so much more rapidly than our ability to pay? No, we get savage, instead, when we reflect upon such things, and in the heat of our feelings forget that we ourselves are largely responsible by our selfish indifference and lack of public spirit for the conditions of which we complain, and forget, also, the good things which bulk so much more largely in our surroundings.

What a splendid season this has been! Scarcely a failure in anything. Take it all round, it is doubtful if ever the Canadian farmer had a better. In both the older and newer Provinces grain crops are good. Scarcely up to expectations in Ontario, perhaps, but then these expectations were at one period in the season raised exceedingly high; the actual yield is very satisfactory. The great dairy industry, which has grown to such proportions, and which is so important a wealth producer for the farmer, has had a booming season. Prices for cheese have ruled unusually high throughout the whole season, and this, with the steady strong price of hogs, has made the year one to be remembered by factory people. The fodder crops—corn, roots and hay—are all good, corn, which for the past two seasons has been rather light, particularly so in most districts. It may be doubted whether prosperity is an unmixed blessing, but it is certainly a blessing for which we hope and labor, and when labor is so abundantly rewarded as it has been in the season now closing, the thankful spirit should prevail. Dependent as we are on things beyond our control, a grateful mind becomes us, even though crops fail and reverses come. A Scotchman whose tongue proclaimed his origin, asked an Irishman where he came from. "I was born in Ireland, thank God," came the prompt answer. "Aye," said the Scotchman, dryly, "it's right to be thankful for sma' mercies." And while the retort was sarcastic and conceited, it expressed a truth we too often forget. For even what may seem to be small mercies thanks should be given. This year, when plenty abounds, when mercies are not small, but great indeed, our thankfulness should be in proportion.

In this land, where fine weather is the rule, it has been so very fine of late as to occasion general remark. The daily papers comment upon it, and appreciative words concerning it are heard in every salutation. One man well expressed the general feeling when, in answer to something said about the fine weather, he replied, "Splendid; it has been a grand summer all through." And so it has. With the exception of a very few uncomfortably hot days, how enjoyable the summer has been! But when October

is fine, as it has been, when the sunlight is mellowed by the haze, and the forest trees are a glory of color; when the air is pleasantly warm, and at the same time delightfully cool, all other seasons seem outdone. It is a delight merely to be alive and outdoors.

That brings us to the thought that Canada is a good place—a country of which we may well be proud, and for which we ought to be thankful. Peopled as it was by U. E. Loyalists who gave up home and comforts rather than join in what they thought was wrong, and by emigrants from Britain, France and Germany, all of sturdy adventurous liberty-loving stock, we have a noble ancestry, who have left us a heritage of high ideals, and won for us free institutions, as well as converting forest and buffalo-trodden prairie into fruitful fields. At this thanksgiving time let us remember gratefully our noble parentage, who gave to Canada such a splendid start.

Some will demur slightly when we say our country possesses a splendid climate. Too cold in winter, they will say. Let us remember that the rigor of winter induces vigor of both mind and body. Energy, industry, prosperity and long life characterize northern peoples, who have always been superior to those living in the south. We doubt if anywhere else in the world can there be found a larger proportion who live to be over ninety years of age than in Canada.

Mention need scarcely be made of the resources of our country. The air is vibrant with the spring of growth in agriculture, in manufacture, in trade, and in the discovery and development of mineral wealth. Our vast northern regions, where unsuited to agriculture, may yet prove to be the richest mining country in the world.

Famine and pestilence, the dread and scourge of peoples, are unknown to us except by name. The fact that three times a day year in and year out our meals have awaited us in commonplace because of its unbroken continuance, but will bear thinking over. No bare, stunted meals have they been, either, but abundant, wholesome, satisfying, and usually partaken of with healthy appetites. And it should not be a matter of indifference to us that diseases such as yellow fever, bubonic plague and cholera, which sweep across some countries like a fire, never reach our borders.

Comfortable homes stud thickly our country roads, along which our children go unmolested to school, bare-footed and happy in summer, rosy-cheeked and full of life in winter. Churches dot the landscape, where each after his manner may have his thoughts directed to Him who in ages past prepared this land for human habitation, and who watches over it still, "giving us rain and fruitful seasons, and filling our hearts with good and gladness."

A Visitor From Australia.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canada's efficient Commercial Agent in the great Australian Commonwealth for ten years past, is about to return to that quarter of the British Empire, after the summer's sojourn in the Dominion, where he has been conferring with the Government and the representatives of various commercial interests. Climatic and other Antipodean conditions have agreed with Mr. Larke, who has lost none of his old-time vivacity and vigor. He tells the "Farmer's Advocate" that he is forcibly impressed with the striking change in the spirit of Canada now, compared with when he left its shores ten years ago. The spirit of advancement in Australia is not so apparent as here. He doubts if the population has increased

5,000 in the ten years, and capital is not flowing there as it is doing into Canada. The Commonwealth is progressing, but the changes are slower. The home market is not developing rapidly. Great Britain is its market for agricultural products, but the greater distance and cost of transportation from there give Canada a decided vantage ground. The agricultural possibilities of Australia are very great, but are in process of slow evolution. The pastoral idea and immense holdings of land still dominate. The Canadian does not think of Australia as a great wheat-raising country. Manitoba and the West fills the eye—but still, in 1904, the Commonwealth shipped \$30,000,000, while in that year Canada only exported some \$13,500,000 worth. And then, remember," said Mr. Larke, "the value of their wheat exports was only one-fifth of that of the wool exports. A few years ago the sheep population of New South Wales alone was some 61,000,000, but since then, owing to drouth, it has fallen off heavily, but the stocks are now being slowly replenished. Merino is the great foundation sheep stock of Australia, but many cross-breeds are now reared where mutton is the object in view. Butter dairying is being steadily and intelligently developed with rigid Governmental inspection from start to finish. Trade with Canada in manufactures and other products is growing, the two great needs for a still more rapid growth being cheaper transportation and mercantile corporations to reduce the cost of handling various lines of goods. Australia is face to face with serious industrial problems, the idea of the extension of Government ownership and operation of public utilities having taken hold of the minds of a very large element in the population, but the problem is not yet worked out. Mr. Larke, in conclusion, expressed no apprehension as to Australia being a serious immediate competitor with Canada in her mixed-farming products, although Australian agriculture will no doubt now tend steadily in that direction.

The Embargo Agitation.

The pronouncement recently issued by the British Board of Agriculture, and the comments of leading British agricultural journals like the Scottish Farmer and the Live-stock Journal, ought to make it tolerably clear to the politicians and political papers in Canada that have been harping upon the subject that in the so-called "Embargo" there is no discrimination against Canada, as compared with other countries. The Act applies to all countries alike, and is designed to protect the live stock of the Old Country from the possibility of invasion of disease from all quarters, whether it be Canada, the United States, the Argentine, Australia, European countries, or anywhere else. That there is a degree of fiscal protection afforded by this measure no one can deny, and it is also clear that the Imperial Parliament is not disposed to disturb the Irish situation by meddling with it, for a large industry in the production of high-class feeding cattle has developed under it in that island. Now, Great Britain and Ireland, in this matter, are acting, as they believe, in their own interests upon constitutional rights, with the same freedom which Canada, as a self-governing portion of the Empire, insists upon exercising in fiscal and other matters. It is quite possible that the removal of this embargo would stimulate the price of feeding cattle temporarily, at least, by promoting their export to Great Britain, but in the long run the chief beneficiaries would be the shipping interests and

# 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, OY.

WESTERN OFFICE:  
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BARNATTYNE 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.

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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.
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the Scottish feeders who are agitating for a return to the conditions that prevailed before the Act took effect, which absorbed large numbers of unfinished cattle. It also tended to divert the feeding stuffs from this country to the Old Land, the soil of which would become enriched just as steadily as ours would become depleted by the removal of the feeding process. The taking away of really good feeding cattle, and so finishing them in the Scottish feed-lots, is detrimental to Canada, and it is significant that the people who have been making the most clamor about the embargo are not the farmers and stockmen, but the Old Country feeders, those interested in the shipping trade as such, and those who are seeking to make a little political capital for themselves. If the British Parliament is disposed to repeal the Act and let the cattle come in finished and unfinished, all well and good; but if not, then let this country set about raising and finishing more really good beef cattle. Periodically, somebody raises an outcry for the establishment of an export business from Canada in dressed beef to Great Britain, but where are the cattle to be found when we are making such a small showing of sending over finished cattle on the hoof? It might be an advantage if greater latitude were allowed on landing our fat cattle at the British docks, so that they would have a week or so longer to be rested and fed after leaving the boats, and before slaughter and sale. As matters stand now, we surmise it is those who control the shipping interests and the business at British ports who get the cream of it, without regard to how the farmer who feeds the cattle in this country fares. Like death and taxes, their charges are certain, as the exporter finds very often to his cost. With proper shipping facilities and reasonable freight and other charges, the Canadian cattle, if properly bred and fed, ought to be able to take their chances against all comers. What we want is a fair field, rather than favors, and if the agitators would turn their attention from the British Government to other quarters they would probably be rendering the Canadian farmer and stockman better service.

## Our Premium Announcement.

The attention of our readers is called to the announcement of premiums for obtaining new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," appearing on another page of this issue. It is a common saying nowadays that a well satisfied settler is the best immigration agent, and by the same token, a well satisfied reader is the best friend of a paper and the most zealous worker in promoting its circulation. From all quarters come words of praise for the "Farmer's Advocate," and we are thus encouraged by the appreciation of our friends and their loyal efforts in bringing its benefits within reach of others. In nearly every neighborhood there is some person not yet enjoying its advantages, and at this season of the year a little effort will secure many new subscribers. The paper is practical, and being handsomely printed and illustrated, commends itself. It is a pleasure to canvass for the "Farmer's Advocate." Besides the satisfaction of sending the paper into new homes, you secure some of the many valuable premiums we are offering. We send out nothing trashy; everything is strictly first-class; thousands of letters from those who have received them testify. The watches, Bibles, knives, razors, books, microscopes and other articles we unhesitatingly recommend. Read the list of premiums, show your own or a sample copy (which a post card to this office will bring you) to your neighbors, and secure their subscription at once. Bear in mind that the clubbing rates announced do not count in working for the premiums. The rate for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is only \$1.50 per year in advance, and new subscribers will receive the remainder of this year's issues and all of 1906 for that sum.

## HORSES.

An ounce of judgment's worth a pound of feed.

• • •

A little bran and crushed oats for the colts in the pasture will do them a world of good.

• • •

Don't save all the oats until spring. If you would winter your horses economically, have them in good heart in the fall.

• • •

Now is the time to make the horse barn comfortable for the winter. A few battens will prevent many dangerous drafts. Lumber is cheaper than horseflesh.

• • •

When plowing or doing other work with the team, pause once in a while, raise the collars, straighten out the manes and pull a few handfuls of grass. Make life worth living for the horses. You will take hold of the plow handles with a sweeter spirit, a truer muscle, and a more sprightly team. You will draw a straighter furrow, do more work, keep the team in better condition, and rest more peacefully at night. There is nothing nobler than a kind teamster, unless it be a faithful team.

## Winter Care of Weanlings.

In a recent issue we gave our ideas of the proper method of weaning colts; now we purpose following it with a discussion of the care of the youngsters during the winter.

We will assume that the colt has been weaned without loss of flesh or spirit, and that all desire for nourishment provided by the dam has ceased. The question now is asked, "How should the little fellow be fed and cared for during the winter to prevent him losing condition and keep him in good health until he can be turned out on grass next spring?" In order that this may be accomplished, three points in the main are to be attended to: First, to provide comfortable quarters; second, to provide a liberal supply of clean, easily-digested and nourishing food and an unlimited supply of good water; third, to see that he gets plenty of exercise. Failure in attending to any of these points, to a greater or less extent counteracts the benefits derived from the others. We might add a fourth point, viz., to see that his feet are kept in as natural a shape as possible. When we say comfortable quarters, we mean housing that will protect him from the severity of the weather, both cold and wet; at the same time there should be good ventilation. Many stables are warm enough, but the ventilation is not sufficient for any class or age of stock, and the air becomes foul. This should be avoided, even though at the expense of heat. An animal will thrive much better in a building in which the temperature is low but the air pure, than in a close, warmer building poorly vent-

lated. When practicable, it is much better to have the colt or colts in a box stall (the larger the better), but where this cannot be provided, of course, he must be tied. In any case, it is wise to teach him to lead and stand tied. The principal advantage of a box stall over a single one is that in the former he can and will take considerable exercise, while in the latter he cannot. In either case he should be turned out into the barnyard or paddock for a few hours each day that it is not too rough, in order that he may get sufficient exercise to develop the muscles, as, if well fed and not exercised, he will get fat and increase in size, but the muscles become soft and flabby and digestion is more liable to become impaired. As regards food, of course, we must depend principally upon hay and oats. If this can be supplemented with a liberal supply of new milk, the conditions may be said to be ideal, but this is seldom expedient on account of the expense. With the ordinary colt, under conditions where regular exercise can be given, there is little danger of overfeeding. It is safe to give all he will eat, but the question of what is the better form in which to feed the grain, is an important one. We think the oats should be chopped, and should be fed three times daily in quantities that will be relished. When we say there is little danger of overfeeding, we do not wish to imply that it would be wise to keep food before him all the time. He should be fed only that quantity of any kind of food that he will eat with a relish. If any be left it should be removed, in order that he may be ready for the next meal. If the chop is scalded by putting in a pail or other vessel and covering with boiling water, and then covered and allowed to stand a few hours or over night before feeding, it is highly relished by the colt and gives good results, but if this be too much trouble, it can be fed dry. A feed of scalded chop night and morning, and one of dry chop or whole oats, with a carrot or small turnip, at noon, is satisfactory. The quantity should be a quart or over at a feed, according to the appetite. Of course, some colts might possibly eat so much that digestion trouble would follow, but this seldom occurs; if it should, the quantity must be reduced to suit the digestion of the individual. We do not consider it wise to make a sole and continuous ration of hay and oats; all animals enjoy a variety. We have mentioned that a turnip or carrot each day at noon is advisable, and in addition to this, a feed of bran—all the better if a little linseed meal be added—should be given at least twice weekly. The bran may be given either dry or moist—in whichever way it is most relished. He should be provided with salt regularly. We think it wiser to allow free access to salt than to mix it with the food. In the former case the animal takes all he requires and no more, while in the latter the supply may be too little or it may be too great, in which case he is forced to eat it or go without his meal. The hay should be of first-class quality—well-saved clover preferable—and the amount given at each meal, while it should be all he will eat, should be no more than he will clean up in an hour. No food should remain where he can reach it between meals. Where box stalls are used, or even where the colts are kept in single stalls, it is wise to put hay on the floor, so that he has to get his head down to reach it. It would be better if the grain were fed in a movable box, also placed on the floor, and removed when empty; but as this requires more attention than can often be given, a box is usually fastened in a corner of the stall for this purpose. When more than one colt is kept in the same box, we should observe whether each gets his proper allowance, and if it is noticed that one or more are being bossed by others, they should all be tied while eating their grain. As regards water, it is advisable, when practicable, to keep a supply of fresh water where he can get it at any time. Where this is not practicable, he should get all he will take at least three times daily.

With a colt under natural conditions—that is, where it is running at large on bare ground—it will be noticed that the feet require no special attention, that the wear is about equal to the growth, except, of course, that the feet gradually grow larger in all directions; but when colts are housed and hence standing on straw and other soft material, and when at exercise are on straw, manure or snow, the growth is greatly in excess of the wear, hence the toes grow long and the heels and walls deep, and there is a tendency for the latter to curl in at the bottom. This is an unnatural condition and interferes with the relative position of the feet with the legs and body, and has a tendency to force too much stress upon certain ligaments and tendons, and thereby tends to cause more or less deformity, which may become permanent, and thereby reduce the usefulness and ultimate value of the animal, hence the owner should provide himself with a blacksmith's foot knife and rasp, and with them dress the feet to as natural a shape as possible every four or five weeks, or as often as necessary. We might also state that the stall should be cleaned constantly, as the accumulation of manure generates heat, which tends to the abnormal growth of hoof and in other ways interferes with the animal's comfort and health. "WHIP."

**The Canadian Horse Eulogized.**

Professor A. S. Alexander, of Wisconsin Agricultural College, has issued a bulletin upon the "Principles and Practices of Horse-breeding," and to emphasize the importance of sticking to a given type, cites the instance of Canadian horse-breeders and what they have accomplished. The comment is pertinent at the present time, when there seems to be no little inclination to try some different breed to the one in most general use in the community. The doctor's remarks are as follows:

"The success achieved in the breeding of Clydesdale horses in Canada serves as a good example of what can be accomplished by persistency and expert selection. The Scottish element of the Dominion's population has been partial to the Clydesdale breed and conversant with its good qualities and utility, hence imported Clydesdale stallions of the best character have been largely employed in the breeding operations of that country since the year 1842. Practically speaking, no alien crosses have been made, and the average farmer has been capable of selecting suitable mares, and of adequately developing their progeny. The result is that Canada has but one type of draft horses, and it is a good one, showing, to a high degree of excellence, all of the breed characteristics of the pure-bred Clydesdale. This fact becomes evident, and is interesting to one who stands on a street corner in Toronto and watches the team horses as they pass. That they are largely uniform in type, color, conformation, weight and action, is most striking, and speaks well for the intelligence and enterprise of Canadian horse-breeders. The same thing is true, to an even greater degree, in Scotland, where the Clydesdale breed predominates and has been developed to a high state of purity, breed character and utility. On the contrary, if we examine the average team horses of Milwaukee or Chicago, we shall see every possible type and character represented, and plain evidences of mixed breeding, careless selection and incomplete nutrition."

The above aptly describes the situation, and it is only because we have occasionally mixed the blood of lighter breeds with some of our heavier stock, with the expectation of getting a farm horse, that we have not attained to a higher standard.

**Comparison of Alfalfa and Timothy for Horses.**

Professor L. A. Melville, Utah Experiment Station, is quoted as follows in an American exchange:

In comparing alfalfa and timothy as roughage for horses, the results of six tests, under varying conditions of work, show that it is not so difficult to maintain the weight of horses on alfalfa as on timothy.

The appearance of the horses in every comparison of alfalfa and timothy was in favor of the alfalfa-fed horse.

No ill results were noted on the health of the horses by long-continued alfalfa feeding.

Attacks of colic and other digestive disorders can be prevented by a judicious system of feeding. The amount of hay fed on most farms could be reduced at least one-half.

Twenty pounds of alfalfa a day maintain the weight of horses weighing nearly 1,400 pounds when at rest. At heavy work, 32.62 pounds of alfalfa a day was barely sufficient to maintain the weight of the same horses.

It is evident that there is a tendency to use all of the protein when horses are fed timothy, and no apparent waste of nitrogen when fed alfalfa.

Musty hay of any kind should not be fed to horses if it can be avoided. But if it must be fed, shake out all the dust possible and moisten the hay.

**Riding Astride.**

A writer in the Nursing Times, an English publication, says: "It is stated that one of our royal princesses is to learn to ride astride, and thus avoid not only the dangers of a throw and consequent dragging, but also the undeniable risk of one-sided development. For many years medical men have advised the cross-saddle for young girls, but convention has forbidden this rational mode to those of older years. Recently, however, a horsewoman has dared here and there to hunt in masculine fashion, and one such pioneer was seen in the sacred Row the other day. I learn from one of the fashionable habit makers that he receives about half a dozen orders each season for the divided cross-saddle skirts."

On the well-organized horse-breeding farm, when the weather is not fit for other work, the men get the colts up and halter-break them. If more of this work were done, some of the exhibition animals would display themselves to better advantage.

**STOCK.**

**Sawdust as Bedding.**

On not a few farms, particularly those devoted to dairying, it is a difficult matter to maintain a sufficient supply of bedding. Very often the number of animals is about the limit of the stock-carrying capacity of the farm, and a proportion of the spring-grain straw would have to be used for feeding, and the problem that haunts the stockman's mind is how to construct a stable that will keep the animals clean with a minimum of bedding. Frequently they are not kept so clean as they should be, nor is the valuable liquid manure all absorbed.

Stockmen who are liable to be short of bedding might well consider whether they could not make use of sawdust. There are farmers in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces who could, within a few miles from home, get all they wanted at a nominal price. These will be interested in some tests of bedding materials at the Maryland Experiment Station, where it was found that under similar conditions of floors and gutters, 11 lbs. of sawdust per day kept the cows as clean as 24 lbs. of uncut wheat straw; or, in other terms, about the same bulk of each was required.

From some absorption tests made in the laboratory, the following estimated results were obtained with cut wheat straw, uncut wheat straw, sawdust and shavings:

**ABSORPTIVE PROPERTIES AND RELATIVE COST.**

Material.	Water absorbed per pound of bedding.	Lbs. of bedding required to absorb the liquid manure from 1 cow for 24 hrs.	Yearly cost for cow stabled 24 hours per day.
Cut wheat straw.....	2.0	5.0	\$4.82
Uncut wheat straw	2.0	5.0	4.15
Sawdust .....	0.8	12.5	.45
Shavings .....	2.2	4.4	4.81

Valuations are: Uncut straw, \$5.00 ton; cut straw, \$6.00 ton; sawdust, 20 cents per ton, and shavings.



**Drumburle Chief (Imp.) [5318].**

Two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Third at Toronto Exhibition and first in a strong class at the Central Canada, Ottawa, 1905. Imported by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. (See Gossip.)

\$6.00 per ton. The sawdust was purchased from a near-by mill. It might have been more fair to consider the cost of hauling, which was 50 cents per load. This could have been added to the assumed price of 20 cents a ton, and still made the sawdust by far the cheapest bedding used. Sawdust was ideal for the purpose, and the conclusion was evident that wherever obtainable it could be profitably used for bedding. It kept the cows cleaner than anything else tried, stayed in place better, and was free from dust. Shavings also gave excellent satisfaction, being preferred to straw.

On light sandy soils it is sometimes objected that sawdust litter does not decay soon enough, and keeps the soils too loose, but this objection would not be very general. Indeed, on most farms its use would mean the addition of so much extra vegetable matter to the soil, and the saving of more urine—two distinct gains. Sawdust manure is easily spread, and it is foolish to allow any of this bedding material to go to waste in piles or streams, as we often see. If a man does not require to use sawdust alone, so much the better; let him get what he needs, and use it to supplement the

supply of straw. Now is the time to think of these things, and make arrangements for any supplies of this kind that may be required.

It might be added, in conclusion, that in the series of experiments above referred to it required a slightly greater weight of cut than of uncut straw to keep the animals clean, though the absorptive properties per pound were exactly the same. In other words, if the object were to soak up all the liquid, one was as valuable as the other, but if the object was merely to keep the cattle clean with a minimum of litter, there was a loss (apart from the cost of the work) in cutting. This result, we confess, comes as somewhat of a surprise to us, as it will no doubt to many others who have thought they found it economical to cut the straw. Subsequent experiments in stables may point differently, especially in regard to the relative economy of cut and uncut straw as absorbents, for it is hard to believe that, whatever might be its value for keeping stock clean, a loose wisp of straw would soak up urine so thoroughly as the closer-lying chaff. It is, however, doubtless true that in using fine litter we employ a greater relative weight than we suppose.

**Rock vs. Barrel Salt.**

The question is frequently asked whether rock salt is better than barrel salt for stock, and how the two compare in price? In conversation, recently, with a representative of the Dominion Salt Agency, which handles the bulk of the Canadian output, a member of our staff made some enquiries on the above points. In the first place, we were informed that the rock salt sold in this country is imported from England, the Canadian deposits being, on account of their great depth, or for some other reason, not mined. English rock salt is handled, however, by the above agency for the convenience of their trade, but the wholesale price of it is nearly double that of the cheap grades of the granular product, the comparison of prices being somewhere about \$15 per ton for rock salt, as against \$8.00 for barrel salt, freight rates cause the prices to vary in different localities.

The saline properties of each are practically the same, the difference, if anything, being in favor of barrel salt. Either consists of almost pure sodium chloride, and a pound of one will "go" as far as a pound of the other. Salt is too cheap an article to adulterate. The only thing that can be done is to send it out a little wet, and this gives itself away. "People have queer ideas," our informant added, "about the purity of salt. Some of the English salt that comes across as ballast in the holds of vessels, and in one way or another gets colored, is thought to be 'strong' salt, while many a purchaser will shake his head at the pure white article fresh from the refinery." Yet some of these sceptics have their laugh at the city-market housewife who thinks maple

syrup cannot be pure unless it is black. The advantage claimed for rock salt by stockmen is that it is convenient and can be left before the animals to be taken ad libitum, thus ensuring a regular supply in just the proper quantity. But barrel salt may be provided in the same way, by having a little box in the corner of the manger, high enough to be just nicely within reach of the animal's tongue. Or, if it be wished, a man could give his stock in their feed what experience taught him was nearly enough salt, and keep a lump of rock salt in front of them so they could help themselves to it if they wished. Certainly a herdsman will be sparing of rock salt who is aware that it costs nearly double the price per unit of saline value.

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. BRING GOOD RESULTS. SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AND YOU'LL SOON KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.**

### Hog Cholera.

In a press bulletin on "Hog Cholera," from the Purdue, Ind., Experiment Station, R. A. Craig, Veterinarian, offers the following directions to prevent infection:

1. Hogs from other herds, or stock shows, should not be allowed to mix with the herd until they have been proven free from disease.
2. All possible ways in which the germs can be carried into the yard by people, dogs, birds, etc., should be guarded against, especially when the disease is present in the neighborhood.
3. Dipping or washing the hogs with a two-per-cent. water solution of a tar disinfectant should be practiced, and the animals placed in quarantine for at least three weeks in yards that do not communicate in any way with the regular yards.
4. When it is necessary for persons to enter pens where the disease is known to exist, they should clean and disinfect their shoes on leaving.
5. Persons taking care of sick hogs should use all possible precautions against the spread of the disease in their neighborhood.

The importance of clean feed, water, troughs and feeding floors must be emphasized, as it is in the feed that the germs usually enter the body. In no other place on the farm are whitewash and disinfectants so necessary as in the hog houses and pens. Pastures and lots can be kept in a more healthful condition if the hogs are taken out for a few months each year, and a forage crop sowed in the unused lots. Clean yards prevent exposure to a large number of active germs at any one time, in this way being an important help in preventing disease. Pens and pastures receiving the drainage from neighboring swine enclosures should not be used.

Some of the necessary measures in the treatment of a sick herd are as follows:

1. Disinfect the feeding floors, troughs, hog houses and their immediate surroundings daily, with a water solution of a tar disinfectant (two to four per cent.). If this cannot be done, remove the hogs and build temporary quarters.
2. Feed a light, sloppy diet of shorts, bran, etc.
3. Do not leave water and slop in the troughs for the hogs to wallow in.
4. Copper sulphate can be dissolved in the drinking water and slop, in the proportion of four ounces to the barrel.
5. The dead hogs should be burned, or buried and their bodies covered with lime.

If these precautions against the spread and perpetuation of hog cholera were observed, it is believed the disease would not exist as an epidemic from year to year.

### A Government Raffle.

The Weekly Globe (Toronto) makes the following suggestion re the sales of pure-bred stock from Government Experiment Stations:

"At the annual public sales a value should be fixed for each animal, the price, age, breeding, etc., announced by advertisement, so that the largest number of purchasers will be present. The names of those who desire the animal might be written on separate cards, one on each card, and the cards placed in a box, shaken up, and the name of the purchaser drawn. Or some other system of balloting might be instituted. The point is to give the best stock at a reasonable price."

As a gambling scheme, this certainly has the pea-under-the-shell racket done to a turn.

How thrilling our public sales would be with eight or a dozen bidders on qui vive, standing around each drawing of the box, waiting to see who would be the lucky man! And what a cinch it would be for the auctioneer—"This way, gentlemen, here's your chance to ballot for the Scotch-topped red yearling bull that stands next the gate at the far side of the corral, one of the very best bargains of the sale and easily worth double the money asked, but in order to clear out the lot he is put up at \$25. Five minutes now to inspect the animal; balloting will close at 3.45 on the tick of the watch. Step up, gentlemen, and try your luck!"

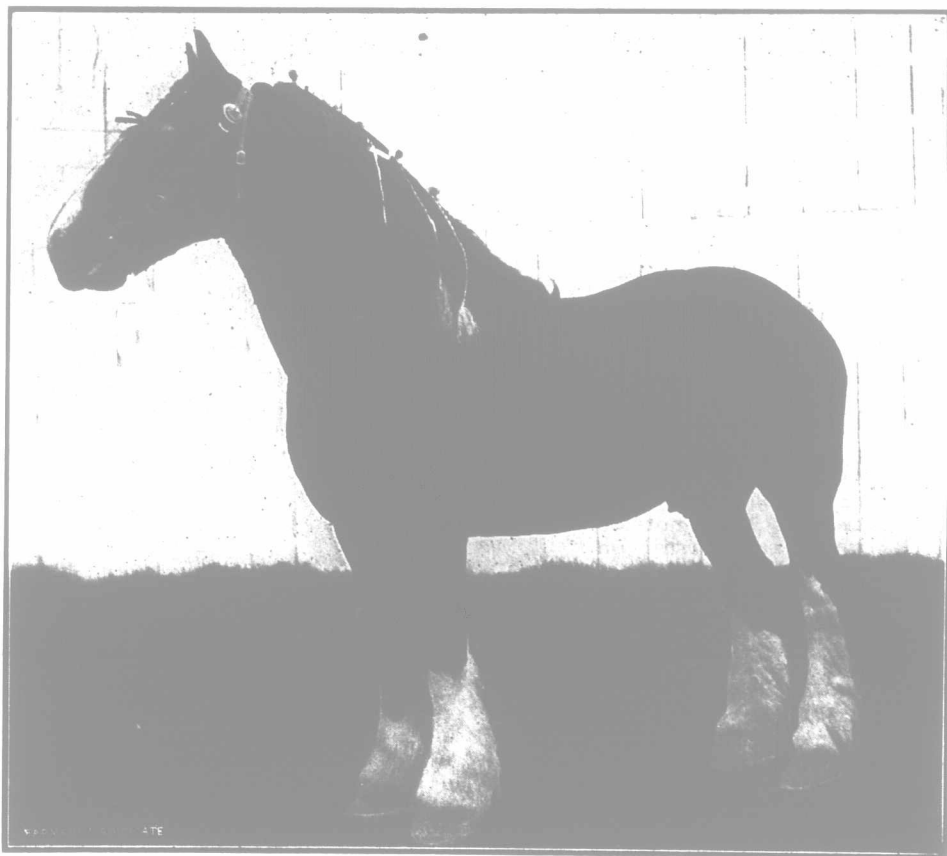
The plan is unique, and evidently original, but its value in practice is something more than doubtful. In the first place, what chance would a man have of securing the animal he really needed? The possibility of getting his pick would be too uncertain to depend on, so he must needs have a go at a considerable number, and in the end, perhaps, draw the one that suited him least of all that he bids for. Value is not a definite thing that can be fixed by fiat of government or professor. The value of an animal to any man will depend upon the ability of that man to make the animal a serviceable producing factor in his herd. One man might desire an animal of certain definite conformation to use for

the head of his herd, while his neighbor, not having similar foundation stock, would desire something entirely different. Besides, the Government is not in the live-stock business for the purpose of giving any man a pure-bred animal below its real value. So far the auction sale has proven the most satisfactory method for the disposal of surplus pure-bred stock at these institutions, and we doubt not it will continue in vogue for some time to come.

### Going Down in the Feet.

The most common defect in the stock of this country which is kept for stud or herd purposes is found in the feet, and it is practically all due to neglect. It is very rare, indeed, that one sees a stallion, bull or boar that does not need his feet trimmed. The evil exists in all stages, from a ragged-edged horn that simply needs trimming, to the overgrown, turned-up distorted hoofs and clouts.

We have seen the toes of a bull's feet so long that he was virtually walking on his fetlocks, and we have been asked to examine and prescribe for lameness in a horse whose hoofs were at least nine inches long, and whose weight was altogether on his heels. These evils also exist in other than stud animals, but because of the customary confinement of such stock, the evil is generally aggravated. Most men, if they think of the deformity that is being wrought in their stock, offer as an excuse for not caring for their feet, that in natural condition such stock never had their hoofs or clouts pared, but forget that they prevent their animals getting natural treatment by keeping them closed up where they cannot wear the feet down. Or, very often out-growing feet are considered an inherent weakness natural



Desford Marquis—321—(16639).

Imported Shire stallion. Winner of first prize at the Western Fair, London, 1905. Property of E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.

to the animals, and as unyielding to treatment as would be their color.

The care of the feet should never cease from the time a calf or colt is a few weeks old until his services are dispensed with. On young animals the rasp only should be used, and this is sufficient on older stock if they are given regular treatment, but obviously it cannot be used on grown bulls or boars. For such animals a stock should be made, and when the animal is made fast his feet can be pared down to natural shape and level. It is folly to neglect the work when there is any evidence of its need, for the trouble it will involve if allowed to go uncares for will be out of all proportion to the preventive measures, besides developing in the stock weaknesses that must certainly decrease their value.

It is such an easy thing to trim the ragged edge of a horse's hoof that one would not expect to see a piece of horn growing out so long that it caused a quarter crack in the hoof so deep that every step the animal took gave pain, yet this and other cases more or less extreme are seen every day if one watches the teams bringing wheat in to the elevators. One would think that any man capable of driving a team would be thoughtful enough to attend to so small a matter before it becomes a serious wound.

## FARM.

### Cheer Up, Young Men!

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," I have taken great interest in the discussion on the all-important question of matrimony and the farmer's son. I agree with Middlesex Co. Farmer's Son, that it is a great deal safer for some men to rent than to buy a farm, as there are many who lack the backbone to start for themselves, but are always willing to work on another man's farm. I know a young man who two years ago rented a fifty-acre farm for a year, at a rental of \$100. He bought his seed, got the use of his father's implements all that year, and then said that it was simply impossible for him to pay his rent and live with the produce of that farm. How much further ahead would he have been had he bought the farm and only made a small payment?

Now, why do not farmers' sons marry? Too many farmers do not treat their sons as sons should be treated. I know a farmer who, after his son had reached manhood's estate, would not allow him a horse and rig to drive a short distance to see a young woman after a hard week's work, and so compelled him when he wanted a "drive" to do it with a livery rig. Was that an incentive to that son to marry or to save his money? I imagine his feelings when she asked him, "Oh, where did you get that nice horse and rig," and he had to say, "Oh, it is a hired outfit. Father would not allow me to touch his." Still another reason to my mind for the prevalence of single blessedness among the young farmers of Canada is this: The farmer's daughter, after she has lived for, say from 20 to 25 years on the farm, exclaims, "Oh, this lonesome drudgery of farm life. I'll never marry a farmer and hunt eggs and make butter for my living; I'll hunt

up a man in town." So eventually she does, and marries some factory boy or store clerk, who after a few years of renting houses, declares he cannot live in town, and so moves out to reside with his father-in-law. Back where she started! Another reason is the fear of being refused by the girl they love. They should not expect the girl to do the asking. A great number of young fellows are backward, and seem to expect this. On the other hand, if one girl gives them the "mitten," it appears to dampen them for years, so they will never have confidence in any girl until this wears off. Another correspondent, "Easy Goer," appears to think there is no sunshine in a man's life after he is 25, and should marry somewhere near that age if possible. Now

I think a man ought to have plenty of sunshine in his life after 26 is a long way behind him—sufficient to make him a suitable partner for any woman. Cheer up, young man, and take your time is my advice. The world is wide (your world) and your "right one" will turn up at last. It is worth while waiting very often, sooner than marry in haste and repent at leisure.

Huron Co.

ANOTHER FARMER'S SON.

### The Bachelor Question.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading with a good deal of interest the replies to your question of August 17th, "Why doesn't the farmer's son marry?" and it seems to me the blame, if blame there is, has been pretty evenly divided between the farmer, the farmer's son, and the farmer's daughter. Now, if there is one thing above all others in which a young man does not take kindly to advice, it is in his choice of a wife. So if not willing to take advice on this subject, for which I cannot much blame him, he should be willing to shoulder the consequences.

One reason is, I believe, bashfulness. This sounds old-fashioned, but it is a reality, and only natural, as the farmer's occupation keeps him at home, and he has not in many cases the opportunity of mingling with his fellows that the office or factory man has; and heaven help the bashful fellow when he goes awooling. But while he is hard to become acquainted with, he is by no means the worst chap to know in the long run.



Another reason is independence; or it may be a false idea of independence. Not rubbing up against his fellows as the townsman does, he does not get the awkward corners rubbed off him quite so soon, of which he is well aware and very sensitive, so that the company of the opposite sex is often a bugbear before it becomes a pleasure. Perhaps another reason is his knowledge of some unhappy marriages, but he should turn his mind to the thousands of happy ones.

Now, faults are usually easier to find than remedies, and I doubt this is no exception. But let the boy on the farm get out to other homes—let me say to other "houses"—for when he goes to a neighbor's he should not sit around on the fences or in the stables with others of his kind, boasting and telling stories which, to say the least of them, he would not want his sister to hear; but cultivate the acquaintance of good, pure girls. Where will you find more of them, or better, than in our Canadian farm homes?

I can easily see that the cage for the bird may be quite a consideration on some farms, but a small house need not be an insurmountable barrier. Let the young people be willing to start, not necessarily where their fathers did—as this is an age of progress—still with an economy in keeping with their means, and an ambition worthy of their Canadian heritage, and I venture to say difficulties will vanish before them like snow before an April shower.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

### Sandy Fraser Taken to Task.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been takin' quite a bit o' interest in the discussion goin' on in your paper the noo, an' hae bin readin' a' the letters tellin' why the young farmers are no' gittin' marrit, but when I cam' to that haverin' scribble o' Sandy Fraser's I was fair staggered.

Will you, Mr. Editor, give a decent, respectable maiden lady o' forty-three simmers an opportunity to set Sandy Fraser and others o' his kin' right, an' ta prove tae yer many readers that womankin' hae not as yet lost their self-respect, nor their sense o' what is right an' proper.

In the first place he says that the ladies "are a wee bit ower anxious to get marrit." Now, I never heard an auld bachelor talk that way, except he was one wha had got the mitten ance, or maybe a couple o' times, an' wha was takin' this way to saften the blow tae his feelins, an' at the same time tak' a mean revenge on womankin'. Get doon tae yer ain level, Sandy; try again, an' if ye get her I'll warrant she'll keep ye oot o' mischief an' the papers in the future. If yer mither had gie'n ye mair gude skelpins' when ye were greetin' for the moon, ye wad hae had a mair wholesome respect for her sex. So ye'll tighten yer grip as soon as ye feel us slippin' awa from ye, will ye? I woe believe ye practice what ye preach, an' that's how it comes ye hae naething in yer grip the noo. An' ye say forbye, that ye wad na' think sae much o' the gold gin it stuck tae yer feet like clay. Ye auld skinflint ye, to compare us tae the clay. To be sure there might be some ways in which the comparison wad fit a' right, and one is that the majority o' you men folks get yer livin' oot o' us baith; and another is, that you trample the baith o' us under yer feet. But it will no' be for lang, for the women o' Canada are juist wakenin' up tae the graund opportunities that are offerin' on all sides. There is no' a profession an' hardly one o' the trades but what is open tae her. She may fit hersel' for her lifework in almost every one o' oor colleges and universities, and there never was a time when she could be sae independent as noo, as I ken Sandy, ye hae found tae yer cost. Na, na, the young ladies will never interfere wi' yer divinly-givin' richt, as ye ca' it, o' takin' the initiative, sae dima trouble yersel.

And noo, Mr. Editor, may I have leave to express my opinion as to why sae many o' the young farmers o' Canada are still without a helpmeet? In my forty-three years' experience o' unmarried life, I hae come tae one conclusion, an' it is juist this, that oor young men o' the present day hae na mair than a cotton string for a backbone, or they wad na be sae afraid o' the care an' responsibilities o' married life as they are. All o' them, even Sandy Fraser, could get suitable partners if they used what little judgment an' common sense they hae; but na, they think they will hae a better time, wi' less care, if they stay as they are; and that way they stay, till some day they waken up tae the fact that they are sae auld that na self-respectin woman will hae onything to dae wi' them, an' then they write articles tae the papers, shiftin' the blame where they ken it does na' belong. But this speerit o' selfishness will aye bring its reward. A time o' prosperity like the present has a tendency to create this speerit in men, far mair than a time o' hardship, like when oor fathers hewed oot a clearin' an built a hame for themselves an' their families in the forest. These were men wha had a richt tae the name. They were the worthy ancestors o' unworthy sons. If these sons wad tak a look back an' follow their example wad na' be troubled by such questions as we hae now under discussion, an Canada wad hae a population composed o' her ain sons and daughters, instead o' bein' tied up wi' Dukhobors an' sich like people frae the ends o' the earth.

Beggin' yer pardon for usin sae much o' yer valuable space,

I remain, yours sincerely,

JEAN URQUHART.

### Fail Plowing.

The plow was Man's first machine to help him toward higher things. It first taught him to use the labor of animals in his service, and to extend his operations beyond the limits of his own strength. Its very simplicity has maintained its position. When it was invented no one knows, but mention was made of plowing in the most ancient historical documents. How different with many of the implements now used by every farmer. The cultivator, the seed drill and the threshing machine were first known in the eighteenth century; the self-binder, which has so completely displaced other harvesting implements, is but of yesterday. The last named is an example of the machine which is totally unlike the first implement used for the same purpose, and which has been developed by successive improvements or inventions. In this case the stages can be easily traced. First the sickle, which held its place as a reaping implement for centuries and millenniums; next, as need arose and brains began to be applied, the cradle was evolved, followed in rapid succession by the reaper, the self-rake machine, and, last of all, the binder. The plow, on the other hand, is essentially the same implement that it was in the days of Abraham. Rude and simple as it was in those early times, it had a beam, a coulter and a share, the only feature of consequence that has been added being the mouldboard, by which the ground is lifted and turned over. But while the modern plow is essentially the same implement as in prehistoric times, in ease of working, lightness of draft and wearing qualities it is perfected. Bright minds have been at work upon it, and we now have plows of many patterns, suited for every kind and condition of ground. One manufacturer alone claims to make no less than 850 different forms.

less style pervades all the farm operations, including the plowing. Perhaps it works both ways, but that it does work, we all know.

It is good policy to do as much as possible of the necessary plowing in the fall, so that the ground may be mellowed by the winter frosts, and the inevitable crush of work in the spring be somewhat lessened. For best results at this time of year, especially in heavy land, furrows rather narrow, which when turned stand partly on edge, are preferable to those that are wide and turn over flat. The latter have not such a surface exposed to the weathering process, and settle into a more compact mass. A skimmer is a most useful attachment where roughage, such as turnip tops, is plowed under, as it clogs less easy than a coulter, and it can be used to advantage in sod also, as by its means the edge of the grass is turned under neatly. In late fall plowing it is well to go down just a little into the subsoil, so that the full depth of arable soil may be maintained. This would not be advisable in spring, but at this season of the year, if at no other, the old adage is applicable, "Plow deep while sluggards sleep."

### What One Young Man Did.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for some time, and must say I have received many good hints. Indeed, on many different matters, if we would follow the advice we get we would certainly make an O.A.C. of this Canada of ours. For the encouragement of the farmers' sons, I would like to give them my experience, and perhaps some of the fathers will be persuaded to give the boys a chance. If we get the boys rightly started in life the marriage

question will answer itself. When a young man of twenty I was ambitious to have something of my own, and as I was only one of many in the family on the homestead of one hundred acres, I persuaded father to let me rent a fifty-acre farm close to home. He did so, and furnished me with seed and horses and everything to work with. Of course, I stayed at home and worked, not half my time being taken up on my farm. At the end of three years I had \$500 saved. I then bought fifty acres of land, and still stayed at home and worked away as usual. At the end of five years I sold the fifty and had \$1,500 to my ac-

count. With this money I bought a one-hundred-acre farm and left home. Of course, I got a team of horses and some little stock that I had gathered together. When I started out for myself I did not forget to get a wife, and have certainly never been sorry for it, and at the age of thirty-five I have my farm paid for, a good stock, and everything handy. You know, a great many of the old men will say to the boy, "start as I did." Well, times have changed, and to start as our fathers did forty years ago is out of the question with the average boy of to-day, while it was all right in those days. What could we do with the implements and methods they used? We have to be up with the times, and, while I think some of us are, perhaps, ahead of the times, still you cannot blame the young man for wanting a top buggy, or the daughter an organ and a parlor to entertain her young friends. If the boys will be patient, and not wish to start at the top, they can have all these things. Hoping that this may encourage some young man to persevere and win out, I remain,

A WELLINGTON SUBSCRIBER.

The late summer and fall work seems to be the most prolific cause of sore shoulders. Sometimes the sore is high up, and at others low on the point of the shoulder. Farm horses are not alone subject to sore shoulders, but we often think they get less careful treatment than the horses about town. For instance, it is no uncommon thing to see a work horse about town wearing a breast collar when he has a sore above the point of the shoulder. Such a collar is seldom used on a farm horse in such a case.



Deeside Chief.

Shorthorn bull calf. Imported by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. A prizewinner at the Western Fair, London, 1905.

As a healthful, pleasant occupation, plowing is almost ideal. Exercise in moderate but not excessive, and while constant attention is needed in order that the work be done as it should, the plowman is free to observe things about him—the passing team, the flying bird, the floating cloud. His imagination may wander from the gossamer threads which cross the furrow ere he gets around to the mighty worlds and suns which wheel through space. Or, if theologically inclined, he may, without neglecting his work, revolve in his mind the mysteries of the freedom of the will, the presence of sin, human destiny, and the like. A century ago or less, physicians in the Old Country used very often to order weakly children to follow a plowman in his furrow day after day, so that strength might be regained. They believed, reasoning possibly from the rugged health enjoyed by plowmen, that the smell of the freshly-turned earth was wholesome.

It is to be feared that, by many, plowing is more carelessly done than in the days when plowing matches were more in vogue. It is painful to observe the crooked, uneven, slovely work that is allowed to pass in some localities. This ought not to be. It is just as easy to plow a fairly straight and even furrow as a crooked one; it is rather quicker, and much more satisfactory to the workman. The sight of a neatly-plowed field pleases everybody, but what pleasure is there for anyone, much less the plowman, in unsightly furrows? Good plowing and good farming go together. Where you see straight furrows, there, almost without exception, you see good crops. It may be that when a man takes pains with his plowing, the habit of being accurate and careful runs through all his farm management; or the converse may be the case, that a slipshod, care-

### Handicap of Being a "Beau."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been watching with some interest the progress of the discussion on the prevalence of bachelor farmers, now going on in your paper. The majority of your correspondents seem to be interested mainly in the farmer's son—the young man who is working for his father. Now, I think if any young man, after he is twenty-one, works at home for his father without compensation, and with no prospects ahead of him, he has only himself to blame. However, I would not advise him to act rashly in the matter. His father, most likely, is not in a position to buy more land, and cannot be expected to hand over the farm to his son; and, anyway, what business has he getting married as soon as he is out of short trousers?

I read with interest the letter in recent issue by "One of Them," who has undoubtedly handled the subject without gloves. There is food for thought in his letter, and, judging by the comments by some of the younger readers, he has struck somewhere near the mark, and has cut a pretty wide swath.

I read with some amusement the letter by "Farmer's Daughter" on the bashful bachelors. I am sure the Simcoe young men will appreciate her kindly interest in them. After all, it amuses me to see how some people will hang on to these foggy ideas. Let any young man who is inclined to be reticent on the subject in question—and sometimes he has a good reason to be reticent—pass the age of twenty-five without responding in a marked degree to the young ladies' liking, and his failure to do so is generally attributed to bashfulness. My observation has always taught me that the so-called bashful young man generally marries first. I venture to say that had the young men alluded to found their ideal, and had anything of a home to offer, we would soon hear the sweet bells chiming. However, if your fair correspondent wishes to know how to cure these young men of bashfulness, she might try the following recipe: To start with, take a wee bit o' "Sandy Fraser's" advice, add to it a few pointers taken from "One of Them's" letter, sprinkle liberally with genuine courtesy, and take daily. If this doesn't fix 'em at first, try again. The trouble is, in some cases that I know, if a young man acts as escort for a girl, and becomes thoroughly acquainted with her, she thinks he naturally has no right to act as escort for, or pay his addresses to, any other girl, which in short gives the young man a poor chance of finding a suitable companion. Intimate acquaintance is one thing; matrimony is another. Here some girls show little discrimination, and thereby stand in their own light and the young man's. Now, as I have never been particularly forward in discussing this all-important subject with the young ladies, and am still without that divine blessing, the better half, I suppose I shall have to sign—

BASHFUL (?) BACHELOR.

### Potato Rot.

Prof. F. C. Harrison.

The November (1904) crop bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries stated that considerable rot had appeared on potatoes, especially where the crop was grown on heavy soils or on low-lying land. The extent of the loss was variously estimated at from 20 to 50 per cent. This "soft" or "wet" rot is quite distinct from the so-called "blight." At first sight most of the potatoes appear to be sound, but on examination the skin over certain areas is found to be discolored, and, on pressure, the part beneath is soft. On breaking the skin a turbid liquid can be easily pressed out. This liquid may contain gas bubbles, and turns black on exposure to air. The skin from affected parts easily peels away, and the newly-exposed flesh is watery and white, but soon discolors in the air, becoming almost black. Later, the flesh softens to a white, watery pulp, and becomes highly offensive, with a putrefactive odor. Finally, the potato becomes a mass of soft black pulp. The stem of the potatoes may or may not be affected. In the former case the base of the stem becomes discolored and black, then the leaves above wilt, and the entire stem falls over. If a piece of diseased stem is cut open, the fibrous strands in it (the fibrovascular bundles) will be found brown to black in color. The cause of the "blight" which particularly affects the leaves is a fungus, and the Bordeaux mixture, properly made and applied, will hold this disease in check, but the wet or soft rot cannot be managed by spraying with this mixture, because the disease is present in the roots and tubers, and hence cannot be got at. The cause of the "rot" disease is a bacterium, a minute rod about 1-20000 of an inch long, which grows with great rapidity in the tissues of the potato, and secretes a substance which has a dissolving action on the cell walls which hold the starch and other contents of the cell in place. When these cell walls are destroyed the potato becomes watery and soft, putrefaction sets in and the tuber is destroyed.

The Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, which has been studying the disease for the last year, would like to ascertain if the disease in various parts of Ontario is similar to the one with which it has been working, and which caused so much damage last year, and

hence would like farmers troubled with this disease to mail an affected potato and state at the same time if they were troubled with the soft or wet rot last year, and to what extent the rot is present in the present season's crop.

### Smut a Plant.

Wheat-growers early learned that it was almost absolutely necessary to pickle wheat to ensure against smut. Sometimes the operation was neglected, with results like the following:

"We have a crop of wheat, sown last fall, but not treated with formalin or bluestone; result, an enormous amount of smut. Will you explain:

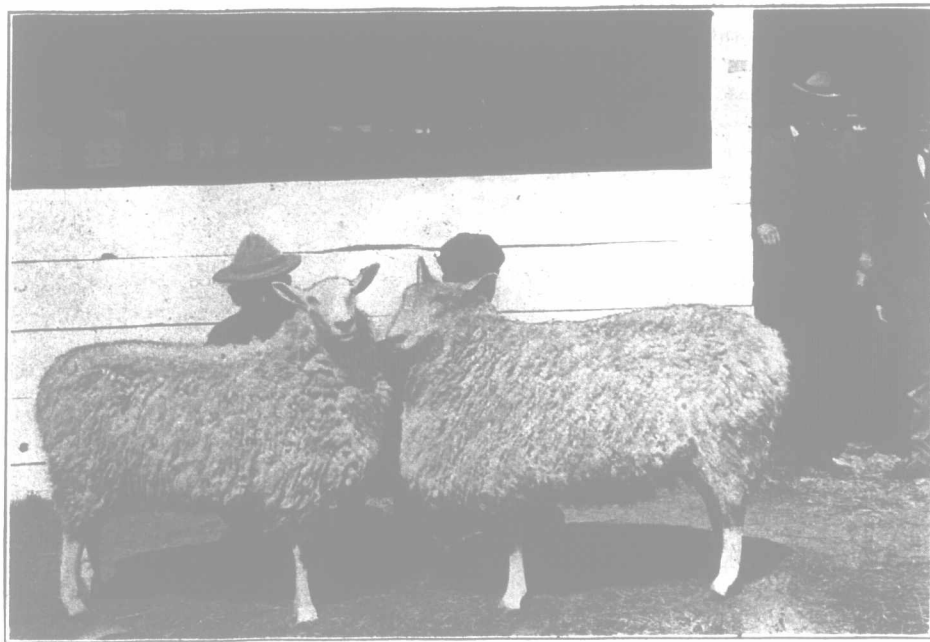
- "1. What smut is?
- "2. What is cause of its growth?
- "3. How does formalin and bluestone prevent it?
- "4. Anything else you can tell me about this nuisance?"

H. L."

Alberta.

In the strictest sense smut is a plant. It is a plant of the same nature as mushrooms, but of a lower order. One can easily trace the descent of plants to the lowest microscopic forms. Smuts being a lower order of plants, are not differentiated into root, branch and leaf, hence cannot convert the elements of plant food into a nutritious form, so must subsist upon food prepared for them. This they do by associating themselves with wheat or other grains.

We have spoken of smuts in the plural. There are several varieties of them, just as there are different kinds of grain, but they are all alike in general characteristics. Wheat is affected by two distinct varieties, barley by another, oats by another, corn by another, and so on, but if we describe the common form found on wheat, it will give our readers an intelligent idea of the pest.



Pair of Leicester Ewes.

First prize winners in their respective sections at the Western Fair, London, Ont. The aged ewe was sweepstakes, and also won first at London last year. Property of John J. Woodcock, Kennisville, Ont.

Smut, although they differ from the higher plants in their methods of obtaining nutrition, are somewhat analogous in their method of reproduction—that is, they produce by special organs somewhat resembling seeds, but called spores. These spores constitute the black spots or masses seen on the grain. The spores, when seen under a magnifying glass, resemble burrs, and cling to the kernel of wheat until it is sown. Then, when the wheat germinates, the spore also sends out its little shoot, and penetrates the tender tissues of the wheat blade. Once inside the wheat blade there is no more use for the spore, so it dies, while the new growth, living upon the sap of the wheat, grows up with the grain, all the time building up a network of tissue within the blade and stem, until the grain is in the milk stage, when the smut begins to appropriate the plant food, and produces its mass of black spores for future seeding.

From this knowledge of smut it is easy to understand how bluestone or formalin prevents its growth. The spores are always in contact with the seed wheat, and can consequently be treated. Bluestone and formalin being plant poisons, are used to poison the spores (which are thinner in the coats than the wheat kernels), their vitality is destroyed without injury to the wheat.

The treatment of seed wheat is absolutely necessary to ensure against an attack of smut. It should be given as near seeding time as possible, and should be thorough. Formalin, because it is easier handled and generally of more definite strength than bluestone, is becoming more commonly used. All that is required is to make a solution of a pound of the formalin in forty-five or fifty gallons of water and wet the wheat

by the most convenient means. The easiest way is, perhaps, to spread the wheat out on a clean floor and sprinkle the solution over it, turning the pile over a few times to make sure the work is thoroughly done. After treating spread the grain out where it will thoroughly dry. Before putting it into bags to take to the field, boil these for a few minutes, as there are likely to be spores in them which will reinfest the grain.

### DAIRY.

#### Canadian Dairy Trade Discussed at Liverpool.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce reports at length a meeting of the Liverpool Produce Exchange, addressed by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, on September 26th, with reference to the imports of Canadian butter and cheese. Introducing the speaker, President Geo. Wall praised the uniformity of our cheese. During his early business career he remembered when there was frequently a difference of 10s. a cwt. between the best and worst produce of a single dairy. Now, under the factory system, there was not a difference of 2s. between the highest and the lowest output of the dairies of Canada. So with butter, whereas the produce of neighboring townships once varied by as much as 5s. per cwt., now Canada supplies butter equal to anything obtained there. Our creamery butter has been improved every year, and he did not think that they had ever received from Canada better butter than had come to hand since the first shipments this season.

Mr. Ruddick explained that his mission was to seek information as to the requirements and tendencies of the market, to study Old Country methods of manufacture, and to place Canadian produce as favorably as possible before the merchants there, showing what we were doing to improve in the manufacture and marketing of our products.

We could not, he said, hope to increase the cheese trade very materially, because we already send 75 to 80 per cent. of the cheese imported into Britain. The field for expansion was rather in butter, of which we now furnish but five or six per cent. of the total importations. Mr. Ruddick emphasized the purity and reliability of our fruit and dairy products, reminding his hearers that our legislation prohibits the manufacture

or sale of oleomargarine and filled cheese, while another Act makes it a penal offense to mark any commodity, such as cheese, with other than the true date of manufacture. Later legislation defines what shall be called and marked creamery butter, and also dairy butter, and fixes the legal limit of water in butter at 16 per cent.

After referring to the Dominion Government's efforts in the inauguration of cool-curing rooms, as well as its success in obtaining provision by the railways of refrigerator cars to transport our goods to Montreal, and in the securing of cold-storage accommodation on Atlantic steamships, he described the Government's system of inspection and testing by qualified men of the condition in which perishable products were loaded on the steamers, and also of the method of storage at Montreal for shipment to England. He thought we were getting our goods carried across the Atlantic in fairly good condition.

He then referred to the complaint that butter had been left on the quays at Liverpool and at Glasgow, and to some extent in the railway sheds at Bristol, the consequence being that the goods suffered deterioration as a result of the higher temperature to which they were thus exposed. It was little use providing cold storage for ocean transport if the goods were to be left four or five days before reaching the consumer. In the Port of London two big steamship companies were able to discharge the butter into a temperature of 17 degrees, and the cheese into a temperature of 40, and it was the universal opinion that this had made a great improvement in the trade in these articles.

In recording a vote of thanks to Mr. Ruddick, as President Sandie took occasion to point out

that, in a majority of cases, the cause of the butter being detained on the quays was failure of the Canadian shippers to negotiate their drafts at the same time they sent their goods. In his personal experience they had clients who consistently made a practice of never sending their drafts nor advising the butter at all, and it was only by habitual reference to the manifests of the shipping companies that they were able to tell whether the butter was their property or consigned to them. In one notable instance his firm took up some butter and gave a letter of indemnity for it, and about a week afterwards it was claimed by some other house. (Laughter.) He ventured to say that was the point, and that there had been very little carelessness on the part of the receivers in Liverpool. They were business men, as well as the Canadians, and knew how to protect their own goods. Mr. Ruddick, in acknowledging the vote of thanks most cordially conveyed, said he would lose no opportunity of impressing improvements of that kind upon the exporters of Montreal.

At midday the Dairy Commissioner was entertained to luncheon by some of the officers and directors. One of the speakers, in toasting the Trade and Commerce of Canada, expressed his opinion that they would have to look more and more to Canada for food supplies, as those of the United States were required in increasing extent for home consumption, to which President Wall subsequently added that it was evident they would soon have to depend upon Canada entirely.

**Results of Factory Instruction.**

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is greatly encouraged by the results which are attending their efforts to improve the quality of butter and cheese manufactured throughout the Province. As will be seen by reports from instructors, wholesale men, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner and others, there is a gradual improvement in Ontario dairy products. It is freely admitted that the past season has presented greater difficulties to the producer, maker and manufacturer than have been met for several seasons. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the uniform and general high quality of the products, especially cheese, go to prove that the majority of producers, proprietors and makers are putting forth an honest effort towards improvement, in order that the enviable position now held in the British market may be made even more secure. It is to be regretted that in nearly every syndicate of factories throughout the Province, there are two or three, at least, inferior factories—buildings and equipment with which it is utterly impossible for even a first-class maker to turn out a high-class article. Reports are also numerous of instances in which two or three farmers, by neglecting to take proper care of their milk, and by uncleanly methods in handling, are lowering the quality of the output of the factories to which they are sending their milk. It is high time for the farmers who are taking proper care of their milk to see that some pressure is brought to bear by which the careless producer is forced to quit sending his milk to the factory, or to take proper care of the same.

The following extracts from a communication recently received from Instructor Pablow, of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, speak for themselves:

"I found the cheese to be very uniform in make, and of good quality. The majority of factories were clean and tidy, and in a good state of repair, and I found, when in conversation with the makers, that they appreciated the work done by the instructors. They invariably said that when instructions had been carried out that a marked improvement was the result. It is true that some instructors have accomplished a great deal more than others, but this is largely due to the willingness on the part of the people to comply with the requests made. The number of cheese reported as being faulty is a little greater this year than last, but it has been more difficult to manufacture fine cheese this season than for some years past, owing to so much wet weather and the sudden changes of temperature. The percentage of rejections from the syndicated factories, however, are less than last year. Of the total number of rejections about one-quarter were syndicated factories, and the majority of these came from our poorest class of factories. Another reason for the greater number of rejections is that the standard of fine quality has been raised, and, owing to the high prices which have been ruling, merchants have been more critical in their inspection."

Corn is one of the best foods to make a good, sweet-flavored milk or cream. This is true of green corn, silage, cornstalls or corn meal. An ideal combination of conlage is corn and clover. A dairyman, or for that matter any other stockman, makes big mistakes who uses first all his corn and then all his clover hay.

**A Summer Beverage.**

Some people long for lemonade  
And some for soda—with the aid  
Of sundry wickered winks.  
But, when the sun is fierce and high,  
'Tis then my fancies turn  
To buttermilk—'tis then I sigh  
For nectar from the churn.  
Forgotten then are drafts of wine,  
That all the senses cloy,  
And you your happy soul resign  
To deep-drawn breaths of joy.  
And he who does not know of this  
Has one glad truth to learn—  
That buttermilk is liquid bliss  
When ladled from the churn.  
—[Missouri Valley Farmer.]

**The Cream Separator a "Devil" Machine.**

Superstition and extreme conservatism on the part of any people are always ludicrous to those who are a few degrees ahead of them. Canadian or American farmers will read with incredulity and amusement of the difficulty with which modern dairy methods were introduced into Siberia: In the Altai region the superstitious peasantry spoke of separators as "devils," and laid upon them the blame for a famine that occurred and lasted for three years. Towards the end of the third year the people attacked the creameries, owned principally by Danish immigrants, and when not driven off with firearms, carried off the separators, which they threw into the nearest river. Unfortunately, this raid on the separators was followed by the end of the famine, and a harvest much better than that of previous years. This coincidence confirmed the peasantry in their belief that the separators were of diabolical origin, and strengthened their resolution to make an end of them. This singular belief has done much to retard the development of dairying in the Altai country. The forces that oppose progress on this continent seem stubborn, but deliver us from such mediævalism as that!



First-prize Pen of Hampshire Dows at the Western Fair, London, 1905.

The lambs were in the first-prize pen at Toronto as well. Owned by Freeborn Bros., Denfield, Ont.

**Opportunity where the Other Fellow Failed.**

Cheese and butter makers who find themselves surrounded with discouraging conditions, such as dilapidated factories and shiftless patrons, should realize that therein they have a splendid opportunity to distinguish themselves by effecting improvement. It is hard to make a record where one's predecessor has been a first-class man and has left things in A 1 condition. The way to make a name is to improve on the record of the other fellow. The more discouraging the situation, the better the chance for the man of enterprise, judgment and pluck. The man who wins out in adverse conditions will be chosen for the top, while he who bewails his lack of opportunity is not wanted in a better place. The dairy business has no use for croakers.

An encouraging experience was related last winter by G. L. McKay, Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, before the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association: "One of our former students," he said, "now acting as manager in a large central plant at a salary of \$2,500 a year, was formerly in what might be termed a one-horse factory. The floors were broken and things generally in bad condition. Now, what did this young man do? Find fault with the factory and creamery owner? No; he went to work and accepted the conditions as he found them. With the aid of soap, hot water and a brush he soon had things sweet and clean, and by using good judgment and tact he induced his patrons to clean up their cans and send better milk. The result was that this young man came into our State contest, and won the gold medal and about \$200 in special premiums, with a score of 99 1/2 per cent.

From that on he had good positions offered him. He is the holder of five gold medals, two being won in national contests and three in State contests. In connection with this, as I said before, he is now drawing a salary of \$2,500 a year. This young man has obtained that high position by close application and careful attention to all the little details connected with the creamery business. What he has accomplished is possible for others."

**Cut Off the Cow's Switch.**

As soon as the flies go out of business cut off the cow's switch with a jackknife. It will grow out again before next fly season, and its removal now will keep a great many drops of urine and bits of dung, bearing their countless bacteria, out of the milk pail and off the milker's face. It also adds to the appearance of a stable of cows to have their tails all neatly and uniformly trimmed, apart altogether from its effect in keeping their backs and flanks clean. Some dairymen advise clipping the hair from the tails, hips, udders and abdomen, but this may entail more or less discomfort to the cow, especially if she lies on a cold floor not too well bedded. Probably it is just as well, on the whole, for the herdsman to confine his tensorial attentions to the tail.

**Dairying Expanding.**

U. S. Consul Ramusen, of Norway, draws the attention of the American Government to the efforts the Norwegians are making to improve the dairying business in that country. He says:

"The society for the promotion of 'Norge's vel' (Norway's weal) has during the year established schools whose aim will be to train young girls from the rural districts in the care of the cow and other domestic animals. The length of each course is six months, commencing October 14th each year. The instruction will be mainly practical, and taught in such a manner that pupils, under the guidance and supervision of the instructor or instructor, each by turn will feed and tend the entire stock of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. In addition to feeding, tending, and other work pertaining to the cleanliness of the animals in their respective quarters, the pupils are required to perform the dairying, scrubbing and cleaning of milk vessels, and once a week weigh the feed and milk, and keep a record thereof. The course also includes reading and writing, together with instruction from modern text-books concerning the care of live stock, including feeding and dairying. In order to be able to enter these schools pupils must have attained the age of seventeen years, have had some previous experience in dairying, be of good health, and possess good moral character, for all of which a certificate must accompany applicants for admission. Board and tuition are free."

In his new book on "Siberia," Mr. Turner describes the cattle as of average size, and dark brown in color. They drink very little, and to this is attributed the richness of their milk. In winter nineteen pounds yield one pound of butter, and in summer twenty-two pounds yield one pound. In Denmark, it is said, 28 pounds of milk are required per pound of butter. Difference in breed may account for this, although it is not improbable that environment has had much to do with the evolution of a breed giving milk containing a low percentage of water.

Others beside milkmen might profit by considering the motto of a Michigan retailer who used to say to his customers, "Have your pitchers ready and keep me good-natured. One minute at each place means three hours on the route."

**We Can Sell that Farm for You!**

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

## APIARY.

### Successful Wintering.

There are a great many important things about the beekeeping business, and a great deal to be learned about all of them, even by those who "know it all" already, but perhaps the most important is the problem of successful wintering; and successful wintering means more than having the hives come out in the spring "with bees in them." It means having the colonies come through the winter strong, and ready to build up in booming colonies for the honey harvest. Of course, successful wintering is not a guarantee that the bees will put up a big surplus the following summer, but it is a guarantee that they will get everything there is going, and the seasons are few and far between in this favored part of the world when a colony that is ready for business on the fifteenth of May cannot scrape together enough in the next three months to pay its grocery bill and have a trifle left for its savings account; and while it is pretty discouraging to see big colonies put in the summer—as occasionally happens—without being able to get ahead of the demands of their household, it is a great deal worse to see a bang-up good honey crop practically going to waste because the bees, or a great many of them, are not in shape to take advantage of it until it is nearly over, and the direct loss in the second case is infinitely greater than in the first. The average honey yield of an apiary is generally governed by the percentage of big colonies in the spring, and it is, therefore, of paramount importance to have just as large a percentage of big ones as possible. The way to accomplish this end is to put the bees up in nothing short of the best way you know how, or the best way anybody else knows how, which can be done by visiting progressive beekeepers, buying a "bee book," subscribing for one or more of the publications devoted to the beekeeping industry, and reading everything that is printed in them. Then study your own particular locality, and modify conditions to suit it, for while the fundamental principles of successful wintering are the same everywhere, weather conditions vary so much in different localities, and, for that matter, in any one locality, that there can be no cast-iron rules that will apply everywhere, or in every case. The main things to be guarded against are starvation and dampness, whether outside or cellar wintering is practiced, for, with plenty of good grub, good dry quarters, and, for outdoor wintering, abundance of "clothes," the bees, if there are enough of them together, can stand almost anything in the way of weather.

### Large Shipments of Honey to England, and Prices.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Every honey-producing country ships honey to England, and the big shipments received from California have brought down the prices. Californian honey rules the prices in the English markets. In 1903 Jamaica and Chillian honey sold from 16 to 26 shillings per 112 pounds, Canadian 28 to 31, Californian 35. One very choice lot from California brought 40. I received 44 shillings for mine, and an order for 36,000 pounds more at the same price for the same quality of honey. All the honey I ever shipped to England was pure, clean honey, and as I had no more left I dare not buy any to ship to the Old Country for fear of getting some basswood mixed into the clover, and if I did it would only bring from 28 to 31 shillings, instead of 44. I sent to the English dealers for samples of the foreign honeys and the prices they paid, so that I might be better able to judge of how honey sold there, and also to find out if these dealers were the best judges of honey. I received nine samples, very carefully numbered and the names of the countries it was from, and in a letter with these samples the prices were quoted which were paid for each class of honey. Some of these samples were so very nearly alike in color, body and flavor that it was close work to find any difference in the quality; and yet there was a difference, and the English dealers made a big difference in the prices they paid for each lot. The English dealers are the best judges of honey in the world, but some may say that I may not be able to judge in matters of this kind, and that it is a big statement to say that they are the best judges of honey in the world. Well, I should know, because I have been 41 years a beekeeper, and 18 years I was a successful exhibitor of honey at our largest exhibitions. I was three years the sole judge on the honey exhibits at Walkerton, and one year the sole judge at Woodstock. I was also one of the three judges at Toronto on honey in 1887-88-89. But since I have been inspector of apiaries I refused to have anything to do with judging honey.

Pure clover honey of the very finest quality is the only class of Canadian honey that will sell for a fair price in the English markets, and this, if very choice, will always bring a little better

price than Californian honey, but when large shipments of honey are sent, as they have been this year to England, the prices of all honey goes down. I sent a sample to England lately, and am offered 5 shillings more than any other per 112 pounds, but the prices are so low that I could not accept it, as I could and did do better here.

Mail samples of the very best quality of clover honey to the English dealers and get their prices before you ship any, and never ship any to the Old Country but pure clover honey. No Government inspection of honey here will cause the dealers in England to pay one cent more for it than its market value there, which will always be regulated by the supply and demand.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

WM. McEVROY.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association will hold their annual convention at Toronto, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 15th, 16th and 17th. The meetings will be held in the vicinity of Massey Hall, where the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show will be held on the same dates.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

### American Pomological Society.

The thirty-ninth biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society was held in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19th to 21st, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: President, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City; Vice-Pres., T. V. Munson, Denison, Texas; Sec., John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich. A resume of this convention appears in the Western Fruit-grower, from which we quote a few excerpts that will be of interest to Canadian horticulturists in view of our own approaching horticultural gatherings:



Missie of Neidpath Thirteenth 26285

One of the offerings at the dispersion sale of Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., on November 1st. There are nine individuals of this Missie family in the sale.

In a paper on cover crops, J. W. Lloyd, of Illinois, said that on hillsides he believed that the orchard should be cultivated in strips, a strip two rows wide being cultivated and the alternate strip in clover, the cultivation and clovering to be alternated on each piece. Some growers believe in keeping such an orchard in clover. If this is done the clover should be mowed and allowed to lie on the ground, and the soil stirred with a disk harrow. Vetch could be handled in the same way. On the black prairie soils, which are rich in nitrogen and humus, leguminous cover crops are not needed, and here better results follow the use of oats or rye, instead of clover. Leguminous crops are not needed in peach and pear so much as in apple orchards.

In a paper on cultivation of orchards in Southern Indiana, J. A. Burton, of Orleans, held that the best method of handling an orchard was a mean between the extremes of absolutely clean cultivation and no cultivation at all. In regard to spraying, Mr. Burton stated that he puts two men on the pump-handle and keeps them working hard, thereby getting the fine mist so necessary for effective work.

Mr. Dunlap, of Illinois, believes growers are about ready to change their formula for making spray mixtures by using less copper sulphate and more Paris green. A mixture that has given good results is 3 pounds copper sulphate, 6 pounds good stone lime, and 6 ounces Paris green to 50 (American) gallons of water. Thorough application is necessary, and the time of applying is also important. Mr. Dunlap cited an experience in spraying two rows of apple trees within six days after blossoming time; one row was left unsprayed on account of unfavorable con-

ditions until a week after the first nine rows were sprayed. The nine rows sprayed at the right time picked 175 barrels of No. 1 apples; the nine rows sprayed a week late yielded 17 barrels of No. 2 apples.

H. H. Whetzel, of Cornell University, said that those who had trouble in getting their spray mixtures to stick might use the following plan: Put two pounds resin and one pound sal soda in two quarts water; boil until it is a dark brown in color, which may require, perhaps, fifteen minutes' hard boiling. Add this to a barrel of spray mixture, and the latter will stick to the trees in spite of heavy rains.

Prof. Craig believed the most effective spraying for apple scab and other fungi was before the buds open, when the bare twigs can be covered. It was protested that this early spraying was not productive of results in Nebraska and Illinois, though at least one Illinois grower agreed with Prof. Craig.

C. H. Williamson, Quincy, Ill., who was chairman of the committee on grading and inspecting fruits, enjoys the distinction of having offered the resolution before the National Apple-shippers' Association defining what constitutes a No. 1 apple, according to which definition it must be normal in shape and color, free from injury by worms, and must not have skin broken by bruise or injured by fungous disease. Size differs with varieties. Ben Davis, Baldwin, and such apples, should be not less than 2½ inches in diameter. Winesap, Fameuse, and thers of the class, should be not less than 2¼ inches in diameter. As it is almost impossible to guarantee that a barrel of apples shall be absolutely free from insects, Mr. Williamson would now change the definition to read: "No. 1 apples shall be practically free from insects, etc."

### A COLORADO METHOD OF TOP-GRAFTING.

W. S. Coburn, of Colorado, read a paper on top-grafting trees. The old system of cleft-

grafting they found slow, he said, and they did not like the idea of joining the smooth cut of the scion to the rough surface of the crevice made by splitting with a chisel. "We have top-grafted 2,000 apple trees," said he, "and this is the plan we use: Limbs to be top-grafted are sawed off; some limbs have been sawed off which were six inches in diameter. Then with a small saw we saw in one side of the stub where the scion is to be inserted. This opening is made lengthwise of the stub, of course, and the opening is wider at the end of the stub than farther down, for it runs out down on the stub, as would have to be the case in sawing up and down the stub. This opening is smoothed out with a harnessmaker's knife in the shape of a crescent, and we are ready to insert the scion. The scion is cut down to three buds, and shaped to fit the opening which has been made. The kerf made by the saw grows shallower lower down on the stub, and one side of the wedge of the scion will have to be cut off to allow the bark of the scion to meet the bark of the stub. If one has properly shaped the scion, the rest is very simple. Cut the top end of the scion square, and with a mallet or something of that kind drive it into the opening in the stub. After one has made one or two grafts the scions can be cut so that they will exactly fit the opening, and when they are driven in they cannot be pulled out by the operator. The whole is waxed over just as would be the case by any other method. Not one graft in a thousand need be lost by this process."

### HORIZONTAL SYSTEM GRAPE TRELLISING.

What was described as one of the best things of the convention was an address by T. V. Munson, Denison, Texas, outlining his plan of making a trellis for grapevines, together with his system of pruning them. He uses a three-wire trellis, one wire being strung from the top of posts four feet high. To this the canes are tied. At the top of the posts a cross arm is fastened, this arm being two feet long. From each end of these arms another wire is strung, these wires being four inches higher than the center wire, and of course they are a foot to the right and to the left of the center wire. The vine is trained straight up until it reaches the middle wire; no shoots are allowed to form between the ground and this wire. The vine is tied to this wire, and two arms, or canes, are formed, one being trained along this center wire in each direction. These canes form the foundation of the first crop. The next year these canes are cut back to about three buds each, as the new shoots put out they

will naturally droop over the side wires, and the tendrils will fasten themselves to these wires. As soon as the grapes have set the shoots are pinched off about three buds beyond the last bunch of fruit. During the second season the grower must work to get two new shoots to put out as near as possible to the original trunk; these form the bearing wood for the next crop. As soon as these shoots have been secured all others are kept off, and these are induced to make as strong a growth as possible.

At pruning time the canes which bore this year's crop are cut away, leaving the two new canes for the next crop. These are left with more bearing wood the next year, and as the vine becomes stronger two other canes can be left, making four arms to produce the fruit crop, but Mr. Munson believes no more than four canes should be left.

The advantages of this system, as explained by the speaker, are that the grapes are borne high from the ground, with foliage above to protect from the sun; there is no growth next to the ground to interfere with circulation of air, so there is less danger from rot. The width of the growth of the vines is horizontal, rather than perpendicular, as in the case of the old-fashioned trellis, thus offering less resistance to the wind, and the vines will never blow down. The fruit is suspended from the side wires, where it can be sprayed very easily, and it is also accessible at picking time. The labor of tying up the vines is reduced to the minimum; only one tie is made for each of the bearing canes left at pruning time. These canes are stretched along the middle wire, as stated, and are carried around the wire, so that only one tie is made at the end of each cane. No tying is necessary for the side wires; they are simply to support the bearing shoots, and the tendrils from the new growth will hold them very tight. Still another advantage of this method of training and this form of trellis is found in cold climates, where it is necessary to lay vines down in winter. Under this system the old wood is all cut away, except the upright trunk, and the canes to be left are shortened in. It is an easy matter, therefore, with no low wires to interfere, to lay this trunk down and cover with earth.

**Fall Pruning of Vines and Bush Fruits.**

As soon as the leaves are off in the autumn much of the pruning of vines and bush fruits may be done to better advantage than by leaving it till next spring. Much, of course, depends upon the locality. In southern sections, where no winter protection of vines and bushes is needed, the pruning may be left till some convenient time during the early spring, but in northern sections, where grapevines and berry bushes have to be laid down in the fall and covered with earth or other covering before winter sets in, it is advisable to do the pruning before such covering is necessary.

Currant and gooseberry bushes are so hardy that they need no winter protection, even in the north, and they leaf out so early in the spring that it is well to have them pruned in the fall. The best way to manage these is to grow them in the bush form, allowing about six canes to the bush. And as the best fruit is borne on wood not more than three years old, it is well to adopt a renewal system of pruning whereby one-third of the bush is renewed each year. This can be done by cutting out two of the oldest canes each year, and allowing two of the new canes to take their place. In this way the whole bush is renewed in three years. The ends of the new growth should be shortened in enough to keep the bush symmetrical.

Raspberries and blackberries have perennial roots but biennial canes; that is, the roots live through a number of years, but the canes die after fruiting at the end of the second season. Some kinds have more or less of an annual fruiting habit—that is, they bear fruit and die in one season. With such bushes the annual pruning consists in cutting out all the canes which have borne fruit. The new canes also should be thinned out, so as to leave only six or eight of the best canes to each bush; or, if the bushes are grown in the hedge-row instead of the hill system, the thinning should leave the canes six or eight inches apart in the row.

As to whether the tops of raspberry or blackberry bushes should be headed back in the fall, depends largely upon the locality. In sections where the canes do not kill back in the winter, they may be headed back in the fall; but where the canes have to be laid down and covered, or where they kill back more or less during the winter, it is best to leave the heading back till spring, when they can be cut back to sound wood. The height to which sound canes should be cut back varies from three to five feet, depending upon the vigor of the bush.

There are almost as many systems of training the grapevine as there are kinds of grapes, but for northern sections one of the low-arm renewal systems is best, as this facilitates the laying down and covering of the vines where that is necessary. In southern sections the Kniffen or

one of the high-arm systems is more convenient. Whatever method of training may be adopted, the main object of the annual pruning is to remove all superfluous wood and reduce the vine to just what is sufficient to bear a full crop of fruit. Thirty or forty buds are usually all that is necessary, and these should be evenly distributed over the vine.

H. L. HUTT,  
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

**September Fruit Crop Report.**

(Fruit Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture)

With the exception of very high winds over Western Ontario, from the 21st to 24th, and locally elsewhere, the weather for the month of September was very favorable for the ripening and harvesting of fruit crops. Every kind has yielded to the full extent of the indications of the previous two months. The aggregate of first-class winter apples will be seriously cut down by the effects of the windstorms. Much of the fruit blown off will appear in barrels, graded No. 2. They will be freer from scab, but with more wormy specimens than last year. Early varieties have been marketed at good prices, and few losses. Winter fruit is in excellent condition. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon shippers that the fruit should be packed as cold as possible, and never be allowed to touch the ground or remain unprotected in the open air.

The good indications for grapes throughout the season have been maintained. Prices and conditions have been satisfactory, though a few carloads suffered in Winnipeg from the unseasonably warm weather of the last week in September.

Very few pears have been exported, and the local markets have not been well supplied.

The situation in peaches is thus described by one of the largest wholesale dealers in Canadian fruit: "A

**SPRAYING.**

There are a few reports of apples being somewhat "russeted" as the result of spraying. Fortunately, this is not considered a serious defect by buyers, who appear to look upon "russeting" as an indication of good keeping qualities. A correspondent, writing from Chatham, Ontario, after having examined the orchards of the Chatham Fruit-growers' Association, says: "It is evident that persistent spraying, along with proper pruning, cultivation and fertilization, goes a long way towards insuring an annual crop, as the orchards of this association prove." "The orchards that are sprayed, manured and worked have all the fruit," is the substance of many comments by correspondents.

The apple scab is quite prevalent, but growers are getting more confidence in spraying, and where this operation is properly performed it is no unusual thing to get 80 or 90 per cent. of the fruit clean. Over fifteen different species of insects have been reported damaging the orchards more or less seriously. The codlin moth is much more prevalent than last year, and with the usual winter conditions it may be expected that next year its depredations will be still more marked. Every precaution should be taken, in the way of clearing up rubbish and keeping the rough bark off the trees, and otherwise destroying the winter protection of the larvae of this insect. Four sprayings of Bordeaux mixture and Paris green would have been an effective remedy for the fungous diseases and insects that commit nine-tenths of the ravages in the orchard.

**REPORT OF DOMINION FRUIT INSPECTORS AT MONTREAL.**

During the month of September a very large quantity of immature fruit was exported, the trade in this class of apples being stimulated, no doubt, by the high prices prevailing in England. This was nearly all marked XX, but a few lots were marked XXX, or No. 1, and as a consequence shippers so making their barrels were prosecuted under the Fruit Marks Act; seven convictions for this crime have been reported. Closely allied to this is the shipping of winter varieties months before they should be placed in the hands of the consumers.

Eight-hoop barrels are coming into common use. The quality of the staves and the finish of the make is better than in former years.

Early in the month many shipments were carefully tested, and showed a temperature in the interior of the barrels from five to twenty degrees above the outside air. Even when shipped in cold storage, such consignments could not be expected to reach the British markets in good order.

**FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.**

The foreign reports continue to indicate a shortage in apples in France, Belgium and Germany, as well as in Great Britain. The latest reports of the United States Department of Agriculture show no improvement in the apple crop. Everywhere it is reported light.

A large quantity of cider apples is going forward from Halifax to French firms, for which a very small price is paid.

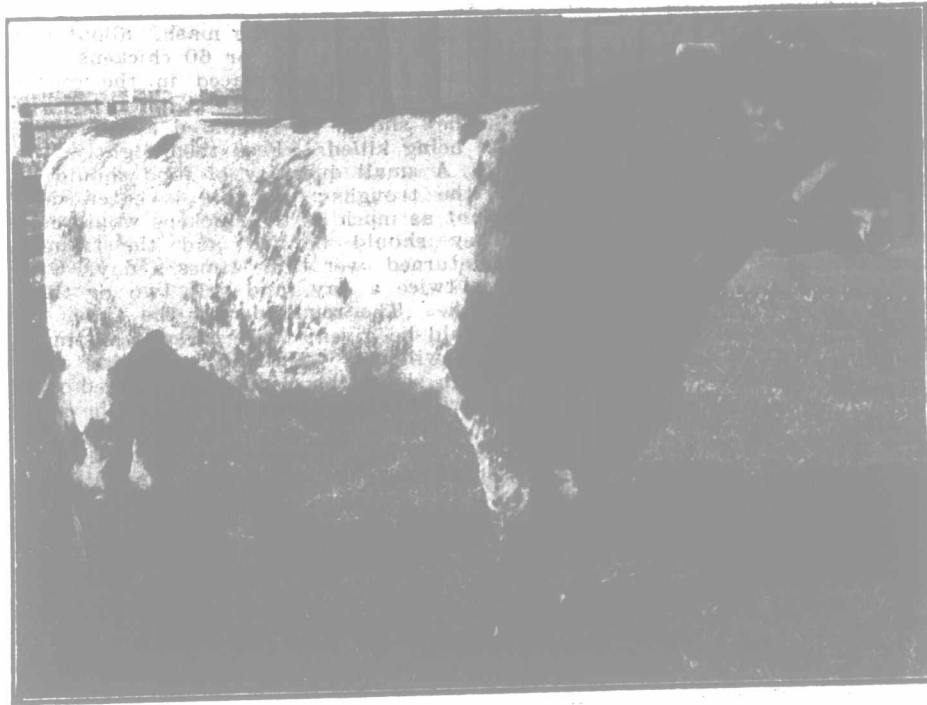
**WINDSTORMS.**

A reference was made in the August fruit-crop report to the probability of September windstorms. These windstorms occurred again this year with unusual severity, and will account probably for a loss of from 10 to 20 per cent. of No. 1 apples. The loss is so serious that the question of protection from windstorms becomes a very pressing one. This protection may be given partly in the form of wind-breaks of evergreen or other suitable trees, and partly in the manner of training and pruning the trees so that the wind has the least possible effect upon the trees.

A. McNEILL,  
Chief, Fruit Division.

**Strawberry-runner Cutter.**

Mr. Robert Wheeler, Tecumseh, Okla., describes in the Western Fruit-grower a tool he has devised to cut strawberry runners. He says: "I bought a light steel hoe blade, ten inches wide and four inches deep. I had a blacksmith heat the shank and straighten it, so that the hoe blade stands in line with the handle, like a grass edger. I then sharpen the blade and cut the handle off, so as to leave the tool about four and a half feet long. I can cut runners very fast with it, and do it well."



**Blythome Ruler - 52236 -**

Yearling Shorthorn bull. A prizewinner at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1905. Owned by Mr. E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont. To be sold at Mr. Attrill's dispersion sale on the Western Fair Grounds, London, Ont., November 2nd.

newspaper report, emanating from Toronto at the beginning of the peach season, asserted that there was an enormous crop of peaches, and, notwithstanding the official reports, this view of the crop conditions was accepted by the general public. The result has been that the public have been waiting for the cheap peaches. Sales have been much smaller than in previous years, and many people, who would have been willing to pay the not exorbitant price now asked for peaches, have waited so long that it is doubtful whether they will be supplied at all. Such reports are detrimental, alike to the producer and consumer. Only a few designing dealers can gain anything by them." The proportion of No. 2 peaches is much larger than usual.

**PRICES AND MARKETING.**

A very wide range of prices is noticeable. As low as 75c. per barrel for apples on the trees is reported, and as high as \$2.00 per barrel. The average price was about \$1.25 on the trees at the first of the month, and rising until later prices are reported at \$1.50 per barrel. Growers are offered for barrelled apples in Nova Scotia \$2.50 to \$2.75 for Gravensteins, and \$3.00 for Ribstons, Blenheims and Kings.

The need of a better system of marketing fruit is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the short supply, gluts have been reported in some markets, with a shortage in others equally accessible. A number of correspondents report a surplus of early fruit, for which, however, there was an ample market, unless for want of better distributive methods. The co-operative selling associations in Western Ontario report good sales, and a great increase in the economy and ease of harvesting and selling. The Forest (Ont.) association has sold its entire pack (aggregating some 7,000 barrels) to an English firm.

### Ontario Apples in Calgary.

We were walking down the street together, my friend and I. While the breath of the East still lingered on the Eastern man we entered a fruit store and asked for apples—Ontario apples. "All right," said the grocer, "but if you want good apples I'll have to give you Western apples," and he took us to the rear of the store, and there was the Ontario product—St. Lawrence in one barrel, and the other, well, it was hash; that is, a little of everything. We bought B. C. apples; simply could not help it. Snow apples they were, clean and free from scab, apples that were apples, and not apples in name alone. "It's always the same," said the grocer, "that is their best; they are marked XXX, and as far as I am concerned I'll never touch them again. Canada for the Canadians is all right, but Western Canada for Eastern Canada's cull apples isn't the game for me." And, somehow, we felt that way ourselves, and wondered as we left the store how it comes that this great market for Ontario fruit should be thrown away, and yet we hear the same story all over the West, and you can hardly blame the grocer who tells you that Ontario sends West only what the pigs refuse. He has tried the business, he knows the trade, and the statement comes mighty close to the truth; but it shouldn't, should it?

R. J. DEACHMAN.

## POULTRY.

### Feeding Chicks for Market.

Spring chicks usually bring about seven cents per pound live weight when sold without special preparation. A little feeding will give them an extra market value whether sold alive or dressed, and will pay well for the trouble. There is a good demand this year for a good quality, but dealers do not want the poor "scrub." Farmers will do well to put their chicks on the market in good condition. One can make a pound of chicken as cheaply as he can make a pound of pork or beef, and the difference shows in the price. If you have not customers already, ship only to reliable produce merchants. If shipping alive one must allow for considerable shrinkage.

The following extracts from Bulletin No. 7, prepared by F. C. Elford, Chief of Poultry Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, deal with feeding and preparing poultry for market.

#### FATTENING CHICKENS IN CRATES.

The fattening crates in use at the Government illustration stations are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide, and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are 2 inches wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. This frame is covered with slats placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down in front. The slats for the bottom are  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. Two-inch spaces between slats in front enable the chickens to eat from the trough. The bottom slats are  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches apart, and the slat nearest the back is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the corner piece. The bottom slats are placed on the top of the bottom cross pieces of the frame, to prevent the chickens' feet being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are 2 inches apart, and the back slats  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips 2 inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner-piece.

The crates are placed on stands 16 inches from the ground. The droppings are received on sand and other absorbent material. A light "V" trough,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches inside, carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate, is placed in front of each crate. The bottom of the trough is four inches above the floor, and the upper inside edge is 2 inches from the crate.

In warm weather the crates should be placed outdoors in a sheltered position. In unsettled weather it is advisable to construct a rough board shelter to shed the rain, or the crates might be carried into a shed or barn. During cold weather the crates should be placed in a warm building. Abundant ventilation is required at all times. In order to have the chickens plump and fit for market at the most profitable age they should be put in crates when from three to four months old, though suitable market chickens of any age will show gains in the crates. Select for fattening chickens that are of medium size, of a broad, square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart, and above all, with a good constitution.

#### EQUIPMENT FOR FATTENING.

It is advisable to use the crates described in Bulletin No. 7. If only a small number are to be fattened, packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box may be made the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed from the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front

and lengthwise of the crate to form the door. The laths are put up the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the fattening crates. A board should be loosened in the top to remove the chickens, and a feed trough arranged in front. A shaping board and shipping boxes are also required.

#### RATIONS.

A satisfactory ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white flesh. Oats finely ground, or with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in a yellow flesh of inferior quality; ground peas impart a hardness that is not desirable. Ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low-grade flour are the most suitable meals. Some satisfactory meal rations are:

1. Ground oats (coarse hulls removed).
2. Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included).
3. Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn.
4. Equal parts ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat.
5. Two parts ground barley, two parts low-grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim milk or buttermilk. On the average, ten pounds of meal require from fifteen to seventeen pounds of sour skim milk. A small quantity of salt should be added. When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mash, animal and raw vegetable food should be added to the ration.

The chickens should remain in the crates not more than twenty-four days. Some will fatten more readily than others. These should be picked out a week before finished, and during this last week it is well to feed a little beef tallow, shaved into the trough along with the mash, about one pound tallow per day to 50 or 60 chickens.

Before the chickens are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be sulphured again three days before being killed. Feed them lightly the first week. A small quantity of food should be fed along the troughs; as this is eaten add more, but not as much as the chickens would consume. They should be fed and the troughs cleaned and turned over three times a day. Give them water twice a day, and grit two or three times a week. The remainder of the time the chickens should be given, twice a day, as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the trough should be cleaned and turned over. Water and grit should be supplied as in the first week.

Chickens fattening in crates sometimes pluck the feathers from one another. This habit is caused by an irritation at the roots of the feathers, resulting from overheated blood or parasites. The remedy is to remove the affected chickens and feed the others more skim milk in their mash, or add animal and vegetable food to the ration. If the trouble is caused by parasites, the mites can be found among the white powdery matter at the base of the quill. A sulphur-and-lard ointment should be applied to the affected parts.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Canadian.

The Baptist and Free Baptist churches of New Brunswick have united.

A combine of Canadian starch manufacturers is the newest trust reported.

The four Indian chiefs of the Blood Reserve, who are visiting Eastern Canada, attended St. James' Cathedral service while in Toronto.

Senator Fullford, of Brockville, Ont., was hurt in Newton, Mass., as the result of a collision between his automobile and a trolley.

The United States Government is lending its aid to prevent the poaching of American fishermen in Canadian waters.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is said to have chosen Kaien Island, at the Skeena River, as their western terminus. They offer a prize of \$250 for the most appropriate name for the new terminal city. It must be a euphonious Indian name, and must not exceed eight or nine letters.

To test the recent treating amendment to the prohibition law of Prince Edward Island, Rev. Jas. Simpson, of Charlottetown, has laid information against himself for giving wine to his parishioners at Holy Communion, and has also informed against the Charlottetown City Council for providing Prince Louis of Battenburg and his suite with liquid refreshments when the Prince visited the city. Mr. Simpson claims that when the poor man is fined \$100 for treating a friend, the city fathers are fined also for treating a prince.

It is understood that Canada has offered a tenor

bell to Nelson's church in Burnhamthorpe, England, to mark the Nelson centenary, provided the other bells are contributed by other colonies.

The retirement of Sir William Mulock from the position of Postmaster-General of Canada is a distinct loss to the Dominion. Sir William has held the office for only nine years, but has accomplished much in that time. When he took the office the Department was in a low condition, with yearly deficits, but in spite of the reduction in the postage rate the Department has become a steady revenue producer. To him we owe the penny postage, both at home and throughout the Empire, and his efforts brought needed improvements in the line of money orders and postal notes. He did not, however, look with favor on the institution of free rural mail delivery, for which the country has been asking. Beyond his immediate sphere as Postmaster-General, he instituted the Labor Department, and by his influence a law was enacted for the settlement of labor disputes by conciliation. His thoughtful interest in the unfortunate has already been noticed in these columns. Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., has been chosen as his successor, and Sir William, whose health prevents his continuance of his heavy task, will be made Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Ontario.

### British and Foreign.

Admiral Togo and his squadron will visit Europe and America next year.

General Booth's scheme for sending 5,000 emigrants to Australia has collapsed.

At the annual missionary services in the Gospel Tabernacle, New York City, over \$80,000 was subscribed for foreign missions.

At Yokohama and Tokio, the officers and men of the British squadron which is visiting Japanese waters received an enthusiastic welcome.

The death of Field Marshal Edem Pasha is announced. He was Commander-in-Chief of the victorious Turkish troops in the war with Greece.

The north-west crater of Vesuvius is again active; the stream of lava is widening, and red-hot ashes are scattered over the villages in the vicinity of the volcano.

After three years of fighting against extradition, Gaynor and Greene have been forced to return to Savannah, Georgia, to stand their trial for defrauding the United States Government. They left Montreal on October 7th.

Dr. Theodor Zincke, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Marburg, Germany, was very much annoyed over having to pay the \$2 head tax when he entered the United States to visit his friend Ira Remsen, the great authority on chemistry in America.

Officers and privates of the Russian army will be granted lands in Siberia. They are entitled to pre-empt free within two years, farms ranging from 135 acres, with a bonus of \$50 for enlisted men, up to farms of 1,000 acres for higher officers, and a loan of from \$250 to \$2,500, and exemption from taxes.

The International Tuberculosis Congress held in Paris has just closed. The next congress will be held in Washington in 1908. Various measures for the prevention and the treatment of the different forms of tuberculosis have been discussed, but the chief interest lay in the announcement of Professor Behring, that he had found a serum which was a complete cure for consumption. He designates the substance "T. C.," and promises to reveal the nature and methods of use of the new cure.

Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader in the British House of Lords, was stricken with paralysis at his shooting box in Norfolk, on Oct. 12th, and by the last account he is still unconscious.

## THE FARM BULLETIN

The sales of Hudson's Bay lands for the six months ending September 13th amount approximately to £190,000. The cash receipts were £119,200 for 9,400 acres, and £95,600 receipts for the corresponding period of 1904.

The meat famine in Germany is growing greater. Horse flesh has risen in price, and dog flesh is no longer obtainable, and several municipalities are buying carloads of sea fish at the coast towns, and selling them at cost to citizens.

The Globe tells of a report from Mr. A. W. Donley to the Department of Trade and Commerce, that the wheat market in Mexico has become stringent, and that, in his opinion, if samples of No. 2 red from Canada are satisfactory a good trade may be done. Until December 31st wheat enters Mexico at 70% reduction on duty.

The recent stimulated interest in emigration to the colonies, and the large schemes afoot, are viewed with alarm by many who see Great Britain being drained of

her best blood. Joseph Fels, in a letter in the public press, has made an offer that, with the assistance of nineteen others and £30,000 from the Government, he will undertake to place 1,500 families on British farms.

The official premium list for the Maritime Winter Fair is to hand. Copies may be obtained by addressing President E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N. S.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute workers will be held in Washington, D. C., on November 9th, 10th and 11th next. President G. C. Creelman, of the O. A. C., Guelph, is the Secretary-Treasurer. The annual meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will be held the following week in the same city.

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, has returned from a visit to the leading dairying centers of Europe. The outlook for Canadian butter on British markets, he says, is more encouraging, and he cites an instance where 120 shillings was realized on Canadian butter where the best Danish received 118 shillings. Some of the European makers excelled the Canadian in attention to details, sanitary conditions and buildings.

**A Fair Without a Horse Race.**

To those who believe a township or county fair can be run successfully without horse-racing or gambling, the case of the Orford Agricultural Society, in Kent County, Ontario, affords a most encouraging example. A member of our editorial staff visited last week its forty-first annual exhibition, held at Highgate, on Oct. 13th and 14th, and found a first-class local show, well conducted, well patronized and free from objectionable features. No speed purses have ever been hung up, no games of chance allowed, and everyone takes particular pains to inform the stranger that no whisky is obtainable on the grounds or in the town. The "drouth" does not seem to diminish the gate receipts, however, for the grounds were visited by a fair crowd of soberly good-natured people, who displayed a hearty interest in the live stock and other exhibits. It is gratifying to learn that the society not only has its grounds clear of encumbrance, but last year carried over a snug emergency surplus of \$263.43, which will be augmented, no doubt, when the books are balanced this fall, as the 1905 receipts were officially estimated at \$50 ahead of the average. The only revenue derived from licenses is a sum of \$50, paid by one man for the privilege of farming-out rights to caterers and others, subject, of course, to the society's rule excluding games of chance and other objectionable things. Attractions? Yes, there was one. The London Highland Pipers went down on Saturday and discoursed their melodies for the delectation of a not-overly-appreciative audience. "Highgate must be a Scotch settlement," we thought to ourselves, as we saw them get off at the station in the morning, "or the management would never dare to substitute pipers for the regulation band." But a logical conclusion is not always a correct one. As a matter of fact, we discovered that the Irish element predominates, and the presence of the pipers was a puzzle until one of the directors, palpably of Hibernian origin, naively explained, "We have the Irish already, we wanted to get the Scotch." There was no fireworks, high diving or trapeze performance, but on the evening of the second day an entertainment was held in town, under the auspices of the society.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Highgate district, we believe, has the name of putting up about the best show of Shorthorn cattle and long wool sheep to be found in Western Ontario. Both last year and this the judges commended it in the highest terms. The showing of Red, White and Roans was a great one, comprising as it did many of the best winners of the Western Ontario fairs pitted against other stuff that made decidedly interesting judging. The principal exhibitors were Lee Bros. and Sam Haining, of Highgate; Stevens, of Morpheth; E. Brien, of Ridgetown, and Scott Bros., of Highgate. A good class of four aged bulls was headed by Haining's grand champion, Gilt Victor, imported in dam by Geo. Isaac. He is a very smooth, even-fleshed bull, of good scale and approved conformation, with the appearance of being an impressive sire; and, true enough, when the judging was completed he numbered among his get first, second and third, in a strong class of ten senior bull calves, first and second on senior heifer calves, first on junior heifer calves, and an easy first in grade heifer calves; all this to his credit at the end of his second year in the district. As an individual, Gilt Victor would take no back seat at Toronto, and as a breeder he is leaving an unmistakable impress on his get. Second went to Scott Bros., on Imp. Lord Lieutenant, got by Lord Roberts, and the sire of a sweet junior bull calf, shown later by the same owner for first. Two year-olds were headed by Lee Bros.' junior sweepstakes, Ridgewood Marquis, by Spicy Marquis, barely past the yearling limit, but already scaling well, and showing a compact, neatly-modelled form. Though brought out in ordinary breeding condition, he displayed good handling qualities and a nice covering of natural flesh, very evenly put on. He, too, would make a worthy candidate for London or Toronto honors. Aged cows were another class on which we are tempted to dilate. Red went to the diploma female, Brien's Easter Lily, by Earl of Howard, tracing to Indian Chief. She is a fine, large, useful matron, showing something of the Bates form and dairy capacity, blended with a well-nicked Scotch top. A good second was Lee Bros.' Aberdeen Polly, by Aberdeen Hero (imp). Third went to Flirt, another Lee entry; while unplaced was Haining's Imp. Pandora, a

junior sweepstakes in the Old Country, a fifth-prize two-year-old at Toronto in 1903, and a winner of first at the local shows until this year, when she was handicapped somewhat by lack of condition. Space forbids detailed review of the splendid heifer classes; Haining was first in three-year-olds, with Miss Sailor, by British Sailor, and in a remarkably strong section of two-year-olds, Brien captured the red with Easter Gem, out of the sweepstakes cow, Easter Lily. Yearlings left the ring headed by Lee Bros.' Senator's Roan Mina. In senior and junior heifer calves there was no lack of good things, and we hope to meet one of these times at the provincial shows some of the promising young things it was our pleasure to inspect. Lee Bros. were first in both aged and young herds.

Besides Shorthorns there were a few pure-bred Jerseys, shown by Henry Stewart, A. J. Stone and J. D. Gillis, the judge being A. C. Hallman, who also adjudicated in swine, and likewise assisted Mr. John Campbell, the judge of beef cattle and sheep, who had his hands rather more than full in the limited time available for the work.

The exhibit of Lincoln sheep had the Canadian National beaten to a standstill. The Lees have for years been breeding a choice flock, founded on some of the best stock, such as Dudding and other noted English strains. They have bred many of the winners at Toronto and London, but as they have not exhibited there themselves their name has not appeared in the prize-lists. Their sheep are lusty, rugged, strong-backed stock, well covered with firm, natural flesh, and their twenty entries or so carried off a goodly share of the ribbons, while practically all the rest were won by stock of their breeding, or by individuals descended therefrom. Besides Lee Bros., the flockmasters represented were E. Brien and John S. Gosnell, of Highgate. Cotswolds were also a creditable lot, shown by E. Brien, Ridgetown; Barrett Bros., Ridgetown, and Angus Thompson, of Duart. Leicesters were well shown by Wm. Wright & Sons; Malcolm Campbell, Harwich, and John W. Wright, of Clachan. In medium-wools there were, besides some Oxfords, a very strong class of Shropshires, which we were told Mr. Campbell declared the best he had seen since leaving home. Prize money was distributed among J. Campbell & Sons, J. W. Gosnell & Son, and Wm. Brien & Son.

Swine were represented by some good typical Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths; exhibitors being, in Berksh., E. Brien, Geo. Dubs and W. Guyitt; in Yorks., Wm. Brien and John B. MacDonald; and in Tamworths, Wm. R. McDonald. There were also a few Chester Whites.

Some good horses were shown in the roadster, general-purpose and various other classes, and the judging received the attention which at other shows is bestowed upon the race course. The judge of horses was D. M. McKay, of Whitby, Ont.

There were other exhibits, of course. There was corn of several varieties, big cobs of well-filled ears—dent, flint and sweet—such as flourishes so well in Southern Ontario. There were pumpkins and water-melons, and beans—for this is the center of the bean district. The crop this year, by the way, is light, though the quality is good.

But, after all, the greatest product of a country is its people. If there is any part of the continent that can beat Western Ontario for intelligent, wholesome manhood and womanhood, we have yet to see it, and Highgate Fair brings out a good representation of the cream of this product. They take the "Farmer's Advocate" here, hundreds of copies of it, and for reliability, interest and value it is second in their estimation only to the Bible. No wonder they have bright children, fine farms and choice stock.

The president of the society is Peter Clark, and the secretary is Geo. E. Lee, son of John Lee, the whole-souled Irish-Canadian stalwart to whom a large measure of the society's success is due. It is a pity there are not more men of his stamp. About one in each township would do a world of good.

**Use of Spring Scales.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I beg to inform you that His Excellency, by an Order in Council, dated the 13th June, 1905, has been pleased to repeal paragraph 3 of section 7 of the regulations respecting weights and measures, as established by Order in Council of the 17th December, 1898, and to substitute the following therefor:

"3. Weighing machines of the following description not exceeding fifty pounds capacity when having cast, engraved or stamped thereon in bold legible letters the words household scale or family scale, and having in addition thereto marked thereon the maker's name and consecutive shop number, shall be admitted to verification provided they give true indications within one two-hundredth part of the load. The knife edges or springs of such scales must be of hardened cast steel, and the bearings such as will resist the action of a smooth file.

"Even balance scales, unequal arm scales, and suspension spring scales of the straight dial class.

"The fee for verification shall be ten cents for the first ten pounds, and five cents for each additional ten pounds.

"These scales shall be admitted to verification for household purposes only. Should any such scale be shall be seized and confiscated, and the penalties provided by law enforced."

W. J. GERALD, Deputy Minister.

Dept. Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

[Note.—The above scales, the use of which is thus found in use for trade purposes of any description it authorized, are very convenient to dairymen in keeping

milk records, and are much cheaper than ordinary scales.—Editor.]

**Prince Edward Island Crops and Prices.**

The weather lately has been ideal; no frost so far this fall, and potatoes are still green. It has been a grand time for getting all fall work done. Farmers are well along with their fall plowing. Potato digging time is here, but as the tops are still green, we will have to wait until the frost settles them a little. Some have dug their early varieties of potatoes, and report a good average crop. A good deal of grain has been shipped this fall, and much of it marketed in very poor condition. The weather during harvest was very catchy, and it was extremely difficult to get grain really dry before putting it in barn or stack. Nearly all grain heated more or less just after it was gathered, and many farmers threshed and marketed their oats while in this heating stage, whereas if the grain had been left a week or two longer without being threshed this heat would all pass off, and with few exceptions the oats would be damaged to very little extent. Merchants and shippers should refuse to buy oats that are in such a condition—oats that are liable to start heating a whole warehouse full. Our farmers should be warned against marketing such oats. Complaint is at present being made about potatoes being dug and marketed this fall so early that they were tender and easily bruised, and arrived in the market in bad condition.

Prices at present are about as follows: Oats, black, 33c.; white, 32c.; wheat, 75c.; flour, \$2.00 per hundred; potatoes, 18c. to 20c.; apples, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per bbl.; plums, 7c. per qt. Pork is high and scarce this fall, 7½c. to 7¾c. for best weights. Not much is doing in beef yet, and it is a little early for dressed poultry, but several carloads of live geese are being shipped away, and excellent prices are being paid for them—\$1.75 apiece was paid for mongrel geese (a cross between wild and domestic geese). Lambs are also away up, \$4.50 to \$5.00 for a 100-pound lamb, which ten years ago would bring about \$1.50, and yet some think that we should get 7c. to 8c. per pound for our lambs this fall. If the price of lambs continues to advance, every farmer will go into sheep-raising again, and then down will come the price once more.

East Prince, P.E.I. COLIN C. CRAIG.

**American Breeders' Association.**

From the Secretary, Prof. W. M. Hays, of Washington, D.C., we are in receipt of a copy of the first volume of the proceedings of the new organization known as the American Breeders' Association. It contains a very complete report of two meetings, one held at St. Louis in 1903, and a second at Champaign, Ill., in February, 1905. As our readers may remember from previous references to this organization, it was designed to bring into sympathetic co-operation leaders who are interested in the science and practice of both plant and animal breeding, in order to improve the heredity of the plant and animal form. The addresses, papers and discussions of the meetings focus upon this point. Hon. James Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, is its President, and Hon. John Dryden, of Toronto, Canada, is Chairman of the Animal Section. The annual membership fees for America are \$1.00; annual foreign membership, \$2.00; life membership, \$20.00 (life membership for institutions may be limited to 25 years); patrons, \$1,000.00; address enquiries to Secretary. Just now the membership committee, consisting of Mr. Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill., Chairman; Dr. H. J. Webber, Washington, D. C.; Prof. John Craig, College Station, Texas; Prof. R. A. Emerson, Lincoln, Neb.; Prof. E. W. Major, Berkeley, Cal.; Prof. Fred Rankin, Urbana, Ill., and Mr. A. J. Glover, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., is making a vigorous canvass for new members. The papers in this report being, as a rule, prepared by the most trustworthy investigators on the continent, are well deserving of preservation in the excellent form in which they are now found.

**Another Great Binder Twine Industry.**

The Plymouth Cordage Co., of Plymouth, Mass., turned the sod for the buildings for their Canadian branch at Welland, Ont., recently. The officials present were: Francis C. Holmes, treasurer; W. E. C. Nazio, architect for the company; E. P. Snow, engineer, representing Lockwood, Green & Co., architects; W. J. Howard, the company's engineer; A. T. Wing, contractor for the buildings, and Mr. T. S. Hobbs, London, Ont., who is a stockholder in the cordage company, and largely instrumental in having them open the Canadian branch.

The company have been established in Plymouth for about fifty years, and manufacture binder twine, ropes, and cordage of all descriptions, the same as they will manufacture in their Canadian establishment. They have purchased 180 acres of land, and the main building will be 635 feet by 115 feet, principally two storey; one warehouse, 140 feet by 60 feet, with four or five other buildings, and the contracts for all of these are let. The contractors expect to have two or three hundred men at work very shortly. Switches are being put in the grounds, and a turning basin will be put in the canal so they can ship by water. They expect to employ about four hundred hands to start, and will put up residences for their employees. As the Plymouth Company have the reputation of being exceedingly conservative in their policy, as they are thorough in their methods, the establishment of so large an establishment in Canada indicates unerringly their faith in the agricultural and industrial future of this country. We understand that they have steadily held aloof from the American twine trust.

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Export, choice, \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.30; others, \$3.80 to \$4.10; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Butchers—Choice, \$4 to \$4.40; good, \$3.60 to \$4; fair, \$3 to \$3.40; common, \$2 to \$2.75; cows, \$2 to \$3.25; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$3.75 to \$3.90; good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium, \$3 to \$3.40; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; good stockers, \$3 to \$3.50; rough, \$2 to \$3; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Milch cows—\$30 to \$65 each. Calves—3 1/2c. to 6c. per lb., and \$2 to \$12 each. Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$3.80 to \$4.15; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.40 to \$5.80 per cwt. Hogs—Selects, \$6.25; lights and fats, \$6.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red and mixed are quoted at 74c. to 75c. at outside points, with a premium of 1/4c. for white. There is some inquiry for goose, which is firmer at 70c., outside, with spring dull at the same price. Millfeed—Ontario—Bran is scarce at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton in car lots, at outside points, while shorts are more plentiful at \$16 to \$17.50. Manitoba bran, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18.50 at Toronto and equal points. Oats—No. 2, 32c., west; 32 1/2c., east. Barley—No. 2, 48c.; No. 3, extra, 46c., and No. 3, 43c., outside. Rye—60c. to 63c., outside. Peas—70c., outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

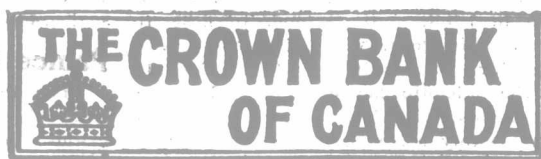
Butter—Creamery, prints, 22c. to 23c.; solids, 21c. to 21 1/2c.; dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice, 19c. to 20c.; medium, 17c. to 18c.; tubs, good to choice, 17c. to 18c.; inferior, 15c. to 16c. Cheese—12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. Eggs—18c. to 20c. Poultry—Fat hens, 6c. to 7c.; thin, 5c. to 6c.; chickens, 7c. to 8c.; thin, 6c. to 7c.; ducks, 7c. to 8c.; turkeys, 13c., all live weight. Potatoes—New Brunswick stock, on track, 85c. to 90c. per bag, and 90c. to 95c. out of store. Ontario, on track, 70c. to 75c., and 80c. to 85c., out of store. Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$8 per ton, on track, and No. 2 timothy, \$6 per ton. Baled Straw—Car lots, on track, \$6 per ton.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$8.75; heavy, \$8.25; butter, 23c. to 25c.; eggs, 23c. to 26c.; spring chickens, dressed, 12c.; live, 8c.; old, dressed, 8c.; live, 6c.; ducks, dressed, 12c.; live, 8c.; turkeys, dressed, 14c.; live, 13c.; geese, live, 9c.; dressed, 11c.; potatoes, bushel, 40c. to 50c.; carrots, bag, 60c. to 75c.; beef, hind quarters, 7c. to 9c.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5 1/2c.; carcasses, 6 1/2c. to 7c.; mutton, 6c. to 8c.; spring lambs, per lb., 9c. to 10 1/2c.; calves, per lb., 7 1/2c. to 9 1/2c.

HORSES.

The local horse market has been very active the past week. Offerings, however, have been excessive in some lines, and this had the effect at some of the sales to influence a shading in prices, though so slight that it cannot be noticed in the general range of values. Despite this, dealers report prices as exceptionally firm, and the indications are that they have not at all overstated the case, particularly as regards high-class saddle horses, drivers and show horses, for which there is a very brisk demand from American sources. One of the notable sales in this class during the week was a pair of chestnut geldings from the London district, which, it is said, fetched \$1,200, and they were cheap at that figure. There is a good demand for all the commercial classes, express horses, drafters, general-purpose and delivery horses, meeting a good demand. A sale of one heavy pair of drafters, tipping the scales at probably 4,000 lbs., for \$510 was one of the features of the week in the sale-rings. The demand from outside sources was really the sustaining factor in the market, and as a result of the week's transactions several carloads of drafters and general-purpose horses have been shipped to Owen Sound, Montreal, Winnipeg, Ot-



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

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

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

tawa, Allandale, and other points, mostly for contract work. The range of prices as reported by Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, and the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, is as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands... \$125 to 225. Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands... 125 to 200. Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands... 300 to 600. Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs... 125 to 175. General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs... 125 to 175. Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs... 160 to 250. Serviceable second-hand workers... 50 to 80. Serviceable second-hand drivers... 60 to 85.

FRUIT.

Peaches, good, heaped baskets, 60c. to 90c.; best varieties, 40c. to 60c.; small, 18c. to 30c.; pears, 25c. to 75c.; plums, 35c. to 60c.; apples, per basket, 15c. to 25c.; grapes, Concord, 15c. to 35c.; Niagaras, 17c. to 30c.; cranberries, \$9 to \$9.50 per barrel; tomatoes, 25c. per basket; celery, 35c. to 40c. per doz.; onions, 25c.; silver skins, 85c. to \$1; per case, \$2.50.

Montreal.

Cheese.—During the first week of the month, shipments amounted to 119,334 boxes from Montreal; 16,053 packages more than for the same week last year. From the port of Montreal, the total for the season to date is 1,946,626, being 45,655 more than those for the same period last year. There is, consequently, every reason to feel pleased with the result of the season's business, especially when it is remembered that the price has greatly exceeded that of a year ago. Prices are about 11 1/2c. for Quebecs, 11 1/2c. for Townships, and 11 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. for Ontarios. Butter—Holders are asking 23c. for fancy Townships creamery, and 22 1/2c. for choicest; good to fine being from 22c. up. Shipments for first week of October were 20,800 from Montreal, or 5,400 less than for the same week last year, making total shipments this season of 509,400, or 92,556 more than those for the same period of last year. Eggs—Straight gathered, 20c. wholesale, and 21c. in a small way to dealers. No. 2 eggs, 18c. to 19c., and selects, 23c. to 24c. Flour—\$1.70 per bbl.; in bags, for Manitoba strong bakers', patents, \$5; new wheat flour, 10c. to 15c. below the above figures. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, is only \$16 per ton; shorts being \$19 to \$20. Beans—There is a very light supply of beans in the market at present, and as a consequence there is an end to the easier feeling of some time since. New stock is still holding off, none of it having been reported here. Quotations: \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bushel for primes. Honey—The market for honey is quite firm. It would almost seem that there is a scarcity this year, and some state that they are able to sell their white clover strained, in 60 lb. cans, at 7 1/2c. per pound at point of shipment, while 12 1/2c. is being demanded for white comb. Dealers are asking 8c. to 8 1/2c. for strained, and 13 1/2c. for comb. Buckwheat is coming in slowly, and is quoted at a price below these prices. Potatoes—Up to 5 1/2c. per bag of 90 lbs., and 6 1/2c. for white ones are reselling at 6 1/2c. to 7c. Grain—No. 2, 48 1/2c. to 49c. for No. 3, the

outside figures being quoted in store. No. 2 red and white Ontario wheat is firmer, at 76c. to 78c. per bushel, west, and Manitoba barley is 47c. for No. 3, and 46c. for No. 4, track. Buckwheat, 55c. to 56c. afloat, and peas, 77 1/2c. afloat.

Live Stock—Prices have registered a decline of fully a cent all round since the middle of September. Shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal the first week of the month were 4,220 head of cattle, and 171 sheep, against 3,645 cattle, 841 sheep and 151 horses the previous week. Offerings of cattle on the local market are fairly liberal, but of medium and poor quality. A few choice animals went from 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; good to fine, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/4c.; medium, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/4c.; common, 1 1/2c. to 2 1/4c. Sheep, from 3c. to 4c., being generally 3 1/2c. for export, and 3 1/4c. for butchers'; lambs, 4 1/2c. to 4 1/4c. for butchers', and from 5c. to 5 1/2c. for export. Calves, \$3 to \$12 each, or at 2c. to about 5c. per pound, according to quality. Some of the finest of the lambs were wanted for export to the United States. Hogs, select, 6 1/2c. to 6 1/4c., and mixed, 6 1/4c. to 6 1/2c., off cars. Provisions—Abattoir fresh-killed, \$9.50 per 100 lbs.; rolled hams, with the bone out, 15c.; bacon, 10 1/2c. for long clear; Windsor backs being 15c., and English breakfast boneless bacon the same price; Wiltshire sides, 14c., and boneless spiced roll, 12c. Lard, 7c. per lb. for 20-lb. wooden pails; 11 1/2c. for extra pure, and 12 1/4c. for finest kettle. Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton; No. 2 being \$7.50 to \$8, and clover and clover mixed, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton, on track.

Detroit Bean Market.

We have to report a dragging market the past week in beans. The demand has been light for this time of year. Farmers have been taking advantage of the good prices that were offered the fore part of the month, and the result has been that the elevator men have been deluged with beans. This, with the absence of demand, has caused the market to decline materially. Dealers started in paying the farmers on a basis of \$1.40, c. h. p. beans, and are now paying \$1.20 a bushel, hand-picked basis, and this caused a falling off in receipts. A large number of dealers sold short, and some of them oversold and will have to go out and buy enough to fill their sales. The crop has all been secured in excellent shape, and a large yield. We think that the first rush of beans to market has ceased, and that the market will improve. Dealers are asking from \$1.45 to \$1.50, f. o. b. shipping points. H. E. BOTSFORD & CO.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.80 to \$5.85; mixed, \$5.70 to \$5.75; Yorkers, \$5.65 to \$5.70; pigs, \$5.60 to \$5.70; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.70; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.25; dairies and grassers, \$5.40 to \$5.65. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.75 to \$8. yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.25; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$3.10 to \$6.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4; calves, \$2 to \$3.50. Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.45 to \$5.70; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.75 to \$5.42 1/2; hams, \$5.95 to \$5.75. Sheep—\$2.25 to \$5.60; lambs, \$5 to \$8.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 9 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. per lb.; sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Cheese Markets.

Tweed, 10 15-16c.; Madoc, 11 1-16c.; Kingston, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c.; Winchester, 11c.; Listowel, 10 1/2c. to 11c.; Ottawa, 11c.; Napanee, 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c.; Iroquois, 11c.

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Life, Literature and Education.

Makers of English Literature.



Thomas Babington Macaulay.

The course of articles on the authors of Canada seemed to be so enjoyed by the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," that it has been decided to carry out the same idea on a slightly different line, taking now the best of English and American authors. But as every individual reader would have his own opinion as to the relative worth of the works of these authors, there will be no attempt made to follow any order of merit, but the account of an author and his work will appear as near as possible to the anniversary of his birth. Each article will contain biographical information, a literary appreciation of the writer, and a typical selection from the writings of the author under review. In pursuance of that method of arrangement, the first writer dealt with in this series is Thomas Babington Macaulay. Readers who do not reserve their copies of the paper would do well to preserve these articles in the form of a literary scrap book.

Zachary Macaulay was an enthusiastic opponent of the slave trade, and he, with Clarkson and Wilberforce, formed the energetic trio to whose untiring opposition slavery in British dominions was finally forced to succumb. He was also a prominent member of the Evangelical sect, which had its headquarters in Clapham, the home of the Macaulays. To him was born, on October 25th, 1800, a son, Thomas Babington Macaulay.

The boy was educated at a private school until he was eighteen, when he went to Cambridge. There he found himself surrounded with men of high intellect and attainments, and soon revealed to them and to himself that his keen mind and brilliant ready speech had gained for

him a prominent position in the group. His university course was not marked by an all-round excellence, but numerous prizes and scholarships awarded him for his standing in English subjects showed the bent of his mind. He was called to the Bar in 1826, and two years later became Commissioner in Bankruptcy, but the failure of his father in business compelled him to find some way of supplementing his official income. Fortunately for English literature, he called the pen to his aid. The result was the writing of those brilliant essays to the Edinburgh Review, which were continued for thirty years, to the glory of both writer and publisher. There were forty-one essays in all, and that all should be of equal excellence is not to be expected, but of that number, twenty at least are immortal. Most of these are of an historical nature, but their value as literature far exceeds their worth as history. There are inaccuracies of statement, exaggerations, errors in presenting the matter of the subject that the careful reader cannot fail to notice, but above and around and beyond all these discrepancies is a majesty of style and a splendor of language whose charm will never die.

His was the gift of true oratory, whether he wrote or whether he spoke, and this gift appears in his essays, so that the reader hears what he says, rather than sees what is on the printed page. In Parliament, both in the Commons and the Lords, he gained the ear of the House, and when Macaulay was to speak members hurried to their places, not so much to be instructed by what he said—though that in itself was of no slight value—but for the pure mental enjoyment produced by his manner of saying it. His most famous speeches before the House were on the Reform Bill of 1832, and on the Maynooth Grant of 1845.

His history of England, over which he labored so zealously, was never completed. He had just written to the close of the reign of William III, when death stepped in and called the historian from his labors, in 1859. Perhaps if we get his own idea of what a history should be, we may better estimate aright the criticisms of his work as a writer of history. He says: "History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy. It impresses general truths on the mind by a vivid representation of particular characters and incidents. A truly great historian would reclaim those materials which the novelist has appropriated."

"I shall not be satisfied unless I produce something which shall for a few days supersede the last fashionable novel on the tables of young ladies."

History, in his opinion, should combine accuracy of fact with picturesqueness of presentation, and the chief characters must be stars on the stage, with all the accessories and subordinate characters skilfully and artistically arranged by the author, to enhance their importance. That was his aim, and the most carping critic cannot truthfully say that he did not attain it. Keeping this, his own conception of the historian's work, before the mind, it is not hard

to understand some of the charges brought against him. He was inaccurate, sometimes sacrificing correctness to picturesqueness. He was said to be biased in his treatment of his characters from a political standpoint, but he was an ardent Whig, and any man who writes forcibly and sincerely can scarcely help flavoring his statements with the essence of his convictions. The same explanation will account for the insufficient concealment of the historian behind his history, at which the critics have thrown stones. An extract from his essay on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, will give an idea of his clear and vigorous style:

"The Duke of Richmond had given notice of an address to the throne against the further prosecution of hostilities with America. Chatham determined to appear in his place in the House. He was in a state of great excitement. His medical attendants were uneasy, and strongly advised him to calm himself and remain at home. But he was not to be controlled. He rested himself in the Chancellor's room till the debate commenced, and then, leaning on his two young relations, limped to his seat. He bowed, it was remarked, with great courtliness to those peers who rose to make way for him and his supporters. His crutch was in his hand. He wore, as was his fashion, a rich velvet coat. His legs were swathed in flannel. His wig was so large and his face so emaciated that none of his features could be discerned except the high curve of his nose and his eyes, which still retained a gleam of the old fire."

"When the Duke of Richmond had spoken Chatham rose. For some time his voice was inaudible. At length his tones became distinct and his action animated. Here and there his hearers caught a thought or an expression which reminded them of William Pitt. But it was clear that he was not himself. He lost the thread of his discourse, hesitated, and repeated the same words several times. The House listened in solemn silence, and with an aspect of profound respect and compassion. The stillness was so deep that the dropping of a handkerchief would have been heard. The Duke of Richmond replied with great tenderness and courtesy; but while he spoke the old man was observed to be restless and irritable. The Duke sat down. Chatham stood up again, pressed his hand on his breast and sank down in an apoplectic fit. Three or four lords who sat near caught him in his fall. The dying man was carried to his home in Hayes, where, after lingering a few weeks, he expired, in his seventieth year."

As a poet, Macaulay cannot be said to occupy the first rank. He had his limitations—the deep things of human hearts did not touch him closely enough. But he knew his limitations, and respected them. As a writer of ballads and of stories in verse he had no superior in his own generation, and very few since. There is a martial swing and force about his poems that is inspiring, that makes the reader hold his head high and step to the music of military bands when he reads Macaulay's stirring rhymes. Who has not thrilled over the story of how Horatius kept the bridge in the brave

days of old, and gone in fancy to the battlefield under the banner of Henry of Navarre?

The king is come to marshal us, in all his armor drest,  
And he has bound a snow-white plume upon his gallant crest.  
He looked upon his people, and a tear was in his eye;  
He looked upon the traitors, and his glance was stern and high.  
Right graciously he smiled on us, as rolled from wing to wing,  
Down all our line, a deafening shout, "God save our Lord the King!"  
"And if my standard-bearer fall, as fall full well he may—  
For never saw I promise yet of such a bloody fray—  
Press where ye see my white plume shine amidst the ranks of war,  
And be your oriflamme to-day, the helmet of Navarre."

How to Make Happy Marriages.

Marriage, in one sense, is an institution of the state; therefore, she should put it out of the bounds of possibility that people can marry each other in two days or a week, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in Black and White. How many marriages would be broken off if the state required a three years' engagement before people are married? After all, if a woman wants to become a nun in two months, no convent in the world will accept her. She must be a novice for two or three years; during that time she has to make an examination of her conscience every day, and to find out if she has a vocation for a nun. But women and men marry without the slightest preparation, without the slightest thought of the future, while Dame Nature laughs at her most odd pairings. She wants her world peopled—that is her part; the men and women who are ill suited to each other are not her affair.

Girls and boys at school should be taught to look upon marriage as the most beautiful, the happiest, the most desirable and the most possible thing in the world. Boys should be taught to keep their minds and their bodies pure for the state which they will probably enter, and to have a sense of protection and loyalty to girls; and girls should be taught industry, self-sacrifice and responsibility for the married state.

Mr. Dickens at Home.

Charles Dickens once resided in the exposed house on the cliff at Broadstairs that is now called Bleak House, and has been duly tabletted. On one occasion we asked of the keeper of a small shop, who lived on the cliff? He said that he did not know, but once there was a famous gentleman lived there—"Dear! dear! I forget his name," he said, "but he used to write books." And then to his wife in the back room he called out, "Mary, my dear, who was it who used to live on the cliff—a gentleman as wrote books?"

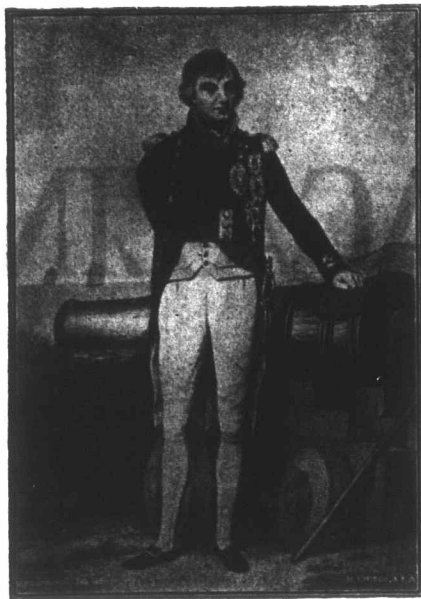
"A Mr. Dickens, my dear," was the reply.  
"Ah, yes," said the shopman, "a Mr. Dickens!"

**Trafalgar Day.**

"On thee shall grateful memory dwell,  
And ages yet unborn shall tell  
How Nelson fought, how Nelson fell  
In the hour of victory."

On October 21st, 1805—just one hundred years ago—Britain rejoiced in the winning of a great victory and mourned the loss of a great leader, as she has had cause to do many times in her history, both before and since that time. That victory was of the most immense importance to the little isle—defeat would have meant almost certain ruin, for France, having subdued, if not conquered, the European armies, was pressing hard to overcome the one barrier to continental supremacy. A series of brilliant though dearly-won battles, culminating in this the greatest of all, marked the steps by which Horatio Nelson made the British navy mistress of the world's high seas, and Holland, Spain and France, who had measured strength against her before, have never disputed her title since.

Southey tells us that so great was the confidence in Nelson's power established in the minds of his countrymen that, when he was alive and the enemy still undefeated, they felt as safe as when the enemy's power had been completely crippled, but Nelson was no more. For in him were the qualities developed upon which Britons most rely—his unflinching courage rising higher as danger increased, the bull-dog tenacity that refused to know retreat. These were not merely physical qualities, but the working out of a high purpose, for



Lord Nelson.

as boldly as he fought France he fought the evils of smuggling and corruption in England. And that boldness and courage, that meeting danger more than half way, won the hearts of his men so that their bravery was equal to his own, and they were ready to follow to the death that little insignificant-looking man with but one eye and an empty sleeve, whose body was so poor a casket for the spirit within. "They minded shots no more than peas," he said of them, but it was because he himself held the bullet so lightly. "England expects that every man

this day will do his duty." So came the signal message to his ships from the flagship Victory that October day, and the message was received with cheers and hurrahs, and the spirit of the men soared high, for to many of them the message came in another form, "Nelson expects every man to do his duty," and they loved him too much to disappoint him. No English general, perhaps, was more terrible to England's enemies, nor more beloved by his own men for his tenderness and sympathy.

But his duty was almost done. From the French ship, the Redoubtable, upon which he had ordered his men to cease firing, supposing that she had given up, as her flag was down and her guns silent, he received the death blow. Nothing could be done for him, and so he lay, suffering intensely, but a gleam of joy crossed his face as the men hurrahd over each French ship that struck colors. Three hours of physical agony and mental anxiety and then came peace. His death was to England more than a public calamity—to each man it meant the death of a friend, rather than the loss of a naval hero.

How marvellous the changes wrought in a century! It seems a strange coincidence that in 1905, exactly one century later, French and English armies—all the deadly hatred forgotten, and the loss of lives and money remembered no more—should meet peaceably in Portsmouth, England, in a friendly review, and the ancient Victory should salute in friendly fashion the ships of that nation which in 1805 she saluted in

grim earnest. The great general could not have foreseen that.

Preparations are being made on an extensive scale in England for the celebration of this anniversary; the British and Foreign Sailors' Society hope to receive sufficient funds to endow Nelson hospital beds, scholarships, reading rooms, a Nelson memorial at Malta, and a Nelson medal for heroic acts at sea, thus to perpetuate in practical helpfulness the memory of one to whom the British Empire owes so much. And as part of that British Empire, it is befitting that Canada should not let this anniversary of a great man's death pass unnoticed, but should have a share in keeping green the memory of his unselfish greatness. In New Zealand, the ladies of the Navy League are making all the flags necessary to the hoisting of Nelson's famous signal, which is to be made on Trafalgar Day.

**Beecher's Prophecy.**

In regard to the future of Canadian literature, Mr. Thompson-Seton reminds us that more than twenty years ago Henry Ward Beecher, after a trip to the Northwest, including Winnipeg, delivered a lecture in New York, in which he said, in substance: "Keep your eyes on the Northwest. Great writers will come out of that country some day. It is a great environment, and the very fact that the people have long winter evenings to spend with books is a guarantee of a thinking people. The climate can be depended upon to ensure their physical vigor."

**Thanksgiving Hymn.**

By Mrs. Gallagher, West Montrose.

We thank Thee great Jehovah,  
Blest Triune, "Three in One,"  
For all Thy gracious benefits,  
Through Father, Spirit, Son.  
For shelter, food and raiment  
Thou dost provide for all,  
While countless drops of mercy  
On just and unjust fall.

We thank Thee as a nation  
For peace upon our shores,  
For seedtime and for harvest  
With its abundant stores.  
For life, health, home and freedom,  
Church, state, discipline's school,  
That over all our Father  
Who erreth not doth rule.

Then what have we to offer—  
All things to Thee belong—  
Naught but our hearts and voices  
Raised in Thanksgiving song.  
So humbly we implore Thee  
That for Thy Harvest Great  
Thou'lt garner through the blood of  
Christ  
Our souls for that estate.

Come thank Him all ye nations,  
Ye people all give praise  
To Him, our kind Creator,  
The great "Ancient of Days."  
Lift up your hearts and voices  
In true Thanksgiving songs  
To God who rules the universe,  
To whom all praise belongs.

**Worrying.**

Every mortal has burdens and discomforts. By picking the burden up fifty times a day and weighing it, it becomes no lighter, but rather produces an increased sense of heaviness. By worrying over the discomforts they become none the more comfortable, but are harder to endure and give cause for more and more worry and complaint. To ignore them may be impossible. We are not called upon to do this. But by turning the sunlight upon them and greeting them with thanksgiving, though we can raise, we can lighten them and make them as cakes of sweet meat in the noonday sun, so that when we look for them we find the sun's rays and wonder who has rid of the pain. Blessed be the sunshine that casts away the resolution to the weary and takes on the burden of the heavy heart.

**CHRISTMAS GIFTS**

**And How to Make Them.**

Written especially for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."



Fig. 1.

The giving of gifts is essentially appropriate to Christmastide, and although many follow in a perfunctory way the widespread custom of gift giving at this season, few there be, perhaps, who find the true joy in giving. Giving because we think we ought to give, or giving because we think we shall be expected to give, are, no doubt, better reasons than none at all; but surely it is the gift that is sent with loving heart, and it may be from a slender purse, that brings the maximum of joy and peace and good will to the recipient.

To those who are not waiting for the inspiration which seems to breathe in the very air of Christmastide before deciding upon what particular gifts to send their several friends, we now give a few very practical ideas, which may be turned to account.

Figure No. 1 depicts an extremely

useful and pretty hairpin holder, which can be made in a very short time. The material required is one yard of satin or firm silk ribbon 1 1/2 inches wide, and one yard of fine white hemp rope. Cut the rope exactly in two, and make a fringe five inches deep at both ends of each piece. Then wind ribbon around the unravelled portion of the rope, double together as shown in the illustration, and sew firmly. Tie the remainder of the ribbon in a generous bow, and sew it firmly, also.

No. 2 gives a pretty idea for a flower pot cover. Secure a strip of birch bark large enough to cover



Fig. 2.

the flower pot decided upon. Saw together up the sides and tie wide baby ribbon around the outside. Holes punched and the ribbon strung through, will also serve as a fastener.

The hair-reever in No. 3 is made of a quarter of a yard square of huckaback, worked in any desired



Fig. 3.

pattern in silkolme. Line the square of huckaback with selisia, turn in the edges and finish them all neatly. Form the square into a cornucopia, as shown in the illustration, sew a crocheted ring to the top to hang it by, and decorate with bands and bows of wide baby ribbon.

A. E. HAND.

Note—In our next issue we shall publish more illustrations of gifts, equally pretty and attractive, prepared by the same artistic hand.

"Where are the Nine?"

And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine? These are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger.—S. Luke xvii: 17, 18.

"Of whom what could He less expect Than glory and benediction, that is, thanks?—

The slightest, easiest, readiest recompense

From them who could return Him nothing else."

Ten miserable lepers had come as near the Great Healer as they dared, crying aloud for the help which only He could give them. Their piteous prayer was granted, and the hideous disease, which had cut them off from all fellowship with healthy men, was cured. How full of delight they must all have been, but only one took the trouble to hurry back and thank the Good Physician. And our Lord's sad question, "Where are the nine?" shows how this thoughtless ingratitude hurt Him. Anyone who has read that wonderful description of leprosy in "Ben Hur" must feel that such a cure of a poor outcast leper would be almost overwhelming in its relief from misery. But surely we have far more reason to be thankful that we do not know, by terrible experience, anything of leprosy. If we had been blind for even a week, how thankful we should be to anyone who should cure us; but we have far more reason to thank God if we have been blessed all our lives with the sight of the sunshine. If, for a few months only, we had been helpless and had been forced, reluctantly, to have everything done for us, how we should rejoice when our own feet and hands could again obey the bidding of our will. Then let us thank God all the more if we are strong and well, if our lives are pleasant, if we have plenty of good food, fresh air and sunshine, warm clothing and good friends.

Canadians have especial reason to be



thankful for what we call "common blessings," just because they are common to us, though they are by no means so common in every other country. Good harvests are "common" here too—should we not keep our Thanksgiving Day all the more heartily, because the word "famine" is absolutely meaningless to the average Canadian farmer. But when the Giver of our many bountiful harvests looks for crowded congregations on Thanksgiving Day, does He find a larger proportion of men coming to "give glory to God" than were found in the company of lepers? How is it generally in your part of the country? I have never seen the church crowded on that day.

Oh, we are ready enough to grumble when God lets us see how easily He can withhold from us the good things we are so apt to accept with cool indifference and without a word of thanks. One who sleeps soundly every night will probably never think of thanking God for restful sleep. But let him experience a few years of broken rest, and then he will learn to thank God every morning for the very "common"—common gifts are very valuable—blessing of sound sleep.

Anyone may be rich if he will. Now, don't think I am talking nonsense—I don't mean that anybody who chooses may become a millionaire. Millionaires are by no means always rich; in fact, they are often terribly poor in deepest reality. Of what use is it to be able to handle a lot of gold if you cannot have happiness with it, and happiness can never be bought with gold. "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it," says Solo-

mon. A ship with a cargo of Spanish dollars once struck on the rocks off the coast of Brazil. Some of the barrels of coin were brought on deck, but the ship was sinking so quickly that they had to be abandoned. As the last boat pushed off, a man was found on deck with a hatchet in his hand. He was breaking open the casks and heaping the money around him. When urged to give up his mad task, he only answered: "I have lived a poor wretch all my life, and I am determined to die rich." We can see the utter folly of such conduct as that, but is it not really just as foolish to spend our lives in the business of heaping up money, so that we may apparently "die rich," but really go out of this world desperately poor, because all the treasures we have been so busily gathering together must be left behind. At least, let us not be so busy that we can't spare time to thank God for all the health, happiness and, most of all, the love He has showered down so freely on us. Try to grow even one grain of wheat without His help, and you will find it is impossible. All the men in the world could never turn one seed into two real, living seeds. Your part is not very difficult—to put the seed into the ground—but God is the working Partner, and without His active co-operation not one seed could increase. If a farmer really worked, without God to help him secretly and silently, he would soon find that the words of the prophet Joel were true: "The field is wasted, the land mourneth; for the corn is wasted. . . . the harvest of the field is perished. . . . the seed is rotten under their clods. . . . the corn is withered."

And when we come to thank God, let us show our gratitude by a real thank-offering. Hosea complains that Israel is "an empty vine, he bringeth forth fruit unto himself." May God never have to say that of Canada. His command, repeated over and over again, was: "None shall appear before ME empty." When a heathen captain was healed of his leprosy, he not only went a considerable distance to thank his deliverer, but he also "urged" him to take a valuable present as some token of his gratitude. Surely we should be much more grateful, because we have never been afflicted with such a terrible disease—and for all our other good things—and we also should present our thank-offering not grudgingly but joyfully. A poor blind woman in France once went to a missionary meeting and put twenty-seven francs into the plate. When asked how it was that she could afford so much, she said it was because she was blind. Her fellow workers spent that sum every year on oil for their lamps, while she could work in the dark. If she could find a season for thankfulness, even in blindness, how much more thankful should we be for our sight.

Indeed, we have good reason to thank God, not only for the things which seem good at the moment, but also, perhaps, even more, for the trials which brace our souls and keep us close at His feet.

"Thanks for the disappointments That oft our hopes assail, They teach us to look forward To joys that cannot fail. We thank thee for the shadows That often cloud our way. Our hearts are prone to wander, Our feet are prone to stray. Our trials keep us humble, We feel the need of prayer, While bending at Thy footstool We find a blessing there. And so, though tears are falling O'er joys forever flown, We thank Thee for the sorrows Our human hearts have known."

HOPE.

The Lil' Brack Sheep.

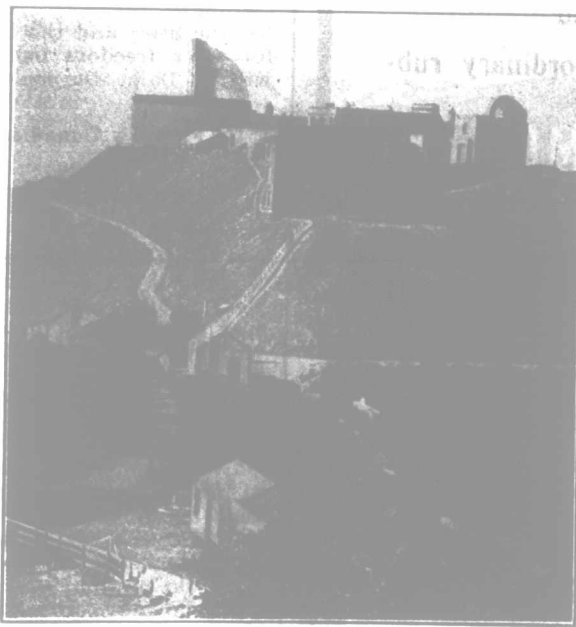
During one of the regular London song services which are held at the conclusion of each afternoon meeting, says The Christian Guardian, Mr. Alexander said that he had heard a darkie version of the famous song, "The Ninety and Nine," which had brought a blessing to many, and which he and his wife had printed on a little card, and sent to many of their friends. He then requested his wife to come upon the high red dais and recite the poem to the audience. This she bravely did, and in her clear, soft voice recited, as follows, the beautiful poem:

"Po' lil' sheep dat strayed away Done los' in de win' an' de rain— And de Shepherd he say, 'O hirelin', Go fin' my sheep again.' An' de hirelin' say, 'O Shepherd, Dat sheep am brack an' bad.' But de Shepherd he smile, like dat lil' brack sheep Wuz de onliest lamb he had.

"An' he say, 'O hirelin', hasten, For de win' an' de rain am col'. An' dat lil' brack sheep am lonesome Out dere, so far f'um de fol'. But de hirelin' frown: 'O Shepherd, Dat sheep am ol' an' grey!' But the Shepherd he smile, like dat lil' brack sheep Wuz fair as de break ob day.

"An' he say, 'O hirelin', hasten! Lo! here's is de ninety an' nine: But dere, way off f'um de sheepfol', Is dat lil' brack sheep ob mine!' An' de hirelin' frown: 'O Shepherd, De res' ob de sheep am here!' But the Shepherd he smile, like dat lil' brack sheep He hol' it de mostes' dear.

"An' de Shepherd go out in de darkness, Where de night was col' an' bleak, An' dat lil' brack sheep he fins' it, An' lays it agains' his cheek. An' de hirelin' frown: 'O Shepherd, Don't bring dat sheep to me!' But the Shepherd he smile, an' he hol' it close. An'—dat lil' brack sheep—wuz—me!"



Lick Observatory.



North Cape.

Lick Observatory.

On Mount Hamilton, twenty miles from San Jose, California, is the celebrated Lick Observatory. James Lick, of San Francisco, who left \$700,000 for its erection, is buried in the foundation pier of the telescope. Some of the most important astronomical discoveries of recent years have been made here. The object glass of the telescope is thirty-six miles in diameter, the largest in the world. The view from the Observatory on clear days embraces the Sierra Nevadas, the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, and the distant Pacific Ocean.

North Cape.

This huge rock on the Norway coast, rising abruptly out of the Polar Ocean to a height of nine hundred and sixty-eight feet, is the famous place where travellers go in the month of June to see the Midnight Sun. The twenty-first of June is the best day of the year on which to witness the spectacle. Not being accessible by rail, the trip is done by voyage from England, the tourist steamers working up the Norwegian coast, taking in the magnificent fjords and picturesque little fishing villages, until they reach this northernmost point of land. They anchor close to the cliff, allowing three hours for passengers to make the climb. A well-cut path, with guiding ropes on iron stanchions, and plenty of resting seats, makes the undertaking comparatively easy. It is commonly the practice on these tourist ships to furnish fishing lines for the passengers. Cod and haddock at the base of the rock are plentiful. Crowning the summit of the Cape is a granite obelisk, erected to commemorate the ascent of King Oscar II. in 1873. The view from the precipice, extending far away to the north over Arctic solitudes, is one of impressive grandeur.

"Gracious, Elsie!" exclaimed the girl's mother, "why are you shouting in that horrible fashion? Why can't you be quiet like Willie?"

"He's got to be quiet, the way we're playing," replied Elsie. "He's papa coming home late, and I'm you."

## WHAT IS GLUTEN?

Gluten is the nutritive property contained in the inner "skin" of a grain of wheat. It is the real strength-giver.

Manitoba Hard Wheat contains more gluten than any other wheat grown on the American continent. **FIVE ROSES FLOUR** is made only from the highest-grade Manitoba wheat, and is consequently rich in gluten and more nutritious than ordinary brands made from wheat containing less gluten. Ask your grocer for it and a package of our Breakfast Food, and accept no substitutes.

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Possess the good old time wearing quality

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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.



### A Seasonable Greeting.

A cold in the head gives you the maximum discomfort and the minimum of sympathy. A creature with bleary eyes and a red nose, who is redolent of turpentine, and whose mind is as responsive as a rubber sponge, is surely not an object of interest to other human beings, and when they have recommend a few unpleasant remedies which are gently accepted, but never taken, their duty is done. I've learned all that by experience the last two weeks. First came the preliminary shiver, and that was treated to six grains of quinine; then it passed beyond preliminaries, and with weeping eyes I sang "Id the good old subber-tibe" with more force than melody. Another dose of quinine struggled strenuously with the cold in my brain, until every faculty crept in fear and trembling to the attic and cellar and closets of my thought, house, and feared to creep out again, even when the warfare was over. However, the worst is past, and I'm now sitting, clothed, and at least partially in my right mind. Really, though, all nonsense aside, in these fall days, when a cold is liable to pounce upon you without warning, like a highwayman, and demand your comfort, if not your money or your life, a box of three-grain quinine capsules is a splendid thing to have on hand. Almost everyone, unless troubled with a weak heart, can take them, and two capsules, a hot bath, and a hot drink of lemonade or milk each night, with a quick cold sponge bath and vigorous rubbing in the morning, will limit a cold to days that otherwise would be prolonged to weeks. Don't go and get a cold, ye dwellers in the Ingle Nook, on purpose to test that remedy, but if you should be so unfortunate, then— But we'll hope for the best, and the heartiest wishes for your freedom from the nuisance will be Dame Durden's.

### From a Canadian Yankee

Langenburg, Sask., Sept. 21, '05.  
Dear Dame Durden,—I have thought a great many times that I should like to be able to give some helpful advice to the readers of the Ingle Nook, but I am afraid that what little I know would not be worth putting in, when so many others are writing better letters. But as you suggested that you would like to have the readers give a few rules of conduct toward friends, I will send these:

1. Be kind and charitable to them at all times, or particularly when they are in trouble.
2. Do not try to show them that you are better than they are.
3. Do not flatter them.
4. Do not criticise them or the work they do.
5. Never do to them what you would not wish them to do to you.
6. Try each day to do some secret good for them, if nothing more than to pray for them.

Do you not think it would be both helpful and interesting if you asked the Ingle-Nook readers to point out a few of the rules (after they have all been printed and read) which they think are the best ones, and give their reasons for so thinking? But perhaps this would occupy too much space.

1. Can any one tell me how to clean a drab Henrietta dress with ammonia, or anything that will do, as well. Benzine and gasoline have both been tried by rubbing it on the spots, but it does not take even off the spot. It always leaves a mark.

2. Does any one know a good way for fingernails which, when used, get the edge and have a tendency to

ward growing away from the flesh?  
3. Is there any way of pickling green wild tomatoes so they will not have a strong taste?

### A YANKEE GIRL.

[You are too modest, Yankee Girl, Just give the Chatterers a chance to decide whether what you know is worth anything, will you? What a host of good friends you should have! Have you ever tried this recipe for removing spots? It is said to leave no stain: Make a soap jelly of shavings of some pure white soap. Mix some of this jelly up well with gasoline, and clean with the mixture. As to the difficulty with your nails, I am sorry I cannot help you, except to advise you to consult a specialist, as it is an unusual trouble, and an amateur might do more harm than good.]

Can any of you answer Yankee Girl's last question satisfactorily? If so, will you, please?—D. D.]

### A Friend from New Ontario

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been feasting on the bright ideas presented by the Ingle Nook Chatterers, and now the subject of friendship has been introduced, I just can't keep still any longer. This is a subject that has height, depth and width. We have been isolated back here in the forests of Rainy River Valley for seven years, and can fully appreciate the "golden links" of friendship. If we have our confidence betrayed sometimes, is this sufficient reason to suspect every person that advances friendly relations? Sad, indeed, is the condition of those who allow the chilling blasts of indifference to so deaden their affections that they try to live independently of others. Did you ever meet an otherwise attractive-looking person whose face betrayed icicles round the heart?

Thalms says, "We should possess ourselves with a calm, clear mind" as a good basis for friendship, but if some others, like myself, seem to fail in this effort, and are intensely impulsive, we are those who are apt to "repent at leisure."

One rule for obtaining friends is to believe that everyone you meet is possessed with a better nature, and in a measure let them understand that you consider them trustworthy. With prudence, we can do this without sacrificing any of the "whatsoever things are pure or lovely or beautiful," and will often inspire them to a sense of the great need of sustaining a high standard of sincerity. But, of course, we must wait longer before we can submit to them the "key to the side-door of the chamber of our confidence."

It is astonishing how little some value a true friend. One way to retain our friends is to appreciate them, not expect too much of them, and always speak a word of praise when we can. Someone has truly said, "More taffy and less epitaphy."

When we are almost persuaded to think some one has not been true to the trust we have given them, we might often get enlightened by exercising a little patience, and enquire if the "partial truths, or embellished truths, or exaggerated truths" have not got a wider circulation than was necessary; also turn a flashlight on our own transgressions as well as on those who "trespass against us."

Our lives would be more to us and have more influence for good if we could manifest more of that charity that Abraham had when he said to Isaac: "If you go to the left I will go to the right; if you go to the right, then I will go to the left." In the lonely hours of isolation, with little opportunity to mingle with the

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*A request from you will bring our fully illustrated catalogue, with exact reproduction of our goods, from which you will be able to make a selection of a gift which will be most pleasing to the recipient.*

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Don't cut, pull or burn the hairs.  
Don't use any kind of a depilatory or a pumice stone. The results will be disastrous.  
Don't try the X-Rays treatment, it is equally as bad.  
Don't allow inexperienced operators to treat you with Electrolysis. Scars and a return of the hairs result.

**Patronize Canada's Leading Dermatologists at the Graham Institute.**

They guarantee satisfactory results with their method of Electrolysis in every case of Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc. If afflicted come during the Thanksgiving holidays, Oct. 25 to 30, for treatment. They cure skin and scalp affections of all kinds, including pimples, blackheads and blotches; treat corns and all foot troubles, etc. Send stamps for booklet "E."

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## STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.

outside world, there is nothing more helpful to cheer us than pleasant memories, and those I prize most and those which gather round like ministering spirits, are the kind deeds and words of sympathy of dear friends. They seem almost as essential as food for

ALGOMA, ONT. JULIA.

[You must often feel terrible lonely, Julia, and when the next lonesome spell comes on, bring your knitting to the Ingle Nook and have another chat. There will always be an extra cosy-corner for the lonely people.—D. D.]

Dear Dame Durden,—Could you name any books or papers by which a young girl wishing to become a trained nurse could study the subject at home before going into a hospital? I will be grateful for any advice?

W. S.

Ans.—I do not think there is any book that would give you much that would be an advantage to acquire before going into a hospital. It would likely result in your having to unlearn a great deal after entering. But outside of instruction in actual nursing you can read a good deal along general lines, practice the preparing of food for invalids, and those many little arts of neatness and quietness that every nurse must have. Above all, build yourself up physically for your expected work, for no other profession requires such perfect health as that of the nurse. As a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" you will find help in the second series of papers written by a trained nurse, which began with the first issue of this month. The writer, Miss Owen, is a first-class authority, having had a wide experience in all branches of nursing.

**From a Scotch Cook.**

The following recipes have been given to me by an old Scotch cook, and, having tested them frequently, I can vouch for their excellence. "Come down to the kitchen again, dear, and I'll give you some more," were her parting words. The most delicious of all her works of art is the steamed fruit pudding, which literally melts in one's mouth:

## HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

**The Baby's Bottle.**

The market is full of foods of all kinds, and many of them are of great value under certain conditions and for particular cases. Not one of them, however, is the proper thing for all babies; nor, perhaps, for any baby under all circumstances. If the baby cannot take milk, then, of course, something else must be found, and this is where foods are of service.

Condensed milk is often invaluable, and is used alone, and sometimes added to cow's milk. Sometimes a proportion of some of the foods is added. There is no rule about it, and the kind of food given depends entirely upon the baby, and its special needs. A baby's whole business in life is to eat and sleep, and it will not do well unless it gets the right kind of one and the right amount of the other. If it does not have the right food it will be hungry, fretful, full of colic, and will not have enough sleep.

After a suitable food or milk mixture is found the whole situation hinges upon the care of the bottle. This is of the utmost importance. The baby should not be allowed to play with it, but be made to finish it within a reasonable time, after which it should be taken away, the mother or nurse noting how much is taken at each feeding, and during the twenty-four hours. The bottle should then be washed out with borax and a brush—such as is made

**Steamed Pudding**—One egg, one tablespoon butter, three-quarters cup sugar, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup milk, one-quarter teaspoon salt. Beat well together the egg, butter and sugar; then add the milk, and finally stir in the flour, baking powder and salt, which have been sifted together two or three times. Flavor slightly with vanilla. Grease a pudding dish well, put in a good layer of fruit, either raw or preserved, pour in the batter, and steam for not less than half an hour, nor more than three-quarters. This will make a pudding for five people.

**Gingerbread**—The following proportions will make a large pan of the delicacy, but it will keep easily for a week: Three eggs, one cup butter, or half butter and half dripping or lard, one teaspoon baking soda, one heaping dessert-spoon of ginger, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon allspice, a grating of nutmeg, three good cups of flour, one cup blackstrap, sour milk, one-half teaspoon salt. Have the butter softened, but not oily. Beat together butter, sugar, eggs, then add the blackstrap. Dissolve the soda with one-half cup sour milk, and add. Sift the flour, spice and salt several times, and then stir it into the batter. If stiff, add more sour milk. Pour into a well-greased bake-pan, and put in a moderately quick oven.

**Caraway Cake**—One-half cup butter, one cup sugar, three eggs, one cup sweet milk, one dessert-spoon caraways, three cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt. Cream the butter and sugar to a foam; add the well-beaten yolks of the eggs and the milk. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt three or four times, add the caraways (lemon peel, chopped raisins or chopped nuts will do as well). Stir the whole into the batter. Finally fold (not beat) in the well-beaten whites of the eggs, and bake three-quarters of an hour in a loaf, in a moderate oven.

The cook advises housekeepers to buy their baking powder, baking soda and flavorings at a drug store, rather than in tins at the grocery.

D. D.

for the purpose; one that has a good tuft at the end, to wash out the corners and the angle formed by the bottom and sides—and then be filled with cold water and allowed to stand in a cold place for half an hour, or until it is convenient to attend to it. Cold water is used instead of hot, because cold checks fermentation, which would be encouraged by heat under the boiling point. Further care consists in putting it into a pan of cold water and boiling it for ten minutes or more. It is then emptied, stood in the upright position, and covered securely with a perfectly fresh, clean towel.

Nipples should be placed in a solution of baking soda and water, and allowed to soak for fifteen minutes. They are then boiled in the same solution, which is finally drained off, fresh, plain water put on, and the nipples boiled again. They stand in this water, covered with a clean towel, until needed. They must be cleaned immediately after use.

Food should be given regularly, every two, three or four hours, as directed by the physician. A little baby requires food every two hours, and ordinarily not less than two ounces at each feeding, day and night. As the child grows older, and is doing well, more food is given, increasing it gradually up to four, six or eight ounces every three hours during the day, and every four hours at night. If the baby is not satisfied, either it is time to increase the



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

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

**FOR SALE**—Orpingtons (buff, black and white) from best English and American strains; some imported from England; selling cheap. Write your wants. J. U. Tanner, Lancaster, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Hockin's Barred Rocks. Winners at Toronto, Guelph and London Shows. I have a fine lot of cockerels and pullets to sell from \$1 up. Show birds and breeding stock. Must sell before winter. Also a few pair old birds. Write at once. Chas. Hockin, 121 Rectory St., London, Ont.

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**WHITE WYANDOTTES**, winter layers, March-hatched pullets, cockerels not skinned. Prices right. Chas. A. Goulding, Vine-mountain, Ont.

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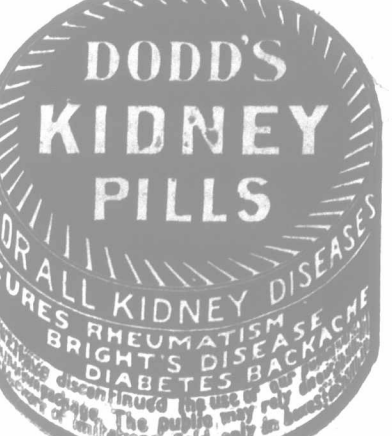
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Poultrymen who have tried this grit recommend it highly. It is the best in the market; possesses great shell-producing qualities, and keeps the hens healthy and robust. Supplied by

George Mathewson, St. Mary's, Ont.

"No," said Ragson Tatters, "I don't like dis here slang. I had a fierce 'sperience on account of it, onct."  
"W'en wuz dat?" asked Weary Willie.  
"O! quite some years ago. One day a man asked me if I didn't want some soap. 'O' course, I sez 'No!' an' de werry nex' day I learns dat 'soap' wuz a new slang word fur 'money.'"



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

food (at regular intervals only) or some little change is necessary, or the child's bowels are not working properly, or it is thirsty and needs water, which should be given once or twice during the day in any case. It is always safe to give, in a clean bottle, an ounce or two of water when the child is fussing, and let it take what it will. Never have recourse to "baby comforts," they are abominations. It is a foolish thing to be too economical with nipples. They are not expensive, and are a source of great danger if not perfectly clean, and I think they should be thrown away on general principles after two or three weeks of use. Enough should be kept in use and sterilized to provide for accidents. Some babies make a point of throwing their bottle out of the bed or carriage whenever they want to rest in the course of a meal, and a fresh nipple should be put on before it is given back to them. Nipples are supposed to be turned inside out, scrubbed, turned the right way again, and left to soak in baking soda and

water; and this is a good thing to do: boiling them morning and night, but it takes considerable time with the kind of nipple in general use, is apt to be skimped, when it might as well not be attempted, and the same result is attained by boiling in soda, the great point being to put them to soak immediately after using. In getting the bottle ready, handle the nipple as little as possible, and do not let it touch anything at all. It is well to pour a little food into a clean spoon and taste it to see that it is all right, but do not suck the nipple for that or any other purpose, for by so doing you make all your care in sterilizing absolutely worthless.

To prevent soreness in the baby's mouth, wash it out morning and night with boracic acid and water, and a soft, clean rag, and if soreness is already present, do this after each feeding, and it is a good plan to keep the nipples (after sterilizing) between feedings in a solution of boracic acid and water.



Tommy's View.

By Susan Hubbard Martin.

Turkey in the pantry,  
Chicken in the pot,  
Mother choppin' apples,  
Oven roastin' hot.  
  
Grandma seedin' raisins,  
Molly mixin' spice,  
Gracious, but the kitchen  
Smells uncommon nice.  
  
Cranberries a popplin',  
Pies all in a row,  
Gee, but don't that mince meat,  
Tempt a feller, though.  
  
Silver spoons a shinin',  
Cake with frostin' thick,  
Say, I think the Governor's  
A regular old brick.  
  
Givin' us a holiday,  
No lessons to be done,  
Kinfolks here to dinner,  
Havin' all such fun.  
  
Wish it would come often,  
Best of all, I say,  
Is this October Thursday  
Folks call "Thanksgiving Day."

Jimmy's "Club."

A TRUE STORY.

A gentleman sat in a plain office, puzzling his head over a perplexing question. He was the agent of a benevolent society, organized to help the poor of a great city. The trouble was this: Thanksgiving was at hand, and he had not money enough to do all that he wished to do on the coming day. He knew, too, many families who lived at starving-point, to whom Thanksgiving gave little apparent reason for thanks.

He knew young men who did not hesitate to spend three dollars on a single rose. He knew young ladies who thought nothing of wasting more or less dollars a week on candy. Twenty-five cents would buy a sumptuous dinner for a starving child.

Many hundreds of the extremely poor looked to this man for one good dinner at Thanksgiving time. For one day in the year they hoped to have enough to eat. How was he to give it?

Suddenly three or four dirty faces peered through the window; a timid knock followed. Five street boys and two somewhat tattered little girls trooped in. The agent recognized them as members of a mission Sabbath-school. He said, pleasantly:

"Well, children, what can I do for you to-day?"

"Nothin'," answered the children, vaguely.

"You, Jimmy, you tell," said one of the girls, giving the tallest boy a shove. Jimmy fumbled in his ragged pocket, and slowly produced a large handful of pennies and small change.

"We are a club," said Jimmy, with a

grand air. "There's twenty of us, mister."

"We girls are in it, too," interrupted the girl who gave the shove.

"We come from Cummin's Alley, and we're a club to help Thanksgivin'. Here's—here's—nine dollars and ninety cents."

The agent stared at the large sum, collected at what cost of self-sacrifice only the givers could say.

"It's for them that can't git no dinner," explained the little spokesman.

"Is it?" exclaimed the good man. He hardly knew what to say as he glanced at the poor clothes and shrunken cheeks of the "club."

"Yes," said Jimmy, stoutly, "there's plenty poorer than us, mister; we're a club to help 'em. We didn't care if we didn't have a dinner for two or three days so'st we might give real poor folks one."

"How many dinners will nine dollars and ninety cents get?" asked a little girl, rather hungrily.

"What kind of a dinner?" inquired the agent, with a perceptible weakening in his voice.

"Oh turkey and stuffin', and—and puddin'!" cried the children, eagerly.

"That will cost perhaps twenty-five cents apiece," said the agent, "and your money will give a fine Thanksgiving dinner to as many as thirty-five hungry people. You have done nobly, children, and I am delighted that you have been so kind and thoughtful for others."

The dinners were bought. "The club" distributed them. The children's first plan was to put a cabbage in with each dinner, the agent says. But there were not cabbages enough to go around. So they cut each cabbage into quarters, and put one piece into each bag.

That club of twenty poverty-stricken children worked until nine o'clock at night on the day before Thanksgiving, distributing thirty-five dinners to people "poorer than themselves."

This is a true story, and one that should make our easy blood tingle with something akin to shame. Sele ted.

Who Ate the Dollies' Dinner.

"Why can't dollies have a Thanksgiving dinner just as well as real folks, mamma?" asked Polly Pine.

"I don't know why," said mamma, laughing. "Go and dress them in their very best clothes, get the dolly house swept and dusted, and the table ready, then I'll fix their dinner before we go downstairs."

"Oh, lovely!" cried Polly Pine.

The dolly house stood in the nursery. It was very big and very beautiful. It was painted red, it had tall chimneys, and a fine front door with "R. Bless" on a brass plate. There were lace curtains at the windows, and two steps led up to the cunning little piazza. Polly Pine swept the rooms with her tiny



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When you buy ready-made clothes, you pay the wholesalers', jobbers' and retailers' profits. A suit that costs \$15. to make, grows into an \$25. suit by the time the retailer has put his price tag upon it.

We buy all our Tweeds, Woolens, etc., direct from the mills. Every garment is made in our own workrooms, by expert tailors. We buy in enormous quantities—get the lowest prices—and share all these savings with you.

We send a fine assortment of sample patterns—a book showing latest styles—a tape line—and measurement blanks—FREE OF CHARGE.

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broom, and dusted them, then she set the table in the dining-room with the very best dishes and finest silver. She set a teeny vase in the middle of the table, with two violets in it; and she put dolly table-napkins at each place. When the house was all nice and clean, she dressed Lavinia in her pink muslin, and Dora Ann in her gray velvet, and Hannah Winch in her yellow silk, then she seated them around the table, each one in her own chair. Polly was just telling them about company manners, how they must not eat with their knives or leave their teaspoons in their cups as they drank their tea, when the nursery door opened, and in came mamma with a real Thanksgiving dinner. There was a chicken leg to put on the platter before Hannah Winch, for Polly always made her carve. There were cunning little dishes of mashed potato and cranberry sauce, and some celery in a tiny tumbler, and the cutest squash-pie baked in a patty-pan.

Polly Pine hopped up and down with delight when she saw it. She set everything on the table, then she ran away to put on her nicest muslin frock with the pink ribbons, and go down to dinner. There were gentlemen there for dinner, gentlemen Polly was very fond of; and she had such a nice time visiting with one of them. He could change his table napkin into a white rabbit, and she forgot all about the dolly's Thanksgiving till they were eating the nuts and raisins. When Polly did remember, she jumped down from her chair, and asked mamma if she might go upstairs and see if the dollys had eaten their dinner. When mamma told about the doll-house Thanksgiving, all the gentlemen wanted to go, too, to find out if the dollys had enjoyed their dinner.

The front door of the house was open; but Polly opened it all out, and there sat the dollys just as their little mamma had left them, only they had eaten up nearly all the dinner. Everything was gone except the potatoes and cranberry sauce. The chicken leg picked bare, the bread was nibbled, and the little pie was bitten all around.

"Well, this is funny!" said papa. Just then they heard a funny, scratchy noise in the doll-house, and a little gray mouse jumped out from under the dining-table. He ran out at the front door down the steps; and, before you could say "Jack Robinson," he had gone, nobody could tell where. There was another tiny mouse under the sofa in the doll-house parlor, and a third one under the bed, with a poor, frightened, trembling little tail sticking out. They all got away safe. Papa would not allow mamma to go for the cat. He said, "Why can't a poor little mouse have a Thanksgiving dinner as well as we can?" —[Good Housekeeping.

Recipes.

Sausage Rolls.—Put a level teaspoon of salt and two teaspoons of baking powder into one cup of "Five Roses" flour, and stir well; rub in one tablespoon of butter, add a half cup of sweet milk, and as much more flour as is necessary to make a soft dough. Roll out, and cut in rounds with a biscuit cutter. Lay fine sausage meat in half of each roll, turn the other half over, and pinch the edges together. Place in a buttered dripping-pan, and bake in a hot oven for thirty minutes.

Muffins in Southern Style.—Mix together one pint sweet milk, two beaten eggs, two tablespoons butter, half a yeast cake (dissolved), and a little salt, with enough "Five Roses" flour to make a very soft batter. Beat the ingredients thoroughly together, and let the batter rise over night. In the morning, butter hot pop-over irons, and half fill each with batter. Let rise again for half an hour, then put in a hot oven, and bake until they are a rich brown.

A promising young officer had been wounded, and a surgeon had dressed his wounds. General Gant sent for the surgeon later to ascertain the young officer's chances.

"He is wounded," said the surgeon to the commander-in-chief, "in three places."

"Are these wounds fatal?" General Gant asked.

The surgeon nodded a grave assent.

"Two of the wounds are fatal," he said. "The third is not. If we can leave him to rest quiet for a while I think he will pull through."

Two Mary Smiths and One Thanksgiving Dinner.

By Mrs. Susan M. Griffith, in The Christian Herald.

It was the breakfast table of Miss Mary Smith No. 1, and a very little breakfast table it was in every sense of the word. Little as to size, and exceedingly small as to the meal spread upon it. Also, Miss Mary Smith herself was a diminutive woman; so much so, that she was commonly known in the suburb of Riverdale, where she resided, as "Little Miss Smith."

Of course, Miss Smith was poor, or she would have had more for breakfast than a slice of baker's bread, a pat of butter you could cover with a good-sized thimble, a tablespoonful of meat hash, and a very weak cup of coffee without sugar or milk; especially when she was as hungry as she was that cold November morning, just three days before Thanksgiving.

Yes, the little gray-haired lady, fifty-five years old next Christmas, was much in want of a sufficiency of this world's goods, but her poverty was of a most respectable kind. It never was allowed to trouble anyone but herself. If her breakfast was meagre and unsatisfying, she ate more largely of the Bread of Life, sang more blithely and talked more gaily with the young folks who passed her door. Indeed, she was as cheery as her own sweet song-bird, the golden canary who swung in his cage in the south window and poured forth a flood of melody all day long.

Little Miss Smith had lived in the beautiful suburb of Riverdale for many years; ever since her parents died, in fact. "It was quieter there than in the city," she said, and that was true; but it was cheaper, also, much cheaper, and little Miss Smith was obliged to bring her expenditures within the narrow compass of the hundred dollars a year allowed her by her only living relative, a well-to-do brother residing in a distant city. How she managed to exist on so small an annuity no one knew, though the question was often asked and pondered over. That she did live, and seemed to live well, was what the public, easily satisfied by a respectable outward appearance, said, and the decision of the public always settled everything; but perhaps the questioners might have understood the matter better had they seen the one small slice of baker's bread, the tablespoonful of hash, the tiny fire which was expected to heat both rooms—for Miss Smith used a small oil stove on which to cook her meals—and the carefully-preserved twelve-year-old gown.

Although Miss Smith's circumstances were not known, she was well known and loved and respected, not only in the suburb of Riverdale, but in the city to which it belonged. She had many friendly acquaintances and some good acquaintances among the more wealthy families; to be sure they were a little inclined to be patronizing, but they remembered Miss Smith's father and mother when they occupied a very enviable social position, and when he was judge of a circuit court; and, remembering her as a part of their fallen fortunes, sometimes drove out in their shining carriages to see how she got along, and instead of seeing her poverty—which, indeed, was always hidden as far away as it could be—saw her two eminently respectable rooms, adorned by the excellent, old-fashioned furniture which had descended to her from the parental home, wearing rather an aristocratic air, and herself in her black dress, so carefully darned and sponged and pressed, with the neat linen collar and cuffs, and their verdict was that, "Really, Miss Mary was very nicely fixed indeed. So comfortable and cozy; and they understood that her brother sent her, regularly, a hundred dollars a year. Really very good of her brother; extremely considerate and generous."

At church, too, where she always worshipped each Sabbath, always in the same black silk dress she had worn for twelve successive years, the same bonnet with the velvet ribbon and purple violets, the same shawl folded in a triangle, they thought her very ancient in fashion and peculiar in manner, but quite well enough off to sign subscription papers, which, of course, she did, going without any breakfast at all, to pay them, oftentimes. If you had asked about her, almost anybody would have said: "Little Miss Smith? Why, no, she isn't poor. She is odd and old-fashioned—the queerest

little body you ever saw. Everybody likes her though, she is so nice and kind." And that would have been the end of it.

After this lengthy introduction you ought to know little Miss Smith pretty well; and you will not be surprised to learn that, being of a social turn, and having few to talk to in the course of the day, she not only directed much conversation to her bird, Fluff; but also talked much to herself, or, if you like it better, mused aloud. So it came to pass, that this morning, as she ate her slender breakfast, she gazed out of the window and kept up a pleasant chatter regarding her neighbors.

"Dear, dear, dear me!" she exclaimed, all of a flutter, "Parson's grocery wagon is stopping at Mrs. Bacon's for the second time this morning, and there is Rogers going to Peterson's with a load. They must both be making extensive preparations for Thanksgiving this year. My, my! what a monstrous turkey! It weighs from fifteen to twenty pounds, I'll venture, Fluff. And there goes a bushel basket loaded to the top. There is a great deal of money in that basket, Fluff. I should like you to count it up if you could. A great deal of money to be eaten in one dinner. Ah!" with a tender little sigh, "I didn't use to think much of it myself, once, Fluff, in the good old days when I lived at home with my dear old father and mother. Before they died, and the property was found to be—well, not at all valuable—that is, you know, Fluff, quite involved. I'm not intending to complain, Fluff; not at all. I should be ashamed to do that when I think of all the blessings the dear Lord has given me; but I do confess that I would dearly love to taste one of those good old dinners once more. I do wonder if I can afford a chicken for Thanksgiving this year—a very little chicken. A chicken and dressing and gravy would taste mighty good, together with a bunch of celery and a dish of cranberries. It may be a wild, extravagant thought, Fluff, but I have a mind to look in my pocketbook and see if I can afford it," and away she went to the upper bureau drawer and brought forth her terribly thin little purse.

Pouring out the few pieces of small change on the table, she carefully counted it over some half-dozen times to make sure, then she gravely shook her head.

"I guess we can't do it this time, Fluff, dear. I guess we'd better not. I haven't quite as much change as I thought, and the rent is to be paid next week, you know. I'll get a nickel soup-bone. Soup is nourishing and goes further than chicken, and I can make a very thankful dinner on it, very. And there will be the celery and cranberries. I really think, Fluff, I can manage them."

A knock at the door, causing little Miss Smith to spring out of her chair with a nervous little scream. But it was only the pleasant postman, who seldom brought her anything but her weekly religious paper and the semi-annual check from her brother in Chicago. He now held out a dainty embossed envelope, upon which was her name in the daintiest of handwriting.

"Looks like a good one," said the cheery postman. "It's a good time to get letters now—so near Thanksgiving. There's generally a big turkey dinner enclosed in 'em." And then he laughed cheerily as he ran down the steps and whistled for the next house.

In the flutter of strange excitement, little Miss Smith took the letter into her inner apartment and opened it with the utmost care. Sure enough it was a formal invitation to the Montagues in the city to Thanksgiving dinner. The Montagues—old acquaintances, and one-time quite intimate friends of her family, but far removed by the force of circumstances and the lapse of years. Dear, dear, dear me! That they should think of her! She would write a grateful acceptance at once on some of the scented paper she kept for very special occasions, in her very best style which was a very good style, by the way—and then she must look to her silk dress and bonnet. As she needed no Thanksgiving dinner now, she would buy a few little trifles to freshen up her old garb and help it to pass muster.

While she is doing this in such a glow of happiness as she had not experienced for many a year, we will introduce to you the second Miss Mary Smith, of

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Every instrument has been thoroughly overhauled in our factory and is guaranteed to be in first-class condition.

In order to clear them out quick to make room for new stock, we offer them at the following reduced prices:

ORGANS.

No. Octaves.	Name.	Sale price.
1 5	Goderich	\$40 00
2 5	Karn	30 00
3 5	Bell	25 00
4 5	Bell	35 00
5 5	Dominion	30 00
6 5	Dominion	35 00
7 7	Rowe, Piano Case	55 00
8 6	Bell, Piano Case	55 00
9 5	Doherty	25 00
10 5	Thomas	30 00
11 5	Chapel Case Dominion (suitable for church or lodge)	40 00
12 5	Bell	25 00
13 5	Karn	35 00
14 6	Bell, Piano Case	50 00

PIANOS.

Square Style.

No. Octaves.	Name.	Sale price.
1 7 1-3	Steinway & Sons	\$ 95 00
2 7 1-3	Steinway & Sons	150 00
3 7 1-3	Heintzman	125 00
4 7 1-3	Dunham	100 00
5 6	Stodart	60 00
6 6	Chickering	50 00

Upright Style.

7 7 1-3	Nordheimer	225 00
8 7 1-3	Haines & Co.	250 00
9 7 1-3	Nordheimer	295 00
10 7 1-3	Heintzman	175 00

When writing refer to the number and price.

If the instrument selected by you has been sold before your letter is received, we will send you another of guaranteed equal value.

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Riverdale, for whom—alas! the invitation was really intended. This Mary Smith was a young lady, one of Fortune's favorites, an heiress in prospect, of more than a million, and a resident of Riverdale for only a few weeks, as yet. Her father had recently purchased a fine property on the Heights, about a mile from the centre of the village. The postman's route did not reach there, and the mistake was made in this way. This Mary Smith, repudiating her name as old-fashioned, spelled it sometimes Marie, and oftener Mae. Mrs. Montague, not being well instructed upon this point, and very anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of the wealthy resident of Riverdale Heights, had written the address in what she considered the proper way. There was a discussion among her daughters when the note of acceptance arrived. There were two married daughters home for Thanksgiving, besides the two single ones, and they remarked upon the missive in special terms.

"It doesn't look like Mae's writing one bit," said one of the single daughters. "It is nice enough, but so precise, and—"

"The paper is handsome, but old," said another. "At least it looks so. How funny!"

"It is strange there is no monogram on it," said another. "Miss Mae is always so particular about that. Mamma, you wrote the invitation; how did you address it?"

"Why, Miss Mary Smith, to be sure. Isn't that all right?"

"I don't know," said one of her married daughters, "I am much afraid it is all wrong; but there is no time to rectify mistakes now."

"If it should be that little Miss Smith that lives at Riverdale, I should die," said Miss Isabel. "We used to know her, you know; at least papa and mamma did. Oh, goodness! Such a little, dried-up old maid as she is. What would we do with her—where would we put her, in such a company as ours? The Vances, and Howards, and Professor Hollister. Just think of it!"

"What are you talking about?" demanded Mr. Montague, a silver-haired old gentleman approaching seventy-eight years of age; "what nonsense! I knew the Smiths in their plummy days, and let me tell you there are very few ladies of the present day who can at all compare with Mary Smith. Why have you dropped her, my dear?" turning to his wife, who was nearly eighteen years his junior, "she ought to be invited. Nothing would suit me better. The Howards remember her very well, and so do the Sharps. Judge Sharp was speaking of her just the other day. If you have made a mistake of this kind, I say it is a good one—one of the mistakes that Providence has a hand in."

This was a great deal for Mr. Montague to say, and it gave a thoughtful turn to the discussion. If papa considered little Miss Smith all right, of course she was, and one and all agreed that, on no account, must she ever be allowed to know there had ever been a mistake; but should their surmises be correct, she was to be treated as an old friend, and with special consideration.

I presume Fluff must have whispered it abroad, being the only little bird in the secret, but before Thanksgiving Day dawned, almost every one in Riverdale knew that little Miss Smith had been invited out to dinner to the Montagues in the city, and treated her with a new kind of respect. And in what a glorious state of excitement she was, to be sure, when she took the Oak Street car into the city Thursday morning. She had the air of a well-dressed lady, too, if her silk gown was a dozen years old, for she wore the gold watch that had been her mother's wedding present, and the pair of lilac kid gloves that she kept for great occasions.

She was received with distinguished courtesy, especially by old Mr. Montague, who had many reminiscences of the old days, when he and her father, the Judge, were well acquainted, to talk over, and as she was recognized and remembered by this one and that one of the company, the sparkle returned to her eye, the music to her voice, and her tongue was loosened, pouring forth a continual stream of wit and intelligence, for which she had once been greatly noted. Judge Sharp, a contemporary of her father's, engaged her in an animated conversation, and, remembering her once rare accomplishments, would have her sit at the

piano, and revive the songs of long ago. In fact, it was a merry, jovial, genial day with all; little Miss Smith enjoyed it no more than the rest. Indeed, Judge Sharp was so delighted over the revival of this old acquaintance, that he, then and there, without consulting his wife, invited her to eat Christmas dinner with them. I suppose Riverdale never had a more thankful heart than little Miss Smith's that night. She was so happy that she kept breaking out in hymns to that extent as to surprise Fluff into an ecstasy.

A few days after, as Isabel Montague and her father stood by the window of their residence, the splendid coach from Riverdale Heights rolled by. In it was a single occupant, a rather plain girl, wearing a spoiled air of pride and luxury.

"There, papa," said Isabel, "the Miss Mary Smith we really invited to our Thanksgiving dinner. They say she is heiress to more than a million."

The old gentleman looked at her as she passed, then putting up his glasses, he said, emphatically, "I wouldn't give our Mary Smith for a dozen of her. What if she is worth a million? Our Mary is worth her weight in gold."

#### GOSSIP.

DAN PATCH, 1.55½, AT TORONTO.

Alderman Sam McBride, of the Toronto Driving Club, has just completed arrangements with the International Stock Food Co., of Toronto, owners of the great pacer Dan Patch 1.55½, for this great horse to give an exhibition of his speed at Toronto, on the exhibition track, on Saturday, October 21st. At Lexington, Ky., on October 7th, 1905, Dan Patch proved his right to be again hailed as the king of the light harness horses, lowering his world's record from 1.56 to 1.55½. This is his second record this year, as at Allentown, Pa., he reduced the half-mile track record from 2.03 to 2.01. He holds practically every world's record that it is possible for a pacer to hold.

Dan Patch has been drawing wonderful crowds at his recent exhibitions in the United States. At Minneapolis, the home of the great stallion, he drew on his two appearances 105,000 people, making the two fastest miles that have ever been seen in the north-west. These wonderful miles, together with his mile at Lexington, show that the great horse is in even better condition than last year, when he lowered the world's record from 1.56½ to 1.56. Monday, Sept. 4th, on a track that in the morning was sloppy with mud, he paced a mile in 1.59½; and on Saturday, Sept. 9th, he lowered this to 1.57½, on a track admitted by horsemen to be two to three seconds slow. It is one of the most thrilling sights imaginable to see this great horse, accompanied by two runners—running horses only are fast enough to pace Dan—coming down the stretch in an exciting finish. On the last quarter the speed attained is something terrific, the wonderful pacer hardly seeming to touch the ground, while the runners are strained to their limit, and Dan covering 22 feet at a stride. In the last forty days Dan has made the following miles: 1.59½, 1.57½, 2.01 (half-mile track), 2.01½ (half-mile track), 1.56, 1.55½. Mr. E. B. Savage states that Dan will be driven to his limit, in an attempt to lower the world's record at Toronto, and that the chances are good. Special rates on railroads will be given to parties of ten or more desiring to attend the Dan Patch exhibition.

#### GIVE AND TAKE.

The other day the head of a boarding-school noticed one of the boys wiping his knife on the table cloth, and pounced on him at once.

"Is that what you do at home?" he asked indignantly.

"Oh, no, answered the boy quickly, "we have clean knives."

Raise "Thoroughbred hens" says an American exchange. They would be a great freak, no doubt, if we could produce them, but in Canada horses won't mate with poultry. We have pure-bred, cross-bred and grade flocks of fowl; the Thoroughbred hen doesn't flourish so far north.



## GREAT DISPERSION SALE

OF CANADA'S LEADING HERD OF

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE,

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

Comprising 50 head, 38 of which are imported or bred from imported sires and dams.

For the last three years this herd have won the bulk of the prizes at all the leading Canadian Fall Shows. This year at Toronto, with two exceptions, they won every 1st prize they competed for, including both the aged and young herd prizes and all the Championships.

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

**NOVEMBER 15th, 1905,**

at his Farm at Maxville, Ont., on the Ottawa and Coteau Jc. Railway.

The whole will be sold without reserve. **CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.**

## IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF Cattle, Sheep and Swine

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be sold at the  
**ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT.**

**On October 25th, 1905**

A NUMBER OF

**Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway Cattle; Shropshire, Leicester and Oxford Sheep, Large Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.**

The sale will commence at one o'clock, and will be held in the comfortable judging pavilion on the College farm.

Bids by mail will receive special consideration.  
For catalogues, apply to G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

**THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer. G. C. CREELMAN, President.**

## Important Maritime Auction. SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**Immediate progeny of J. & W. B. Watts' Old Champion Bull Challenge =2933=. Also of imported Indian Chief (57485), first-prize and sweepstake winners and members of first-prize young herd and first-prize bull herd. Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves.**

**Also Southdown Sheep.**

**At Owner's Farm, Near Georgetown, P.E.I.,  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th,**

**Write for Catalogue to HED. G. BOVYER, Owner, Georgetown, P. E. I.**  
12 noon.

**W. M. AITKIN, Auctioneer.**



# VALUABLE PREMIUMS

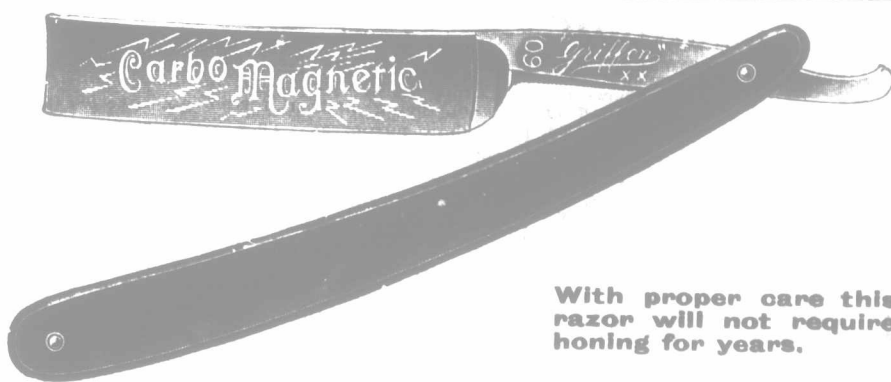
Given to Our Present Subscribers for Securing New Subscriptions to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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.

## The Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razor.

We have just received a large consignment of the celebrated Griffin Carbo Magnetic 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.

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 this razor will not require honing for years.

### Gent's Watches.

No. 1.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. **Three New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 2.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled movement, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. **Thirteen New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$14.00.

### 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.**

### Lady's Watches.

No. 3.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved plain or engine turned case and stem wind. **Eight New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 4.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. **Eleven New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$11.00.

### 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, while present stock lasts.

### 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-linked Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. **For 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.

### 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.

## BEST BOOKS ON ALL AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS

Offered as premiums for sending in new subscriptions, or sold for amounts named after each book. Any book valued under \$1 for one new subscriber; any book valued from \$1 to \$1.50, two new subscribers; any book valued from \$1.50 to \$2, three new subscribers; any book valued from \$2 to \$2.50, four new subscribers; any book valued from \$2.50 to \$3, five new subscribers. For books valued over \$3 it may be reckoned that one new subscriber will count as 75 cents cash.

### Live Stock.

VETERINARY ELEMENTS—A. G. Hopkins, B. A. R., D. V. M., A practical farm live-stock doctor book. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

THE STUDY OF BREEDS (cattle, sheep and swine)—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

HORSE BREEDING—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

HORSE BREAKING—Capt. Hayes. "Far and away the best on this subject." (The Field.) \$5.00.

POINTS OF THE HORSE (3rd edition)—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.

LIGHT HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 266 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

HEAVY HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 219 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

CATTLE—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 270 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

SHEEP—Breeds and Management—(Vinton Series.) 242 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

PIGS—Breeds and Management. Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

FEEDS AND FEEDING—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.

LIVE-STOCK ALMANAC—Handsomely bound. 75c., paper cover 40c., postpaid 45c.

LIVE-STOCK JUDGING—Craig. The only work on this subject. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.10.

### General Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30c., postpaid 35c.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM—Warrington. 183 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

FARMYARD MANURE—Aikman. 65 pages. 50c., postpaid 55c.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING—Rennie. 390 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.55.

AGRICULTURAL BOTANY—Perceval. A useful book for student farmers. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.

SOILING CROPS AND THE SOIL—Shaw. 396 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

FERTILITY OF THE LAND—Roberts. 415 pages. \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.

PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE—Kirk. 604 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.90.

### Dairying.

MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Fittington & Wolf. 255 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

CANADIAN DAIRYING—Deer. 260 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

CHEESE-MAKING—Decker. 192 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.90.

### Poultry.

POULTRY CRAFT—Robinson. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.05.

FARM POULTRY—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.

### Apiary.

THE HONEYBEE—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

### Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables.

VEGETABLE GARDENING—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.

FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM—Roxford. 175 pages. 50c., postpaid 55c.

AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches, 134 pages, with numerous fly leaves for notes; bound in cloth and illustrated. 50c., postpaid 55c.

### Plant and Animal Life.

THE STORY OF THE PLANTS—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40c., postpaid 45c.

THE STUDY OF ANIMAL LIFE—J. A. Thomson. 375 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.90.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS—Saunders. 436 pages. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.

### Miscellaneous.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED—Nellie Blanchard. 390 pages. \$2.25, postpaid \$2.40.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' HANDBOOK—75c., postpaid 80c.

AMERICAN TANNER—Briggs. 25c., postpaid 30c.

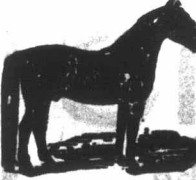
TAXIDERMISTRY—Hosbuck. 79c., postpaid 90c.

BACTERIA, YEASTS AND FERMENTS IN THE HOME—Prof. W. H. Conn. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

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 Company, Ltd., London, Ontario**

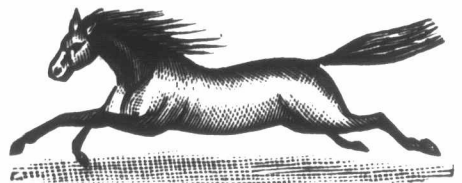
**Horse Owners! Use**  
GOMBAULT'S  
**Caustic Balsam**  
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. **SUPPRESSES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish.** Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



**SHOE BOILS** Are hard to cure, yet  
**ABSORBINE**  
Will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7-B Free.  
**ABSORBINE, JR.,** for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Etc. Manufactured only by  
W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.  
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**The Repository**  
BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



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.

**THOS MERCER,** Box 33, Markdale, Ont.  
Breeder and importer of  
**GLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS.**  
Car lots a specialty

**Rosedale Stock Farm—Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep.** Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write  
**J. M. GARDHOUSE,** Weston, Ont.  
Telephone at house and farm.  
Ten miles west of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Ry.

A FEW WELL-BRED  
**Hackney Mares, Fillies and Foals** belonging to the Sandy Bay Stock Farm for sale. Apply  
**HORACE N. CROSSLEY,** 91 Woodham Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS**  
One straight Scotch bull calf, fit for service, by Golden Count, 3410. Have still a few ram lambs. Prices reasonable.  
**WM. MCINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P.O.** Port Eglon Station and Telegraph.

**FOR SALE** Chops, this and next month, as I am moving. Berkshires all ages, of the up-to-date type. B. P. Rocks, Silver and Partridge Wyandottes, Bull Oringtons, and M. Bronze turkeys. All the above of the choicest breeding.  
**D. A. GRAHAM, Wanstead, Ont.**

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

Single Fare for Thanksgiving Day.

Good Going October 25th and 26th; Returning Until October 30th.

Between all stations in Canada; also to Detroit and Port Huron (Mich.), Suspension Bridge and Buffalo (N. Y.)

For Hunters: Single Fare.

Good Going Daily Until November 7th. To points in Tennessee, on T. & N. O. Ry. To points Mattawa to Port Arthur, inclusive. To Port Arthur via N. S. Co.

Good Going October 26 to November 7. To Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Magnetawan River, Midland, Penetang, Lakefield, all stations Argyle to Cobocenk, Severn to North Bay; points on Northern Nav. Co. (Georgian Bay and Mackinaw Division).

All Tickets Valid Returning Until December 9th.

For tickets and full information, call on agents Grand Trunk Railway.

E. DE LA HOOKE, Town Agent, Richmond & Dundas Sts.  
E. RUSE, Depot Agent, London Ont.  
J. D. McDONALD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

**Gossip**

In a certain home where the stork recently visited there is a six-year-old son of inquiring mind. When he was taken in to see the new arrival he exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, it hasn't any teeth! Oh, mamma, it hasn't any hair!" Then clasping his hands in despair, he cried: "Somebody has done us! It's an old baby."

Messrs. Burns & Sheppard announce that they will sell at the Repository, cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto, Ont., on Wednesday Nov. 8th, a magnificent consignment of 10 Shire stallions and 20 mares, forwarded by Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, Eng., who own a farm of 2,000 acres in the Shire district, and breed the very best and soundest of Shire horses, which from birth are kept in natural condition, being neither forced nor overfed for show purposes. They are anxious to test the Canadian market, even at the risk of losing money, but expect, of course, that farmers and breeders will appreciate their efforts and respond by liberal bidding. Every horse is guaranteed. Write for a catalogue to Burns & Sheppard, and arrange to be present or represented at this sale, which should afford an excellent opportunity to secure a good selection of imported Shires.

**THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK SHOW.**

The International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, comes at a time when it is convenient not only for the father to attend, but to bring the boys and mother and the girls to see and learn all about the wonderful strides being made in domestic animal production. This year it is held from December 2nd to 9th at the Union Stock-yards. Students of animal husbandry will look forward with much pleasure to the completion of the new building. There is no place where the students of Animal Husbandry can learn more in so short a time than at this show. The facilities for a close inspection and study of high-class animals will this year be immensely improved, and the stockmen of America should, and no doubt do, appreciate the liberality of the Union Stock-yards in providing such ample facilities in advance of the completion of the membership asked by them from the stockmen as a guarantee of the continuance of the show.

**ROBT. HUNTER'S AYRSHIRE SALE.**

It is with regret we announce that, owing to ill health, Mr. Robert Hunter, of Maxville, Ont., is compelled to dispose of his herd of high-class Ayrshire cattle; therefore, at his farm, at Maxville, Ont., on November 15th, with Capt. T. E. Robson wielding the hammer, the whole herd will be offered without reserve. There are, all told, 50 head, 38 of which are either imported from Scotland or are bred from imported sires and dams, and represent the best blood that Scotland produces. The herd is admitted to be one of the best on the continent, and to contain a number of animals that are unexcelled anywhere, and altogether it makes the best herd ever offered by public auction. For the last three years they have won the bulk of money offered at Canada's leading shows. This year at Toronto they won, with two exceptions, every first prize they competed for, including herd prizes, championships and medals. Three importations were made as a foundation for this herd; the last in 1903, when 20 head were brought out. Great care was exercised in the selection, and no expense spared to procure the heaviest milking and highest testing strains, and particular attention was paid to the form of udder and size of feet, and those showing strong constitutions. This sale will offer the chance of a lifetime to procure at the people's own prices Ayrshire cattle, some of which could hardly be equalled by any herd on this side of the water or in Scotland. The farm can be reached by train from P. R. to Ottawa, then the Ontario Atlantic to Maxville; or by the Grand Trunk to Coteau Jet., then by the Canadian Atlantic to Maxville. Mark down the date, November 15th. Fuller particulars on subsequent issues.

**IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE**  
20 SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

Greenmount Herd, the property of MR. S. DUNLOP, Eady, Ont., Simcoe Co., 3 miles from Coldwater Station, Lot 13, Con. 10, Medonte Township, on

**Thursday, October 26, 1905**

This herd represents the Stamfords, Louisa, Agnes, Willdames and Strawberry families, are in fine condition and regular breeders. Conveyances will meet morning trains on day of sale. Terms: 10 months' credit. 5% off for cash.

Write for Catalogue. **JAMES SLATER, CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneers.**

**HOLSTEINS by AUCTION**

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

I will sell by Public Auction, at the Kerwin House, Ingersoll, on **November 15th, 1905** at 1 o'clock sharp:

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

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

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

**J. W. JOHNSON, Sylvan.**

**Is Cancer Hereditary?**

Some physicians say no, but those who have treated the disease extensively say that it certainly is hereditary. Dr. David M. Hye, of 425 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, a Cancer specialist of ability, says that in his experience of nearly thirty years he has treated many thousands of cases and from his records he can trace an hereditary tendency in 50 per cent. of the cases. With his **Combination Oil Cure**, recently discovered by him, he has treated and cured Cancer in almost every situation of the body and in all stages. He says there is no need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. **The Combination Oil Cure is soothing and balmy, safe and sure.** (22)

D. A. Graham, of Thedford, has bought a farm at Wanstead, and to get room, will give bargains in Berkshires and poultry. Among them are a lot of prize-winners, all in fine condition. D. A. Graham, Wanstead, Ont.

"You have an indulgent husband, haven't you, Mrs. De Lush?"  
"Yes, indeed. There are times when I'm really afraid that he indulges—er—too much."

**RESCUED FROM THE DEADLY CLUTCHES**

One More Cure of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

**Mr. Theodore Young, of Smith's Falls was Beyond the Doctor's Aid Now He's Well and Strong.**

Smith's Falls, Ont., Oct. 16.—(Special.)—Mr. Theodore Young, a well-known citizen of this place, is one of the many Canadians who have been rescued from the clutches of the much-dreaded Bright's Disease, by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For two years," says Mr. Young, in relating his experience, "I was afflicted with Bright's Disease. The doctors told me I could get no relief. My urine was very dark and I lost considerable blood, making me so weak I could scarcely stand. I also used many medicines without getting relief."

"Hearing of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to try them, and after using the first box I found great relief. After using four boxes I was able to do for some time. I recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who are afflicted as I was."

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only cure Bright's Disease, but also the advanced stage of it. It is the only medicine which moves easily and they cure the earlier stages of Kidney Disease.



**SUCCESS Manure Spreader**

is the result of 27 years' experience, and has improvements not found on any others. The direct steel-pinned chain drive gives the "Success" a draft fully 25 per cent. lighter than common spreaders. Made in 4 sizes, with 30, 40, 50 and 70-bushel capacity. Write for our free catalogue and prices.

**The PARIS PLOW CO., Ltd.**  
Paris, Ontario.

Eastern Agents:  
**The FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd.**  
Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.



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

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

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

**FUR SALE**—Thoroughbred Scotch collie bitch, also young puppies from trained stock. Particulars, F. Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—140 acres in Brant county, one mile from the village of St. George; good soil, good buildings; watered with spring and well. Must be sold. Apply to W. H. Ker, St. George, Brant Co.

**FARM for SALE**—A beautiful homestead of 150 acres adjoining the village of Thamesville and just south of river bridge, one-half mile from G.T.R. station. Two good houses, two good barns, two good orchards, never-failing water supply, twenty acres good timber, farm all well fenced and in splendid state of cultivation. A grand chance. For further particulars, write or call on D. McGeachy, Thamesville, Ont.

**FARM in Alberta WINTER WHEAT and Chinook belt**—Highly improved; 2,500 acres magnificent soil, all plowable; 22 miles north of Calgary, 3 miles from Airdrie railway depot; convenient to churches, schools, stores; splendid water supply and lake; well-built, comfortable house, all modern conveniences; good stable, cattle sheds, fences, etc. Specially adapted for mixed farming or growing HARD WINTER WHEAT. For sale, complete with stock, crops, machinery and house furnishings; or house, etc., with less land, or part of land separately. Low price; easy terms. **GRAY BROS., Airdrie, Alta.**

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

**KAMLOOPS, British Columbia**—Ranching and farming properties for sale in all parts of the interior. Write for lists to Martin Beattie, real estate Kamloops, B.C.

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

**PURE bred Scotch Collie pup, three months old, also one-year-old bitch, excellent worker.** John F. Pearce, Wallace town, Ont.

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

Stork, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright.—Franklin.

**MONSIEUR**  
A teacher in a boarding school was giving his pupils a lesson on the circulation of the blood. "If I stand on my head, by way of illustration, the blood rushes to my head, doesn't it?" Nobody contradicted him. "Now," he continued, "when I stand on my feet why doesn't the blood rush into my feet?" "Because," answered a daring youth, "your feet ain't empty."

It was at a fashionable wedding in Savannah. The bridegroom had no visible means of support save his father, who was rich; but when that part of the service was reached he repeated boldly:—  
"With all my worldly goods I thee endow!"

Whereupon the father said in a stage whisper that could be heard all over the church:—  
"Heavens! There goes his bicycle!"

**SOME DOG TALES.**

"I have an unusually intelligent dog," said the man who likes to spin yarns when with a party of friends. "He was taught to say his prayers, and if you'll believe me, that dog now wags his tail whenever he sees a minister anywhere near him."

"I have a dog with even more intelligence than that," quietly returned a member of the party. "One day when he got out in the street some mischievous boys tied a tin can to his tail, and if you'll believe me, that dog headed for the nearest saloon and backed right up to the bar."

On another page of this issue appears an engraving of the splendid two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Drumburle Chief [5318] (Vol. 28 S.), imported by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., who exhibited him at Toronto and Ottawa, getting scant justice with third at the former, and no more than their due with first at the latter show. Drumburle Chief is a roan, by Primate (10099), and is considered the best two-year-old brought to Canada this year. He has been sold, we understand, to J. W. King, Bluevale, Ont., for the princely sum of \$2,000. Some may consider this a pretty long price to invest in one animal, but as he is of the kind calculated to raise the quality of our horse stock he should prove good value to his purchaser, who we trust may meet with the patronage that his enterprise deserves.

**THE LIMIT OF INBREEDING.**

Intensive milk or butter production, says the Agricultural Gazette, cannot be built up in a cow and maintained indefinitely unless along with it are built up powers to endure the work. Milk fever among the best of cows, weakened offspring, and consequent disease in the great performing herds, are Nature's protest against the one-sided work of performance alone being carried further. All along the way, among the great masters of the art of breeding, wrecks have finally set the limit to what can be reached by continued in-and-in-breeding. The most disastrous example of this kind known in the business, probably, was the going to pieces of the cattle from the New York Mill's herd of Bates Shorthorns, sold at auction at fabulous prices, yet proving of little value as breeders afterwards. Many less noted examples are to be found among those dairymen and breeders intent on building up a herd with the one point of great performance in view.

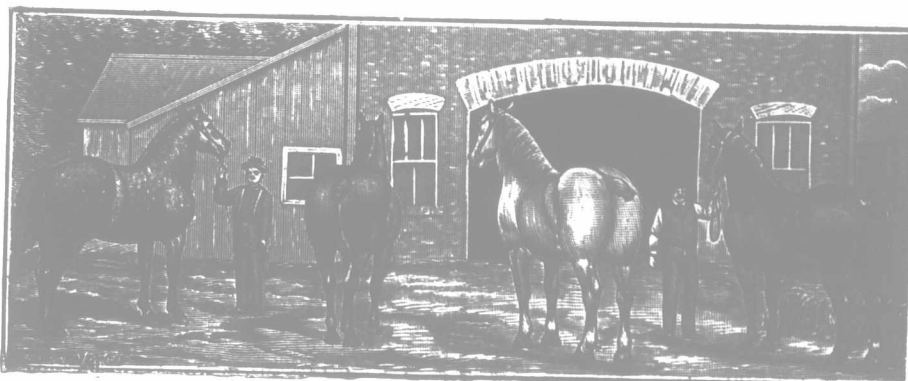
In-and-in-breeding has been practiced with advantage up to a certain undefined limit, but has proved a failure in every attempt to pursue it indefinitely.

Judicious inbreeding undoubtedly tends to intensify in the offspring the characteristics or qualities that were most marked in the ancestors of sire and dam. It requires sound judgment and a thorough knowledge both of the desirable and undesirable qualities of the ancestors, in order to make a success by inbreeding, but the same is true of success in outcrossing. Sound, vigorous constitution in both sire and dam is imperative or any unsoundness in either is intensified in the offspring just as surely as the good points, and healthy, vigorous constitution is reproduced by inbreeding.

**Trumans' Champion Stud**  
We are the oldest and largest importers of strictly first-class  
**Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions**  
IN AMERICA.

Our record at the last four International Exhibitions, and at the World's Fair, St. Louis, has no equal. No firm ever made such a clean sweep as we did at St. Louis, viz.: **\$2,871** in cash, **\$600** in gold medals, and **5 diplomas**. We will sell you a Draft or Coach Stallion of first-class quality for less money than you can buy anywhere in Canada. The dealers' profit that other importers pay in England is all saved by us, and this in itself is a good profit to us. Intending purchasers should call at our new Sale Stables at the Western Hotel, see our horses, and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We guarantee every horse, and insure them against death, from any cause, if desired. Large importations arrived April 9th, July 8th and Sept. 4th, and another due Nov. 3rd. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new catalogue R.

**A FEW GOOD RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED.**  
**TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM**  
Bushnell, Illinois.  
Canadian Branch Stables: **Western Hotel, London, Ont.**  
H. W. TRUMAN, Manager.



**25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions**

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Komulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.  
**Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont.** 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

**NEW IMPORTATION OF**  
**Clydesdale Stallions**  
Just arrived from Scotland.  
Selected personally.  
A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.  
**WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.**  
**SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.**

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE**

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys

**BEAVERTON, ONT.**

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

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

**WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE**  
**Mention Farmer's Advocate.**

**GRAHAM BROTHERS**  
"CAIRNBROGIE," **CLAREMONT**

Importers of :: **HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES.**  
Established for 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived and on exhibition at Toronto.

Mr. E. C. Attrill, whose herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle is to be sold at auction on the Western Fair grounds, London, Ont., November 2nd, advises us that besides the cattle he may also offer the imported Shire stallion, Desford Marquis, an engraving of which appears on another page; also the three-year-old Hackney, Ridgewood Danegelt—146—; sire Langton's Danegelt.—91— [336]; dam Godiva—123— [989], by Barthorpe Performer—52— [237] (5097). This young horse took first as a yearling at London, first and sweepstakes as a two-year-old, and first again this fall in his three-year-old form. The horses will be offered at the sale in case they are not previously disposed of by private contract, and the probability of their being offered is an additional inducement of an already most attractive sale.

**REWARD OF SERVICE.**

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,  
Whose deeds, both great and small,  
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,  
Where love ennobles all.  
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;  
The Book of Life the shining record tells.  
Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes  
After its own life working. A child's kiss  
Set on thy singing lips shall make thee glad,  
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;  
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;  
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense  
Of service which thou renderest.  
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

**WATER AND SUCCULENCE.**

"The importance of having water before the cows at all times will be better understood," said Henry Glendinning in an address before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, "when we consider that 80 per cent. of the blood is water, 80 per cent. of the milk, and about 50 per cent. of the whole animal is water, and that a cow giving milk in the winter time will drink from 75 to 125 pounds, and in the summer time will often drink more than 200 pounds of water. It is, therefore, necessary that cows should have access to water at all times if the best results are to be obtained. If water is before them all the time in the stable, there is no danger of them drinking too much any time to cause a chill, as is often the case when turned out of the stable once or twice a day. Salt should be given every day in the winter and in the summer. It should be within reach whenever desired.

The winter ration should be as near June grass as possible; it should be palatable, bulky and succulent, as corn silage or roots such as sugar beets or mangels fed with well-cured lucerne or clover hay to supply milk. To this we should add some feed that contains a large amount of protein, such as wheat, bran, peas, meal, ground oats or oil cake to balance up the ration. The following will make a good ration:

- Corn silage ... 40 pounds.
- Lucerne or clover hay... 10 pounds.
- Pea meal ... 2 pounds.
- Oil meal ... 2 pounds.
- Ground oats ... 2 pounds.
- Wheat bran ... 2 pounds.

Much skill is required to feed successfully and economically. It is only that amount of food that is consumed and assimilated above the maintenance point from which we get any profit. Therefore, it is necessary that we should feed high, but at the same time not overfeed so as to cause the animal to break down.

**THE SOVEREIGN SPECIALTY CO.,** of London, Ont., whose advertisement is regularly appearing in this journal, are announcing splendid values in many lines of goods, such as watches, rubber goods, silverware, music, etc., etc. Their latest mail-order circulars are just out, and anyone interested will receive prompt attention by dropping a post card for a full set. We understand that this company are careful in filling orders, and have yet to receive the first complaint from any purchaser.

**PUT THE "RIGHT COWS" IN THE LIMELIGHT.**

If "the most important factor in economical production lies in the feeling and milking of the right cows," then the most important factor in the production of profitable dairy animals consists in breeding from the right cows. The only way to locate the right cows is to test. There are "right cows" in many herds—there is no reason why there should not be. The owner can learn which of these are "right" by testing them, but his duty is only half done there; he owes it to the dairy world to put these "right cows" in the limelight. The dairy people ought to know where they are. Progressive breeders are looking for them. Their records should become history, and there are places where they may be published.—[Jersey Bulletin.

**BLACK HEAD IN TURKEYS.**

The Rhode Island Experiment Station is placing more and more emphasis on the study of "black head" in turkeys, which has practically put an end to turkey-raising in the New England States. Several Narragansett turkeys have been received, and the station is expecting two lots of Bronze and White Holland turkeys. Five genuine wild turkeys from Virginia have been received, and a wild gobbler of North Carolina stock has been ordered. It is said that none of the lot from which the wild turkeys already on hand have come have died from black-head disease. Efforts are being made to secure wild turkeys from Florida and Mexico, and specimens of Merriam's wild turkey. With these an effort will be made to breed disease-resistant turkeys, by crossing and selection.

Turkeys reared in the poultry plant in pens near ordinary fowls continue to die in large numbers of the black-head disease. Two lots kept on disinfected board floors after hatching, and while still young transferred to enclosures in a piece of forest land remote from the poultry plant, have done much better. In one of these lots four have died, but from the other none have been lost. The first lot was no doubt infected before it was placed in the pen.

If young turkeys are kept on disinfected board floors until a number of weeks old, a much larger percentage can be reared than when placed on the ground while still young, even in infected enclosures.

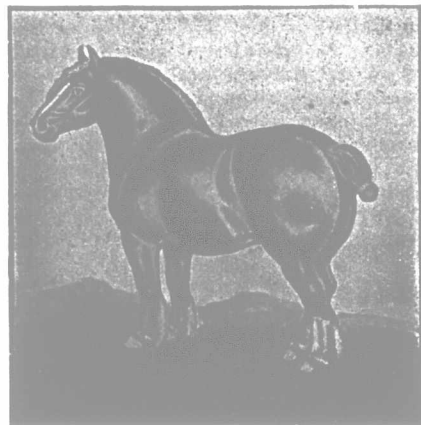
Results are emphasizing the fact that ordinary fowls carry the disease. They also suggest that there is a possibility of rearing turkeys on land where no infected fowl or turkeys have been kept, provided one starts with eggs and turkeys hatched in incubators and artificially brooded. Unless one is absolutely certain of obtaining eggs from uninfected stock, they should be sterilized by wiping with a cloth saturated with 95 per cent. alcohol before the incubation is started. The best success in incubating has been obtained by placing the eggs under hens for 25 days, and then finishing the incubation in artificial incubators.

This destructive disease appears to be spreading. It is now very prevalent in Italy. Specimens have been sent from Iowa which indicate that it is present there, and similar information received indicated that it has spread rapidly over the whole United States.

**THE REPOSITORY**

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.

Corner Simcoe and Nelson Streets, TORONTO.



**GREAT SALE OF REGISTERED Shire Stallions and MARES**

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

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

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Auctioneers & Props. Ont.

**Tuttle's Elixir**  
cures nearly all common horse ailments. When we say cure, and it fails, \$100 reward. Never claimed yet. Get free "Veterinary Experience," 100 pages. Makes you master of horse ailments and diseases. Write for copy.  
**Tuttle's Elixir Co.,** 60 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.  
Lyman Ross, Montreal and Toronto. Lyman Ross & Co., Montreal.

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



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

**W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kincardine, Ont.**

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.** Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to **W. D. PUGH, Clarendon, Ont.**

**DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed** NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommendations. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. **The Newton Remedy Co.,** Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

**BLACK LEG VACCINE FREE** CUTTER'S BLACK LEG VACCINE "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE" Powder, String or Pill Form (Sells for \$1 PER PACKAGE of TEN DOSES) To introduce, we will send one package and our booklet on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends 6 cents postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted. Address, **THE CUTTER LABORATORY DEPT. 3, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

An amusement which is now quite obsolete in Iceland, says Nelson Annandale, in his recent book, "The Faroes and Iceland," is horse-fighting. The peculiar pastime was in vogue up to the seventeenth century, having been introduced from Norway or the Hebrides. A picture in the National Library at Reykjavik, the Icelandic capital, shows three horse-fights in progress at once. Two horses take part in each, and others are held by the bystanders, evidently in readiness to take their turn in the "ring." The fighting horses are shown on their hind legs, biting at one another, and among the spectators are two men with long sticks, with which to separate the combatants. In one case the men are shown grasping the horses by their tails. Some day, in the more or less distant future, historians will describe the cock fights, athletic sports and pugilistic encounters that prevailed among the Anglo-Saxon pagans of the twelfth century.

**A MARVELOUS ANIMAL.**

She was a pretty little thing, and it was plainly to be seen that she had not been married long. She tripped into a Chelsea cheesemonger's and said to the proprietor: "My husband (there was a great emphasis on the word 'husband') bought a couple of hams here some time ago." "Yes, ma'am," said the shopman, emphasizing the "ma'am." "They were very nice, very nice indeed." "Yes, ma'am." "Have you any more like them?" "Yes, ma'am," said the man of cheese and bacon, pointing to a row of ten or a dozen hanging suspended from the ceiling. "Are you sure they are from the same pig?" "Yes, ma'am," said the shopkeeper, without a quiver. "Then you may send me two more of them," and she tripped out of the shop as she had tripped in, and the Chelsea cheesemonger laughed a wicked laugh.

**MULTIPLYING PEDIGREE REGISTERS.**

"It is a matter for regret," says A. B. Alexander in the Farmers' Review, "that some of our breeds of animals are represented by more than one pedigree register and that lack of harmony exists among importers and breeders interested. Such a state of affairs hurts the welfare of the breed in question, complicates registry matters, leads to difficulties that are troublesome or impossible to remedy and creates doubt as to authenticity of pedigrees, which drives beginners and others to abandon one breed and take up another before good work has been done with the one first handled. There is something seriously amiss when a private individual or firm can organize and practically own a pedigree registry concern, despite the fact that there is existent a reputable and established registry association for the same breed. Personal interests and selfish ends are evidently considered more important than those of the general public when such things can occur, and it is to be hoped that by some means or other private and semi-private stud or herd books may be done away with, harmony prevail among breeders and all work together for the interests of a single properly managed and honestly protected pedigree registry for each breed. Unless this can be brought about, it would seem proper that the Government should take a hand in the matter and refuse to recognize stud and herd books that are not wholly national and impartial in their scope and methods of management. The average buyer of stallions, for instance, as a general rule regarding fine points of pedigree registry at home and abroad. He should be protected, seeing that he is persuaded to join his neighbors in forming a company and paying a sensational price for a stallion whose chief asset is an alleged pedigree 'made in Europe' and registered there and here in stockbooks perfectly and intentionally adapted for the purpose. If the Government will not do that, imported stallions are sold at an unduly high price, and the result is a loss of such a large number of good specimens of stock to the foreign market as to be a serious question of the responsibility of individual exporters."

**HAVE YOU A BAD LEG**

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

**Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites.** or write ALBERTS, 73 Farringdon street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Parke & Parke, Hamilton, Ont.

**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.**

**A Record Unexcelled**

THORNCLIFFE AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. 28 PRIZES OUT OF 30 ENTRIES

of horses, including CLYDESDALES and THOROUGHBREDS. Write for descriptions and prices to

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

**Pine Ridge Jerseys** Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up, also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).

**WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.**

**HEREFORD CATTLE**

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

**W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont.**

**ASTHMA**

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

**P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**Broxwood Herefords**

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

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

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**

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

**O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, - Ont.**

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

**FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS**

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

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

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

**J. A. LOYERING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta**

Re Temiskaming News.

The same mail by which the "Farmer's Advocate" reached me, containing a letter from N. A. E., of Hilliardton, I also received a copy of the "Hailey-burian," a local paper. The latter, curiously enough, had an editorial upon the road question. This I have clipped, and herewith enclose. It fully bears out my contention, referring to road situation as desperate. Enclosed also is clipping from "Temiskaming Herald" on roads, taking similar ground. In spite of what N. A. E. says of the roads, I repeat my former assertion, that within a mile or two of New Liskeard are "roads" along which even the bravest dare not venture with a wagon.

Concerning my criticism of the lectures given by the two Professors in July, I hold to my original views, and am far from standing alone in those views. I did not say anything against either of the gentlemen personally, and have no doubt that, as N. A. E. says, they were the very best men for the occasion. I am, nevertheless, justified in any fair criticism, and if neither of the gentlemen in question take exception to a fairly expressed opinion, I see no reason why N. A. E. should bother himself.

Any man who is capable of thinking for himself has the right to do so, and has also the right to express opinions formed after such thought, provided they are not against the ultimate best interests of humanity.

As one who is not a sheep blindly following others, but who can think for himself, I reserve the right to criticize those who come before the public in a public capacity, and shall not deny N. A. E. the same right.

GEO. W. WEAVER.

More Drouth in Eastern Nova Scotia.

As the summer is waning, a retrospective view of the situation might not be out of place. A comparison of the two past seasons shows a similarity, yet a surprising difference in results. The spring of 1904 opened cold and dry, remaining so until midsummer, which in Nova Scotia means ruin to the hay and grain crops. About July 20th showers began to fall; pasture, hitherto dry and parched, assumed a different color; potatoes turned out a good crop; turnips, a bumper one; meadows went into winter conditions covered by magnificent growth of vegetation; yet the summer of 1904 will pass into history as the worst in fifty years, from a farmer's standpoint. Weather prophets foretold that on account of the unprecedented fall of snow the season of 1905 would also be a dry one; but, on the contrary, the spring opened warm and wet, practically ensuring full barns, as far as hay and straw is concerned. Frequent light showers during the haying season, as stated in a former letter, made the proper curing of hay not an easy matter, and farmers grumbled accordingly; but with the exception of those light showers, which did nothing more than settle the dust, no rain has fallen in Eastern Nova Scotia since. Three months of dry weather has made the drouth of 1904 small in comparison. Bare pastures, bare meadows, dry wells, brooks, and rivers nearly so; a fair supply of grain in the bins, and no water to grind it, except at the few mills where steam is used. Turnips will not be 50% of a full crop. Nearly the middle of October, and not an acre of land plowed east of Truro.

To offset all these disadvantages, we have remunerative prices for all kinds of produce. Horses are scarce, and prices high. Beef and dairy cattle are good property to hold. The woollen mills are tumbling over each other to secure wool, and 30 cents per pound is offered, while lamb is retailing in the local markets at 12c. per pound. The men who disposed of their sheep last fall are now as eager to buy as they were then to sell. They will have to wait a while, or pay very high prices to get them. Butter has been high, and will go higher. Dairy-men having private customers have been getting 22c. during the summer, and will easily get 25c. during the winter; eggs, 20c. per dozen, and supply short. Market men are already contracting for their Thanksgiving turkeys, at 15c. per pound, and holders are in no hurry to accept that price.

A. McP.

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—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE

One year-old bull, two bull calves and females of all ages, by imported bull. Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, o Washington, Ont.

GREENGLASS HERD of high-class

SHORTHORNS

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

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

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows.

Apply to JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, Greenwood, Ont. Stations: Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., 1/2 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles.

GEO. AMOS & SON, - Moffat, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Double bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1903.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincoln. Appl. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale

IMPORTED AND HOMB-BRED. Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

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

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

The great stock bull, Imp. Broadhocks Golden Fame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at low prices.

A. H. JACOBS, - Blyth, Ont.

Valley Home Stock Farm Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

For Sale—Six young Shorthorn bulls, some from imp. sires and dams. Also 10 fine Berkshire sows, from 6 to 10 months old, and a fine lot of young hogs and sows, from 4 to 10 weeks old, and Shropshire ram lambs. For particulars write.

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

A schoolboy has figured out the amount of travel necessary to grow 40 acres of corn. He says a farmer travels 30 miles in cutting the stalks, 90 miles in harrowing, 90 miles each for lister and drill, 45 miles for harrowing, 270 miles for cultivating, 45 miles for husking, or in all 720 miles, not counting the trips to and from the field.—Chicago Live-stock World.

THE STOLID ENGLISHMAN.

The English seem to recognize and enjoy their reputation for stolidity and taciturnity. The London Globe quotes an American as asking a waiter in a restaurant—

"Doesn't anyone ever laugh here?" "Yes, sir," replied the waiter. "Sometimes we have complaints about it."

A KANSAS CORN STORY.

News comes from Southern Kansas that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the sky and clouds looked and that now the stalk is growing faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have taken the contract for cutting down the stalk with axes to save the boy a horrible death by starving, but the stalk grows so rapidly that they can't hit twice in the same place. The boy is living on green corn alone, and has already thrown down over four bushels of cobs. Even if the corn holds out there is still danger that the boy will reach a height where he will be frozen to death. There is some talk of attempting his rescue with a balloon.—[Topeka Capital.

The foregoing narrative is a close rival of the famous Niagara River pumpkin-vine story, published in these columns a few weeks ago.

BILL NYE AS A DAIRYMAN.

When I was young and used to roam around over the country, gathering watermelons by the light of the moon, I used to think I could milk anybody's cow; but I don't think so now. I do not milk the cow unless the sign is right, and it hasn't been right for a good many years. The last cow I tried to milk was a common cow, born in obscurity—kind of self-made cow. I remember her brow was low, but she wore her tail high; and she was haughty, oh, so haughty! I made a commonplace remark to her, one that is used in the very best society; one that need not give offense. I said, "So"—and she "Soed." Then I told her to "Hist," and she "Histed." But I thought she overdid it. She put too much expression to it. Just then I heard something crash through the window of the barn and fall with a thud—sickening thud—on the outside. Then I asked them if the cow was injured much.

The neighbors came to see what it was that caused the noise. They found that I had done it in getting through the window. I asked the neighbors if the barn was still standing. They said it was. They said she seemed quite robust. Then I requested them to go in and calm the cow a little, and see if they could get my plug hat off her horns. I am buying all my milk now of a milkman. I select a gentle milkman, who will not kick, and I feel as though I can trust him. Then, if he feels as though he can trust me, it's all right.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

QUESTIONS FROM ONTARIO.

- 1. Which is the most desirable country for wheat and mixed farming, Saskatchewan or Northern Alberta?
2. Does the land in Northern Alberta require irrigation or special preparation for wheat and similar crops?
3. What is the earliest date advisable for settlement, for the purpose of commencing building and preparation for breaking land, etc.?
4. Are there cheap railway rates to the West for settlers who have been in the country less than a year?
5. Is it advisable to purchase horses, implements, etc., in the district to which the settler goes, or is it better to buy in Ontario and take a car?
6. When hiring with a farmer for a given number of months at a certain sum per month, is it understood to mean lunar or calendar month? H. B. Ont.

Kidney Disorders. Are no respecter of persons. People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly. A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble. Check it in time by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. "THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC." They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease. 50c. a box or \$ for \$1.50 all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices: 4 high-class imp. bulls. 3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred. 14 first-class bull calves. Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 29 heifers, calves. 4 bulls, yearlings. 26 bulls, calves. All out of imported sires and dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

MAPLE SHADE

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

Pine Grove Stock Farm. Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th. Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rookland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. om

Shorthorn Bull—Provost =37865=, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Write or call on RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER'S AND JOINER'S HANDBOOK.

Where, and at what price, can I get a book, or books, on carpentering and carpenter's tools? Ed. C. Ans.—The Carpenter's and Joiner's Handbook; price, 75 cents; may be ordered through this office.

SPORING CABBAGE—TRANSPLANTING CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES—RENEWING RAINCOATS.

1. What is the best way to keep cabbage for winter use? 2. When is the best time to move black and red currant and gooseberry bushes? 3. We have two men's rainproof coats, they are hard and stiff. Is there any way of renewing them? M. I. & R. H. Brant Co., Ont.

Ans.—Gather the cabbages while the heads are yet a little soft, remove the loose outside leaves, and set the cabbages together, roots up, in a trench on well-drained sandy soil, where there is no danger of surface water accumulating. Cover with a few inches of soil, and as the weather gets colder, mulch enough to prevent hard freezing. The aim is to protect the heads from rain, yet keep them moist and at an even temperature of 32 degrees—a little lower rather than higher. Another plan, and a good one, is to remove the stumps, and store the heads in bins about four feet wide in a cold damp cellar. A small stock for home use may be heeled in by the roots in the cellar, but it should be remembered that decaying cabbage is dangerous material to have under a dwelling.

2. Autumn or very early spring. Unless the soil where they are to be planted is not too much inclined to heave, fall planting is recommended.

3. The Scientific American Cyclopaedia says: "English mackintoshes often lose their elasticity when brought into our climate, soon rendering them of no service. Frequent sponging with water is recommended. Various articles made of rubber are apt in time to become dry, crack, grow brittle and lose their elasticity. For these, Dr. Pol recommends a mixture of ammonia, one part; water, two parts. In this, immerse the articles for a few minutes to one-half or one hour, until they resume their former elasticity, smoothness and softness."

Veterinary.

COW POX.

Two of my cows have sore teats. The trouble appears as dark red spots, which in a day or two break out in scabs. There appears to be some little lumps under the skin. One cow is nursing her calf, and the other is milked by hand. S. W.

Ans.—This is cow pox, and is very contagious. Care must be taken not to convey the contagion from one cow to another on the milker's hands, clothes, etc. Dress the sores three times daily with the following ointment, viz.: Boracic acid, four drams; carbolic acid, twenty drops; vaseline, two ounces. Mix. If the teats are very sore, use a teat syphon until the soreness disappears. The calf that is nursing the cow is liable to have eruptions in its mouth, and it is hard to treat a case in a cow that is nursing a calf. V.

LAME MARE.

I have a driving mare which I worked this spring on the land. She has been lame in the shoulder ever since; I cannot see anything wrong; she is not lame when walking, but trots quite lame. I have blistered five or six times without result. J. E. B.

Ans.—The trouble here is to make a correct diagnosis. You say she is lame in the shoulder, and at the same time say you can see nothing wrong. The question then arises, "How do you know the trouble is in the shoulder?" If you have really located the trouble, your treatment has been correct, and all you can do is to give her continued rest and repeat the blistering as often as necessary. If it is swency, it will take several months to effect a cure. The symptoms you give indicate splint lameness. It is seldom splints cause protracted lameness, but they sometimes do. Examine for splint, and if there be one, blister it. I think it would be wise if you would have her examined by a veterinarian in order to be sure that you are treating the proper place. V.

Scotch Shorthorns SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

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

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.

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

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

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77233) = 3375 =; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 50071 =; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) = 45202 =. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.

R. A. & J. A. WATT Salem P.O. Elora Station. Telephone in house. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull: Broad Scotch = 46315 = (Scottish Hero) (Scottish Archer (59883), Missie (34th), by William of Orange. Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly (46th) (Sittyton Butterfly).

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

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

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

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

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

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

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Scottish Baron = 40421 = (imp. in dam). Also several young bulls and heifers. H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Choice yearling heifers. Straight Scotch. Two bull calves at easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm Scotch Shorthorns, imp. and home-bred for sale. For particulars write to JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Tel.

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

First-class shorthorns

Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Scotch-bred of various ages. Write for prices etc. to T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Sta., C.P.R. Tyrone P.O.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Head of Short-horns, Aberdeen Herd, at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty = 3584 =. Also a few females. Lonsdale Sta. and P.O.

TRADE TOPIC.

SHURLY & DIETRICH SAWS.—Among the most favorably known of our advertisers is the enterprising and reliable firm of Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont., whose famous Maple-Leaf Razor-steel Secret-temper saws are not only supplying the best Canadian demand, but are, we understand, annually shipped in thousands to the United States, where they are sold at a higher price in competition with the best American saws. This can be done because of the superiority of Shurly & Dietrich's secret process of tempering and the general good qualities of pattern and material. The industry is one of which Canadians may be proud. It does not have to be boomed or patronized on sentimental grounds. The product is bought because the article is the best value for the money of anything of the kind manufactured. If you have never used a Shurly & Dietrich saw, you have a pleasure in store. Shurly & Dietrich's success is founded on merit, and it is a genuine pleasure to commend their saws to the public.

The only time to be happy is the present. Depending on future happiness is like trying to approach the horizon.

The rooster's crow don't sound so big when de hen starts ter cackin' ober a new egg.

It ain't charity ter find fault wid de looks ob a scarecrow aftar er hard wintah.

When luck knocks at de doah, hit don't hang erround ter listen to de man who gits mad fer bein' waked up.

I notice one thing, said Uncle Ephraim, dese gradduates is like bumblebees—big-gest when day first gits out, but spryer aftar deh knocks agin' de world a bit.

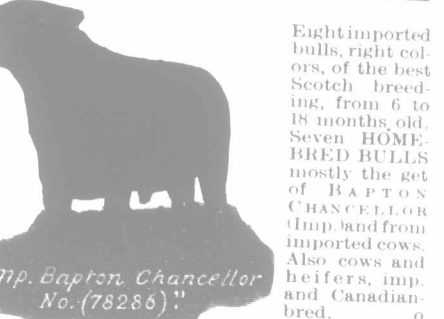
WHEN IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

Two New Yorkers, on a hunting expedition in the Tennessee mountains, were compelled to seek a night's shelter under the roof of a cabin they stumbled upon. After supper, their host explained that although there was only one bed there was no occasion to worry about their resting place. He and his wife then put two of the children in the bed; in a few moments they were asleep. The father then carefully deposited them, still sleeping, on the floor. This operation was repeated until the host's six children were fast asleep, oblivious to the hardness of their plank bed. The mountaineer then informed the travellers that the bed was at their disposal, whereupon, fatigued from the day's tramping, they retired and soon were fast asleep. In the morning, when they awoke, they found themselves on the floor, and their host and hostess fast asleep in the bed.

The Scotch Shorthorn herd, the property of A. H. Jacobs, Blyth, Ont., known as the Huron Herd, was seen by a member of our staff recently, and found to be in its usual good form. Among the lot seen were several bull and heifer calves, by the Broadhocks bull, Imp. Broadhocks Golden Fane, whose sire was Golden Fane = 76786 =, dam Roan Rose, by Abbotsford 2nd. This bull has done well for Mr. Jacobs in producing A1 stock. His calves have only to be seen to be appreciated. He has grown well, at the same time retaining his smoothness and thickness of flesh. As most of our readers are aware, he headed Mr. Mercer's sale at Woodville, when after keen bidding he was bought by Mr. Jacobs at a bid of \$3,000, one thousand dollars. The females that are producing excellent calves to date are Strathallans, Misses, and several other types by noted sires. The herd is kept in excellent condition, and last year's production to produce 100 lbs. Mr. Jacobs is an expert in the selection of lines, as well as in Shorthorn breeding. A large part of his farm is planted to Potatoes, and applies a large quantity of fertilizer. Parties wishing to visit the herd may do so on any day, and will be met at Woodville station. Write for particulars to Mr. Jacobs, Blyth, Ont.



THERE'S NO COMPANION LIKE A STEVENS No boy was ever lonely with a "Stevens" in his hands. Our Free Catalogue We issue a catalogue of 140 pages, telling all about the "Stevens" shotguns, rifles and pistols; all about cartridges, targets, sights, weights of rifles, sighting them, etc. It also tells how to pick out a rifle or a gun, and how to take care of them. Send two a-c. stamps and we will mail it to you free. If your dealer can't supply you with a "Stevens," write direct to us. J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO. 310 High Street Chicopee Falls Mass. U. S. A.



H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Scotch Shorthorns AT HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, write to W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS, sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp. = 3943 = for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to W. J. SHEAN & CO. Owen Sound, Ont.

Beechridge Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering the grand stock bull Scottish Hero imp. = 3612 =, also four young bulls got by him and out of imp. dams. Prices very moderate. JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare P. O. and Station.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS. Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40350 = (78286) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock of the leading Scotch families for sale at all times. Apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C.P.R. Paris, G.T.R.

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

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Scotch-bred, Minns, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Laxmias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing; 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. James Fowes, Strathairn P.O., Teaford, Ont.

"What part of the chicken will you have?" asked the polite hostess. "Oh, I'm not very particular," said Pat, "give me a couple of wings, a couple of legs and a bit of the breast."

BELVOIR FOR SALE.

Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., is advertising for sale his famous 300-acre farm property, Belvoir, comprising 100 acres of splendid arable land, besides 150 acres on the Delaware Flats. The house is large and substantial, and anyone in search of a fine farm and country home should visit Belvoir before purchasing elsewhere. Write Mr. Gibson for particulars.

A farmer engaged in a county court case, the judge of which was a very sincere man, suggested to his lawyer that things might be smoothed by sending the judge a couple of nice, young ducks. "Send the ducks and you will be sure to lose your case," exclaimed the lawyer. The suit was fought, and the owner of the ducks won. "I sent the judge the ducks," he afterwards explained complacently to the lawyer. "Sent the ducks, and you have won your case!" was the astonished reply. "Yes," he replied, "but recollecting what you said, I put the other man's name to them." [The Argus.

Greenock Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John McParlane, Dutton, Ont., is the home of an excellent lot of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Oxford Downs. The proprietor is now in a position to offer the public a number of richly-bred young Shorthorn females, imported and home-bred, and now in calf to Imp. Royal Prince. They also have calves by their sides, sired by this grand bull, which has been so successfully used in building up this fine herd during the past few years. He is now offered for sale, or would be exchanged for another good imported bull. The young bulls have been readily picked up, but the following are some of the younger ones still left:

A dark-red, ten months one, out of Samantha, and by Royal Prince; this one is smooth and lengthy, and gives promise of being a large animal. The second is a nine-months red, a beauty, out of Choice Lustre (imp.), and by Abbotsford Star (imp.). Another, sired by Abbotsford Star, is a pretty, nine-months red, of Strathallan breeding. Worthy of mention is a handsome, lusty fellow, out of Lady Bess (imp.), sired by Royal Prince. Tidy Lass (imp.) has by her side a model four-months-old bull calf, by Royal Prince, which is sure to make a mark yet. On this farm are to be seen some Berkshires, a good in quality and pedigree as well. A few choice ones of both sexes, five months old, for sale. The Oxford Downs kept are a nice, even flock, bred from prize-winning sires. Any of above-mentioned at reasonable prices. The farm is two miles east of Dutton, on M. C. R. and P. M. railways. Visitors welcome.

HOOD'S TABLE TALK.

Once, when Charles Lamb, supping at Hood's, was asked what part of the roasted fowl he would have, he replied: "The back; I—I always prefer the back." Hood, dropping his knife and fork, exclaimed, "What! I would not have believed it if anybody else had sworn it." "Believed what?" said Mrs. Hood, anxiously, coloring to the temples. "Believed what? Why, that Charles Lamb is a backbiter," replied the rogue, with one of his short, quick laughs. When Hood's foot swelled so that he could hardly touch the ground, he comforted himself with the reflection that it could not be a long-standing complaint like the gout. He asserted that a certain trembling of his hand in weakness was not palsy, but an inclination to shake hands. He was so thin, he said, that he could drink nothing that was thick, and he would have to stick his poor spider legs like poles in the sea mud to get mussels to them. In his youth, Hood sat at a desk in some commercial office, but found that he was not destined to become a winner of the ledger. He complained of his back, because his face insinuated a false hood.

Bog Spavin. Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the hock joint, a little to the inner side, and the soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—it doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS. Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 33770, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM Scotch Shorthorns of the Brawth Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star—4885—by Wanderer's Lass (imp.) Special offering: A few choice young bulls.

W.M. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont. Box 426. ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, St. Thomas, Ont. Box 1133. LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS. Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

Shorthorns—Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. A few young cows, safe calf; also bull calves. Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont. EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O., Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

Scotch Shorthorns & Cotswold Sheep Choice young bull, by Prince Gloster (Toronto winner). Also yearling ewes and ewe lambs for sale. Apply to S. H. BUCKLER, Glenraven Stock Farm, Myrtle Station, Raglan P.O.

SHORTHORNS Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to John Elder, Hensall Sta. & P.O., Ont. SHORTHORNS FOR SALE Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to CHAS. E. PORTER, Tottenham Sta., G.T.R., Lloydtown, Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicester and Berkshires 1 yearling bull, by Prince Gloster, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R. Shorthorns and Yorkshires A few good Yorkshires, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices. W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O., Maple Park Farm.

The sires at the head of ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD are the greatest of the breed individually, and backed by great records, viz.: Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam average 22 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1900. Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average 26.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 86 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Wynke Posma, imported in dam from Holland, Sire Wynke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in Holland. Record—17,341 lbs. milk in 430 days, 734 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat. You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont. GEO. RICE, Prop.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbell Stn., Warkworth P.O.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DISPOSITION OF KEEWATIN. Has the district of Keewatin become a part of the new province of Saskatchewan, or is it under the Government of that province? ROSE.

Ans.—No, the district of Keewatin is a part of the Northwest Territories, remaining after the construction of the two new provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

DESTROYING POISON IVY. Will you kindly inform me if you know of anything that will destroy poison ivy? Weland.

Ans.—There are two forms of poison ivy: one has a creeping habit and spreads over the ground, taking root all along the stem; the other is of a climbing nature, and is usually found climbing into trees or other high objects. The latter may easily be destroyed by digging it up by the root and burning it. The other has so many roots that it requires careful work to get it out of the ground. There is, however, no better way than by digging it out clean and burning it. The poisonous effect of this plant is due to an irritant poison contained in the non-volatile oil present in both leaves and stem. Some persons are more susceptible to this poison than others, and one who is very susceptible to it should not undertake the work of eradicating the plant. Anyone trying to destroy poison ivy should wear leather mitts, and avoid, in any way, coming into contact with the plant. Care should also be taken to thoroughly wash and clean off all tools, or anything used in contact with the plant, as the poisonous oil may be carried from one to another in this way. H. L. HUTT, Ontario Agricultural College.

TRADE TOPICS.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR.—The greatest leak in household economy is the loss of heat up the chimney. It is said a teakettle will boil most quickly on the chimney. However that may be, all agree that there is too much heat wasted; nothing but the cross-tube Rochester Radiator has ever stopped it. If you were to heat a poker, would you hold it at the side of the flame, or over the top, or would you cook food at the side of the stove in preference to the top? It is thus with the Rochester Radiator, which takes its heat from the top of the current instead of from the side. They absolutely save one-half of the coal, or money refunded.

SHRIEKING AND SHOOTING.—It is a comfort to realize when we hear people talking about "the good old times that used to be," that in some respects, at least, we show more common sense today. One instance is in our attitude toward women. There was a time when a woman was expected to shriek and faint in almost any emergency. It was even considered an attractive exhibition of dependence. To-day we pardon lack of nerve and self-possession on woman's part almost as little as in a man. The girl who rides and shoots has taken the place of the girl who used to shriek and faint. No small factor in bringing this welcome change about has been the campaign carried on by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, 310 High Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., makers of the famous Stevens firearms, who have introduced our girls to the healthy, up-building sport of outdoor shooting. The company have issued a book illustrating many varieties of lightweight rifles, shotguns and pistols, which girls all over the country are using to-day. It contains much useful and interesting information on such points as the selection, care and testing of firearms, besides notes on ammunition, targets, etc. We understand the book will be sent free to anyone sending four cents in stamps to cover postage.

"Is Dr. Chase Your Doctor?"

HAVE YOU LEARNED TO CURE BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION WITH

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

A medicine, like a physician, is selected because of the actual results it is known to bring about. Most people are slow in choosing either physician or medicine until they know of cases in which they have proven successful. In calling your attention to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, it is only necessary to point to their success in the past, for they are known in nearly every home. By means of their direct and specific action on the liver—causing a healthful flow of bile—they regulate and enliven the action of the bowels and ensure good digestion in the intestines. At the same time they stimulate the kidneys in their work of filtering poisons from the blood. This cleansing process set in action by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills means a thorough cure of biliousness, intestinal indigestion, torpid liver, kidney derangements and constipation. It means a restoration of health, strength and comfort where there has been pain, weakness and suffering. It means a removal of the conditions which lead to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's disease, appendicitis and diabetes. 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.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

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

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam in the Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale. A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ont. Agr. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julip Pieter's Paul. Secure the best. C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Sault, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed. G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.

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

Lyndale Holsteins

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

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

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young boars fit for service; young sows ready to breed, and younger ones at reasonable prices. R. O. MORROW, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.

Maple Park Farm II HOLSTEINS Bred from the great De Kol Pictertje and Posch families. S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

Holsteins, Tamworth, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE. At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford rain lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged rams, Tamworths, both sexes. J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Stn.

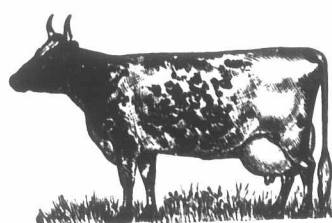
## GOSSIP.

MR. W. D. FLATT'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Among the considerations worthy of being noted by Canadian Shorthorn breeders is that the class of cattle in the herd of Mr. Flatt, to be dispersed by auction at Hamilton, Ont., on November 1st, could not be purchased in Scotland at this time for double the price they are likely to realize at the sale here, due to the great demand for that class in England and in South America, prices having risen so high in Britain, owing to this competition, that very few Shorthorns are likely to be imported to Canada for some years. But with good times and good crops in the United States, the demand for the best class of cattle will grow, and Canadian-bred Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns are favorites with breeders on that side of the line, owing to their vigorous constitution and good breeding qualities and the good record they and their progeny have made in the show and sale rings in that country, a sample of which was given in the report of the Portland Exhibition in the "Farmer's Advocate," and the evidences there of the prepotency of Canadian-bred cattle might have been extended much farther than was noted in that report had space permitted. These facts are mentioned in order that Canadian breeders may recognize the importance of keeping their herds up to a high standard of breeding and type in order to secure the custom of American breeders as well as that of the ever-increasing constituency of customers in our own great West, which is so rapidly being settled and improved, and will furnish a sure market for the best class of cattle for many years to come.

The demand for bull calves from the Trout Creek herd has been so good that there are but few young bulls in the sale old enough for service, but the spring calves and the younger ones to be sold with their dams are a very promising lot, and there will be good chances to secure the making of a useful sire at a moderate price. The imported Duthie-bred two-year-old stock bull, Gold Cup, a rich roan son of Nonpareil Courtier, is a Cruickshank Brawith Bud on his dam's side, and his dam, Golden Day 3rd, was by Master of Ceremonies, a noted prizewinner, by the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Cumberland, and a grandson of Prince Royal, by Champion of England, Nonpareil Courtier, the sire of Gold Cup, is a Cruickshank Nonpareil, one of the best of the Sittyton tribes. The breeding of this bull is of the best, and his individual make-up is of the proper type—compact, thick-fleshed, with strong loin, level quarters, a good head, crest, crops and flanks. He has in him about all the elements of a show bull and sire that one could desire. Ardlethin Royal (imp.), the second bull in service, a red two-year-old son of Baron Beaufort, bred by Lord Lovat, is a scion of the Marr Princess Royal family on his dam's side, and his sire, a son of the great sire of prizewinners, Royal Star, is of the favorite Broadhocks family. Ardlethin Royal is a straight, smooth, good-fleshed bull of the type and character, and, with development, will make a strong show bull. A half sister, by the same sire, sold for \$1,600 at the Marr dispersion, and a half brother, from the same dam, sold for \$650 at Robert Miller's last sale at Stouffville. The oldest of the home-bred bulls in the sale is Trout Creek Ruler, a roan of February, 1905, by Imp. Pride of Windsor, bred by the King, sired by Silver Plate, and is of the Heatherwick Mayflower tribe on his dam's side. The younger bull calves, some of which will be sold separately, are mostly by Gold Cup (imp.), and the calves at foot by one or the other of the two stock bulls named.

Those who have received the catalogue will note the fine variety of first class Scotch families represented in the offering, including half a score of the Marr Missies, which will be augmented by



## AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

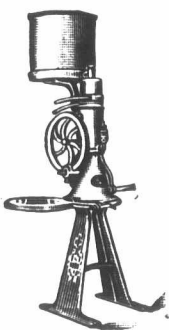
Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milking strains. Imp. and March bears and young pigs of good type and breeding. See us at Toronto, or write for prices.

ALEX. HUME &amp; CO., - Menie P. O.

If you could only see the Easy Running

## EMPIRE Cream Separator

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking.

Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 11.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.

## OGILVIE'S Ayrshires

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

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

## SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address

John W. Logan, Allan's Corners, Que.

## HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago.

DAVID BENNING &amp; SON, Williamstown, Ont.

## STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped Aug., 1905. For full particulars address,

D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg, are just now offering 12 choice young Ayrshire bulls, from 1 month to 2 years of age, breeding and individually gilt-edged. Also a few Oxford Down ram and ewe lambs, and Bu<sup>o</sup> Orpinquos.

North Williamsburg P.O., Morrisburg Sta.

## Meadowside Farm

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. F. Rocks and B. Orpinquos. Young stock for sale.

A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

Burrside Ayrshires—One two-year-old and two females of all ages, just imported June 1st, Scotch prizewinners; also a number of imp. and home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy milking dams.

R. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.

## DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Debhorn them quickly and with slight pain with a KEYSTONE DEHORNER. All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk, steers make better beef. Send for free booklet.

B. H. McKenna, Picton, Ontario, Can.



Advertise in the Advocate

several births before the sale date, all of which are by richly-bred sires, as the footnotes show, and as most of them will have calves at foot, or be in calf to the imported bulls, they will be found an exceedingly desirable offering, the Canadian-bred being equally as good individuals as the imported. The grand old cow, Missie of Neidpath 13th, now in her thirteenth year and due to produce again before the sale, is sound and full of flesh yet, while her daughters and granddaughters are of grand type, deep-ribbed, smooth, and of great substance and good quality. The half-dozen Cruickshank Lavenders are grandly bred, being sired by such noted bulls as Silver Plate, Prince of Sanquhar, Bapton Tyrant, Scottish Fancy and Prince Sunbeam, and some of them have calves at foot to be sold with them.

The pages of the catalogue show an exceedingly desirable offering of young cows and heifers of such popular families as Miss Ramsdens, Bruce Rosebuds, and Augustas, bred by Duthie and Willis, and got by such noted bulls as Remus, the sire of Choice Goods; Lovat Champion; Bapton Duke, a Sittyton Victoria, and Grand Favourite, a Marr-bred Goldie, by the \$6,000 Bapton Favourite. Two Duthie-bred Village Maids, by the noted Caledon Chief, sold for \$7,500 to go to Buenos Ayres, and by Royal Edward, bred by W. S. Marr, and used by Mr. Duthie with great success in the Collynie herd, will be found attractive numbers in the sale. Collynie Fragrance, Sittyton Amaranth 6th, and Robina 3rd, two-year-old imported heifers, bred by Duthie, have calves at foot, and are bred again to the imported stock bulls, and have for sires, the Marr-bred, Scottish Fancy and Royal Edward, and the Duthie-bred, Merry Morning, by the Highland champion, Pride of Morning. Four imported three-year-olds, bred by Duthie, and Young, of Tilbouries, are Proud Lovely, by Caledon Chief, Collynie Rosewood 3rd, Sweet Fragrance and Roan Lady 5th, by King Victor, bred by W. S. Marr, have all produced well, and some of them will be sold with calves at foot. Vanda 2nd (imp.) is a yearling Kinellar Wimple, bred by Deane Willis, and sired by Uppermill Glory, bred by W. S. Marr, and Trout Creek Wimple, of the same family, is by Prince of the Vale, while Winnifred (imp.), by the Marr-bred Spicy King, is the dam of the last named. Other interesting numbers are the two-year-old Byres Orange Blossom (imp.) of the Sittyton tribe of that name, the Bruce Mayflower, Madge 5th (imp.), and a pair of Villages of the Cruickshank and Duthie families of that name, richly bred and of a most desirable class. Those interested should send for the catalogue, which gives much fuller information as to the breeding of the cattle than can be attempted in the limited space allotted to these notes.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., the well-known breeder of Lincoln sheep, is offering in this issue some surplus stock, which should be snapped up quickly by farmers or breeders in need of this big, long-wooled English breed. His stock is of the best, and he is strictly reliable. Write him for prices.

Volume XI of the Kent and Romney Marsh Flockbook, 1905, containing the pedigrees of rams, 14458-14495; ewes, 191-248; and flocks, 1-86, is to hand from the capable Secretary, Mr. W. W. Chapman, Meadowley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, Eng. In general excellence it fully corresponds with previous volumes issued.

At a highly successful sale of Short-horns, a selection from the Buscot Park herd, Enfield, the property of Sir Alexander Henderson, Bart., M. P., was disposed of. The average for 46 cows and heifers was £80 4s. and for 40 bulls, £137 6s. 9d., the average for 56 head being £90 8s. 3d., total £5,063 2s. Mr. C. H. Sandford, of Buenos Ayres, purchased 1/10 of the animals at a cost of 3,124 8s. One of the bulls made 370 2s. and one of the cows 240 8s. Mr. F. N. Casalis and Mes<sup>es</sup> Torrioni, Son & Co. also bought for South America, and other purchasers included the King, Lord Mansfield, Lord of the Sea, Lord Rothschild, Sir Oswald Mosley, Mr. R. W. Hudson, Mr. Scott Murray, Mr. J. T. Hobbs, Mr. W. G. Green, Mr. Hickling, Mr. J. A. Burt, Mr. Fisher Hartley,

## Can Eat Anything Now.

How many Dyspeptics can say that? Or perhaps you are dyspeptic and don't know it.

Have you any of these symptoms?

Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, Nature's specific for Dyspepsia.

Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que., says of its wonderful curative powers:—"Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine, and am now feeling strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

R. REID &amp; CO., - Hintonburg, Ont.

Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Jerseys and Guernseys

FOR SALE

Three St. Lambert Jersey bulls. Two Guernsey bulls, prizewinners at Ottawa and Sherbrooke, well bred and fine individuals. Also a few heifers and calves. No fancy price, as we must reduce present herd at once. Address

E. PHELPS BALL, Lee Farm, Rock Island.

## Don't Wait!

BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young JERSEYS. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont. Box 552.

## Rushton JERSEYS

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

## Highgrove Jersey Herd

Our present offering consists of 3 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls.

ROBT. TUFTS &amp; SON, Tweed P.O. &amp; Sta.

## Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, bred from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address,

B. H. BULL &amp; SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

## Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL &amp; SON, Arkell, Ont.

## SOUTH DOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair.

## COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York.

ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.



**FOSSIL**

B. H. Bull & Son, proprietors of the Brampton Jersey herd, Brampton, Ont., sold to E. Paradis, Cumming's Bridge, Ont., Brampton Arcola 70498, by Brampton Monarch (imp.). They also sold, by mail order, a young bull to J. C. Stockwell, Danville, Que., who writes to express his entire satisfaction with the purchase.

Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, say they have had excellent crops of all kinds in their section, and there will be abundance of feed for winter; pastures are excellent, and the stock will go into winter quarters in much better condition than usual. They are having a big crop of early calves. Ten imported cows have calved since Sept. 1st, dropping nine heifer calves and one bull. They have a good many more due to calve in October.

This is the last call for Mr. S. Dunlop's Shorthorn sale, at his farm, near Coldwater, on October 26th. Don't forget that if you want heavy-milking Shorthorns they are to be sold at your own prices at this sale. If you want the thick, beefy kind, they, too, will be sold here. There are a large number of heifers, one, two and three years of age, also a few young bulls; all told, about 20 odd head. They are in fine condition, and are regular breeders. No old or young sterile stuff will be offered, as there are none to offer. Don't neglect this opportunity if you are thinking of establishing a herd, or strengthening your herd already established, as they will positively be sold at your own price, and Shorthorns to-day have settled down to a firm basis, and the demand is steady at prices that make their raising a very profitable venture.

At Mr. William Mearcy's sale of imported young Clydesdale fillies, at Ottawa, on Sept. 29th, fifteen were sold. They were a nice lot, and brought fair prices, but not paying prices for the importer. We hope the enterprising men in the Ottawa Valley who secured them will have every success with their purchases. The day was ideal for the sale, and there was a large attendance of good men who kept the bidding lively. Following is a list of purchasers and prices:

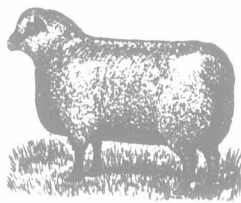
W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Peggy, 2 years, \$430; J. Dougherty, Beachburg, Lady Marr, 2 years, \$400; Wm. Cochran, Russell, Jane Austin, 2 years, \$395; J. D. McPhail, Russell, Jess of Corra Hill, 3 years, \$380; Jas. McDonald, Ormond, Balmano Maid, 3 years, \$370; Wm. Cochran, Russell, Rose, 2 years, \$380; W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Jessie Moffat, 2 years, \$325; John O'Callagan, Kenmore, Violet, 2 years, \$310; Reid & Smith, Hintonburg, Baroness, 2 years, \$300; W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Rosie Burnhead, 3 years, \$285; W. Cochran, Russell, Venus, 2 years, \$245; Ed. Clark, Ottawa, Pansy, 2 years, \$270; J. McDonald, Ormond, Ruby, 1 year, \$230; E. R. Chugg, Cumming's Bridge, Lilly, 1 year, \$225; E. R. Chugg, Cumming's Bridge, Lady Murray, 2 years, \$210.

**W. H. ARKELL'S OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**

The flock of Oxford Down sheep owned by W. H. Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., and kept on Broad Lea Stock Farm, was never in finer form than now. The demand has been so great that Mr. Arkell has found it difficult to hold his usual number for breeding purposes. Among the lot that he has retained for that purpose is a grand-quality bunch of yearling ewes, by Imp. Rockland 2nd, a Hobbs-bred ram that was noted for producing stock of good quality. These ewes will be bred to another imported ram that Mr. Arkell brought out the past season. This ram is full of quality, and will have more size than his predecessor, and should produce excellent stock. Mr. Arkell is a first-class judge of sheep, and can be relied upon to supply his customers just as good stock as he agrees to. When you want anything in his line, make your wants known to him. His farm is about 7 miles from Mildmay (G. T. R.) and 3 miles from Teeswater (C. P. R.). See his advertisement in this issue.

**Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

**JOHN BRIGHT,**  
Myrtle Station, Ontario.

**Lincoln and Cotswold Rams Wanted**

1 and 2 years old.

Quote prices delivered Ilderton, London, Huron & Bruce R.R.

**J. H. Patrick,** - Ilderton, Ont

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE**

Have retired from showing at fall fairs. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks?

**JOHN CAMPBELL,**  
Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

**DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

**JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,**  
North Toronto, Ontario.

**Lincoln Rams**

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, from imported and home-bred ewes, and from imp. Dudding ram, at very reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs for sale. **SHORTHORNS** of the Marr, Roan Lady, Broadhooks and Missie families.

**A. D. MCGUGAN,**  
Glencairn Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont

**100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100**

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

**John Miller,** - Brougham, Ont.

**BROAD LEA OXFORDS.**

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type. A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. Correspondence promptly answered.

R.R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. **W. H. ARKELL,**  
Teeswater, C.P.R. **Teeswater, Ont.**

**IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES**

From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me

**ROBERT MILLER,** Stouffville, Ont.

**Linden Oxfords**

Some good yearlings and ram lambs. Also a fine imp. 2-shear ram for sale. Write or come and see.

**R. J. HINE,** - Dutton, Ont.

**Hides, Skins Tallow, Wool, Etc.**

Consignments solicited. Top prices.

**E. T. CARTER & CO.,** Toronto.

**BARREN COW CURE**

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. SELLECK,** Morrisburg, Ont.

The last report of our Canadian Commercial Agent in Japan mentions the safe arrival in Yokohama of Mr. Kozu's recent importation of Jersey and Ayrshire cattle. In all, Mr. Kozu purchased 7 bulls and 38 cows, and of these 3 bulls and 14 cows are from Canada, the remainder having been secured from the United States. Mr. Kozu is highly pleased with his purchase, and reports that they arrived in excellent condition. He also expresses his appreciation of the attention and assistance he received from our Minister of Agriculture and his officers, and commends very highly Canadian methods and their results.

**THE ATTRILL SHORTHORN SALE.**

An attractive feature in the sale at London, Ont., on November 2nd, at which the entire Ridgewood Park herd of Mr. Attrill, and a selection from the herds of Captain Robson and Mr. Doherty are to be sold, is the unusually good offering of young bulls just ready for service, of which there are about a dozen, all told, half a dozen of these being comprised in the Goderich contingent. Of these, Blythesome Ruler, a roan son of Imp. Chief Ruler and Imp. Missie 159th, is eighteen months old. He was second-prize junior bull calf at Toronto last year, and in the winning list again this year at Toronto and London, though shown in moderate condition. He is of the right type, and should prove a good sire. Prince Missie, born in April last, a roan, by Imp. Favourite, the chief stock bull in the herd, is another son of the imported Marr-bred Missie 159th, included in the sale, and is a very promising youngster that will doubtless be eagerly bid for. Prince Mayflower, a red February calf, by Imp. Favourite, is out of Imp. Sea Shell, bred by Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie, and sired by the Bruce Rosewood bull, Luxury. Sea Shell is an extra heavy milker, and her calf shows it, as well as her own condition, as she is thin and he is thick. Lovely's Pride, a roan, will be a year old in November. He is a capital son of Imp. Favourite and of Lovely of Pine Grove, a Cruickshank Lovely, by the Marr-bred Marquis of Zenda. He is a big, sappy, thick-fleshed calf. Another of the same description is Ridgewood Challenger, a red bull that will be a year old before the sale. He is sired by Favourite, and is out of Imp. Cloris 4th. Robin Adair, a red calf, born in January, sired by Favourite, and out of Imp. Veronica, by Marksmen, is of excellent type and capital quality. The breeding of Capt. Robson's young bulls is not at hand at this writing, but will be found in the catalogue, and we are informed they are a really good lot. Of Mr. Doherty's young bulls, Lord Brilliant = 50261 = is a red, calved in Oct., 1903, of the Cruickshank Matchless family, sired by Meadow Archer, a son of Prince of Fashion 2nd, by the noted Scottish Archer. Gromobore, red, calved April, 1905, sired by Fancy's Pride (imp.), bred by Mr. Walker, Tilligroy, dam Matchless Royal, by Imp. Royal Don, is of the deep-ribbed, thick-fleshed, early-maturing kind, promising to make a fine sire. Scottish Boy, red, calved March, 1905, is a calf of fine type and quality, sired by Imp. Scottish Peer, winner of second prize at the Western Fair, at London, last month. His dam is by the Roan Lady bull, Royal Emperor, bred by W. S. Marr.

In Mr. Attrill's herd are eight imported Scotch-bred cows and heifers of breeding age, and the produce of the cows that have bred. These cows and also the imported heifers are now forward in calf to the herd bulls, and will have their calves early enough to make show material for next year. They are a select lot of the best type and in real good condition, but not pampered or specially fitted for sale, and are all looking like breeders. There will be no disappointment in the appearance of this herd, as they are of the right sort, and are in the hands of a careful and capable herdsman. We advise all interested to send for the catalogue, and count on attending this sale, which comes off at London the day after Mr. Platt's dispersion sale at Hamilton. Parties attending the Hamilton sale can go on to London the same evening, as the distance is only seventy miles, or can get there before noon on the day of the London sale.

**MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG**

**Detroit Specialist Making Men's Diseases a Specialty for Years, Will Accept Your Case, Giving it Individual Treatment. You may Use it in the Privacy of Your Own Home.**

**You May Pay When You are Cured.**  
A Detroit Specialist who has 14 diplomas and certificates from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, and who has a vast experience in doctoring diseases of men, is positive he can cure a great many so called incurable cases;



**DR. S. GOLDBERG.**

The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

In order to convince patients that he has the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg will accept your case for treatment, and you need not pay one penny until a complete cure has been made; he wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up; so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured, he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It seems, therefore, that it is to the best interests of everyone who suffers to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, which will receive careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of your case will be made free of charge; if you have lost faith write him, as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; you must remember not one penny need be paid until you are cured. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply **Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 135 Detroit, Michigan.** Medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., consequently there is no duty to be paid.

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A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearing ewes. The right type. Prices moderate. Come and see.

**WM. D. DYER,** - Columbus, Ont.  
Brooklin Sta., G.T.R. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.

**Champion Dorsets**

Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality.

**R. H. HARDING,**  
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Choice-bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.**

**Leicester Sheep | Berkshire Swine**

Young stock, either breed or sex, of choice breeding, for sale. Prices low. Apply to

**JOHN S. COWAN, Fairview Farm,**  
Attwood Stn. or Tel. Donegal P.O.

**We are Importing Shropshires**

If you want any sheep brought out, write us.

**Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.**

**SHROPSHIRE**

Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep.

**ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P.O., Ont.**

**DORSETS and YORKSHIRES**

Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered.

**E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont.**  
Gilead's Spring Farm, Wentworth Co.

**Oxford Down Sheep**

Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale. Reasonable. For particulars, apply to

**PETER ARKELL & SONS,**  
Summer Hill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.

**GOSLING**

A few days ago we had the pleasure of a look over Oakdale herd of imported Berkshires, the property of Mr. L. E. Morgan, of Milliken, York County, Ont., and were not a little surprised at the excellence of the herd. Mr. Morgan in establishing it had but one object in view, that of procuring the best available, regardless of cost, and in accomplishing his object scoured the country, and at very long prices got together a herd that is second to none in this country. Among the brood sows are no fewer than five imported ones, selected for their quality and truiness to type. The stock boars are also imported, and show an evenness, length and depth that stamp them at once as models of the up-to-date bacon type. Mr. Morgan is now in a position to supply pairs not akin as good as the breed produces. Write him for what you want.

Maritime Province stockmen are again reminded of the auction sale of Shorthorn cattle to be held by Fred G. Boyver, on his farm, near Georgetown, P. E. I., on Wednesday, October 25th, sale to commence at noon. The offerings comprise bulls, cows, heifers and calves, the progeny of J. & W. B. Watt's old bull, Challenge=2933=, by Barmpton Hero =324=, dam Matchless of Elmhurst 2nd =3883=; and also of Imp. Indian Chief (57485), a Cruickshank-bred bull, by Cumberland (46144), dam Victoria 59th. Mr. Boyver's stock is well known in Maritime show-rings, particularly Charlottetown, where he this year won first on Challenge in the aged class, as well as firsts on young stock and sweepstakes for best female any age, also the D. S. B. A.'s specials for old and young herds. Write for catalogue; go over the pedigrees, and arrange to attend the sale. The offerings include a number of Southdown sheep.

Bonnie Burn Stock Farm lies in the county of York, half a mile from the village of Stouffville, and the owner, Mr. D. H. Rusnell, is one of Ontario's most enthusiastic breeders of pure-bred stock. On the occasion of our visit a few days ago, we were very agreeably surprised at the decided improvement, not only noticeable among his two dozen head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, but also among his Cooper & Mansell strains of Shropshires and his improved type of Berkshires as well. The Shorthorns belong to Mina, Meadow Flower, Strawberry and Lavinia families, and are a level, thick-fleshed lot, some of them being exceptionally heavy milkers. The stock bull in use for the last two years was Imp. Golden Beau, a Mina-bred bull, and sired by the great Golden Fame. Nearly all of the young things are sired by this bull, and among them are some very choice youngsters. Among the females we noticed, Imp. Mina 6th, a straight-lined cow of good quality that is producing some good stuff, among which is a red bull, a yearling, by Rustic Chief (imp.), and another seven-months-old bull calf, red-roan, got by an imported sire. These young bulls are a nice, thick pair, and should soon be picked up. Then there is a ten-months-old bull calf, by the stock bull, and out of a Lavinia-bred cow that was got by Kinellar Sort (imp.), that is the making of a good one. All these young bulls are for sale and the following young females: Two three-year-old heifers, Strawberry bred, with calves at foot, by the stock bull; two two-year-old heifers, one of them Lavinia bred, by Imp. Prince of the Forest, now suckling a heifer calf by the stock bull, the other, Meadow Flower bred, got by Royal Stamp, a son of the great show bull, Citizen Hero. She is suckling a bull calf by the stock bull. Also there are two yearling heifers, got by Royal Stamp, and Lavinia bred, besides a number of younger ones by the stock bull. The Shropshires number about 60 head, a typical, well-covered lot. There are for sale, six shearing rams, ten ram lambs, twelve shearing ewes, twelve ewe lambs, and a number of older ones. The Berkshires are mostly imported, especially the brood sows, and show a very even form and true bacon type. Of these there are for sale both sexes, and pairs can be supplied not akin. If in want of anything in these lines, write Mr. Rusnell to Stouffville P. O.

**BERKSHIRES**

Imported and Canadian-bred  
**H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,**  
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand  
Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

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Present offerings: A good yearling boar, a lot of young steers just weaned, and several litters of Sept. farrow for orders; an extra good lot all through. Prices quoted include express prepaid, reg. pedigree, with guarantee to replace non-breeders. My shipping facilities are excellent, with good connections to any point.  
Vine Sta., G. T. R., 100 rods from farm. **JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.**

**NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle**

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, ready for service. Several calves of both sexes, and a number of heifers about ready to breed, and others well forward in calf. All at moderate prices. Daily mail at our door. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

**COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.**

**TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS**

Present offerings are: Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call and see my stock.

**BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The Gully P.O.**

**TAMWORTHS**

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

**Glenairn Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.**

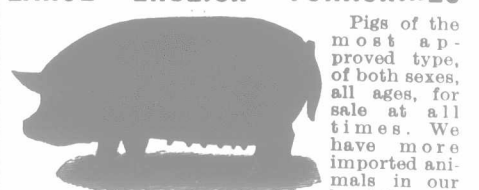
**YORKSHIRES**

For Sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

**GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ontario.**

Advertise in the Advocate

**LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES**



Pigs of the most improved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.**

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

Ear Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to:

**Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.**

**YORKSHIRES**

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to  
**GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.**

**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.

**DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.**

**BERKSHIRES**

Have for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of spring litters sired by imported Polegate Doctor—Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock, Ont.

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- Here is a few who have recently answered cured:
- T. J. SWEENEY, care of Seaman's Institution, St. John, N. B.,** cured of weak back, varicocele and vital weakness.
  - ALEX. COULTER, Sault Ste. Marie,** cured of stomach trouble.
  - N. C. RUSHOE, Loch Manor, Man.,** cured of weak back, kidney and stomach trouble.
  - JAS. BROWN, Hallville, Ont.,** cured of losses and stomach trouble, and finds life a pleasure.
  - J. D. RAESBACK, Yankleek Hill, Ont.,** cured of sciatic rheumatism.
  - ROBT. COMBE, St. Catharines,** cured of sciatic rheumatism and indigestion two years ago, and has never had a return of it.
  - WM. K. THOMPSON, Minto, Man.,** cured of varicocele.
  - THOS. BRIDGES, Ashdod, Ont.,** cured of heart trouble and rheumatism.
  - CHAS. COESANT, Masonville, Ont.,** cured of kidney trouble, weakness, and back pains.
  - WILLIAM SUTTON, Newmarket, Ont.,** built up a badly run-down constitution.
  - A. McLEAN, Underwood, Ont.,** cured of bladder trouble.
  - ANTHONY STECKLEY, Bethesda, Ont.,** cured of numbness of limbs and floating specks before the eyes, as well as rheumatism and sore back.
  - R. NELSON, care of John Field, Byng Inlet, Ont.,** cured of pain in side, stomach trouble, and gained greatly in weight.

Now, what does that mean to you, dear reader? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask any better proof to make you try it? Is there a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? We have not seen one. You must try it. It justice to your self and to those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

I made the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years to perfecting it. I know my trade. My patients everywhere, who have failed are my best arguments.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

TEETH REQUIRE DRESSING.

Horses' mouths seem full of frothy, slimy stuff, and they salivate freely. In July one would not eat, and he had lumps in his throat. I rubbed the throat and the soreness disappeared, but the lumps remain. I. A. S.

B. C.

Ans.—The horse had a slight attack of laryngitis, but recovered. The lumps are enlargement of the thyroid glands, and will not interfere with him. They can be reduced by the daily application of compound iodine ointment. The salivation is due to irregularities of the horses' teeth. Get your veterinarian to dress their teeth. V.

ORIPPLED PIGS.

Pigs, one year old, have been on grass all summer, and fed whey, provender, peas in straw, etc. Something is wrong with their legs. They sit on their haunches, but cannot stand unless they are helped to their feet; their legs seem stiff.

Que.

Ans.—This is a partial paralysis, due to digestion derangement. It seldom occurs in pigs on grass. Purge each pig with six ounces Epsom salts. If this does not cause purgation, repeat the dose in twenty-four hours. Follow up with ten grains nux vomica three times daily, and feed on milk and bran only until recovery takes place. As soon as they can move, see that they get plenty of exercise. V.

LUMP JAW.

Nearly three years ago, steer had lump jaw. The lumps broke and pus discharged and steer got better. Steers tied in the same stall the last two winters have also been affected with lump jaw.

Bruce Co.

Ans.—I do not think it probable that the fungus would retain its virulence for over two years, at the same time it would be well to disinfect your stable. Sweep out thoroughly, wash thoroughly with a warm five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water (crude carbolic will do). Follow this with a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five per cent. carbolic acid. V.

PUNCTURED FOOT.

Mare got a nail in her foot; she went very lame and the leg swelled. In a week I pulled the nail out and poulticed the foot twice with linsed meal. It is now two weeks since I began treatment, and the swelling has not decreased, and she is so lame she cannot touch the foot to the ground. C. W.

N. S.

Ans.—The swelling is due to blood poisoning, and it is doubtful if she will recover. Prompt attention and treatment are necessary in such cases, while in this the nail was not extracted for a week. The horny sole must be pared away until a free opening is made for the escape of pus at the seat of puncture. A little carbolic oil, one part carbolic acid to twenty parts sweet oil, should be poured in and a warm poultice of linsed meal applied. This should be done three times daily as long as necessary. She should be tolerably well fed, and given thirty drops carbolic acid three times daily, either in her food or in half a pint of cold water as a drench. I think it would be wise to call your veterinarian in. V.

MEGRIMS.

Young Clydesdale mare, fed hay and six quarts of oats three times daily, takes spells. She loses control of her actions, stabs toes, stumbles, etc.; at other times, she lifts feet very high. The attacks last from five to thirty minutes, and appear only when working.

C. H. B.

Ans.—This is called megrims, an affection of the brain, usually resulting from stomachic trouble. Some horses are greatly predisposed to it. You are feeding your young mare too much grain. Reduce the ration to four quarts. Purge her with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and draw about six quarts of blood from the jugular vein. Give her a week's rest. The symptoms are due to a congestion of the vessels of the brain, hence bleeding will relieve in case of an attack. Give her one dram iodide of potash twice daily for two weeks, then cease for a week and repeat, etc. V.

**24**  
YEARS  
WEAR  
**NO**  
REPAIRS

SEPARATOR  
FACTS

**43**  
YEARS  
WEAR  
**75¢**  
REPAIRS

Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over. On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs	43 Years' Work—75¢ Repairs
Hours run..... 1,200	Hours run..... 2,150
Pounds separated.... 1,000,000	Pounds separated.... 1,925,000
Turns of crank..... 2,155,700	Turns of crank..... 5,659,070
Turns of bowl..... 1,153,000,000	Turns of bowl..... 1,924,000,000
Oil used..... 8 quarts	Oil used..... 5 1/2 quarts
Time oiling..... About 4 min.	Time oiling..... About 7 min.
Time adjusting..... None	Time adjusting..... 10 min.
Repairs..... None	Repairs..... 75 cents

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-193 tells about them. Write for it today.

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**ERUPTIVE LEG TROUBLE.**  
I bought a nine-year-old, 1,700-lb. mare last spring. Her fetlock joints on hind legs were enlarged all around. About a month ago the off one swelled and broke in two places. The leg is still swelled up to the hock, and stiff, and has broken out in two fresh places at the joint. When it first breaks, blood escapes and later blood and matter. The fore legs are slightly affected in the same way. She lost her foal before I got her, and is in foal again. I need her to work at once. J. McA.

Ans.—The trouble is chronic. She was diseased when you bought her, and probably is predisposed to leg eruptions. It is impossible to effect a speedy cure as you desire. On account of pregnancy, it will not be safe to purge her. Feed lightly, and give 2 ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic on chopped oats or bran, night and morning, every second week. Dress the sores once daily with butter of antimony, applied with a feather, for 8 days. Inject into the opening a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to a pint of water, three times daily, and apply warm linsed meal poultices. Recovery will be slow. V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**BARBED-WIRE FENCING.**  
In the case of line fences between neighbors, would it be lawful to put barb wire on top of rail fence?  
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ont.  
Ans.—It depends largely upon the by-laws of your municipality. See the municipal clerk, and ask him to show them to you.

**BOOK ON SHORTHORN CATTLE AND ON FEEDING.**  
Where can I get a book on the feeding and breeding of cattle, especially the Durhams?  
E. T. A.

Ans.—We do not know any volume that will give you the required information, but would suggest "Shorthorn Cattle," by Sanders, \$3.00 postpaid; and "Animal Breeding," by Shaw, \$1.50, and "The Study of Breeds," same price, by the same author, as works on breeding; while "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry, \$3.00, is a standard authority on animal feeding and nutrition. Order through this office.

**CAPACITY OF SILO.**  
I intend to build a silo next year 14 feet in diameter and 24 feet high. How many acres of corn on the average will it require to fill it, and how many tons will it hold when full?  
J. E. R.

Ans.—The capacity of this silo would be in the neighborhood of 75 tons. Probably an average annual yield of ensilage corn in Ontario would be 15 tons per acre. At this rate, five acres would be required to fill the silo. Some good corn-growers count on an average crop of 18 or 20 tons, or even more, but it is always well to plant a generous acreage, as the surplus may be used for silage, or cured as dry fodder.

**PRIVILEGES OF AN EMPLOYEE.**  
An Ontario correspondent writes that he has a farm on which lives the man he has hired to work it. The laborer is paid by the day, and has the privilege of keeping a specified quantity of live stock, but usually has more than the prescribed amount. As he is an energetic man, his employer does not wish to restrain him too much, and wonders whether he can let the man raise pigs and chickens on shares.  
The objection to paying the man wages and letting him keep stock on shares at the same time is that he would be contributing nothing towards the investment but labor, which really belongs to his employer, who pays him wages for it. There would be a tendency under this arrangement for the hired man to keep more and more stock, for the temptation to overstep his privileges would be as great as ever. Probably the best thing would be to offer the man a chance to work the place on shares, the owner to find everything necessary, and allow the other party the equivalent of a fair yearly wage. The exact proportion will depend on circumstances, of which we are not cognizant. One-third of the total farm produce might be suggested as a basis of consideration. Another plan would be to rent the farm, stock and implements.



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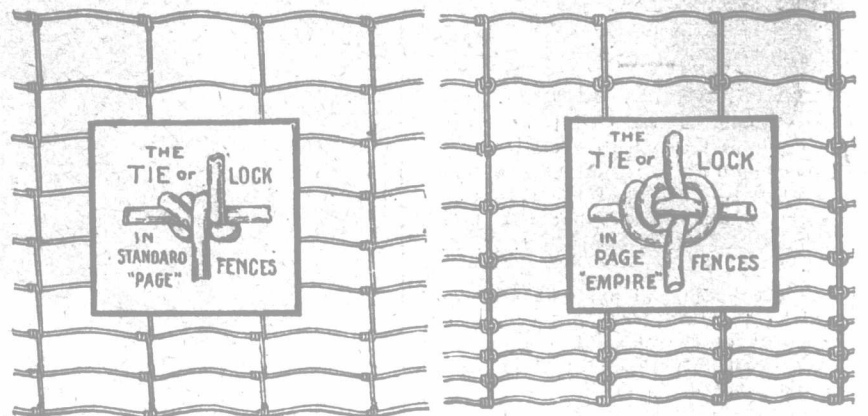
There is not another range built in which the heat may be regulated so that you can bake in the oven and cook on the top at the same time without spoiling one or the other.

But you can do both equally well at the same time on the Pandora, because its heat is not wasted and is at all times under the simplest, most positive control.

If you do the cooking of your household you can appreciate exactly what this means.

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No bolts—no cement in  
**"Hecla" Furnaces.**

HECLA FURNACES are not put together with bolts and cement. If you know anything about furnaces, you know what that means. Heat expands bolts more or less than the metal surrounding them—and they work loose. Cement drops out. Then gas, smoke and dust creep through the cracks and poison the air.

HECLA JOINTS ARE FUSED at white heat and welded together. That makes a solid sheet of metal so there can be no escape of gas, smoke or dust.

If you are putting in a new furnace this year, send us rough sketch of house, and we will make, free of charge, an estimate of the cost of installing the right HECLA furnace.

**CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited**  
BAKERS OF THE FAMOUS PENINSULAR STOVES AND RANGES.  
WINNIPEG, MAN. PRESTON, ONT. VANCOUVER, B.C.

### "Clarke's" Gloves, Mitts Moccasins, etc. are Branded



You know the value of a piece of gold or silver by its stamp or brand—the stamp is the government's guarantee of its worth; without the stamp you would doubt its value, and would not accept it.

Leather values, unstamped, are just as deceptive as gold or silver values unstamped, and in order to protect the people who buy and wear our goods, we have stamped our name on every article. Our stamp means our guarantee of value to you, just the same as the government's stamp.

If you insist on buying gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., with "Clarke's" stamp you will know exactly what kind of leather you are buying, and have our guarantee of its value.

Only the best materials, finish and workmanship are used in "Clarke's" lines.

Sold by all dealers. Catalogue free for the asking.

**A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited** Toronto, Canada  
Tanners and makers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear

### Bell's Exhaust Blower Ensilage Cutter

will cut and elevate more corn per hour—pack it in 1-3 LESS space than any other Ensilage Cutter.



We make the best Ensilage Cutters in Canada whether carrier or blower. Our Exhaust Blower however is, far and away, the best Ensilage Cutter made. The Ensilage from it is thoroughly mixed and pulverized—all hard lumps of ears and stalks are broken up. And it won't choke or clog because the cut corn falls on a shaker chute, which passes it immediately to the blower.

Write us your requirements and power for running machine, and we will tell you what machine and attachments are best suited to your purpose. Catalogue free.

**B. Bell & Son, Limited**  
ST. GEORGE, ONT.

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

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and relines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast must hold a keen cutting edge. This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptical ground with back, resulting less set than saws now made. They are superior from work to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the name of it—SHURLY'S Secret Temper Saw, and if you are not satisfied with our Secret Temper Saw, ask your nearest dealer for our best brand both home, and try them on your own wood. Silver steel is no better a grade of steel, as some of the people who sell cheap saws would lead you to believe. We have a secret temper in our steel. It does not break, it does not warp, it does not lose its temper, and it does not lose its edge. Thousands of people have used our Secret Temper Saw, and they are satisfied. Thousands of people have used our Secret Temper Saw, and they are satisfied. Thousands of people have used our Secret Temper Saw, and they are satisfied.



**SHURLY**