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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. DECEMBER 1, 1903. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 587

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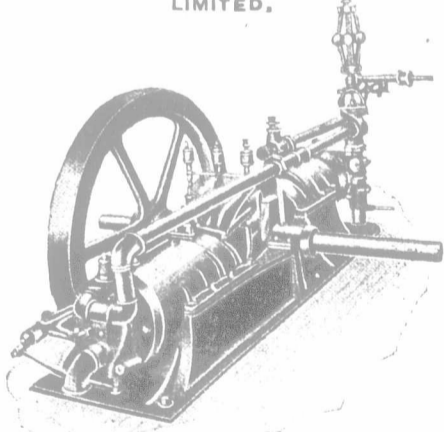
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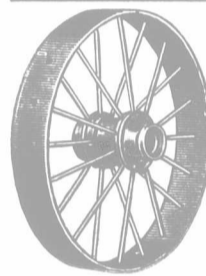
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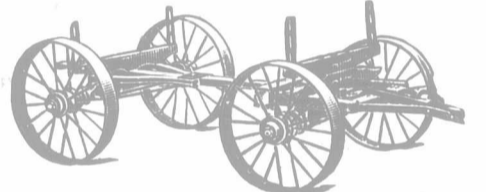
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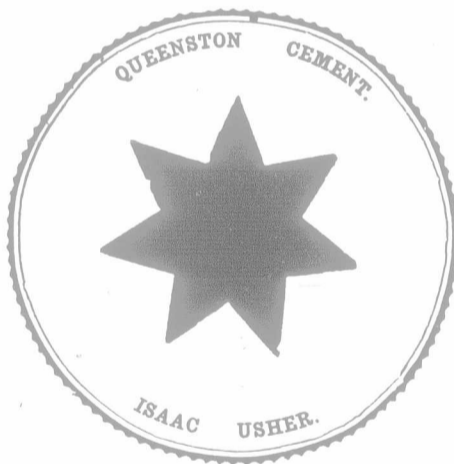
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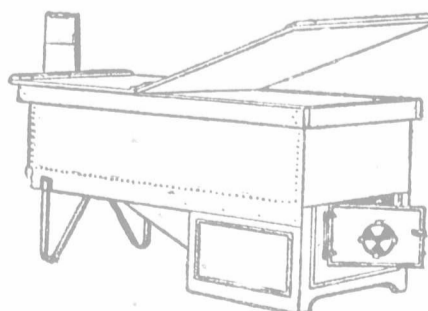
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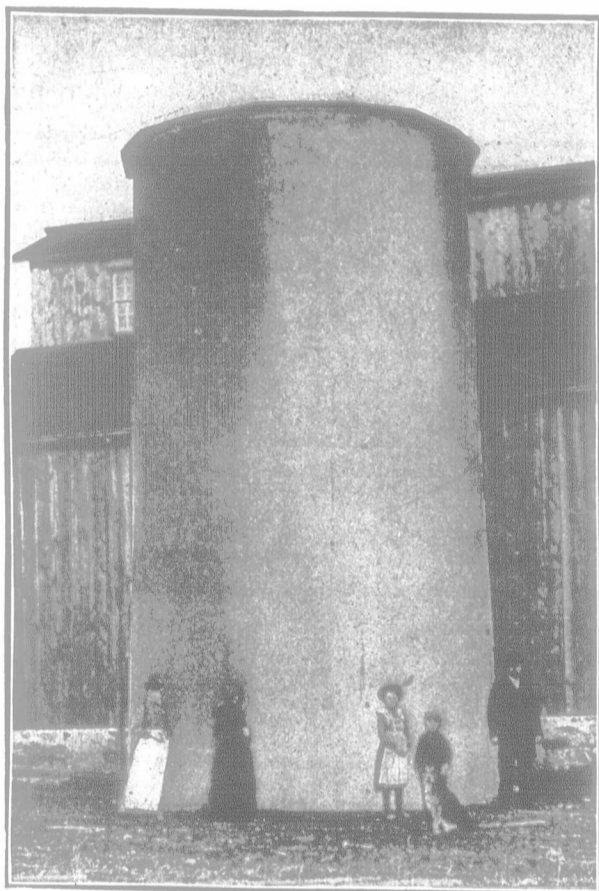
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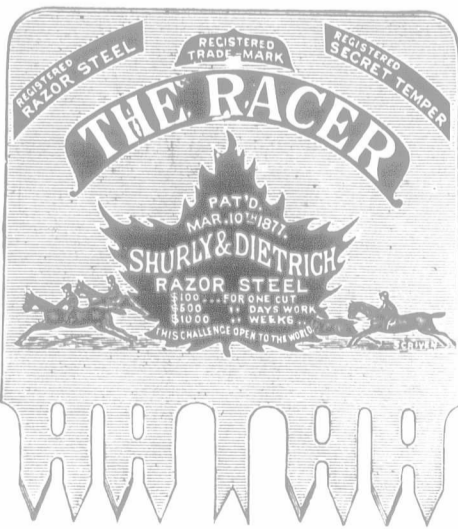
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GOSSIP.

Aberdeen-Angus breeders, see the announcement of the annual meeting on December 9th, Commercial Hotel, Guelph, 1.30 o'clock.

Wife—"Oh, doctor, Benjamin seems to be wandering in his mind."

Doctor (who knows Benjamin)—"Don't trouble about that—he can't go far."

It is reported that a young married man, of Golconda, wrapped in the greatest excitement, flew to the telegraph office of his town, and wired his wife's relatives a happening as follows: "Twins to-day, more to-morrow."

Dr. Jephson was noted for being brusque and unceremonious. A great London lady, a high and mighty leader of society, who was taken very ill, sent for him. Jephson was so off-hand with her Grace that she turned on him angrily and asked: "Do you know to whom you are speaking?" "Oh, yes," replied Dr. Jephson, quietly, "to an old woman with the stomachache."

A shining example of the profitableness of breeding from first-class stock is that of the 16-year-old Clydesdale mare, Her Ain Sel, purchased by Mr. Robert Davies, Thorncliffe Farm, Toronto, at the dispersion sale of the historic stud of Col. Holloway, at Alexis, Illinois, last month, as reported elsewhere in this issue. The produce of this mare since she commenced to breed, it is said, has sold for \$21,000, and she is believed to be in foal to Macara since April last.

An Irishman was travelling down by train from London to Brighton, and a smart, dapper-looking gentleman got into the same carriage with him at Victoria Station. The Irishman was a good-nature fellow, and when the train started he tried to get into a conversation with his fellow-traveller.

"It's a fine day," said Pat.

No answer.

"I said it's a fine day," repeated Pat.

"Don't talk to me," said the stranger.

"And for why shouldn't I talk to you?" queried Paddy.

"I'm a commercial traveller from London," was the response.

"Oh! indeed," said Pat, "I didn't know that. I beg your pardon. I didn't mean any harm."

Silence followed.

On arriving at Brighton the men went their different ways, but the Londoner, while walking on the seashore with a friend, spotted his fellow-traveller of the morning.

"Wait a minute," said he to his friend, "and see me take a rise out of this Irishman."

"Good afternoon, Pat," says he, addressing the Irishman, "can you tell me what those things are?"

"Which things?" queried Pat.

"Those things," said the Londoner, pointing to a couple of donkeys ambling along the shore.

"Av coorse I can," says Pat.

"Well, what are they?" was the query.

"And don't ye know?" said Paddy, "sure they're commercial travellers from London."

The discomfited Londoner was glad to beat to retreat.

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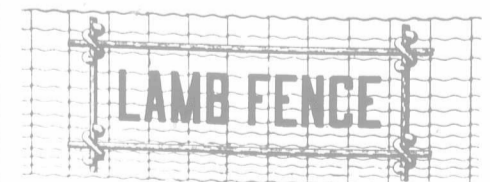
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ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

GOSSIP.

The Chicago stock-yards have sent 650,000 feeding sheep into the country this season, which is nearly 200,000 more than were taken out last year, and constitutes a record report in this connection. These sheep will be fed by farmers in the Western States this winter, converting hay into mutton and manure, and will be placed upon the market in the spring.

Chauncey Depew relates that on one occasion, at an evening party, he was seated beside a very bright lady, who, in the course of conversation, revealed that she was a Baptist. Said Mr. Depew, "At one time I was myself almost persuaded in my mind to be baptized." "Why, Mr. Depew," said his lady friend, "I am surprised to hear you say so." "Why?" enquired Mr. Depew. "Because," said the lady, "I could not have imagined that you could ever have thought of disappearing so long from public view."

Mr. William A. Douglas, of Tuscarora, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters, is offering for sale, in his advertisement, three young bulls, five, seven and ten months old. These young bulls are by Christopher 28859 (imp.) and Tuscarora Chief 46733. Mr. Douglas has got together a herd of choice animals, both in point of breeding and individuality, and if he keeps on will soon come into prominence as possessing one of the choicest herds in Ontario. These young bulls, from the fact of their choice breeding, should find very ready sale, and as Mr. Douglas is very much crowded for room this winter, he says he will refuse no reasonable offer. He also offers some nicely-bred heifers, some of which are in calf. He is also offering a nice lot of Leicester rams, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and young bred ewes, and these are as choice a lot as can be found, and their breeding is unsurpassed, being by his great ram, hotspur. Buyers will find a very choice selection from this offering, and those intending to purchase will do well to get Mr. Douglas' prices before purchasing, or, if possible, go and make a personal selection. The trip will pay you well.

DEPEW ON MARRIAGE.

[Interview with Chauncey Depew.]
 My belief, from observation, is that 75 out of 100 marriages are happy, and that not more than five out of that number are unhappy.
 Apart from love itself there is a companionship in married life that draws closer and more beautiful as the years go by.
 During my last visit to Europe, I met a distinguished man who expressed the deepest interest in our country.
 "Why do you not visit us, then?" I asked him, "if you have so kindly a feeling for America and the Americans?"
 "Because," he replied, simply, "my wife could not stand the voyage, and I would not, for any personal or selfish reason, be responsible for one day's separation from her."
 The couple had been married forty years.

FARMING FOR PROFIT
 is what every farmer believes in. It is an unsound policy to deny your boy a Practical Business Training. A course in the
FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE
 London, Ont., Y. M. C. A., may save him hundreds of dollars. Write for free catalogue.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal

WINTER WORK
 Would you care for some interesting and profitable work during the long winter evenings? Take a course of study by mail and improve your position. Write to-day for free booklet. Address:
Canadian Correspondence College, LIMITED,
 40-46 King St., Toronto, Ont.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited,
 Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
 Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.** 18-2-y-on

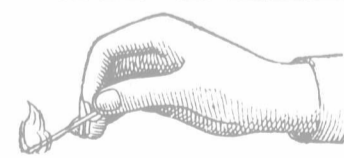
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 And why should we not save you money on your harness? Every harness guaranteed; shipped anywhere for examination.
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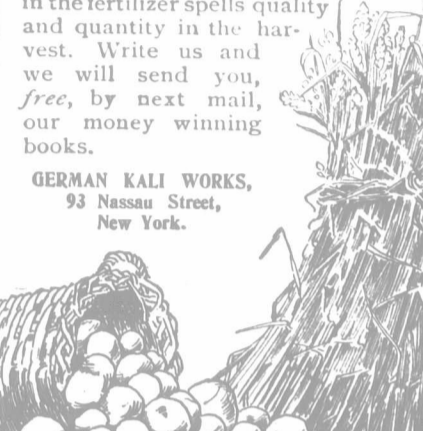


TRADE TOPICS.
DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.—Money invested in education is the best of all investments, for the immediate returns are greater, while the principal is constantly increasing in earning powers. As the ones to be most benefited by this investment, young men and young women should put forth their efforts to have it made. In some cases it may be necessary to make sacrifices in order to save the amount, but they will prove the most profitable sacrifices a young man or young woman ever made.
 At the Dominion School of Telegraphy the student does not get a mere smattering of many things, but he learns one thing only—telegraphy—and that thoroughly. From the day he enters the school, he gets thorough, practical instruction in telegraphy, that eminently fits him for the actual work the very day he graduates.
 The business of telegraphy should be investigated by every young person who is trying to decide upon the line of work for which they are best fitted. To this end, the booklet sent out by the Dominion School of Telegraphy, 36 King St. East, Toronto, and which will be sent free on application, will help to an intelligent conclusion.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—In no more profitable a manner can the winter months be spent by the average country boy than by attending a good up-to-date business college. In this country of expanding industries, a man's possibilities are only limited by his capacity for business. The industrial conditions of our country demand that everyone transacting business shall have an intelligent knowledge of business methods. To meet this demand, business colleges have sprung up in all towns of considerable size throughout the Dominion, so that there is now no serious obstacle in the way of every one acquiring a business education. At Leamington, Ontario, there is a college which gives its students every assistance to fit them for carrying on business on the most modern and approved lines. Several special courses are given, including one which applies particularly to farm business. A postal card will secure the handsome circular of the college, a perusal of which will help to an intelligent decision of a satisfactory manner in which to engage a few winter weeks. Write A. L. Brown, Principal L. B. C., Leamington, Ont.

"Dis is a fine paper," said Meandering Mike. "It says dat de difficulty is not so much in perducin' value as in gittin' it to de best market."
 "What's dat to you?" said Plodding Pete.
 "It describes my trouble precisely. I've got an appetite dat some o' dese rich folks would give a million dollars fur. An' what good is it?"

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:
 Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of
Potash
 in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, free, by next mail, our money winning books.
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
 93 Nassau Street, New York.





The New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine in the home stands for clean clothes, lightened labor—quick and efficient results. You sit while using it, and five minutes is sufficient for a tubful.
 If your dealer has it have him show it to you. If not write us for descriptive booklet.
THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO., Ltd.
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GET THE BEST—IT PAYS!
CENTRAL Business College.
 STRATFORD, ONT.
BEST PLACE IN CANADA
 For securing a thorough business education or a superior shorthand training. Our graduates are always successful in getting positions. This school invariably gives its students more than they expect. Write for catalogue. Enter this month if possible.
W. J. ELLIOTT, - PRINCIPAL.

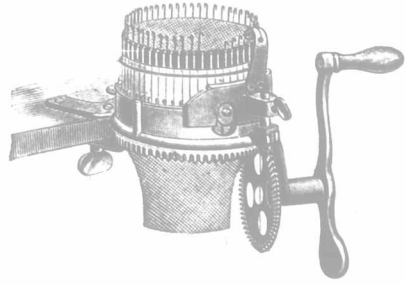
LEAMINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
"HERE'S THE POINT."
 There are several business schools in Canada. Many are larger and older than ours. But if you investigate our courses, method of instruction, standard of graduation and school equipment you will agree that this is "Canada's Best." FREE CATALOGUE "F1" explains all. Write for it. Phone 45.
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Alma College FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
 Patronized by the best people of all religious denominations who desire the best education attainable for their daughters.
 Six fully equipped departments, each presided over by an experienced specialist. Booklet free.
REV. R. I. WARNER, M.A., D.D.,
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St. Thomas, Ont.



FAMILY KNITTER.

Plain \$8 ; Plain and Rib, \$12.



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THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnett, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. om

WANTED by an unmarried man, age 30, position to attend horses, etc. Good groom, rider and driver. Reference. Address particulars, wages paid, etc., to "ACTIVE," "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

Wanted: Reliable married man as manager for stock farm in eastern Michigan. Must understand the care of horses and cattle and farm work in general. Wife would have to board one or two men. Enquire of K. W., care Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont. o

WANTED to purchase 400 tons No. 1 timothy hay, baled, f. o. b. Grand Trunk Ry. points. o
HENDRIE & COMPANY, Limited,
Hamilton, Ontario.

STARR'S MAGIC RHEUMATIC CURE Guaranteed to Cure Rheumatism, Acute, Inflammatory or Chronic; also Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Kidney troubles, remove Uric Acid from the system, gives immediate relief. Don't suffer but get 4 for 1 bottle at once. Ontario Remedy Co., 175 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. 50c per bottle. Agents wanted.

BANISH DUST AND COBWEBS.

Make war on dirt every day of the year with the best ammunition you can get, and that is the best broom on the market.



BOECKH'S BAMBOO-HANDLED BROOM

The broom that saves labor, saves carpets, saves time, saves money. : : : : : o

ALL GOOD GROCERS SELL BOECKH'S BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
THE NAME "BOECKH" IS UPON EACH OF THE GENUINE.

Putting on Fat.

You wish to put as much flesh on your stock as you can while using the least possible feed and the shortest possible time.

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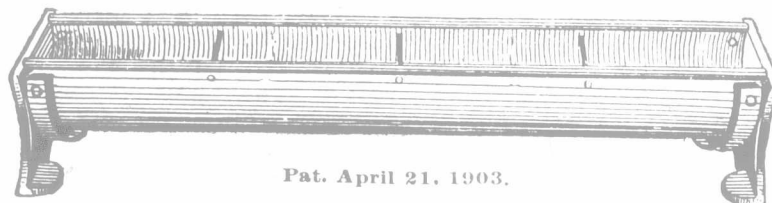
will help you. It will so tone the animals' digestive organs that feed will be assimilated, not wasted. It is not quantity of feed that makes flesh; it's the amount assimilated.

Burford, Ont., August 29th, 1903.
Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.
Gentlemen,—I have used your Stock Food on my hogs, and have had good satisfaction, as they have all been healthy since I first began to use it. It is a fine fattening tonic. Wishing you every success with your CARNEFAC, I am, Yours truly, (sgd.) WM. SMITH.

Hundreds have written us as Mr. Smith has. He tried it as you should try it—just a small package at first, that you can buy from your dealer. CARNEFAC can be used and discontinued—your animal will not go back.

Carnefac Stock Food Co
65 Front Street East, TORONTO.

HOG TROUGHS FOR HEIRLOOMS.



Pat. April 21, 1903.

The average hog troughs are never handed down from one generation to another. But ours will be. They are practically indestructible. Frost will not crack them. They have no corrosive influence on them. Stock cannot damage or be damaged by them. Water, weather and time are all equally powerless to injure them. Made of patent steel construction. Stout, sturdily and strong. If you are not satisfied, back goes the purchase money. Write us at once.

ALL SIZES 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft., 7 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., 60c FOOT, TWEED

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS

WILBER GORDON, TWEED, ONT.

ADVERTISING.

It is wonderful what judicious advertising will do. It will even create a temporary demand for an inferior article, but permanent trade can only be established by backing up judicious advertising with fair dealing and real value. For instance, we will take the case of condimental stock foods. How many of them have gone by the board during the last twenty years? Forty of them at least. Some of them were heavy advertisers and advertising gave them a trade, but the goods would not stand the test, and they could not hold that which advertising gave them. Herbageum has been on the market for nineteen years, and every year has brought an increase in trade. Others come and go, but Herbageum stays, and Herbageum's hold on the good-will of the farming public becomes stronger each year. Advertising brings new trade, but it is the true economical value of Herbageum that holds it. Keep them all in view. Note how they come and go, and also note that Herbageum stays. If you give Herbageum a fair test on your own stock, you will understand why it stays and why "Herbageum" has become a household word among Canadian farmers and stockmen. -om

AN OPEN LETTER.

The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.:
Gentlemen,—About three years ago I had occasion to use Herbageum for my horses. They were run down and in very poor condition. The Herbageum put them in good shape and gave me complete satisfaction. Since that time I have been unable to get it here; last summer I had a few packages from Winnipeg, of Parkins & Co. I asked Messrs. Boisvert & Co., of this place, to put in a stock of Herbageum. They are agents here for De Laval cream separators, but when he returned from a trip to Winnipeg he brought another preparation put up in a fancy package, saying that according to advice of the De Laval Co. it was the best. I prefer Herbageum, my stock like it, while they sometimes refuse the other. Then I went to Mr. H. K. Rouse, a general merchant here with whom I deal. He said he would write for Herbageum, but after a few weeks he was made the agent for the fancy package stuff, and he now keeps a large stock of it, but no Herbageum. I want Herbageum! My neighbor, H. Verdun, has fourteen calves upon it now and wants more of it. R. Vergenelle, another neighbor, has thirty-four head of cattle and he wants it, and many others who have seen the benefit of feeding Herbageum would use it if they could get it here. I brought a few packages from Winnipeg last week, but it is inconvenient getting it from there, and now, as none of the merchants here care to keep it, perhaps because Herbageum leaves too small a profit, I propose that you send a small consignment to me, also some English and French advertising matter. There are a number of French people here and nearly all are shipping cream to the butter factories. As soon as sold, I will remit. Please state terms if you agree. I am well known in this district. Am secretary-treasurer and trustee of school district. Mr. H. C. Arnold, of Ochre River, our municipal clerk, can, if you desire, give you further information as to my standing.

As soon as a good merchant here desires to handle Herbageum I will report to you and you can then transfer the agency. I only want Herbageum for my own use as a farmer; some friends want it, and if the merchants here would handle Herbageum I am sure a great number would make use of it.

Awaiting your early reply, I am, gentlemen, Yours truly, A. DeCeminck.
Laurier, Man., Nov. 8, 1902.

Note.—Since the above letter was written a good steady trade has developed at Laurier.



The Safety MILKING INSTRUMENT
is far superior to the old-fashioned MILK TUBE.
Price \$1 by mail, prepaid. Circulars Free.
MOORE BROS., V. S., Albany, N. Y.

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The
Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 1, 1903.

No. 587

EDITORIAL.

The Work for To-morrow.

Because of continual improvement in transportation facilities and the opening of new lands, a perpetual readjustment of agricultural operations is necessary in order to have for sale those commodities that are most in demand, and that can profitably be grown in competition with rival countries. Formerly three conditions—adaptability of soil and climate, character of the population and relative position in regard to markets—determined the character of the surplus marketable products of the farm, but with the cheapening of the cost of transportation, the last-mentioned factor is being eliminated, and the principle of intensified division of labor in production is being more rigorously enforced. Future developments will also eliminate the second factor, and the sole consideration that will determine the character of the agricultural export products of any country or district will be the natural adaptability of soil and climate to the production of those commodities. This condition will be essential because of the increasing density of population, necessitating the maximum production of which the land is capable, and because increased business perception will direct to such a course.

In view of the fact that the most rational course to pursue is to utilize the soil for the production of those commodities for which it is best adapted, it is well to examine the capabilities of Canada and discover what part different areas will play in the production of export products. Her resources are varied, but to the agriculturist she is an immense farm, her older Eastern Provinces composing the garden, orchard and barnyard, while far beyond the great lane of the lakes lie the immense grain and pasture fields. These fields are naturally adapted to the growing of grains and the production of cattle, and it is to the great prairie we must look chiefly for the surplus of these commodities, leaving the growing of fruit, the production of bacon, the breeding of pure-bred and other improved stock of different classes, and the manufacture of cheese, butter, etc., for export, to the East, so that each district may be engaged in the production of those products for which it is best adapted. This arrangement would not, necessarily, preclude the idea of mixed farming on the prairie, but would only allot to the West the work of producing especially those commodities for which it is best adapted. It also implies that the man who has been following grain growing for export in Eastern Canada as his chief occupation, should turn his attention to those branches that, because of the peculiarities of soil and climate, are more profitable in his own district.

Close investigation shows that certain districts in Eastern Canada are particularly adapted to certain lines of farming. Some parts are noted for their dairy products. In other parts, such as the Annapolis Valley, the St. Lawrence Valley, the Niagara Peninsula, and the Lake Districts, fruit-growing is the staple industry. Certain districts also are noted for the production of pure-bred stock, fat cattle, sheep, sugar beets, tobacco, corn, etc. In the future developments of agriculture these industries will flourish and expand, just in proportion to the suitability of the soil and climate for the production of them, as compared with such conditions in other parts of the world. The question then arises, what are the

branches of farming that offer the greatest promise of expansion? Clearly, those provided with the greatest outlet for their surplus, and which suffer least from outside competition, such as dairying, fruit-growing, bacon-producing, improved stock-breeding, poultry and egg production, and in limited districts where the local market is firm, sugar-beet growing, etc.; these are the branches that can safely be recommended to that class of farmers who are not satisfied that their farms are producing all they are capable of. No country is more adapted to the production of the enumerated products than is Eastern Canada, on account of our climatic and soil conditions, our facilities for marketing, and the character of our population. These are the lines of farming that require the greatest amount of skill and intuitive ability to carry them forward successfully, and these characteristics are possessed in a greater degree by the Canadians than by any other people.

The Winter Fairs.

The next public events of special interest to farmers and stockmen in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces are the winter fairs, to be held in this month at Guelph, Ontario, and Amherst, Nova Scotia, the former on the 7th to 12th, and the latter on the 14th to 17th. It is the consensus of opinion of those having attended these shows in former years that they are the most useful and helpful to farmers and feeders of all the live-stock shows we have. Here we find the best types of the different breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, and have the opportunity to compare them alive, and also in the form of dressed carcasses, and in addition to this the advantage of hearing practical addresses by experienced men upon the best methods of breeding, feeding and management of the different classes of stock, in order to produce the kind and quality suited to the requirements of the best markets, and which bring the highest prices when finished. Here the whole show is concentrated within such limits that comparison can readily be made, and information obtained from the owners or attendants of the animals, and helpful lessons may be learned by both young and older men.

The milking trial for dairy cows is also a very interesting feature of the show, and one that is increasing in interest as it should, in view of the great importance of the dairy industry to this country, proving one of the most profitable branches of Canadian farming.

The poultry show is also a feature of much interest, as this is an industry in which every farmer is more or less interested, and nowhere in America can a better display of all the utility breeds of poultry be seen than at Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, while the Maritime Provinces are also measuring up to a high standard in this department. The annual meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union being held at the Agricultural College at Guelph in the same week as the Fat Stock and Dairy Show, and which is open to all, is an additional attraction to many, as the discussion of practical subjects are of special interest. Reduced fares being available on all the railways for these events makes it possible to attend at reasonable expense, and the opportunities afforded for seeing and hearing much that may be helpful to the farmer in the prosecution of his business will well repay the cost.

Canadian Stock and St. Louis Exposition.

The feeling that unfair discrimination against Canadian live stock is manifested in the framing of the rules and regulations of that department of the St. Louis Exposition has culminated in resolutions of protest by a meeting of representative Canadian breeders recently held in Toronto, as reported elsewhere in this issue.

It is the first time that, to our knowledge, an exhibition on this continent, claiming to be international in its character, has limited the competition in live stock to such narrow lines in respect to pedigree registration. The Columbian and Pan-American exhibitions recognized Canadian records, as does also the Chicago International, but the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which claims to be "universal" in its make-up, while recognizing the registries of European countries and of New Zealand, deliberately ignores those of its nearest neighbor, which are of higher standard than either the European or United States records. A further disability affecting Canadian exhibitors is the tax of one hundred dollars imposed as a registration fee by the American Shorthorn Herdbook authorities for animals imported from Great Britain. For this the St. Louis Exhibition, of course, is not responsible, except in so far as it may have been guided by representatives of that Herdbook Association, which is a joint-stock association, dominated by a group of men holding proxies, who control it and determine its policy. There is little doubt that the main object of the imposition of this tax on imported animals was to check enterprising Canadian breeders, by limiting the extent of their sales in the States, and while it may have had that effect, it has, like most overreaching schemes, failed to profit its authors.

One of the principal objects of exhibiting is to secure business and to make sales, but while by the rules of the St. Louis Exposition animals may go there in bond, there is no provision for releasing them in case of a sale being made, but they must either be subject to payment of duty or be returned to Canada, go through the usual tedious formula of the United States customs regulations if re-shipped, which will not pass them free for breeding purposes, even on a certificate of registry in their own records, but require a written pedigree as well, and a series of affidavits that would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. In addition to all this, the tuberculin test, with all its vexatious accompaniments, must be submitted to before a sale of cattle can be consummated in that country, and only a man who will swear he is a citizen of the United States, and that the stock is for his own use, and not for sale, may cross the line with an animal duty free for breeding purposes; and, furthermore, there is no visible evidence that Canadians will have any voice in the selection of judges. With all this succession of barriers deliberately placed in their way, it is little wonder that Canadian breeders conclude that the game is not worth the cost, and decline to enter under such exasperating disabilities.

Leading Canadian exhibitions are open to the world on equal terms, the records of the United States and other countries, although of lower standard than our own, being recognized, registered stock allowed entry through our ports for sale for breeding purposes, and every reasonable facility afforded for the transaction of business between the two countries. In view of this, and the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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10. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
11. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

terms of the St. Louis Exposition, the blandishments of the glib-tongued commissioner sent to the late Toronto Exhibition to invite our Canadian stock-breeders to compete, were, to say the least, anything but complimentary to the spirit and intelligence of our people. There is scarcely a county fair in Canada but could give cards to the so-called Universal Exposition in the matter of liberal rules, for with few exceptions they are wide open to the world. It is but just to say that the broad-minded Chief of the Live-stock Division of the St. Louis Fair is not held by Canadian breeders responsible for the narrowness of the rules of the show, which, doubtless, owe their condition to interested representatives on the directorate, whose influence is also evident in the customs regulations of the United States Government.

Since live stock from the Argentine Republic has been excluded from British ports, steamers are being prepared for the purpose of carrying on an extensive dead-meat trade. The dressed-meat interests of Chicago already assert that this step on the part of the wily traders of the Platte country is effecting their business, and greater things are feared.

Old Country methods are generally considered as being pretty slow, but at Blockley, in Worcestershire, an experiment was recently carried out, which to equal it would make most Canadians hustle. At 8.30 a.m. a portion of a field of wheat was cut, and thirty minutes later sufficient of it had been threshed, ground and baked in cakes and loaves to make a present to the King and others of the Royal household. It looks as though John Bull can hurry when he will.

Another step forward. Commencing January 1st, 1904, the Farmer's Advocate will be published weekly, at \$1.50 per year. Balance of this year free to new subscribers.

What's What.

A POPULAR CHANGE.

"The one thing needed to make the 'Farmer's Advocate' a perfect farmers' paper," writes one of our subscribers regarding the announcement that the paper is to appear as a weekly, beginning with the new year. This is the verdict from all parts of Canada and the adjoining States.

Logan Bros., Cumberland Co., N.S., say: "The 'Farmer's Advocate' has been a welcome visitor semi-monthly, and will be just as welcome each week, and trust your list of subscribers will be greatly enlarged."

Abraham B. Martin, Waterloo Co., Ont., re-mits for two new subscribers and his own renewal, all to the end of 1904, and says: "Hope you will receive this letter O. K., and send us your valuable paper for 1904, as I am highly pleased with it, and glad to see that it will be a weekly paper."

A. Crichton, Brant Co., Ont.: "Enclosed please find \$2.50, for my renewal and one new subscriber. Am glad you are changing to a weekly. Your paper suits me the best of anything of its class I have seen, and I think now it will be still better."

M. F. Rodd, Prince Edward Island, writes: "We are very much pleased to learn that the 'Advocate' is to become a weekly visitor. We enjoy reading the magazine, more especially your excellent editorials. Enclosed you will find a money order for \$1.50, to renew my subscription for another year."

POPULAR PREMIUMS.

Wm. M. Martin, Yale and Cariboo, B.C.: "I was offered \$20 for the watch you sent me for securing new subscribers, but refused it, as it is worth more than that to me. I have got a good many names, even in a mining district. It's the paper that does it. Everyone says it is the best paper that is printed for farmers, bar none."

Duncan Campbell, Bruce Co.: "Am well pleased with the collie pup, and well paid for my trouble in getting the twelve new subscribers."

J. S. Patterson, Oxford Co., Ont.: "We are in receipt of your premium Bible, which is a beautiful book. We were not expecting anything near so fine. It was a surprise indeed, and many thanks for it. We will always do what we can for your valuable paper."

[Note.—That is the way all our premiums are appreciated.—Editor.]

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

One of the strongest features of the "Farmer's Advocate" in recent years has been the "Questions and Answers" department, in which replies are given to veterinary, botanical, legal, and general questions that are continually cropping up on nearly every farm. No trouble or expense is spared to make the replies accurate and practical. When issued weekly, this department of the paper will be doubly valuable, on account of the more prompt replies which we can give.

The Preferential Propaganda.

In discussing the fiscal reform and preferential trade propaganda of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Southern Standard, one of the leading newspapers of New Zealand, describes it as "the fight of the century," and says: "The advantages to a producing country like New Zealand cannot be disputed, and viewing the position from that standpoint, there will probably be a general desire in this colony that Mr. Chamberlain will succeed in his fight." The changes of fifty years, and the uncompromising trade attitude of the other leading countries, who aim to sell as much to and buy as little as they possibly can from Great Britain, compel her statesmen to consider her economic position and reconsider her fiscal policy. The Southern Standard goes on to say: "With the vast producing areas of Canada, South Africa and Australia supplying practically all that the Empire requires, it is difficult to see how a system of reciprocity is going to injure any class of the Empire's subjects."

The New Zealand Parliament has just passed an Imperial Preferential Trade Bill. Mr. Chamber-

lain is stirring the heart of England and the Empire as it has not been stirred for half a century. Whatever may be the final outcome, he is to-day the central figure—and a heroic one—in the eyes of the Empire and the world. Preferential treatment by Britain of colonial agricultural products would be a great boon to the Canadian farmer. He is doing marvellously well as it is, and under its incentive he would need to bestir himself beyond all previous records to do his share in supplying the demand.

HORSES.

The Age of Horses.

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course;
The six front teeth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old,
Before eight weeks two more will come;
Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year.
In two years, from the second pair;
In three, the corners, too, are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop;
At three, the second pair can't stop.
When four years old the third pair goes;
At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two.
The second pair at seven years;
At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers," upper jaw,
At nine the black spots will withdraw.
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on, the horsemen know,
The oval teeth three-sided grow;
They longer get, project before
Till twenty, when we know no more.

Horse Training.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of November 2nd, I noticed the article, "Farm horses untrained." It would appear that the writer is a lonely Scotchman, a duly sworn member of the mystic Brotherhood of the Royal Horsemen, strayed away and alone. As a brother, I must lend the helping hand. He says: No doubt many of the brotherhood of the Royal Horsemen have emigrated to Canada. In the County of Hastings he will find hundreds of members of the McGregor school of the Royal Horsemen; a few in the Counties of Hastings and Northumberland, Ont., men that will handle the most vicious horses known; horses of a nervous disposition, that would not allow a robe or fur coat or paper about them, and with twenty minutes' training you could not frighten them with either. One instance: A hotel-keeper had an ugly stallion, would both kick and bite; was called a man-eater. One day, to a crowd gathered at the hotel, the landlord said, "I will bet the drinks for the crowd that no man can tell the age of my horse within three years." An old man, apparently a stranger, got up and walked to the stable, and as he did not return at once, the landlord, becoming uneasy, went to look for the man, and found his horse lying on its side, with old Archie McGregor lying full length on the horse, leisurely smoking his pipe. Now, if the writer would like to learn more, by dropping a note, with usual sign, to letter B, Box 2, Glen Ross, Ont., he will receive a reply.

E. W. BROOKS.

The Thoroughbred.

The season for running races is now over, and most of the horses have been retired to winter quarters. In the States some of the owners have made enormous sums out of the season's campaign. At the head of the list of money winners is Mr. J. B. Haggin, a well-known breeder and owner, who has \$99,007.50 to his credit, but Mr. W. C. Whitney is a close second, with \$97,975. Two other owners won over \$75,000, and forty-five made over \$10,000 in stakes with their horses during the season. The largest individual winner of the year was Africander, a three-year-old, owned by Deibel & Dyer. Hermis, the winner of the Brighton cup on October 20th is the bright star in the jockeys' firmament, but McChesney is also a brilliant luminary.

The Horse's Coat.

The general appearance and comfort of a horse is greatly influenced by his coat. A well-groomed horse, like a well-dressed man or woman, is pleasant to look upon. The coat of a horse, to a great extent, gives evidence of care or neglect. While a nice, fine, silky, glossy coat adds much to the general appearance of a horse, it requires a great deal of attention to keep it thus, especially during the late fall and winter months. Some horses have, naturally, much shorter and finer coats than others, and while good breeding has some influence in this respect, we frequently notice a vast difference in animals of the same breeding. Why this is we cannot determine, and simply are compelled to accept it as a fact. The age of the animal has an influence; we notice that it is not usually possible to keep the coat of young or very old animals in as fine a condition as those of animals between adulthood and old age. Horses under five years or over twenty, do not usually give the same returns for care and attention, as regards coat, as do those between these ages. In the former case it may be that the more or less general fevered state of the system consequent upon dentition has an influence upon the coat, and in the latter case we are probably justified in assuming that the general vitality of the animal is more or less impaired, and the coat, as well as other parts of the anatomy, evidence the decrease of vitality. We frequently hear people say that they do not like grey or white horses, because they are so hard to keep clean. A grey horse is no harder to keep clean than a dark-colored one, but stains or dirt show much more plainly, and it requires more attention to make him look clean. We often notice, when a team consists of a grey and a dark-colored horse, and when care is taken to have them look well, that on close examination the grey has a finer, shorter and cleaner coat than his mate, from the fact that stains, etc., show so plainly on him that he receives more grooming. During the summer months there's little trouble experienced in keeping a horse's coat nice, but as the weather becomes cold in the fall, nature demands that the horse be clothed accordingly, and there is a strong tendency to growth of hair, and we may say that the coat loses its gloss in proportion to the length of hair. In order, then, that we may retain the required gloss, we must take what measures we can to prevent this growth. In order to do this, we must, in addition to thorough and regular grooming, avoid unnecessary exposure, and when exposure is necessary, provide artificial protection when the animal is not in motion. As regards grooming, a horse should be thoroughly groomed twice daily; not merely the external surface of the coat brushed and rubbed, but the hair agitated thoroughly to the roots by working the comb or brush both with and against the grain of the hair, in order to remove dust, dandruff, etc., and thereby prevent any occlusion of the openings of the sweat glands, and keep the coat free from dust. Whenever a horse has been driven, ridden or worked hard enough to produce perspiration, it would be better to rub him until dry. This is the way in which race-horses are used, and a well-cared-for race-horse certainly presents a perfect coat. This, however, is not practicable in the ordinary stable. It would require more help than the average horse-owner can afford or is willing to keep. The next best thing to do is to clothe him warmly, place him in a comfortable stall, excluded from drafts, and when his blanket has become moist from the perspiration, remove it and supply a dry one. When he is thoroughly dry, a good grooming will remove the dried perspiration, free the matted hair, and remove all dust and dirt. Of course, horses must not be left out in the fields or paddocks at nights when the weather is liable to be cold, if we wish to preserve short coats. The advisability of wearing clothing in the stable is open to discussion, but if the stable be not very comfortable, we think blankets should be worn, and even in warm stables we think light clothing should be worn, as it prevents dust from entering the coat. In all cases in cold weather, when the animal is not in action, whether standing in the stable or standing outside in harness, his body should be clothed sufficiently to protect him from the wind and cold, and when it is necessary to drive or work a horse in a rain or snow storm, it is better he should be covered with a waterproof covering, in order to keep the skin dry and warm. Cold and dampness stimulates the growth of hair, in order to protect the skin; hence, when we are particular about the coat we must, as far as possible, avoid this stimulation. When horses are being used for slow work not demanding sufficient exercise to tend to perspiration, in very cold, though dry weather, it is wise to wear blankets under the harness to protect the skin. In most cases, when reasonable care is exercised on the lines above mentioned, we will succeed in maintaining a short, sleek coat on our horses, but there are exceptions. As stated, age has an influence, and there are certain individuals that from some unaccountable reason or predisposition, will grow a long coat, notwithstanding

the most careful attention. I know a horse that during the summer season has an ordinary coat, that in the fall, despite all possible attention and care, will grow long and curl, until it very strongly resembles the coat of a well-cared-for water spaniel, the most peculiar coat I ever saw on a horse. This occurs every



PRIOR'S HERO.

Stallion imported by T. J. Barry, Hensall, Ont. Sire Extraordinary, dam Prior's Diamond, by Bold William. (See Gossip, page 1099)

fall with this horse. There are a few individuals with this or somewhat similar characteristics, and, of course, all that can be done in such cases, if we insist upon having a short coat, is to clip.

I have recently been solicited by friends to invest in oil well propositions, and also in a rubber plantation. I was shown the great profits that we're sure to be mine if I would only invest. I was afraid. Oil is so slippery and rubber so elastic that I could not muster up courage to invest. I would rather own a sheep or a field.—[Furrows, in Homestead.

Trotting and Pacing Champions.

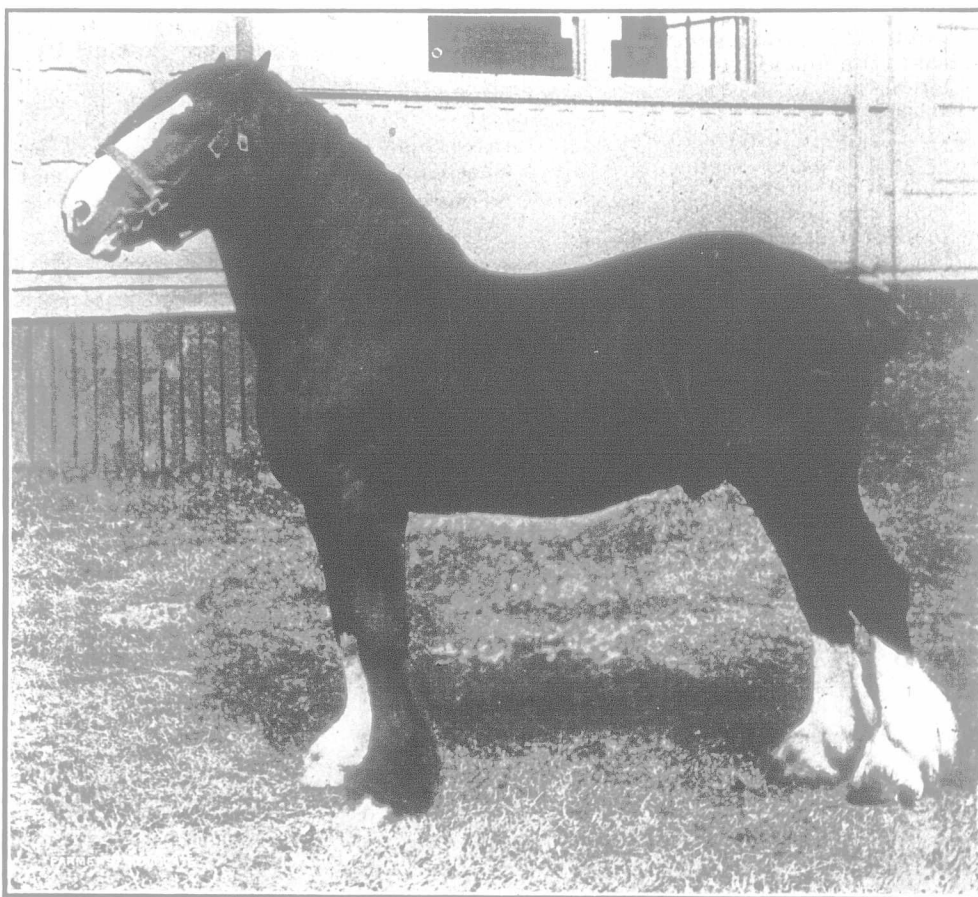
By reducing the record to 1.58½, Lou Dillon, the first of the two-minute trotters, has established her claim to championship beyond all question or dispute, and has placed the mile record where none will assail it for some time to come.

Major Delmar seems to have found his limit at 2.00, and Cresceus will hardly make any serious inroads upon the trotting queen's exclusive circle. C. K. G. Billings is the owner of Lou Dillon, but to Millard Sanders must be given the credit of developing her great speed, as she was one of the most difficult of trotters to educate. At a jog she has a very ungainly gait, but at her best she is the wonder and admiration of the light-horse world. Throughout the season the two pacers, Prince Alert and Dan Patch, shaved away at the pacing mile record, which stood for five years at 1.59½. This was Star Pointer's performance in 1898. Last year Dan Patch equalled this feat, and on

August 19th succeeded in setting a new mark at 1.59. This record stood for about six weeks, when Prince Alert took a hand at world beating, and with the aid of a wind-shield and hoppers clipped two seconds off Dan Patch's time. This championship was short-lived, however, for on October 22nd Patch did the fastest mile ever worked in harness in 1.56½. With these records awaiting them in 1904, horsemen will have a most interesting struggle against old Father Time, but they are confident that both the trotting and pacing records can be lowered a little yet.

Canadian Horsemen Successful.

At the Chicago, St. Louis and New York horse shows, held last month, horses from the stables of Messrs. Geo. Pepper and Crow & Murray were very successful in the several classes in which they appeared. At St. Louis, Creighton, a prominent figure at the Toronto show last spring, won the championship \$300 cup in the harness class. The winnings of these two companies between September 1st and the New York Show amounted to \$18,000, two-thirds of the amount going to Mr. Pepper. At New York, Adam Beck, of London, broke into the prize money, and helped to carry off honors for Canada with his hunting string. Jumpers and hunters were the principal winners for the Canadian exhibitors, although some good positions were won in the harness sections. At New York, in the jumping class open to all, Crow & Murray's Sweet Lavender was first, and Geo. Pepper's Myopia second. Adam Beck's Dublin was the bright star in the qualified heavy-weight hunters' section, winning the \$200 prize.



VANORA'S PRIDE (IMP.) [3979] (10980).

Four-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of second prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Western Fair, London, 1903. Sire Baron's Pride (9122), dam Vanora (9348), by Darnley.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY C. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

The best teaching is done through the eye. No paper for the farmer published in Canada, or any other country, contains such a wealth of instructive and attractive engravings as the "Farmer's Advocate." You enjoy them. So would others. Then extend its circulation.

STOCK.

The Production of Feeding Cattle.

[By W. J. Kennedy, Vice-Director of Experiment Station and Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College.]

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was much interested in the editorial which appeared in your issue of October 1st, discussing the cattle situation—present and future.

Having just returned from a visit to one of the largest ranches in the Western States, that of the Richards-Comstock Co., at Ellsworth, Nebraska, where I selected six hundred head of high-class feeding cattle for our experimental work on the Cook Farms, Odebolt, Iowa, I am now in a better position to answer your inquiries.

The ranches of the west and south will, undoubtedly, continue to furnish a large number of feeding cattle. From time to time the range country will grow smaller, due to the encroachment of the small farmer in his search for new and cheaper land. Notwithstanding this fact, there will always be a large territory of country devoted to range use. This is due to the fact that so much of the land now used for ranching purposes is very broken and rough.

This cheap land furnishes conditions which allow of the cheap production of live stock. Where conditions are such as to allow grazing the year around, it is then that cattle can be produced cheaply.

The Ontario farmer, with high-priced land and cold climate, thus requiring feed and shelter for his animals during at least six months of the year, cannot rear stocker cattle in competition with the ranchman. I do not wish to be misunderstood in this connection by leaving the impression that the Ontario farmer must abandon the growing of live stock for feeding purposes. Live-stock raising is the basis of modern agriculture, thus every successful farmer must rear live stock. The Ontario farmer cannot afford to abandon the business of finishing cattle for the market, or of keeping cattle for the dairy business, and engage in the business of producing "stockers" or feeding cattle which are to be finished elsewhere.

Good two-year-old steers can be purchased at the present time at prices ranging from \$25 to \$30 per head, depending on size and quality. Would the production of such cattle be a profitable business for the Ontario farmer? It certainly would not be, because he cannot maintain a herd of cows to produce such animals and feed them until they are from two to three years old for less than \$40 per head per year.

From a live-stock standpoint, where competition is keen, dairy farming can be practiced under conditions wherein it would not be profitable to produce beef at all. In other words, the dairy cow is by all means the most economical producer. On the other hand, the production of "stocker" cattle is the least economical, thus it is practiced only on cheap lands, and in districts remote from railroad facilities.

The production of beef is about intermediate between the dairy business and that of producing "stocker" cattle. It is one of the lines of work, if properly handled, which can be made most profitable in many sections of Ontario. Under average conditions it is the man who finishes cattle for the market that makes the most money.

In the writer's estimation, the most profitable method of beef production for the Ontario farmer to adopt would be along the lines of "baby beef."

The greatest returns from the food consumed are always obtained from the feeding of young animals. Then, too, the Ontario farmer with his good warm buildings and abundance of succulent food, in the form of silage and roots, has all the conditions best suited to the production of such stock. The calves should be forced from birth until ready for market, never allowing any "setbacks" or "standstills" in their development. With good care and feed they can be marketed at from eighteen to twenty-four months of age, weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. Cattle of this weight are the best sellers on most of our best markets.

Those who cannot rear calves for baby-beef production, may follow in the footsteps of the many who make a business of finishing stocker cattle for market. This business, when properly handled, generally returns fair compensation for the feed used and the labor involved in the same.

The greatest need in most sections of the country at the present time is for better breeding in our feeding cattle. Width and depth of body, associated with smoothness of frame, are points of vital importance in the feed lot.

The question will soon present itself to the farmers of this country whether it will be worth while to maintain some of the prohibitory features of our tariff against English productions, or whether a "give and take" policy cannot be instituted which will be to the mutual advantage of both countries.—J. T. Lewis, Journal of Agriculture.

The Coast's Meat Supply.

With such cities as Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and other towns, all drawing from a limited agricultural area, it will be interesting to note from whence supplies of meat come.

Briefly stated, the beef consumed comes from ranches in the upper country (Nicola Valley, Ashcroft, Kamloops, Lillooet); mutton from the ranges of Oregon and Washington, U.S., one firm of butchers (P. Burns & Co.) bringing the mutton purveyed from the Territories. It can, therefore, be assumed that Territorial mutton compares favorably with United States mutton; while the best pork comes from the country tributary to the C. and E. line in Alberta. A certain amount of pork is also available in the Province, some of which is fed on slaughter-house offal by some of the butchers, and by Chinamen.

It is pertinent to inquire if interprovincial trade in some of these food products could not be developed or increased. With regard to mutton, Vancouver gets about 300 sheep a week from Seattle—mostly shearlings—one cross of a Down breed on a Merino grade. These sheep, at the present time (October), can be landed in B. C. for \$4.50 per cwt., or less; one pays retail for a leg of mutton of 5½ lbs., 95 cents—about 19 cents a pound. Judging from the price quoted in Oct. 20th issue for lambs and wethers, the Coast could take a large number, and the home breeder could supplant the foreigner. Few lambs are brought to B. C. from the States—the lambs move Chicagowards.

Not only should the Territorial sheepmen be able to do a remunerative trade in stuff ready to kill, but also in supplying the rich Delta country with feeders (stock sheep). I am informed that good money can be made in buying wethers at \$4.50 per cwt., and feeding for some time, when from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per cwt. can be had. If so, at present prices for wethers in the N.-W. T., there is a larger margin still for the feeder.

Whether such is the case or not, the fact remains that in the Delta country there is a great grazing country, suitable, to my mind, for feeding more than for breeding sheep; that there is, owing to an unfavorable harvest, a lot of unmarketable feed, except it be on the hoof, and that there are good markets already to hand. Such a combination should mean money to the farmers of that district, and also to the sheepmen of the Territories.

The quality of meat to be bought in the Coast cities is usually good; the good heaves from the ranches in the upper country are not culled out and exported to the Old Country. In October the upper country ranchers were getting 3½ cents live weight; from this time on the beef will be range stuff, fed hay, and I am informed by a butcher that the quality of the meat is apt to deteriorate some from that of the summer and fall. Sheep imported from the U. S. pay a duty, the amount of which is estimated by weight at Vancouver and per head at New Westminster.

During the summer quite a lot of stock is shipped to Dawson from Vancouver, the cattle and hogs coming from the Territories, the sheep (also shipped from Vancouver) being brought from the United States. An all-Canadian railroad to the Yukon from Edmonton would give the whole live-stock trade to the Territories. It is now handled by a States firm, and would mean cheaper food for the residents in the auriferous country. NOMAD.

Condiment for Swine.

Theo. Louis, of Wisconsin, recommends the following for swine confined and heavily fed: "Take six bushels of corn-cob charcoal, three bushels of common charcoal, eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air-slaked lime, one bushel of wood ashes; break the charcoal well down with shovel or other implement, and thoroughly mix. Then take one and a quarter pounds of copperas and dissolve in hot water, and with an ordinary watering pot sprinkle over the whole mass, and then again mix thoroughly. Put this mixture into the self-feeding boxes, and place where hogs of all ages can eat of their contents at pleasure."

Following is the result of an experiment with pigs living on corn meal, with or without bone meal and hardwood ashes in addition.—Wisconsin Station:

	When bone meal was fed.	When ashes was fed.	When neither was fed.
Corn meal required to produce			
100 lbs. of gain	487	491	626
Average breaking strength of "high bones, lbs.	680	581	301
Average ash in thigh bone, grams	163	150	107

FARM.

The Potato in Germany.

In Germany the application of scientific principles to the practical work of the farm stands for success. In every branch of farming the Germans are bringing the light of science to bear on the solution of difficult problems, and are making use of scientific truths and principles to improve their already high standard of agricultural attainment.

The agricultural schools of Germany have trained an army of practical chemists, expert in soil analysis and familiar with the requirements of every crop planted. The effective value of every kind of fertilizer in sand, clay or loam, and the efficacy of plowing under green crops, are accurately known.

The result of this scientific knowledge is well illustrated in the returns of Germany's potato crop last year. While the average yield of potatoes on this side of the water was ninety-six bushels per acre, the yield in Germany was 199 bushels, and in 1901, 217 bushels. This difference is only to be accounted for by the fact that potato cultivation is based on an exact knowledge of soil and every surrounding influence. There is scarcely any of the haphazard, guesswork farming in Germany that is so common in other countries. The total food consumption of potatoes in Germany last year was one and one-half million bushels, or twenty-five bushels per capita. One-half of this consumption, however, was by stock. The potato is also used for starch and alcohol production; ninety million gallons of potato alcohol being produced in 1902.

Growing Hardy Varieties.

A special cable despatch from Stockholm, Sweden, says: "In view of the scarcity of seed grain inured to the arctic climate of the norrland, and of the fact that many foreign grains sown here have not produced seed, Paul Hellstrom, Chief of the Government Biological Institution at Lulea, has projected a method of hardening oats, barley and other plants to frost. His plan is to grow the plants in a greenhouse, where the temperature can be regulated by means of a refrigerating machine. The lowest temperature the plants will stand without being frostbitten will first be ascertained; the temperature will then be lowered slightly below this point, and the hardy plants that survive left to mature seed for next year. Seed obtained in this manner will be sown and subjected to a temperature slightly lower than that which the parent plants survived. The seed produced by the survivors of the second year's freezing will be subjected to the same treatment, and so on for five or six years, when, it is supposed, plants grown from these seeds will be able to withstand the night frosts which so frequently destroy the crops in the norrland. The Government has decided to bear the expense of the experiments, which, if they succeed, may avert a recurrence of famine in the northern province."

No Rural Mail Delivery.

In reply to a question from Capt. Hackett (West Prince) as to the Government's intention respecting rural mail delivery, Sir William Mulock, in the House to-day, said the matter had been pressed upon him from time to time, but up to this time the Department had arrived at no conclusion. "I think Canada is not ripe for any such movement," added Sir William. "Canada would not for a moment contribute the cost that such a step would involve. It is wholly beyond the resources of Canada to-day to attempt to establish a rural mail delivery, a system which even the continent of Europe, with four hundred millions of people, has not yet attempted to establish."

The Seed-growers' Association.

L. H. Newman, B. S. A., of the Seed Division, Ottawa, is engaged in organizing the seed-breeders of Ontario into a staple association, at the instigation of Prof. Robertson and Sir William MacDonald. The idea of organizing all breeders and growers of seeds was suggested by the results of the MacDonald seed-grain competition. The Association will endeavor to keep records of the crosses that are blended to make any new variety, and also to keep records of crosses that are not valuable, so that the work of improvement will not be followed blindly or duplicated. The association has also arranged to place in the hands of two thousand seed dealers samples of one hundred noxious weed seeds, to aid in the identification of impure seeds in sale lots of commercial seed.

Two Testimonials.

I get most of my knowledge upon farming from the "Advocate." F. A. HINCHLEY, Pefferlaw, Ont.

I note the change you are making, and I think it will be a mutual benefit. Rothsay, Ont. JAMES WOODDISSE.

Education for the Farmer's Son.

Nearly all parents who live on farms are at some time confronted by such questions as these: "What are we going to do with our boy? Shall we give him just a public-school education, then keep him home on the farm? Shall we send him to a Collegiate Institute or Business College first, and then help him to decide what he is to make of himself? Or shall we send him to an Agricultural College, then see that he is started on his farm?" These are perplexing questions, and yet there are many others.

If I send my boy away to school, he may fall into temptation; he may become dissatisfied with the farm and drift into something that will not be as good for him as it would have been; besides, it will cost me a great deal of money to educate him. . . . On the other hand, if I keep him at home I may be handicapping him for all the days of his life; I may be compelling him to follow an occupation for which he is not fitted; I may be hindering him from undreamed of advancement and prosperity; I may, since the most intelligent farmer is likely to be the most contented and prosperous one nowadays, be binding him down to be just a mediocre agriculturist or stock-raiser, when he might be a progressive and highly successful one. . . . These are pros and cons which may well be considered.

In balancing them, the disposition, ambition and ability of the boy must be taken into account. It is usually patent that the weak, easily-led youth is better at home with his father and mother; at least, until his character has taken direction and firmness. It is also clear that the youth who absolutely detests books, but who shows unusual aptitude in some other direction, may well be spared the tedium of a prolonged school course, in which he would probably waste a great part of his time. But if the boy be anxious to learn, and firm enough in will and morals, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a course in some good Collegiate, Business or Agricultural College will prove the "open sesame" to possibilities which could never have been even presented to him had he gone immediately from the public school to the farm.

Of these three, the Agricultural College course is the one par excellence for the farmer. From it, our most progressive farmers should come. Nevertheless, if its course can be preceded by a year or two, or even three years, in a good Collegiate Institute, so much the better, and for these reasons: (1) The general college or high school course, by reason of the very "grinding" which it necessitates, gives valuable training in discipline, determination, system, and the habit of work. (2) It gives training in thought, in the marshaling of ideas and the using of them. (3) It gives a taste for intellectual pleasures, and the more intellectual pleasures take the place of mere physical ones the better. (4) The constant exercise in English, both written and spoken, helps the farmer to "speak for himself." That too few farmers do so, is shown by the fact that the great majority of the members of Parliament are professional men and merchants; yet these men are continually dealing with questions which touch the farmer closely, and upon which he, if anyone, should be in a position to speak. (5) A course at a High School may be taken before a boy is old enough to get the most good out of an Agricultural College course. If he passes the entrance at thirteen or fourteen, he may very profitably spend two or three years at the High School, then a year or so at home (in order to find out just what he does not know, and what, in the agricultural course, he most needs to find out), and still be quite young enough to enter upon the intensely practical and instructive course of the Agricultural College.

We do not think such a training as this should do anything to deter a boy from returning to farm life contentedly; that is, if the farm life at his home has been of the right sort. Usually when country boys sneer at the farm there is some good reason for it. They have seen only the "driving and drudgery" part of it, or else have been accustomed to hearing the folks at home speak in deprecating terms of the farm. Many parents never seem to recognize their responsibility in this respect. If a bright boy

hears his father say of some lout, "Oh, that fellow's only good for the farm!" little wonder it is if he immediately flies to the decision that he will leave this narrowing, lout-suiting life just as soon as ever he can. Children should be early taught the truth about this matter, that real farming requires brains, and that agriculture is, and ever has been, one of the noblest of professions.

If, however, a boy whose home-life has been of the right sort, and who has a most wholesome respect for the farm, decides that he wishes to

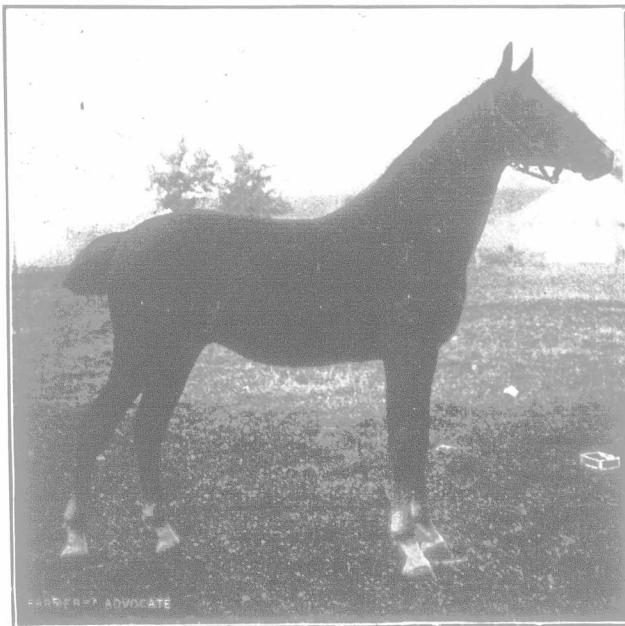
natural world, and so making life a hundred-fold more interesting.

If a boy can attend no college at all, he should, at least, have the benefit of the very most the public school can give him. It is a great mistake to keep a child of eleven or twelve home to work. This may save a few cents at the time, but is likely to lose in the dollars later on. Worse than that, it sends the boy forth in comparative ignorance for the whole of his life.

It must not be considered, however, that when a young man has graduated even from both High School and Agricultural College, he knows all that is to be known. He has just been given the best start, and equipped with the power to overcome difficulties. He will have to learn a great deal by experience, which is, in every walk of life, a most efficient teacher.

In many cases a Business College course is exceedingly helpful, and it certainly has the advantage of being short. If bent upon a commercial career, a young man will find a course at a good college of that sort the very best of preparation.

In conclusion, a quite uneducated man may succeed in life financially, and as a good neighbor and public man. Such a one deserves especial credit. Yet, being what he is, what might he not have been with greater advantages? That is the question. On the other hand, a so-called "educated" man may fail. The chances are that he is a weakling anyway. His schooling most certainly is not to blame for his condition. . . . Upon the whole, it would seem that nothing short of extraordinary natural ability will enable the uneducated man to stand side by side in progress and usefulness with the one who has had the advantage of the "start" of a good, real education. W.



RIDGEWOOD DANEGELT -160-

Yearling Hackney stallion. Winner of first prize at Western Fair, London, 1903. Sire Langton Danegelt -91-; dam Godiva -123-

OWNED BY EDWARD C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONT.

follow some other walk in life, the chances are that he has some especial bent in that line, and may be better to follow it. . . . A young man, on the other hand, who, because of his "education," becomes too much of a dude to perform the necessary work about a farm has, it may be rightly concluded, missed education entirely. True education never unfits, but fits; never detracts from common sense, but adds to it; never makes small things appear less, but infinitely greater.

If one course must be left out in the training of the young farmer, of course, it should be the High School. The Agricultural College is especially adapted to the farmer and his needs. It is doing a mighty work in this country, not only in elevating the standard of practical agriculture, stock-raising, dairying, horticulture, etc., but also in disseminating a deeper interest in the

Relation Between Education and Progress.

A careful study of the educational accomplishments of a people seems to show that the progress of a nation is in proportion to the number of its subjects who are not illiterate. In the three Slav countries, Russia, Servia and Roumania, 80 per cent. of their population are unable to read or write. In Spain, the number of illiterates is 65 per cent; Hungary, 43; Austria, 39; Ireland, 21; France and Belgium, each 14; Holland, 10; Canada, 9; England, 8; the white population of the United States, 8; Scotland, 7; Germany, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, each less than one per cent. Very naturally, the large number of immigrants arriving in Canada and the United States raises the percentage of illiterates in these two countries. The past few years has also shown that immigrants coming from countries which are not illiterate more quickly adapt themselves to new circumstances and in a very short time distance their illiterate neighbors from the old countries.

Winnipeg.

S. T. NEWTON.

P. S.—I prize the "Advocate" very much, and would not want to do without it. Lanark Co., Ont. ROBERT K. JACKSON.

DAIRY.

Butter-fat Record Broken.

The Guernsey cow, Imp. Charmante of the Gron 14442, made an official record from October 11th, 1902, to October 10th, 1903, of 11,874.76 pounds milk, 676.46 pounds butter-fat. Per average per cent. of butter-fat was 5.7. Charmante of the Gron was imported by Mr. H. Mck. Twombly in 1901, from the herd of Mr. E. A. Hambro, of Kent, England. She was dropped July 7th, 1896.

This record was supervised in connection with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Not only does the work of the year greatly exceed the requirements of the register, but, says Mr. Wm. H. Caldwell, Secretary of the American Guernsey Association, it is the best year's record of a cow of any breed in the world, where public supervision has been given same. It is equivalent to 789.2 pounds of butter, or an average of 2.16 pounds butter a day.

Mr. Jos. L. Hope, the able superintendent of Mr. Twombly's Florham farms, gives the following data as to the feed consumed by the cow during the year:

	Lbs.
Bran	1,726
Gluten	833
Cotton-seed meal	160
Linseed meal	134
Corn meal	58
Middlings	58
Total	2,969

Or eight pounds a day.

For roughage she had corn ensilage, beets or mangels and mixed hay in winter. In summer, in addition to pasturage, she had in season, oats and peas, green clover, alfalfa and corn fodder.

Co-operation

Speaking of co-operative creameries in the New York Produce Review, J. H. Anderson says:

"The advantage of co-operative creameries is first of all a chance for development of the co-operative spirit in its truest sense, a thing which is seldom, if ever, possible in an individual creamery, although co-operation should be the foundation-stone of every creamery. The buttermaker in a co-operative creamery has generally full authority to reject poor milk, and has a good chance to do so, on the plea of the injustice done to the rest of the patrons, whereas in the individual creamery there appears to be a full belief that the one (the owner) ought to suffer for the sins of the multitude. The problem of all milk-producers to get all that their milk is worth, ought to find a natural solution in the co-operative creamery, and it is easier for the operator in such to gain the confidence of the patrons, whereas in the individual creamery the patrons, as a rule, fancy they see printed in capital letters above the weigh-stand, 'You must grumble, quarrel, kick and be on the lookout, or you will be cheated.'

"The disadvantage of co-operative creameries is the trouble of getting so many heads under one cap; distrust and jealousy of one another, coupled with a general desire to buy cheap machinery and supplies, the hiring of cheap, incompetent help, causing larger running expenses and a deficiency in receipts. The individual creamery owner generally buys good machinery, good supplies, and hires the best obtainable operators, and everything, as a rule, is run on business-like principles."

Keeping Clean Cows.

Clipping the hair off the cows' flanks and trimming their tails is an operation that returns more in convenience and comfort than almost any other about the stables. With the hair clipped close to the skin, the most "ornery" cow finds it impossible to besmear herself with the filth of the stable or barnyard. No person can fully realize the large amount of filth that finds its way to the milk pail from the flanks of the cows, and by removing the possibility of this pollution a great step in improved dairying is taken. It's a small but suitable job for wet days. Let every owner of a cow see that it is done.

A "Top Notcher."

We as Canadians should feel proud that this fair country can afford to have published within its borders such a strictly first-class up-to-date farm paper as the "Advocate." It is certainly a "top notcher." I remain your most satisfied subscriber.—

WILFRED KITCHEN.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

P. S.—I wish you all the success and prosperity imaginable. May your well-earned reputation be enhanced with still more surprising rapidity.

W. K.

Cows that are Thieves.

"If the 'man behind the cow' would do his part, no unprofitable animal would masquerade under the fictitious appellation of 'milk cow,' and she would either go to the butcher's block or be made to return a profit by more intelligent care and management," says Secretary Coburn, in the last Quarterly Report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. "It passeth understanding why theft by a cow should be tolerated more than theft by a human. In effect, the result to the loser in either case is the same. Our Government has found it wisdom to study and establish far-reaching methods for the detection and the repression of the latter; and by the same token, why should our farmers and dairymen be less vigilant in regard to this possible proclivity in their cows—beasts described as dumb, yet outwitting their owners? So long as cows of this class are permitted in the dairy herd, so long will there be dissatisfaction and failure. Improvement is the route to success, whether by breeding, better management, or other way, and intelligence in our cowmen is the power that will force advancement in the right direction.

"Dairying has come to be one of the most important factors in farming, and, rightly conducted, is one of the surest moneymakers of our varied industries. It is incomparably more rational than any one-crop system, or even general farming, as its practice tends to rotation of crops, maintains or increases the fertility of land, and affords steady employment with returns remunerative according to the brains mixed with the business."

Canadian Butter as Danish.

A report has reached the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, that Canadian butter has made its appearance in England packed in Danish casks, the consumers not being able to distinguish the quality of one from the other. Mr. A. W. Woodward, official cheese and butter referee at Montreal, says those casks are made of a peculiar birch wood, not obtainable in Canada, and he has been unable to trace imports of any. False branding cannot be too severely censured, and should be stopped with a firm hand. In the past a great deal of Canadian cheese is reported to have been remarked and sold as English or Scotch cheddar in British provision shops. Canadian butter and cheese is good enough to stand on its own merits, and be sold as such.

World's Fair Model Dairy.

Perfection in butter production will be obtained in the creamery that will be a leading feature of the dairy section at the World's Fair. The creamery will be 180 feet long and 20 feet wide, and the walls will be of glass. Visitors may see every process to which the milk is treated from the time of its receipt until it is transformed into butter or cheese. The dairy section of the fair will occupy 30,000 square feet in the Palace of Agriculture. The model creamery will daily use 5,000 pounds of milk. The operations of the dairy and creamery will at all times be under the personal supervision of Mr. E. Sudendorf, superintendent of the dairy exhibits for the exposition.

The Work of the Misses Rose.

Misses Laura and Annie Rose, of Guelph, Ont., lately returned from Nova Scotia, where they spent four months as travelling dairy instructors. So much do the people appreciate the efforts of these ladies, and so highly does the Government value the class of work, that it will be continued for several more seasons. Both these dairy experts have the happy faculty of imparting information, and their knowledge of dairy subjects has been gained by practical work with the churn and worker, supplemented by intelligent study. With such instructors, the practical side of the question is never forgotten, which accounts in a great measure for the popularity of the Rose sisters as dairy instructors.

"We often magnify troubles and difficulties, and look at them till they seem much greater than they really are. Some of our troubles, no doubt, are real enough, but yet are not evils. Foresight is very wise, but foresorrow is very foolish; and castles are, at any rate, better than dungeons in the air."

Be fit for more than you are now doing. Young men talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion. That trust is vain. Occasion cannot make spurs. If you expect to wear spurs you must win them. If you wish to use them you must buckle them to your own heels before you go into the fight.— [James A. Garfield.]

All that is usually needed to convince a man of the superior merits of the Farmer's Advocate is to show him a copy for careful perusal. Send for a couple of sample copies for that purpose, and you will soon be able to send us his subscription.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Hairy Vetch as Cover Crop.

I am convinced that hairy vetch is superior to any other plant that we have yet experimented with in this country as a cover crop for orchards, and I will give my reasons.

The object of a cover crop is threefold. I scarcely know which of the three requirements is the most essential. We need a plant to cover the ground thoroughly in the winter in our fruit orchards and vineyards, to keep out frost. It has been demonstrated that where a good crop of hairy vetch is sown the frost will not penetrate more than half as deep on a freezing night. I am convinced that a great deal of damage is done to fruit orchards and vineyards almost every year by root freezing. Occasionally we have a year like that of four years ago, when enormous damage is done and trees are killed, and, in fact, whole orchards are killed and vineyards destroyed, but I believe that almost every year there is a certain amount of damage done, more or less, depending on the severity of the frost on the ground. Oftentimes trees, for no apparent reason, cease to be thrifty and make no growth for three or four years, and I believe in many cases this is due to root-freezing. A portion of the roots are destroyed, and the remaining roots are not sufficient to afford nourishment for the full-size top, and perhaps crop that the tree sets, consequently it seems extremely important to me that the ground in fruit orchards and vineyards should be covered with something during the winter, and something which will keep out as much frost as possible. There are many things which we could sow for this purpose, such as rye, crimson clover, common clover, or even oats, but none of them cover the ground thickly and thoroughly like the hairy vetch. It stays on the ground all winter, and is ready to start growing in the spring early.

Another one of the three advantages required in a cover crop is that it provides humus. I am satisfied that many orchards that produce small fruit do so because of the lack of humus in the soil to retain the moisture. Moisture is as essential to plant growth as fertility, and the soil that has been cultivated thoroughly for many years, with no green stuff ever grown upon it, gets devoid of humus, and, consequently, unable to hold moisture to any great extent. When a shower falls it runs off quickly, or passes away quickly in the subsoil. Land full of humus would absorb these showers and hold them. Now, for this purpose, I do not know that hairy vetch is any better than any other green crop. Perhaps, for this purpose, rye would be even better, as there would be a larger bulk to turn under early in the spring.

Now, the third purpose of a cover crop, if we can select a plant that will attain this object, is to add nitrogen, gathered from the atmosphere. This is where hairy vetch shines. The hairy vetch, it is estimated, will gather nearly twice as much nitrogen as even clover, which has always been considered our most valuable nitrogen gatherer. Of course, in this list rye does not appear at all, as rye takes from the soil as much as goes back to the soil when the rye is turned under. Rye has this advantage, however, that it will grow under more unfavorable conditions. On very heavy clay land, for instance, where the vetch and clovers are hard to get started, and will not make the quantity of cover required, rye fills the bill very well.

I ridge all my fruit in July, or the early part of August; sow with hairy vetch; run out the furrows and cross-furrows preparatory for winter, and the following spring the vetch is turned under as early as we can conveniently find time to do it. There is a great deal in the vetch in this respect. Take a season like the past season, when fruit-growers were all caught by the drouth. It prevented them from plowing before they had got nearly through the vineyards and orchards. When we sow with rye the rye absorbs the moisture from the soil to a tremendous extent, stunting and injuring the vines and trees very severely of the pea family, running over the ground, rather has a tendency to keep the ground moist.

I should like to see some experiments in this regard. I am of the opinion that the vetch was the means of retaining almost as much moisture as the plant required from the soil itself, covering the ground as it did like a carpet. I know in my own vineyards where the vetch was sown, I found no damage whatever, even though the vetch was not plowed under until early in June, when it had reached the height of over three feet, and afforded an enormous quantity to plow under, so much that we were almost unable to get it under with heavy teams and heavy plows. Of course, in plowing vetch in the late spring one requires a sharp rolling colter, with a heavy blow, or weight on the beam, so that the colter will cut its way clean through the vetch, the stalks of which at that time may be six or eight feet long, impossible to plow under without a rolling colter.

I sow forty pounds of the vetch seed to the

acre, which so far is very expensive—costs from eight to nine cents per pound. I grew my own seed, however, the past season. It turned out from five to twenty bushels per acre. This year mine turned out about eight bushels per acre. One of my neighbors, Mr. Tweedle, three years ago had a piece that turned out, if I remember rightly, nineteen bushels to the acre. A year ago this season it only turned out about five bushels per acre. You will remember peas turned out very poorly in 1902 also. The nature of the season was against leguminous plants yielding a seed crop. In my opinion the sowing of a clover crop that will afford plenty of nitrogen to turn under helps in a very large measure to solve that difficult problem of the fruit-grower, namely, where to get a sufficient quantity of manure.

Winona, Ont.

E. D. SMITH.

Fighting the San Jose Scale.

State Entomologist W. M. Scott, of Georgia, has sent to the Agricultural Department a report on the Asiatic ladybugs which the Department is introducing here for the destruction of the San Jose scale. About a year ago the United States Government presented Mr. Scott with twenty of these small insects. It was said to be an insect imported from Asia by the United States Department of Agriculture, and was guaranteed to kill the San Jose scale rapidly, provided, of course, there were a sufficient number of bugs. They were discovered by one of the government entomologists several years ago, and by being very careful he managed to bring several pairs to this country. These pairs multiplied, and last year the government furnished several of the southern States with twenty bugs each.

Entomologist Scott took the bugs sent him to Marshallville, placed them in a wire cage built around a peach tree which was infested with the San Jose scale, and now the State of Georgia owns about 40,000 of the scale killers. Mr. Scott is very proud of his colony, and says he will be able in a short time to furnish every fruit-grower in Georgia with a supply. Where the bugs have had an opportunity to get after the scale, they have almost annihilated it, and it is believed that if the multiplication of the insects continues, the San Jose scale will be effectually checked in Georgia before many years.—[Country Gentleman.

Selection of Varieties.

Many enquiries are made through the agricultural and horticultural journals as to the best varieties of fruit—the most suitable varieties of orchard fruits, and also of small fruits. This is a question to which a general answer will not apply—it is largely a question of locality and climatic conditions. These conditions vary so much in this country that what would be likely to succeed in one locality would be altogether unsuitable in another. Generally speaking, the intending planter should select the best commercial varieties if he intends growing fruit for market. Experimental fruit farms and stations are now spread pretty well over the whole of Canada, and it would be well to consult the nearest one for advice as to what varieties to plant. There is one mistake that is too often made—that of planting too many varieties in apples and pears. Not more than a half-dozen varieties of each should be set out, selecting the ones that will sell well and return the most profit. In small fruits two or three of the best varieties of each will be sufficient, and give better returns than if a large number of varieties are selected.

Those who intend planting next spring should send in their orders early, so as to have the stock delivered early in spring, and the sooner it is planted after the frost is out of the ground the better. There are differences of opinion as to the advisability of fall planting, but if nursery stock is bought and delivered in the fall, it would be a better plan to heel it in for the winter and plant early in spring.

The Kind that Will Not Sell.

In the cargo of the Tunisian, recently discharged in a British port, there was a consignment of forty-one barrels of apples—no unusual shipment; but on examination it was found that in this one consignment there were thirty varieties; neither was this considered a very uncommon occurrence, but the reason this case happened to be specially reported was to give a concrete example of a condition of affairs that is proving disastrous to the Canadian shipper. Complaints of small shipments of mixed varieties have been frequent and vehement. Buyers will not pay their value for them, and do not want to handle them at any price. This is where M. MacKinnon's co-operative packing and shipping scheme would benefit the exporter. Such a method may have many faults, but as long as many growers have small lots of different varieties to export, it will be the best means of overcoming the objections raised by the Old Country dealers.

B. C. Horticultural Regulations.

The Provincial Board of Horticulture of British Columbia, at a meeting held in August last, adopted a series of regulations, a copy of which should be in the hands of every fruit-grower in the Pacific Province. It makes it necessary for all nurserymen, fruit-growers, and all persons owning, occupying or managing an orchard, garden or nursery infected with any pest, to notify the member of the Board of the district in which such

which goes principally to the orchardists of King's and Annapolis counties.

The Golden Russet.

There are several varieties of Russet, such as the Roxbury and the little Pomme Gris, but the one most commonly met with in the orchards of this country is the American Golden Russet. This apple seems to be most appreciated in the British markets, as it is selling this year nearly as high

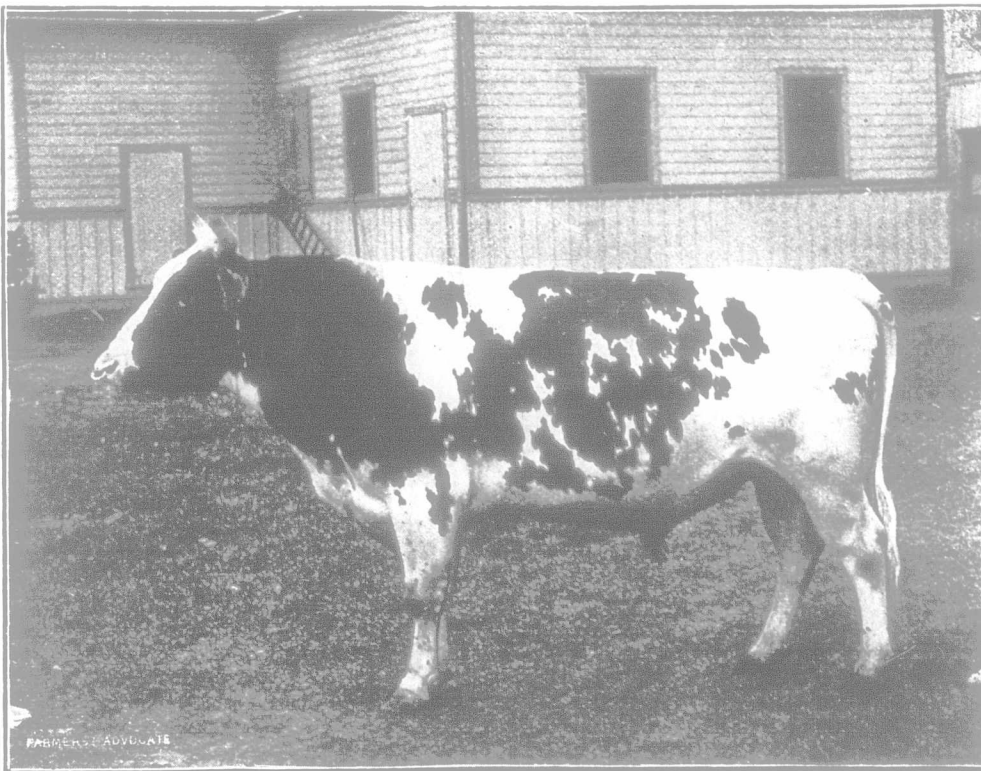
as the King. In '96, when there was an enormous crop of apples, and the British markets were pretty well glutted, this apple brought the highest price, with the one exception of the King, all through that season. But it is not in demand in the local or home market within our own Dominion; it compares poorly with the Spy, Baldwin or Greening as a market apple. It is not because it lacks flavor; in fact, it develops a very high, spicy, rich flavor when it reaches the right stage of mellowness in its season. It is a good keeper, if kept in a cold temperature; but just here is where the cause comes in that accounts largely for the prejudice against

the Russet. There is no apple that is so susceptible to deterioration from being kept in a warm temperature or from being exposed to frequent changes of temperature. It does not decay readily under such conditions, but it will shrink and shrivel and become spongy, after which it loses its flavor. It will stand a great deal of cold, but very little heat; it must be kept in a cool, even temperature. During winter a temperature of 32 degrees will suit it best. It should never be allowed to remain in piles in the

orchard after picking, but should be placed in the coolest place possible, where it will be the least likely to be subjected to changes of temperature.

It is not a heavy bearer, and, in fact, is considered by many growers as unprofitable on this account. If we had to depend on the home market entirely, it could not be recommended for planting at all; but on account of its standing in the British markets, it would not be well to strike it off the commercial list entirely. The tree requires good soil and good cultivation, frequent pruning, and thorough spraying. It is more susceptible to injury in the foliage, from having the mixture a

little too strong, than other varieties are. In pruning the Russet, a frequent thinning out of the small twigs around the outer surface of the top is what is most required. Having a smooth bark, it is rather susceptible to the attacks of the oyster-shell bark-louse, especially while the tree is young, and the green aphid have a particular liking for the foliage; but by the use of the alkali wash, or the whitewash spray for the former and kerosene emulsion for the latter, the tree can easily be kept in a healthy condition.



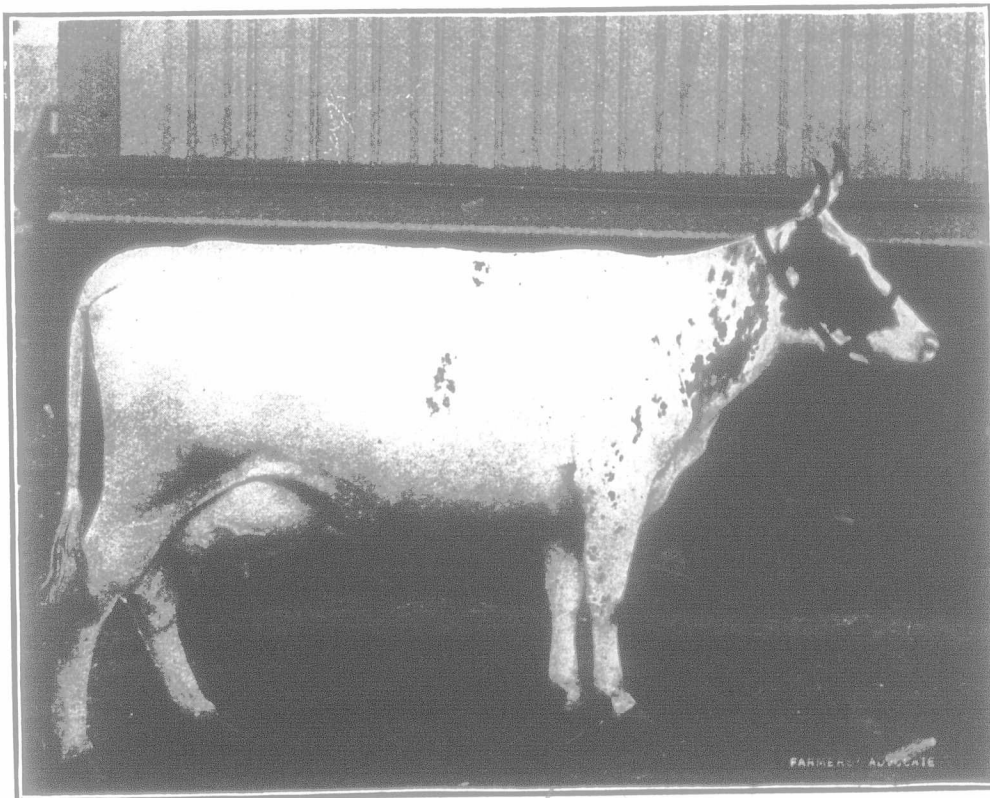
BLACK PRINCE OF WHITEHILL.

First in aged Ayrshire bull class at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1903, and sweepstakes bull of the breed at both shows.

OWNED BY W. W. OGILVIE, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

orchard, garden or nursery is located, or the secretary or inspector, or the agent of the board in the district, of the fact that such orchard, garden or nursery is so infected, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

The inspection of imported fruit is also duly considered, and directions for the proper treatment of nursery stock when infected with any pest are fully described. Copies may be had by addressing the Provincial Board of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.



BLUE BELL OF HILLHOUSE (IMP.) —12287—.

First in Ayrshire aged cow class at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1903.

THE PROPERTY OF ROBT. REFORD, ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

The Nova Scotia Apple Crop.

The export apple crop of Nova Scotia this year amounts to five hundred thousand barrels. These are constantly being marketed, and it is expected that by the middle of March, when the Australian apples begin to come forward, the Canadian supplies will all have been cleared out. The average price netted the Nova Scotia grower for the season's crop is three dollars per barrel, making one and a half million dollars,

The tree is quite hardy so far as climatic conditions are concerned, and will succeed in many localities where more favored varieties would fail.

Apples in Ontario.

According to Mr. Snow, the statistician of the International Apple Shippers' Association, Ontario is the largest apple-growing Province or State in North America. Her product for this year is put at 12,800,000 barrels. The next best record is given to Virginia, and is 5,000,000 barrels, New York State being credited with only 4,688,000 barrels. The total apple product of Canada is estimated at 13,450,000 barrels. This is well up to one-third of the crop of the United States, which is put at 46,614,000 barrels.

POULTRY.

Eggs: Fresh and Otherwise.

The farming community has pretty well lived down the imputation so recklessly cast upon it by townspeople in past years, concerning the place in the bags allotted to the small potatoes, but now another, though not a new, difficulty arises. Again complaints are common that ancient and stale eggs are marketed with too much frequency. Perhaps if the remuneration for the hen's effort were not so large there would be no complaint, but the trouble might still exist. If the imputation be founded upon facts, there is a duty for farmers to perform. Gazing over the brink of a stagnant, soft-boiled, ancient egg upon the breakfast plate is not conducive to the best relationships between the would-be consumer and the man from whom he purchased his eggs. The consumer supposes that the high prices have induced the country children to look up the eggs that might have accumulated under barns, in hay mows, in stables and other out-of-the-way places during summer, and imagines himself the unfortunate victim of such over-industrious effort. Just how these unfortunate conditions arise we do not wish to decide, but one thing is certain, and that is that there is no necessity for having so many bad eggs if rational management is practiced. If poultry-keepers would kill their cocks just as soon as enough eggs had been secured for hatching, few of the eggs laid during summer would be subject to decay. The male bird is practically of little use during these months, and might well be utilized before age lessens his value. Later in the summer greater care is required if eggs are to be put upon the market perfectly fresh, and this is the only kind of eggs that one should attempt to market. It is, perhaps, hardly practicable to separate the pullets and cockerels upon the average farm, but it is the better method if the best of eggs and poultry are to be produced. In any event, some effort should be made to prevent eggs from spoiling, and every suspected egg might easily be tested by holding it up to a lighted lamp before being marketed.

Egg-producing Foods.

The best food for making hens lay is lean meat, says Australian Farm and Home. When the supply of eggs fails, stop all other food and feed lean meat (any cheap meat will answer), and it will be found superior to anything that can be used. Green bone that contains a large proportion of lean meat is even better, provided the fat portions are removed from the bone. It will be found cheaper than grain, because it will make eggs. One reason why hens sometimes fail to lay when they have plenty of grain is that they require a change, and meat contains the material for supplying the albumen of the eggs, being a substance that the hens must have or they cannot perform service. If the hens are fat, give one ounce of lean meat each day, allowing no other food for a week or two.

Now, the cost of the food is not in the kind, but in the results. If meat will make the hens lay two eggs in winter, where the grain promotes the production of only one, then the meat is cheap and the grain dear, because the increase derived by the use of the meat reduces its cost really to nothing. If a large amount of grain is used it will be found that by using less of grain and more of meat a combination of the two foods in winter will be better than the use of either alone; but in summer lean meat and cut bone is the best ration that can be given, leaving the grain out entirely. No food is costly if it accomplishes the object sought, but any kind is expensive if it does not induce the hens to lay.

A Wonderful Turkey.

An Irish customer recently purchased the sweepstakes turkey of the Dominion Exhibition from Mr. W. J. Bell, of Angus, Ont. The bird was nine months old and weighed thirty-five pounds at time of purchase. Sixty-five dollars is the reported exchange price of the big bird.

The Bone Cutter in the Poultry Yard.

The greatest ancestor of our domestic poultry, the jungle hen, like our own prairie hen, had perfect freedom, and was never asked to lay more eggs than she could properly cover—i. e., about fifteen—once or twice per year. She was able to get all the "meat" food wanted, in the shape of bugs, ants, worms, etc., etc. Since then the birds have been domesticated, and from fifteen or thirty eggs per year, the flock of hens laying 150 eggs per hen per year is common, and a flock averaging 200 eggs per hen per annum is not a rarity. These birds have simply been improved and cared for.

But all the caring or coddling would be ineffective without the proper foods. With us, wheat, barley and oats have got to form the staple food, but none of them contain sufficient protein or fat for the hen to produce the egg quickly. We must, then, supply the meat foods ourselves. This can be done in the shape of some of the prepared foods—meat meal, blood meal, beef scraps, etc., or cut bone. Of all the above, the latter is the best and by far the cheapest. A machine for 100 birds can be bought for about \$12.00. The bone can frequently be purchased at a small cost, sometimes for nothing, and this material, so often wasted, turned into a veritable "Klondike-on-my-own-farm."

The Agricultural Student gives an interesting experiment with cut bone: "Three pens were made up of ten hens and ten pullets each, for the 85 days, November 1st to January 24th. They all had grit. The first pen had fourteen pounds green cut bone; the second pen, six pounds of oyster shells; the third, only the grit. All were fed alike, with the above exceptions. The egg yields were, respectively, '195, 83, 65.'

At forty cents per dozen, the first pen shows a profit of \$3.70 over pen No. 2, and of \$4.30 over the third pen, and this profit is only on the product of twenty birds for less than three months, over the product of the second pen.

The bone-cutter is not only useful in the winter, but while the hens are laying the eggs for hatching, the young chicks are growing; in fact, first, last and all the time, green cut bone is the ideal food for fowls, but not more than half an ounce per bird per day, and less in proportion for chicks.

The Price of Stock.

It is a mistaken idea to buy anything because it is cheap. Some birds are dear at a gift, others are cheap at one dollar to two dollars per pound, live weight. Breeders frequently receive requests for prices for birds, which, according to the description given, would be most valuable as a show bird, and if he asks three or five dollars for such, is either laughed at or called a fool. The enquirer sees nothing but seven to ten pounds of bird—just bird. The breeder sees, in the same bird, the result of much expense, careful thought, anxiety, hard work, with frequent discouragements, before such a bird is produced. And it has been produced for a purpose, either for heavy meat production, heavy egg production, or to couple the two in the one bird. Such a bird will stamp its individuality on any flock, and is worth a fair good price.

Goin' Barefoot.

It's more fun goin' barefoot than anything I know. There ain't a single 'nother thing that helps yer feelin' so. Some days I stay in muvver's room a gettin' in her way; An' when I've bothered her so much, she sez, "Oh, run an' play!" I say, "Kin I go barefoot?" En' she says, "If you choose." Nen I always want ter holler when I'm pullin' off my shoes! If y' often go round barefoot there's lots o' things to know,— Of how to curl yer feet on stones so they won't hurt y' so,— An' when the grass is stickley an' pricks y' at a touch, Jest plunk yer feet down solid, an' it don't hurt half so much. I lose my hat mos' every day, I wish I did my shoes, Er else I wisht I was so poor I hadn't none to lose! —Burgess Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

They had been talking as they walked. She had remarked, pathetically, "Oh, it must be terrible to a man to be rejected by a woman." "Indeed, it must," was his response. Then, after a while, with sympathetic disingenuousness, she exclaimed, "It doesn't seem that I could ever have the heart to do it." And there came a silence between them as he thought it over.

While keeping step with the most advanced agricultural thought of the age for the benefit of progressive students, it is at the same time the policy of the Farmer's Advocate not to "shoot over the heads" of the rank and file to furnish information that can be applied with success in everyday practice. Point this out to your neighbor who is not yet a reader, and induce him to subscribe.

APIARY.

Leading Ontario Honey Plants.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

Honey is the nectar of flowers, collected by bees, ripened and stored in their combs. Bees are entirely dependent for their supply of honey upon the flora of the region in which they are located. In the more favored parts of Ontario nature and agriculture provide an almost unbroken series of nectar-secreting flora from the opening of spring until September frosts. The hardy pussy willow is, perhaps, the first, and her sister willows follow in succession. Soft maple blooms with the first warm days of April, and the numerous varieties of elms and poplars give their share. A little later hard maple yields a flow of nectar from which the stronger colonies may store some honey in the brood chamber. While none of these supplies the needs of the colonies, they all perform a very important work in stimulating breeding and arousing to vigorous strength of numbers for the main honey flow in June. The middle of May sees orchards white and pink with blossoms, and meadows dotted with golden dandelions. Now, with favorable weather, Miss Apis, as she is fantastically called, flits from bloom to bloom, busily gathering nectar and pollen for her young sisters at home. Incidentally to her, but as a matter of the utmost importance to the orchards, she distributes the life-giving pollen from stamen to pistil. Now comes what is known as the starvation period, from the close of fruit bloom until the opening of clover. Happy the apiarist who has allowed generous stores to remain in the hives, for his best stocks are most liable to empty the combs and starve.

The first white clover blossoms are found early in June. Ten days later, with suitable weather conditions, the honey flow is abundant. Besides the common white clover we have alsike, a valuable honey plant where grown for seed. Alfalfa, a species of clover, is also a honey plant in the Western States, but strange to say, is of little account east of the Mississippi. Red clover blossoms yield honey freely, but, unfortunately, for both bees and clover, they get little from it. Tradition says that in early days the bees were forbidden to gather honey from this source because they had been found doing so on the Sabbath day. More practical people of to-day give as cause the length of corolla tube of the one and the shortness of tongue of the other. At any rate, we are dependent for red clover seed largely upon the good offices of the longer-tongued bumblebee. Very wisely for both, queen breeders are striving for length of tongue in honeybees, and seedmen are endeavoring to produce red clover with a shorter head. Crimson clover is highly recommended; also sweet clover. Basswood blooms about July 12th, but is a scarce article, and is extremely subject to weather changes.

The main fall honey plants are buckwheat, goldenrod and boneset. Besides these, there are in their season the blossoms of some weeds, such as blue thistle and Canada thistle, milkweed, mustard, ox-eye daisy, ragweed, catnip, touch-me-not, and smartweed; and of some garden truck, as the onion, cucumber, squash, currant, parsnip, pumpkin, radish, etc. Most of these give no surplus, but are useful to keep the bees busy and the queens laying.

Elgin County Beekeepers' Association.

In the Y.M.C.A. parlors, St. Thomas, Ont., a group of local beemen met on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21st, 1903. Mr. W. J. Robb, who had been instrumental in calling the meeting together, occupied the chair. He stated that organization among beemen was advisable for three reasons: To oppose unseasonable spraying of fruit trees, to prevent the sale of unripe honey, and to get information regarding the business into the hands of all. Mr. Morley Pettit urged the necessity of a better understanding regarding the honey crop and ruling prices. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to form the Elgin County Beekeepers' Association, with the following officers: Pres., Morley Pettit; Vice-Pres., J. A. McFarland; Sec.-Treas., W. J. Robb. Membership fee, 25 cents. The first regular meeting is to be held in the same place on Saturday, Dec. 12th, at 2 p.m. All beekeepers, and especially those in Elgin County, are cordially invited to be present. Morley Pettit is expected to give a report of points of interest from the Trenton meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

Ontario Beekeepers' Convention.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held at Trenton on December 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The Ontario Association has never before had the largest membership it has ever had, and with the increased number of beekeepers in the Province, and the increased interest in the industry, bids fair for a good attendance at Trenton.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
 2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.
 3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.
 4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

(Answered by our Veterinary Editor.)

CRACKED HEELS.

Mare has scratches on hind pastern. I washed with soap and warm water, but it does no good. She eats well, but has poor muddle. W. G. Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—Purge her with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger; feed bran only for 12 hours before and 24 hours after administering purgative. Follow up with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning. Do not wash the parts at all; if they become wet or muddy, rub with a dry cloth until dry, or if you cannot do that, allow the mud to dry and then rub the dirt off. Dress three times daily with carbolated oxide of zinc ointment, which you can get from your druggist.

THOROUGHPIN.

Three-year-old colt has two thoroughpins. Perth Co., Ont. J. C.

Ans.—Get the following prescription: 1½ drs. each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; rub the blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply some sweet oil. Turn him in a nice, roomy box stall now, and apply sweet oil daily. In three weeks repeat the blistering, and every month afterwards as long as necessary. It usually takes several months to reduce enlargements of this kind.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Twelve-year-old horse has had dry cough for two years. He is thin in flesh. W. B. H. Menton, N.Y.

Ans.—Chronic coughs of two years' standing are hard to treat successfully. Give him twice daily, 1 dr. each of the solid extract of belladonna, gum camphor and gum opium, and 20 grs. powdered digitalis, made into a ball with a little treacle. Dampen his food, both hay and grain, with lime water. Continue treatment for six weeks. If he become constipated, give 1 pt. raw linseed oil. Unless he has heaves, this should effect a cure, and it will relieve the symptoms, even though he is heavy.

WARTS ON COLT'S NOSE.

I have a colt seven months old; his nose and lips are covered with small white warts, about the size of small peas. What can I do to get rid of them? J. H. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Get a silver nitrate pencil from the druggist, and touch the warts with it. The pencil must be handled carefully. Follow the instruction given by the druggist.

RINGBONE.

Five-year-old horse has been lame from ringbone for two years. D. C. F. Ont.

Ans.—In a large percentage of cases, firing and blistering will remove the lameness. In some cases a second firing in eight or ten months after the first is necessary, but do not fire the second time for at least eight months, as a horse often goes lame for some months after the operation, and then a cure results. Where this does not effect a cure, the only way is to remove a portion of the nerve that supplies the limb or of the small nerves that supply the foot. It requires a veterinarian to perform any of these operations successfully.

HORSES WITH SKIN DISEASE.

My horses are itchy on top of heads, mane and tail, also fore legs. They rub and bite the spots until they become raw, and manes and tails are partly rubbed out. Northumberland Co. F. R. H.

Ans.—They either have hen lice or eczema. If the former, you will need to whitewash the stable and remove the hens. Good practice to give a thorough coat of hot lime wash, with five per cent. carbolic acid, in any case. Wash the affected parts well once weekly with strong warm soapsuds, and dress well with the following lotion, three times daily, viz.: corrosive sublimate, 80 grs.; water, 1 gallon. Purge each horse with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Follow up with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning.

POLYURIA.

Mare urinates very often, and the fluid is very clear. British Columbia. F. C.

Ans.—She has polyuria. Give her 1 dr. iodine night and morning, until the trouble ceases.

QUARTER-CRACK.

As the result of a calk, my horse has quarter-crack. S. B. A. Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—Pare well down at the coronet, so as to separate the crack from the coronet, in order that the fresh horn will grow without the crack, and continue paring occasionally at the top of the crack, as the sound wall grows down. Rasp the bottom of the wall well down on the quarter, in order that there be no weight or pressure on the shoe. Put a bar shoe on, and reset it every four weeks. Blister the coronet every month.

FATALITY IN COLT, ETC.

1. Colt took sick on Tuesday; his temperature was 106 degrees. I gave him fever tablets, and two doses, each of a cupful of linseed oil and as much quinine as would rest on the small end of a teaspoon, every two hours. The temperature fell to 101, but the breathing became very labored and he died on Thursday. A post-mortem revealed very little infesta, but large quantities of wind in the intestines, but no symptoms of inflammation.

2. Twelve-year-old horse is a little lame on one fore foot. He points after being driven on a hard road. There is no veterinarian here. R. F. Algoma, Ont.

Ans.—It is probable your colt had laryngitis (inflammation of the throat), and being unable to swallow easily, a portion of the oil went down the windpipe into the small tubes, and produced mechanical bronchitis, which caused the heavy breathing, followed by death. Horses with sore throats should never be drenched. Treatment in cases of laryngitis consists in blistering the throat with equal parts raw linseed oil, oil of turpentine,

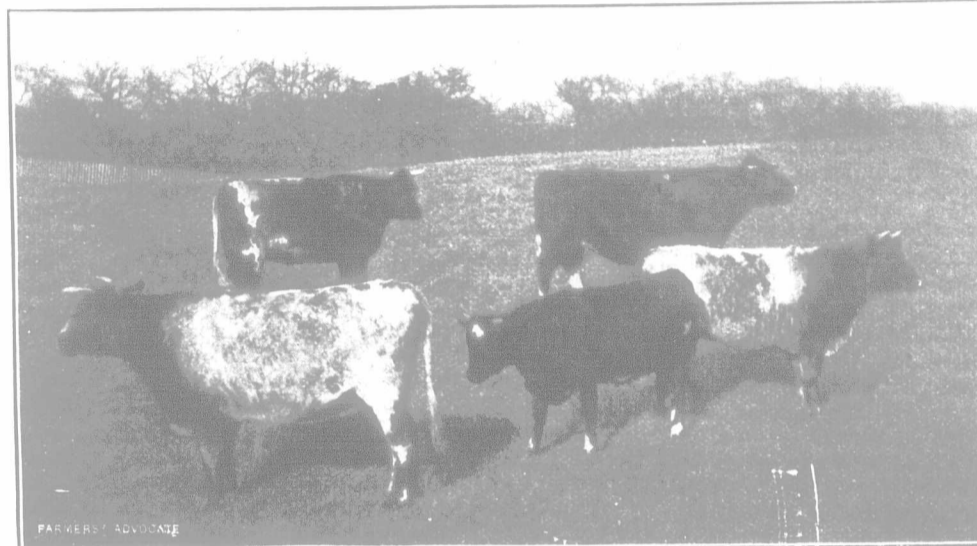
and spirits of ammonia. Keep comfortable, but allowing plenty of fresh air, giving 2 drs. chlorate of potash, and ¼ dr. quinine with a spoon, every five or six hours, and giving a little of anything he will eat. Of course, complications must be treated according to symptoms, but the above treatment usually suffices and avoids complications.

2. Blister the coronet once every month with 1½ drs. each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. The details of application are frequently given in these columns. Of course, you must give rest. If you cannot give rest, all you can do is poultice the foot and shoe with bar shoe.

STERILE MARE.

Mare, 14 years old, has passed more or less blood every night for five or six years. She has been bred successively for four years, but will not conceive. A. C. W. H. Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—A personal examination by a veterinarian is necessary to ascertain whether the blood escapes from the urinary or the genital organs. If from the kidneys, it should not prevent conception; if from the womb, of course it would, and it will be necessary to flush the womb out every second day with a solution of sulphate of copper—say 30 grs., dissolved in a gallon of warm water—and injected with an injection pump. If the ovaries are diseased she will not breed. If the blood comes from the kidneys it may be checked by giving 1 oz. tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench, night and morning. The condition is of so long standing there is some doubt as to the success of treatment, and it is also doubtful if she will ever breed.



SAMPLE SHORTHORNS.

In the herd of F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont. (See Gossip, page 1104.)

COW WITH COUGH.

Heifer calved last spring. I fed her silage, hay, straw, etc. She went off her feed, and went dry. She has been on good pasture all summer and fall, but is very thin and coughs a great deal. If you think it is tuberculosis give particulars of disease and test. W. J. Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—The cough indicates pulmonary tuberculosis. As any organ may be involved in this disease, the symptoms, in consequence, depend upon the organ or organs attacked, and also upon the extent of the disease in said organs. A cough such as your cow has indicates some serious disease of the respiratory organs, and it is probable it is tuberculosis. The test is conducted as follows: The operator requires a hypodermic syringe, a thermometer, and a ten-per-cent. solution of tuberculin in half-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. The cow's temperature is taken at least two before injection, say at 5 and 8 p. m. The hypodermic syringe and the point of injection (usually the loose skin just behind the shoulder) are disinfected with, say a five-per-cent. solution of creolin. At about 9 p. m., about 60 drops of the dilute tuberculin mentioned is injected under the skin. Commencing at six o'clock the next morning the cow's temperature is taken, and every three hours afterwards, until nine p. m. If, in the meantime, the temperature has risen two degrees or over, above the highest point reached before injection, it indicates that the cow is tubercular. If it rises a degree or a degree and a fraction, the indications are not positive, but the case is suspicious and should be tested again in a few months. The operator must be satisfied that there are no temporary conditions, such as oestrus (heat), excitement, advanced stages of pregnancy, or disease of different kinds that might cause a rise of temperature existing during the test. It is always wise to employ a competent veterinarian to test, in order that the test may be reliable.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS PRIZEWINNERS.

Prince of Benton (Imp 1-5832), sweepstakes bull, and The Belle of Delaval 2n1, a three-year old winner, at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto, 1963.

OWNED BY JAMES BOWMAN, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

LAME HORSE.

Horse went lame on off hind leg. Veterinarian pronounced it bone spavin, and blistered twice without results. There is no enlargement. The lameness does not disappear on exercise, but is worse after rest following exercise or hard work, and is more noticeable when going down grade. I do not think it is in the stifle, as he backs all right. Lately a small lump has appeared on inner front aspect of fetlock joint, and on manipulating the joint a cracking noise can be heard. I am blistering the joint with caustic balsam, but am not sure that the trouble is there. He is not very lame.

T. K. R.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Ans.—I think your veterinarian is right. From the symptoms given, I think he has an occult (blind) spavin, one that affects the true hock joint and does not cause an enlargement. This is the hardest kind to treat, and often causes incurable lameness. I would advise you to have the joint fired and blistered. The cracking of the fetlock can be heard on manipulation in many sound joints.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.

Colt, 4½ months old, all right when born, at two months old developed lumps on the stifles—first one and then the other. He soon became lame, and now has difficulty in walking and in lying down or rising. When he tries to run the toes drag along the ground.

E. B.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Ans.—He has partial dislocation of both stifle bones, and while he will probably make a useful horse if properly treated, he will never be right. Keep him in a comfortable box stall, allow no exercise more than he takes in the stall, keep his feet trimmed to the normal shape, clip the hair off the outside and front portions of the stifle joints, and blister him every month as follows: Take 1½ drs. each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with 2 ozs. vaseline. Rub well into the parts; devise some means, by tying or otherwise, to prevent him biting the parts. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil; allow him to run loose in stall now, and oil the parts every day. Blister as above every month until spring. If he does not show an improvement in two or three months, you had better destroy him.

FATALITY IN PIGS.

Bought ten pigs, two months old. I put them in a pen and fed shorts and skimmed milk. In a week one died, and two others were sick, opening their mouths and stretching themselves, and both died in an hour. Next night two more died. I gave the other five some castor oil, and they are all right.

W. W.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—The pigs died from digestive derangement, caused by the change in food. You fed too freely on shorts. If you had given purgatives sooner you would probably have saved more. Change the food to less shorts, feed some bran and raw roots. If there be any symptoms of constipation purge with castor oil or raw linseed oil, and if possible allow exercise.

CRACKED FEET.

My Clydesdale mare has scratches, and her legs are itchy. She is fat and sleek, and breeds every year.

E. E. A.

Russell Co., Ont.

Ans.—If she is not in foal, purge her with 9 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger. If she is in foal, it is not safe to purge her. Feed little grain. Give 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning, in a bran mash. If she will not eat it, mix with ½ pint water, and give as a drench. Dress the cracks three times daily with oxide of zinc ointment, 2 ozs.; carbolic acid, 20 drops. Dress the itchy surfaces with a lotion made of 12 grs. corrosive sublimate to a pint of soft water. This must be applied twice daily, so that it will reach the skin.

FEEDING BARLEY TO PREGNANT MARE.

Is it safe to feed barley to a mare in foal, and will it cause abortion?

B. J. C.

King's Co., N. B.

Ans.—Barley of good quality can be fed in reasonable quantities with impunity to a pregnant mare. There is no principle in barley that produces abortion. At the same time, oats and bran are less liable to cause digestive trouble, which might cause abortion.

PARAPLEGIA.

Cow seems weak on hind legs when rising. She knuckles on hind ankles and drags her toes when walking. Eats and milks well.

N. D.

Leeds Co., Ont.

Ans.—Purge with 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and 1 oz. ginger. Follow up with 2 drs. nux vomica, twice daily, for two weeks.

Do you wish to see the agricultural standard of our Dominion raised in the speediest possible way? If so, contribute your share toward the elevating of it, by inducing people to take the Farmer's Advocate.

Miscellaneous.**STARTING TROUT POND.**

I have a spring creek, and would like to start a trout pond. Can you give me advice through your much appreciated and valuable paper?

Hastings Co., Ont.

J. L. NEWTON.

Ans.—To raise trout you will require eventually a succession of three ponds, as these fish are the worst kind of cannibals, and will eat their own young whenever they have opportunity. The fry put in from the hatchery in the early spring must be moved a year later into the second pond, to make room for a new lot of fry, and thence the following year into the third pond. The upper pond towards the source of the stream need not be large, if the small fish have a fair runway up stream. The second pond, made by damming, say ten rods, lower than number one, might have excavations to widen the stream, and the third will probably need considerable excavating, and may be say three or four feet deep and cover a radius of forty or fifty yards. The dams will give you the most trouble, and should be supervised by a person of experience. If your creek is the natural drainage for much high land, the force of spring freshets is likely to cause considerable trouble. The dams should run well back into the banks, and be made of two walls of matched lumber, about ten inches apart, running perpendicularly, and reaching well below the bed of the stream, the space between the walls being filled with cement. In the center of stream, and back of each dam, a forebay is made—a box about three feet square fitting against the dam, the top six inches on the water side being of strong wire netting. In this forebay, toward the dam side, a sewer pipe of about four inches should run from near the top down to a "Y" at the bottom, being an outlet for the current through the dam—the upstream end of the "Y" being covered with a stout board fitted with leather to form a valve, and reaching above the top of dam, where a stout handle should run through it. This valve must be so fixed as to be capable of draining the pond at will. Trout do best in cold spring water, prefer gravel bottom, and a certain amount of shade. Solid barrels without ends, or even logs, may be put in the ponds where natural shade does not exist—but it is well to cultivate willows on the southerly side. While a certain amount of food exists in the stream, they should be fed two or three times a week on ground liver, thrown in small quantities to them, so that it is eaten by the fish before falling to the bottom. They will never eat food from the bottom of the pond, and to secure cleanliness, more than they will eat while descending should never be thrown in. The young fry is usually sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per thousand, and nine-months-old fish in the fall at from \$25 to \$30 per thousand. You might be able to secure fry from the hatchery of Messrs. A. White & Son, Orwell, Ont., from whom you may be able to get further practical advice.

FEEDING CORNSTALKS.

Does it pay to grow corn to cut and feed in the stalk during the winter, or would it not be as well to sow the same field in oats and feed them chopped to cattle, as the cattle cannot chew a number of the large stalks when dry and hard?

Simcoe Co., Ont.

J. W. M.

Ans.—The corn, if well cultivated, produces so large a bulk of feed and leaves the land in so much better condition for growing following crops, we are quite of the opinion that it pays to grow and feed corn. To get the best results from feeding cured cornstalks, they should be run through a straw cutter or ensilage cutter, and cut into half-inch lengths, when there will be little waste; but better still, build a silo and store the corn in this way. A silo need not be expensively built, and it will soon pay for itself in the product from the cattle, either of beef or dairy produce.

DISEASED UDDER.

We have a very good cow which we did not mean to part with, but last year she gave curdly milk a few times, and this year very often; sometimes from one teat, sometimes from another, the teat at the time being often swollen and hot, apparently, sore; the milk being, three or four times this summer, real bloody, as well as curdled or stringy. Would you advise us to keep her next year? Would her milk be as healthy as should be? Do you think it would pay to milk her this winter and fatten her to sell next summer on grass? What is the best way to get rid of old cows? The buyers offer very little per pound for them when fat.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

J. M.

Ans.—The indications point so strongly to tuberculosis of the udder that we would not advise keeping her for future use in the dairy. It is manifestly unsafe to use the milk from an udder subject to such condition. It is very doubtful whether her udder will ever be in a sound and healthy state again, and we would advise fattening her, either this winter or letting her run dry on moderate feed till spring and fatten her on grass. We do not know any better way of disposing of old cows than by feeding them off, except to sell them before they get old.

FEEDING PROBLEMS.

1. Which is the cheapest food: Oil-cake meal at \$26 a ton, middlings at \$20 a ton, or corn at 55 cents a bushel, to be fed along with oats?

2. Could steers be fattened on oil-cake meal and oats; if so, in what proportion should it be mixed, and how much be fed to a steer weighing 900 pounds?

W. B.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. The relative value of any grain or fodder naturally depends largely upon the character of the associate foods that go to make up the ration. Another basis of calculation is the amounts of digestible ingredients in each food. The foods mentioned contain the following amounts of digestible nutrients per ton:

	Protein.	Carbohydrates and Fat.	Total.
Oil cake	742	888	1,632
Middlings	256	1,214	1,470
Corn	158	1,528	1,686

With corn at 55 cents per bushel, of 56 pounds, this would make the cost of the digestible nutrients in a pound of each worth: Oil cake, 1.6 cents; middlings, 1.3 cents; corn, 1 cent; but the oil cake contains a much larger percentage of protein (flesh-former) than does the other foods, and a certain amount of protein is essential to the most economical results, so that it sometimes pays to buy a food rich in protein, even though it costs more per pound than do other foods. In this case we do not know the nature of the roughage to be fed, neither do we know the length of time it is expected to feed the steers. If clover hay forms a large part of the ration, and the cattle are to be fed until spring, then there would be little use in buying oil cake, but if there is not much clover in the ration, or if the steers are short keeps, then oil cake would be of more value. In ordinary cases, where silage and mixed hay is fed, a meal ration, consisting of oats, one part, and corn, two parts, would give good results, and in this case corn would be the most economical to buy. Later in the season, bran at \$15 or \$16 per ton would be a useful addition; feeding by weight one of bran, one of oats, and two of corn. If silage and chaff or oat straw made up the roughage, bran and a little oil cake fed from the start would give good results. Middlings are so often of varying composition that it is difficult to pronounce with any degree of certainty upon their actual value; therefore, we would prefer to buy bran for cattle food where it could be obtained. For pig feeding, middlings are more valuable, as they are more concentrated.

2. Oats and oil cake would not make the most economical ration to feed steers, unless the roughage were poorer than the average in quality. A mixture resembling that in answer to the first question above would be preferred, and for short-keeps the amount might be gradually increased until nearly a pound per day per hundred pounds live weight were reached. For long-keeps, many good feeders give as little as a pound and a half per head per day in two feeds, but we would recommend each feeder to judge of the amounts to be fed by the condition of his cattle.

WHITEWASH RECIPE.

Will you kindly let me know, through the columns of your paper, the best recipe for a whitewash for a horse stable, and one that will not rub off on your clothes?

Elgin Co., Ont.

J. K. McB.

Ans.—Take one half bushel of lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice boiled to a paste, and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of glue previously dissolved in a glue-pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, cover, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard.

CARE OF MILK.

I keep one cow for family use. Milk is kept in an outside milk-house now. Would I get more milk from the cream if kept in a warmer place? Is there any advantage in allowing the milk to stand on a hot stove for a while after being milked before being strained into the pans?

Kent Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—When shallow pans are used, the sooner the milk is strained the better, as the cream rises with the cooling of the milk. Cream raised by the pans should be allowed to stand about thirty-six hours, and if warmed up at the end of twelve and twenty-four will be most thoroughly separated. Such cream will be very thick and almost ripe, but can be kept a few days if placed in a deep can in cold water. When the warming up is practiced, the temperature should be kept down to about forty. If it is not practicable to warm up the pans, the temperature should range between 60° and 65° for best results. Thin cream cannot be taken from pans without some loss, but it should not be allowed to stand so long in order to thicken as to lose flavor. Observation and experience will teach the best time for skimming. Never set a vessel containing milk or cream on the stove to warm up, unless surrounded by another vessel containing water.

MANURE PROBLEMS.

1. Please tell me through your valuable paper the comparative values of rape and clover for manure?
 2. Which way does a man get the most benefit out of manure, by putting it on the top of the ground after it is plowed and working it in, or by putting it on the ground and plowing it under shallow? The ground in each case is gravel and black loam.
 D. M. Kent Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. It is hardly possible to state the exact comparative values of rape and clover as manures. The value of the green portions of each crop is practically in proportion to their bulk, but clover also supplies as much vegetable matter from its roots as from its top. These roots also open up the subsoil and bring fertility from great depths in the soil. Clover also has the further advantage of being a nitrogen gatherer; that is, it is able through its symbiotic relationship with certain bacteria to store up large quantities of nitrogen in nodules upon its roots.

2. So long as the manure is kept quite near the surface its maximum value will be recovered in the crop, and whether it is plowed in shallow or worked in after plowing, is a matter of choice as to which is the more convenient method. The former plan would, in most cases, be more economical of time and labor, but there may be other objects to accomplish besides covering the manure; such, for instance, as starting the germination of weed seeds in early fall. In such a case it might be advisable to gang plow before the manure would be applied.

SOW THISTLE—TREATMENT OF MUCK.

1. On the land where we intend to put roots next spring there is a patch of sow thistle. How would you advise us to destroy it?

2. Would you advise sowing salt on a piece of mucky land (underdrained) on which the crop lies down, or could you suggest anything better?
 Wellington Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. If the patch is not too large the best plan would be to smother the weed with a pile of manure or straw, which could be left on the field for a year or two until the thistle was completely destroyed. On larger patches nothing is more effective than continual cultivation. After each plowing the roots of the thistle should be raked up and destroyed, and every effort directed to prevent further growth by shallow cultivation.

2. The reason a crop lodges on such land is on account of an excess of nitrogen in the soil over the potash and phosphoric acid supply. Sowing salt would not correct either of these evils. As correctives, ashes and superphosphates would answer best. Both these fertilizers should be sown on the surface, where the crop would be sure to make use of them. Light applications of each are better than heavy coats. Crops that are heavy nitrogen feeders should also be grown, such as roots, corn, oats sown thin, timothy, etc. In time the excess of nitrogen will be equalized with the other elements.

A YEARLY HIRING.

1. Can a man hired by the year leave his employer at any time if another offers him better pay?
 2. What steps can be taken if he does?
 Norfolk Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Not without incurring liabilities in damages.
 2. Action may be brought against him for damages for his breach of contract; or—if not yet paid—his wages in respect of the time he has already worked, or sufficient thereof for the purpose, may be retained to satisfy the employer's claim to compensation.

SALE OF DISEASED COW.

If A sold B a cow in good condition, and B sold her to C, and when C killed her found she was diseased, can B come on A for the price of the cow, A not knowing she was diseased; or, who will be the loser, A, B or C?
 Peterboro, Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It would depend largely upon what passed between B and C, as well as between A and B, leading up to the sale of the animal. It does not appear from the statement of facts given us that anyone but C must be loser. It may be, though, that C is legally in a position to recover from B, and B from A. To enable us to venture an opinion as to the relative rights of the parties in a case such as this, the fullest statement possible of the material facts would be necessary.

MICE IN ORCHARD.

What is the best method to prevent mice barking young fruit trees in winter?
 E. H. M. Durham Co., Ont.

Ans.—One preventive is to throw a small mound of earth around the trunk of the tree late in autumn. Mice never ascend these mounds, but run their trails under the snow around them. When it is not practicable to mound the trees, and where there is a plentiful snowfall, barking may be prevented by tramping the snow firmly around the trees. Where there is no snow, and the mice are numerous, woven-wire netting wrapped about the trunks of the trees will prevent damage.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE HACKNEY.

I would like a little information on the breeding of the Hackney horse. Have any crosses been introduced into the Hackney, or is he a pure breed?
 W. H. H. Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—The Hackney is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, of our improved breeds of pure-bred horses. The Thoroughbred, which is always considered the oldest of the pure breeds, traces his ancestry to a period about the close of the seventeenth century. About this time, three Arabian stallions were imported into England to be used upon the Royal mares, called "King's mares," imported from the East in the reign of Charles II. (1660-1665). These three stallions were the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian, imported in 1686, 1706 and 1724, respectively. To the mating of these stallions with the "King's mares" the Thoroughbred owes his greatest improvement. Of these three sires, the one imported by Mr. Darley from Aleppo was thought to be the most beautiful in shape. This Darley Arabian begat Flying Childers (foaled in 1715), the speediest race horse of his time, and claimed by many to be a better horse than Eclipse, through whom we have our best families of Thoroughbreds. One of Flying Childers' sons was Blaze. This horse was taken to the county of Norfolk and used on the mares of that district, and sired the horse Shales, to which so many of our Hackneys trace their lineage. On the maternal side, the early-recorded Hackneys had for progenitor the trotting mares of Norfolk and neighboring counties. These mares were exceptionally fast at the trot, and there are records of them having travelled eighty and even eighty-four miles a day under saddle. As Norfolk County farmers were great producers of coach horses and horses to go in the saddle at a trot, the blood of the Darley Arabian was much appreciated, as it gave to the offspring of their mares more symmetry and spirit, without impairing their trotting proclivities. From this as a fountain-head have descended the Hackney of to-day. Careful selection and thorough education by his admirers are responsible for the proud bearing, clean action and general soundness of the modern Hackney. For a time after the introduction of the steam engine as a means of locomotion in England, the breeding of carriage and coach horses was sadly neglected, but of late years interest has revived in fancy harness horses, of which the Hackney is justly the ideal.

CURING PORK.

Could you give me a recipe for curing pork. I have tried several times, but it is always dry and hard. I have heard that a brine of salt and sugar is the proper curative, but do not know the proportions.
 Manitoulin Island, Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—First have young, well-finished hogs. Kill them when the weather is cold, and allow the carcass to become well cooled before cutting it up. When the meat has been cut there are several methods of treating it, the success of any one way depending largely upon the packer, or the taste of the user. To salt pork dry, take a mixture of four pounds of good, fine salt, one and one-half pounds of good brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpetre, and apply it to each one hundred pounds of meat. Repeat this application three times for hams and shoulders, and twice for bacon, rubbing the mixture well in, but always waiting until the first application has struck in. It will require about three weeks to complete the job. The bacon may be packed in salt in clean boxes. To pickle hams and shoulders, have a clean pure cask. Use of salt, seven pounds; granulated sugar, one and one-half pounds, and two ounces of saltpetre for every one hundred pounds of meat; rub well in, pack the meat closely in the cask, using all the salt, then cover the whole with cold water, and roll the cask about once a week. In about fifty days the hams may be taken out and washed or soaked for twelve hours.

TURNIP LICE.

Is there any practical remedy for the turnip aphid? Crops in this district are reduced most seriously by the pest this season, the earlier-sown being reduced to one-third of an ordinary crop.
 F. R. Brant Co., Ont.

Ans.—Applications of different substances, such as kerosene emulsion, dust, etc., are sometimes recommended, but the results seldom justify the outlay and trouble. As the aphid works on the lower side of the leaves and is difficult to reach with any application, a plan might be to sow an early plot as a trap, then when it is well covered with lice plow it under. This will check the lice for a time, but there will doubtless be enough remaining to produce a considerable brood later on. Turnips, cabbage and leaves of all other cruciferous plants should be fed to stock or plowed under in the fall, as it is upon these, in the egg stage, that the lice winter. As a rule, late-sown turnips are most likely to escape this scourge.

REGISTERING SHORTHORNS.

Please publish in the "Advocate" the proper steps to be taken by a non-member of the breeders' association to register Durham or Shorthorn cattle.
 C. R. Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—Write to Mr. Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who is Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, asking him to send you blank entry forms for registering Shorthorns, stating how many animals you wish to register. These forms are supplied free of charge, and all necessary information as to how to fill them and the fees required to be sent by members and by non-members are printed on the forms.

MISCELLANEOUS QUERIES.

1. In your next issue, will you please say what you advise as the best book on poultry, one that will contain all information respecting poultry-keeping for profit, and how to produce capons; etc.

2. What does the "Horticulturists' Rule Book" principally treat of?

3. "Flowers and How to Grow Them"—does this treat fully on the subject?

4. "Successful Farming," by Rennie. This book, I suppose, treats fully on all things respecting general farming? Your reply will determine my purchase of one, or may be all of the above.
 W. W.

Ans.—1. A very good book on poultry, and one which we can confidently recommend as containing all the information you state on the subject, is "Poultry Craft," by John H. Robinson. It treats the subject thoroughly from the point of view of the commercial poultry-keeper, as well as from that of the poultry fancier. It is illustrated with ground, elevation, and detailed plans of poultry houses, crates and brood houses, and cannot fail to answer your purpose.

2. The "Horticultural Rule Book" is an equally comprehensive work on the treatment of that branch of industry. The book treats of insects and fungi, and their relation to plant-life, with remedies and preventives; lawns; weeds; waxes for grafting and for wounds; computation tables; greenhouse and window garden work and estimates; keeping and storing fruit; collecting and preserving specimens for cabinets, and a host of other items, making a very complete text-book for the horticulturist.

3. "Flowers and How to Grow Them" is a work which treats fully on the subject.

4. "Successful Farming" is considered a very good book on the subject of rotation farming, manuring, and the growing of all kinds of crops. Many of its instructions, however, would not be found applicable to conditions at present prevailing in Western Canada; but on the other hand much instruction can be got in its pages which would be found advantageous to a progressive Western farmer.

WILL A FREE-MARTIN BREED?

I have a pair of pure-bred calves, a heifer and a bull (twins). I have been told repeatedly that they are unsexed, and will never breed. Kindly give me your opinion. They are perfectly formed in every way, and doing nicely. They are the offspring of Pink 2nd, mentioned in your paper on July 20th, 1903.
 W. H. J.

Ans.—There is a common belief that in the case of twin calves, a bull and a heifer, either one or both are so deficient in vital power as to be of little value for breeding purposes. This, however, is not always true. Usually the bull twinned with a heifer is quite as sure a breeder as one born singly. The heifer in such case is termed a free-martin, and, as a rule, fails to come in heat, or if she does, is not so sure to breed as are twin heifers, or one born singly, but many cases are known of heifers twinned with a bull coming in heat and proving breeders.

PREMATURE OESTRUM.

I have a young pure-bred Shorthorn cow that calved in September, and came in season on the seventh day after calving. Is there anything uncommon about this? Would it be safe to breed her so soon after calving?
 Huron Co., Ont. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—This is uncommon and unaccountable, but not singular. We do not think it would be either wise or safe to breed her in such case, as the organs of generation could not be in normal or suitable condition for conception, and breeding her would almost certainly delay the return of such condition, and might cause future barrenness.

BOOK ON HORSESHOEING.

Would you tell me where I can get a book giving instruction on horseshoeing?
 J. W. Manitoulin Island.

Ans.—One of the best publications we have seen on this subject is Farmers' Bulletin 179, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. John W. Adams, A.B., V.M.D., Prof. of Surgery, and Lecturer on Shoeing, Veterinary Department, University of Pennsylvania, is the author. The bulletin will be sent free on application to the Department at Washington.

DESTROYING WILLOWS.

Will you please tell me how to destroy willows growing along a creek? I have read your valuable paper for five years, and would not be without it.
 Ontario Co., Ont. A. G.

Ans.—The most effective way would be to cut them off near the ground in June or July, and pull the roots out with the team and chain. Before doing this, however, it would be well to consider the effect it will have on the banks of the creek. These willows very often bind the soil along streams, and so prevent the bank from washing away, especially on sharp turns.

COOKING FEED FOR PIGS.

I have only a few pigs, Tamworth grades. Will it take too much time and expense to warm or cook the feed for them in winter for profit, and which is best, to feed the chopped grains or shorts dry, or to wet them immediately before feeding, so as not to let the feed freeze?

J. G. K.

Ans.—If the pigs are in a cold pen, it will pay to cook the feed, or to at least feed it when warm, as in this way you lessen the amount of feed required for a pound increase in weight of the animal by making them more thrifty. It is better to feed the chopped grains or shorts dry than to wet them immediately before feeding. Give the pigs a little water in a separate trough; warm water, if possible. If it is possible to keep the grain in a warm place, it would pay to soak it for twenty-four hours before feeding, but in a pen where the temperature falls below freezing it is always better to feed dry, unless you are able to give the feed warm.

POUNDS OF MILK FOR POUNDS OF BUTTER.

How many pounds of milk should it take to make a pound of butter from milk testing 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5 per cent.

A. B.

Ans.—Four pounds of fat produces five pounds of butter, less the slight loss that occurs in improper skimming and churning. Figuring from this standpoint, it requires for a pound of butter, 28.57 lbs. of 3-per-cent milk; 22.85 lbs. of 3½-per-cent.; 20 lbs. of 4-per cent.; 17.8 pounds of 4½-per-cent., and 16 pounds of milk testing 5 per cent. of fat. In practice, it will require slightly more than these quantities, but this relationship should be constant.

A PET WANTED.

In the "Advocate" of March 16th, page 259, there is a picture called, "A Domestic Pet." Could you inform me where I could obtain such a dog and what I would have to pay, and oblige.

L. L. M.

Ans.—The illustration referred to is that of a French poodle. They are essentially a toy dog, and are not very common in this country. Prices range from five to twenty-five dollars for ordinarily good specimens, and much higher for first-class show animals. Parties having such stock would find it to their advantage to place an ad. of the same in the "Farmer's Advocate."

NOTES AND NEWS.**Trouble with Binder Twine.**

About two years ago, a number of farmers in Kent County, Ont., considered that they saw in the organization of a co-operative binder twine factory a way to obtain cheaper twine for themselves, and, incidentally, to make a little money out of a safe investment. Accordingly, the Chatham Binder Twine Co. was organized, the stock being taken by neighboring farmers. With the money thus subscribed, a factory costing between fifty-five and sixty thousand dollars was built, and Mr. M. J. Wilson, of Chatham, was elected president of a board of management, which was to run the concern. Shortly after the factory had begun operations several of the stockholders became dissatisfied with the management, and proceeded to elect a new board. In the meantime, however, it is said, the former board had given personal security for a large amount of raw material, and before they would make way for the newly-elected board they demanded a cash payment of their liability. This the new board found themselves unable to do, and the stormy history of the Chatham Binder Twine Co. for the next few months is closely interwoven with the history of the county law courts. Finally, the factory was offered for sale to redeem certain mortgages, and M. J. Wilson, a relative of his in New York, and another Chatham farmer became the owners of the property at a very low price. Thus the money of an enterprising farming community virtually built a factory for two of its members and a rich New Yorker.

In June last, the present ownership took effect, and the name of the company was changed from the Chatham Binder Twine Co. to the M. J. Wilson Cordage Co. Twine manufacturing then went forward, although the supply for the 1903 harvest had been pretty well all met by the produce of other establishments. Trouble began to brew, however, when Dominion Twine Inspector Haycock visited the Northwest last summer. He reported finding several lots of twine manufactured by the M. J. Wilson Company short of the length represented on the tag.

Binder twine is one of the commodities subject to Government inspection under the General Inspection Act, and, with regard to it, it is provided in the Act respecting several staple commodities, that there shall be, upon or attached to, every ball of binder twine offered for sale a stamp with the name of the manufacturer, importer or dealer, stating the number of feet per pound in each ball; and that any manufacturer, importer or dealer who neglects to comply with the provisions of the Act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five cents per ball; and every manufacturer, importer or dealer of binder twine which is not of the length per pound which is stamped upon the ball shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one dollar and not more than twenty-five dollars per ball, and any binder twine deficient in quantity shall be

confiscated to the Crown; provided that no deficiency in the number of feet contained in any ball shall be deemed a contravention of the Act, unless the deficiency exceeds five per cent. of the length stated upon the stamp.

Later on more twine from this same factory was reported being found and seized in Eastern Canada that did not measure up to the number of feet per pound specified on the labels. This brought Inspector Haycock to Chatham, where he found thirteen thousand eight hundred balls of binder twine in storage at the factory which failed to measure up as represented, which was placed under seizure. The presence of this binder twine in storage is explained by Mr. Wilson thus: A contract was made with a Boston firm of ropemakers to supply a certain number of carloads of twine, ostensibly to be used in ropemaking. The twine was to be put up in the ordinary binder twine balls, with the tags attached, designating from which end the twine was to be drawn, but the length of the twine per pound, as stamped on the tags, was not to be considered. Consequently, there was no attempt made to attach tags specifying the exact number of feet per pound, but a large stock of tags used by the original owners of the factory was utilized for direction purposes. One carload of such twine was forwarded to the order of the Boston company, but, as their notes were not paid on falling due, no more was shipped to them, and the stock manufactured to their order and labelled with tags that did not represent the exact number of feet per pound was stored in the stockroom of the factory, where it was found by Mr. Haycock. This, Mr. Wilson claims was the first intimation he had received that his twine had not been satisfactory in every respect. It was also claimed that the twine seized in eastern Canada had been put upon the market by a member of the Boston company, which contracted with the M. J. Wilson Company for rope material.

There can be no doubt that the binder twine industry has been much abused in the past, and that the Government in appointing Mr. Haycock inspector wisely did so with the object of protecting farmers from dishonest or careless manufacturers. So far, fines have been collected on fourteen lots of twine, eleven of which bore American labels, one Mexican, one British, and one Canadian.

Deplorable Season in Britain.

The past summer and autumn, owing to excessive rains and low temperatures, has proved the most discouraging experienced by the farmers of Great Britain since 1879, and one of the worst in the history of farming in that country, says the Farmer and Stockbreeder of London. From all parts of the country come reports which indicate the desperate condition of affairs, and it is extremely difficult to sit still with stoical hope for better things to come. Right down from the far north to the south country has been converted into a veritable swamp, and large inland seas of water tell tales of devastation and ruin to the crops, which in a great many districts are still unsecured. Down in the south-west—in Devonshire, Cornwall, Wilts and Somerset—the inundations have not been paralleled for many years, and hundreds of miles of country are under water. It is remarkable to see for miles and miles nothing but a continuous lake where hitherto, but a few days ago, there was green pastures and half-bare stubbles. All the low-lying land is flooded, trees broken down, bridges overrun, and hedges merely peeping, in some cases, above the broad expanse of water. In the Midlands, again, the same tale is told, where the land is heavy, and such a thing as an autumn seedbed for wheat is now regarded as well-nigh impossible. Such wheat as may have been sown will have been washed away, and such as has not been sown cannot safely be got in in a dry state. The farmer's loss under these circumstances must be tremendous, particularly as he will have great difficulty in finding dry housing, and in a great many cases will not be able to keep his stock, which, as a natural result, is thrown on the market, to make whatever price the buyer chooses to pay for them. This is one of the reasons of the decline in the prices of meat.

Ontario Experimental Union.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, on Monday and Tuesday, December 7th and 8th, starting at 1.30 p. m. on the 7th.

Experiments in agriculture and horticulture have this year been conducted on nearly 4,000 farms throughout Ontario. The results of the carefully-conducted work will be summarized and presented at the annual meeting, to which all interested in agriculture are invited.

The programme will include addresses by Prof. C. C. James, Toronto; W. J. Spillman, Washington, D.C., U. S. A.; Dr. James Mills, Guelph; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Cornell University; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Dr. W. H. Moldrew, Dean, Macdonald Institute, Guelph; G. H. Clark, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and others.

Ladies' sessions, under the auspices of the Women's Institutes, will be held in the Macdonald Institute on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Arrangements have been made for single rates to Guelph for the Experimental Union meeting and the Provincial Winter Fair. The excursion rates start on Saturday, December 5th. For full particulars on reference to the programme and the excursion rates, write to C. A. Zavitz, Secretary, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Our Western Letter.

The inhabitants of Manitoba and the Northwest arose on Sunday morning, the 15th, to find the earth clad in her winter mantle of white. The change was one of sudden transition from ideal "Indian summer" weather to the hard grip of King Frost, who has come to reign with despotic power for a few months, until spring comes again with the same suddenness as the fine weather conditions were snatched from us. An outsider might think that sudden changes of such a lasting nature would disorganize things in our hustling country. If he were here, however, he would find it otherwise. Nothing could be more complete and thorough than the adaptability of the dweller in the West to changes of weather, or, in fact, changes of any kind. On Saturday, the wagons were lumbering along the roads on wheels, the drivers sitting comfortably without overcoat, or any extra protection from the weather. On Monday morning, one might think he was in a new country. The wheels had disappeared; the wagons were skidding along merrily on sleds, and the drivers were comfortably wrapped in furs and blankets.

CAR SERVICE.

The amendments to the Grain Act, adopted by the Dominion Government, have wrought a considerable change in our methods of shipping wheat. The facilities given for the erection of loading-platforms has brought on the scene a number of track buyers, to whom the farmers sell and relieve themselves of any further concern in the matter. Another method, which was only engaged in in previous years to a limited extent because facilities for carrying it out did not exist, was the farmers shipping direct, and dispensing with the services of either the track or elevator buyer. This method of shipping has been popularly engaged in this fall, and would be still more extensively carried on did the railway corporations supply the cars with anything approaching the promptness they had assured us of establishing. There is nothing like a blockade of wheat. There can scarcely be said to be a shortage of cars, yet farmers who are taking advantage of loading-platforms experience much delay in getting supplied with cars.

All this gives rise to the question: What are the elevators doing in the meantime? Have they been doing their share in the great wheat-shipping movement? The answer to this is one of degree. While a great amount of wheat has been shipped, and is daily being shipped, through the elevators, the popularity of other methods show that there is a proportionate disfavor in regard to elevator shipments. This may be due in a great degree to prejudice, but the prejudice does not exist without foundation. Excessive rates and unfair treatment are charges which farmers generally bring up against elevator shipping, and a few cases which have been brought to light of dishonest dealing serves to keep alive a lack of confidence on the part of farmers which should not exist, while the charge of excessive profits has been only too well established. The matter is one for the elevator companies to take action in, and institute such reforms as will, by their fairness, appeal to the sense of equity of the farmers, and thereby establish confidence between the producer and the trader. The elevator is certainly the most convenient medium of shipment, and anything which is prejudicial to its employment is to be regretted in the best interests of the country.

LIVE STOCK.

The live-stock market is comparatively inactive in the West at present. Those who would sell are fitting up their stock, while the buyer seems in no particular hurry—any time between now and spring will do. In the meantime, however, stockmen are advertising, and buyers are looking out, and there is every indication that there will be a brisk movement of stock when both parties get into the humor for dealing. Many new members have been added to the list of breeders in Manitoba and the Territories during the present year, and many are in the business who will be heard of later. Two facts are becoming generally recognized: first, that exclusive wheat-farming cannot last beyond a limited time, and that raising or feeding stock is the only way to conserve the powers of the soil; and second, that it is being daily shown that whatever breed is being raised, it pays best to have the best animals of that breed. The mongrel scrubs of the prairie are always found to be "ill doers" when their turn comes to be prepared for the butcher, and the quality of the beef of an "ill doer," is incomparably inferior to that of an animal of correct type.

OBSERVER.**The Cotton-boll Weevil in Texas.**

The State of Texas has an insect invasion to contend with. The intruder is the Mexican cotton-boll weevil. Two years ago, when the insect was first noticed to be doing harm in the cotton field, a few thousand dollars would have served to have completely annihilated the pest, which this year alone will cause a loss of \$50,000,000 to the cotton-growers of Texas. So great and far-reaching has been the harm that it is doing that it practically suspended operations on the New York Exchange, and by its future movements threatens to give the American Government more concern than would the invasion of a foreign army. There is a lesson in this cotton-boll weevil invasion of Texas for every other country. Insects and fungus diseases, though of momentary insistence on their first appearance on a plant, may in a few years completely prostrate the cultivation of the most important crop. In Texas, the pest weevil is in Ontario.

P. E. Island.

Just now, we are having great rains, which were very much needed, as the springs were as low as ever they were here. The crop is now all gathered in, and is a good average one. Roots, which did not promise well during the summer, have done finely in the late fall, and turned off a very fair crop after all.

Shipping has been going on quite briskly during the last month, and prices are pretty good. A considerable amount of our fine oat crop is being placed in Maritime Province markets, Halifax and Sydney getting the largest share. Potatoes, of which the Island had a good crop, are also going to these markets. Oats are worth here from 32 to 34 cents, and potatoes, 20 to 25 cents. Turnips sell for 12 to 15 cents per bushel.

The cheese factories all closed about November 1st. The make is not large this year, but the price has ruled high. Some of the cheese factories are making butter now, but many of them are closed for the winter. Winter dairying is not increasing here, but, rather, on the decrease. There were too many butter plants put in in this country, and the milk supply being small in winter, it cost so much to make butter at the factory that the returns to the patron were not sufficient to induce him to produce winter milk. Winter dairying would be on a better basis here if there were a few central creameries to make the butter, and separating stations only in many localities where they now make butter, or separators on the farms where enough milk is produced to make it worth while. Winter dairying has got a bad setback here by having too many factories. There will be considerable stall-feeding here this winter, in place of winter dairying.

The output of hogs has increased considerably the last few years. Just at this time a great many are being marketed. The Dominion Packing Company handle a large number of them, alive, and Davis and Fraser, of Halifax, have opened a branch packing house here, and are handling a large quantity of carcass pork. Live hogs bring 54c. for best quality, and carcass of best quality 64c.

A series of institute meetings have been held all over the Island during this month. In the eastern section, they were addressed by Mayor Shepherd, of Ontario, and in the western section by John Campbell, the noted cattle and sheep man, of Woodville, Ont., and Theodore Ross, a local man. A successful man like Mr. Campbell—whom we had the pleasure of hearing—who tells the steps by which he attained success to our farmers, is, we think, the right man in the right place as an institute worker.

A steamer sailing direct to Manchester will be on berth at Charlottetown this week to take part of her cargo. Shipments from here will consist of cattle and sheep, poultry, bacon, cheese, and some grains.

No Canadian Stock for St. Louis.

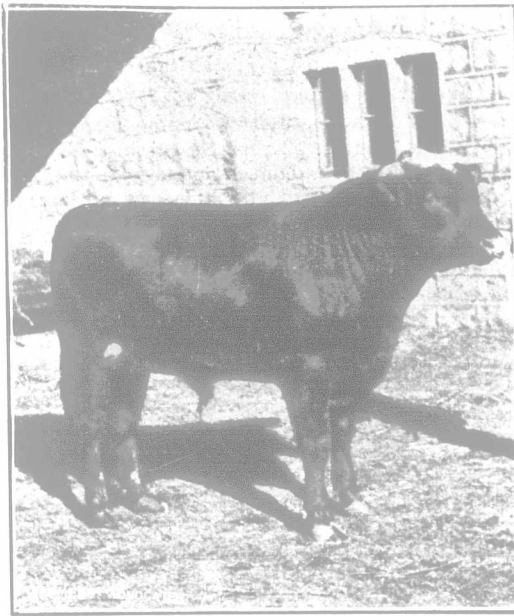
At a well-attended meeting, held in Toronto, on November 11th, of the executive committee of the Dominion Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and others, to discuss the terms on which pure-bred live stock from Canada will be allowed to compete at the St. Louis Exposition next year as set forth in the published rules and regulations of the Exposition, a strong protest was recorded regarding the unfair and unreasonable discrimination against Canadian stock in the non-recognition of the Dominion herd and stud books and in other disabilities to which Canadian stock is subjected. Briefly stated, the points covered by the protest are that Canadian herd and stud book registrations are ignored, while those of Great Britain, of Europe and New Zealand are recognized; that no provision is made for the application of the tuberculin test, and that, under existing U. S. customs regulations, Canadian stock cannot be sold in the United States, even for breeding purposes, without the payment of duty, no provision being made for taking out of bond stock sold at the show, and that animals so sold would have to be returned to Canada and reshipped, the buyer being required to make oath that he is a citizen of the U. S. and that the stock is for his own use for breeding purposes and not for sale; that the United States Government will not recognize their own herdbook certificates for customs purposes, and that the American Shorthorn Association imposes a fee of \$100 for the registration of animals imported from Great Britain. Resolutions were adopted declaring that it was inadvisable, under these circumstances, to make an exhibit of Canadian stock at St. Louis, unless these restrictions were greatly modified, as, instead of encouraging trade, the terms of entry were calculated to frustrate business between the two countries. A committee was appointed to formulate the protest, and another committee was selected to visit St. Louis and lay before the exposition authorities the finding of the meeting. But as the time for preparation is short and the delay which the undoing of all these difficulties, where so many conflicting interests are concerned, will necessarily be long and the outcome uncertain, it may be considered practically settled that there will be no live-stock exhibit from Canada at St. Louis.

Forestry Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in Toronto, March 10th and 11th, next. Several of the leading foresters of the United States are to be invited, and papers will be read by prominent Canadian lumbermen and scientific experts.

The B. C. Dairy and Live Stock Association.

The postponed semi-annual meeting was held in the City Hall, Victoria, on October 8th, and was a representative gathering, although the attendance was not as large as the objects of the Association and the importance of the meeting warranted. President Wells, of Chilliwack, filled the chair, and in addition to the breeders present, were Thos. Sharpe, Supt. of the Ex-

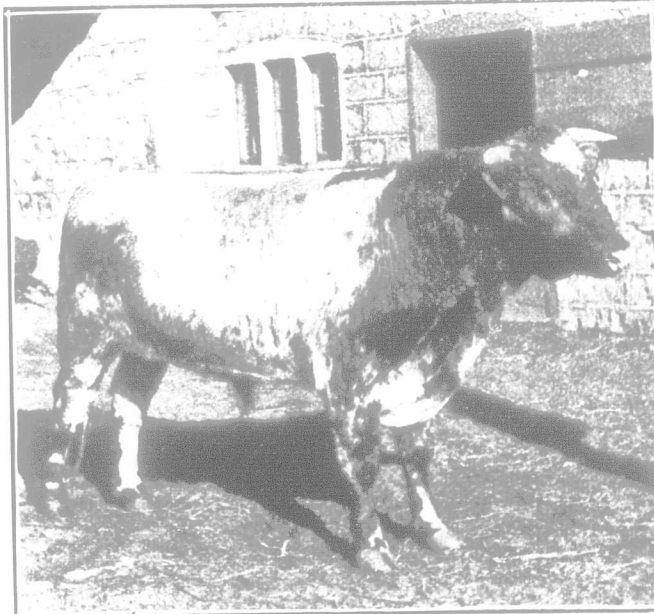


PROUD GIFT (IMP.).

Calved October 1st, 1902. Sire Golden Gift, bred by W. S. Marr, and a son of Spicy Robin, sire of the champion Spicy Marquis. Imported by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and included in the sale to take place January 20th, 1904. (See advt., page 1083).

perimental Farm, Agassiz; J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and H. Glendinning, Manilla, Ont. The meeting was very harmonious, and showed that the members are desirous of advancing the live-stock interests of the Province, and also improving the opportunities for education in agricultural methods.

L. W. Paisley, Chilliwack, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, gave his report, which was adopted nem. con. For the information of the members generally, he stated that, under the auspices of the Association, he had purchased in Ontario and personally superintended the bringing out of six carloads of live stock, three of which were filled with pure-breds, the aggregate value being \$9,000. No complaints had been heard from parties for whom he had executed commissions. Some present expressed their entire satisfaction with Mr. Paisley's buying. The Secretary then went into the matter of the attitude of the Dominion Live-stock



MAGISTRAND (IMP.).

Shorthorn bull. Calved December 28th, 1901. Of the Marigold family. Mr. Duthie's highest-price calf this year was of same family. Imported by W. D. Flatt. To be sold at Hamilton, Ont., on January 20th, 1904. (See Gossip, page 1091.)

Commissioner towards the Society, and the reason for the unfortunate condition of affairs existing, referring to the hostility shown by that official, as also the withholding of the usual grant of \$650 for 1902 to the Society, due to the Society's insistence on the exercise of the dearly-valued prerogative of selecting their own secretary. A motion was then put and carried, endorsing the Secretary and asking for the assistance of the Minister of Agriculture in order to procure passes for the Secretary over all roads in the Province.

Several of the breeders present spoke to the motion, deprecating the action of an official in using his position to thwart the wishes and work of the Society.

The Association then passed a motion in favor of the institution of a course in live-stock judging at an early date, and also a fat-stock show.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture expressed himself as strongly in favor of such a resolution, and was in hopes that the city of Vancouver would take the matter up and provide suitable buildings as had been done at Guelph. He also deprecated the low price to which their secretary was limited in making purchases of pure-bred bulls, holding that it was impossible to procure animals worth bringing such a great distance for \$75 to \$100.

Mr. Glendinning, who is now on Farmers' Institute work in the Province, gave an instructive talk, and also backed up Mr. Anderson's plea for more latitude in the prices to be paid for pure-bred stock. He also drew the attention of the Association to faults in the various prize lists and the condition of the live stock brought out at many of the local fairs. Mr. Glendinning stated that he thought too many breeds were kept, and that in such a limited Agricultural area, two or three breeds of cattle would be ample. He advised breeders and ranchers to go to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for their pure-bred live stock, holding that the stock there was raised under conditions more similar to those existing in B. C. than was the case in Ontario. He stated that he had seen pure-bred bulls of excellent quality bred in the Northwest, sold at Calgary. A number of the breeders of dairy cattle and swine, who had exhibited at the Victoria Show, took occasion to question Mr. Glendinning re the condition dairy cattle should be in for show purposes, and received considerable valuable information from that gentleman regarding the standards in dairy cattle and swine called for in the show-rings in the east.

Mr. Ladner cited his experience in one case of milk fever, with the injection of air, by means of a bicycle pump, into the udder. The treatment was successful.

The meeting then adjourned until the annual meeting in April, which is usually held at Victoria when the Provincial Legislature is sitting.

Muskoka District.

"Farmer" is in a much more amiable mood this time. However, I think him wide of the mark yet, and will quote a few things to prove it:

When Farmer, in his first letter was finishing the subject, the low prices paid for poultry, he said the same was true of butter and eggs. Now he says we could get any price we asked for fresh eggs. There is one thing the settlers of Muskoka district have to put up with: Persons selling produce at a small cash profit cannot expect wages for the time spent while delivering same.

Farmer asks, "What in the name of common sense is the use selling such small trash." He says also that he sold lots of chickens, just as plump and of as good quality as any on the Lakes, at 20c. to 40c. per pair. Now, if he is surprised at his neighbors trying to sell small trash, what must be their consternation when he gives away his good ones?

I have a letter from a Rosseau Lake hotel-keeper telling me he would give me 64c. for my pork, 8c. for chicks and 25c. apiece for old hens. I did not take his offer, for I sold the pork to another for 7c., and delivered it a half a mile from my door. My hogs would be classed as lights and fats. In the issue of the 16th Nov., the "Farmer's Advocate" quotes that class at \$5.15. My neighbor sold his, which would be classed as sows, for 64c.; "Farmer's Advocate," issue of 16th, 4c. The chicks were to be plucked weight. So when I read "Farmer's" letter, I went to the poultry house, taking a witness, and found I had cockerels hatched in the first week of June weighing 8 lbs. I have about ten of those cockerels left, and "Farmer" can have the whole bunch if he finds one among them under 6 1/2 lbs. live weight. Say we average them up at 7 lbs. each; dock one pound for feathers, that leaves 6 lbs. at 8c., which would be 48c. each. Why sell just as good at from 20c. to 40c. per pair?

As for those bringing butter a long distance, getting the same as those close at hand, the difficulty can easily be explained; e. g., a farmer from 10 miles out comes into one of the hotels and asks if they will take his butter; the caterer will say, "Yes, if you bring say 50 lbs. per week, I will give you 17c. per lb." On Saturday the butter is taken in and the money received for it without any more trouble. If those near at hand get more, and they do, it is because it is taken to the cottagers' doors; or the caterer for a hotel comes in a hurry to get some, and as he is unable to go to his customer's dairy 10 miles out, he is obliged to pay the higher price. Not a few cottagers bring butter with them from Toronto market; some of them say it costs them 17c. at their cottage home in Muskoka, which is a low price. I do not believe that the visitors will continue much longer to bring these articles in with them that they can get here, for what they get here is decidedly better. I do not think there is another district in Ontario that can boast of a greater percentage of good buttermakers than can our wonderfully beautiful Muskoka district. J. J. A.

Don't overlook the fact that you may obtain a cash commission on new subscriptions instead of premiums, if you prefer to do so. Wouldn't this be a good way of securing "pin-money"?

South Perth, Ont.

The ideal weather, which all summer has so generally favored us has continued even to this late date. Seldom have we had so general an autumn giving ample opportunity for even the most tardy to get the plowing all finished, the roots up and the stock under cover. And now, when the earth is at last in the iron grip of Jack Frost, we notice that there are still some who are not ready for the change. We also notice that they are the ones who do not make farming pay very well. And how could it be otherwise. The farmer receives his wealth directly from the hand of nature, and though of ever-changing mood, yet she never fails to punish the dilatory and to remind him that her generous gifts must only be obtained by unceasing vigilance.

The sudden change in the weather this week marked the time for the housing of the stock for the winter. Most of the pastures have been cropped rather close during the dry weather of the past two months, and many of the cattle are rather thin in consequence. We think it was a wise precaution that some took in feeding their corn in the pasture-field. Some housed at night, and fed white turnips and straw. They will doubtless reap the benefit before spring. Of course, those who had the silo were forearmed. It is so much easier to dip into the cut corn right at the animals' heads than to cut it by hand, and then hitch up and draw it to the pasture. To those who keep a large number of cows, these careful practices show the best results in the milk pail. And we believe that the silo has come to stay, although there are some who, if interviewed at the time of filling it, when there are a hundred and one other things waiting to be done, will tell us we may have it for the drawing away, that there is more work connected with it than gives profit in the end. And it is a mooted question whether, in sections such as this, where we can grow roots and straw of such excellent quality, it is advisable to assume the expense of building a special repository in addition to the present root-house, sharing the no small expense of corn harvester, engine and "blower," with the gangs of men and the labor equal to a threshing. Perhaps the editor can tell us what is the latest from the experiment stations regarding the relative feeding value of the two kinds of fodder.

Although our apple crop was not large this season, the quality was above the average, and yet there was very little sale for them outside the local market. It seems a great pity, since our forefathers went to the expense of planting large orchards, we are unable to reap the benefit. The only remedy is better care to produce a fine quality for local consumption, or else cut out the trees as cumberers of the ground.

J. H. B.

British Columbia Institute Report.

The fourth annual report of British Columbia Farmers' Institute, together with a report of the fifth annual convention of the Central Farmers' Institute of the Province, has just come to hand. The Institute membership is now 1,591, being an increase of 159 over the previous year.

During the year addresses were delivered by prominent Institute speakers from Ontario and from the adjoining States to the south, and several of these addresses, being both practical and instructive, have been published in the report.

At the last annual meeting of the Central Institute a number of questions affecting the agricultural prosperity of the Province were brought up and pretty thoroughly discussed. There appears to be the usual difficulty in getting many B. C. farmers to adopt up-to-date methods as elsewhere. Agriculture has heretofore figured too much as an unimportant industry, and the adoption of a more scientific system in the breeding and management of live stock has not received the consideration it should. It is generally thought, however, that a change is in sight, and the time may not be far distant when British Columbia agriculturists will figure prominently in the Dominion.

Quebec Crops.

The Department of Agriculture of the Provincial Government issued a special report on the harvests gathered in this Province this year. It says that a much better output has been realized than was expected at the time of the drought last spring.

At that time it was expected the highest yield realized would be 65.8 per cent. of the average yield. The good weather prevailing throughout the summer, however, the report adds, brings up the yield to 72 per cent. The products in which the greatest gain was made were wheat, barley, potatoes and fruits.

A large acreage would have been secured had not the lower parts of the Province been affected again with a severe drought in the earlier part of the autumn. The yield of apples and other fruits was much below the average.

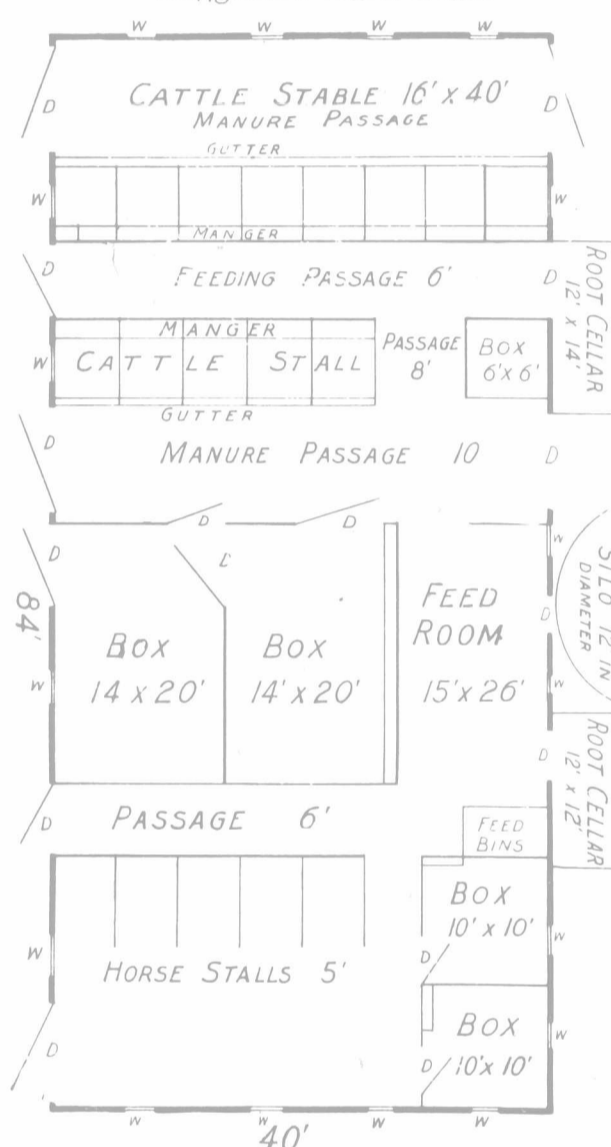
Russia's Wheat Crop Short.

According to statements made in the Russian newspapers, there has been a very bad harvest, and it will be necessary to purchase wheat abroad. There is great distress among the rural population, and many peasants will be forced to sell their cattle because of the lack of forage. In the Province of Riazan, the hay crop is two million quintals below that of last year. The harvest in Siberia is very bad. The new rye is found to be mixed with ergot, which has already had poisonous effects.

Improved Threshing.

In answer to W. J. Derby, Grey Co., in November 2nd issue of "Farmer's Advocate": In the vicinity of Staffa, a company was formed called the Staffa Threshing Co. They purchased a separator, with a self-feeder, straw-cutter and a proper wind stacker attached to it, from the Geo. White & Sons Co., of London. It is a great labor-saving machine, because the wind stacker does the work of six men. The straw-cutter is attached to the rear, and the knives cut the full width of the separator. The straw is cut as fast as it is threshed, and makes excellent fodder and bedding. I have used it since the stock has been stabled, and it is giving good results. The machine is driven by a 20-h.p. traction engine manufactured by the Robt. Bell Engine Co., of Seaforth. The outfit is handled by two men. The engine draws the separator from place to place, and, by the use of a rope and pulleys, draws it into the barn. The terms for threshing is \$2.00 per hour. JAS. HILL. Perth Co., Ont.

Suggested Barn Plan.



The accompanying plan of combination barn (40x84 feet) was designed for a farm of 100 to 150 acres, and could be modified. The author asks that suggestions, showing how it could be improved, and plans, which readers consider preferable for the purpose, be sent the "Farmer's Advocate." We would be glad to receive such, as they would be a great help to others in preparing for next year's building operations.

National Military Camp.

Sir Frederick Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia, has concurred in the purchase of 30,000 acres in the Gatineau Valley, about forty miles from Ottawa, for a permanent central training camp for the militia. One thousand men, comprising all branches of the service, will occupy the camp each year from May to October.

A Reminder.

The Indians predict a very cold winter, though with little snow. They say the muskrats are building enormous houses this fall.

The new crop of wheat from the Argentine Republic will not begin to move until about February, but favorable reports coming from there are said to have a depressing effect on Liverpool prices.

According to an estimate of the wheat crop of Germany, made by the grain trade of that country, 160,000,000 bushels may be expected, as compared with 174,000,000 last year. The rice crop also shows a falling off equal to nearly ten million bushels.

Tender Fruits and Transportation.

Fruit Inspector Scriver, who was stationed at Winnipeg for some time, has returned to Montreal greatly impressed with the prosperity of the West, and its possibilities as a market for choice fruit. After a careful study of the trade in Winnipeg, he has come to the same conclusion as the "Farmer's Advocate," that the fruit-growers of Eastern Canada will be able to capture and retain a good share of the Western business, if they can only lay down their goods in as good condition as that from California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. The Western fruit is larger and higher colored, but has not the juiciness and flavor of the eastern article, and as the greater number of residents of Winnipeg came originally from Eastern Canada, they naturally prefer the fruit to which they have been accustomed. The Winnipeg dealers are practically unanimous in demanding that all fruit, particularly the tender varieties, shall be packed in boxes similar to those used by Californian shippers. None of the tender fruits, except grapes, have given results at all satisfactory when shipped in baskets. In every car of eastern fruit examined by Mr. Scriver, he found from forty to one hundred baskets broken and the contents ruined. On the contrary, not a single broken box was found in any carload of Western fruit. In those cars every tier of boxes is braced as soon as completed with stout uprights, and there is practically no injury to the fruit from pressure or jarring. This fruit is, of course, picked before fully ripe, and carefully wrapped in paper so as to stand a long trip. Even in the case of apples, the Winnipeg merchants want tender fall varieties, such as Alexanders, Snows and McIntosh Reds, and even fancy winter apples, like Spies and Baldwins, put up in forty-pound boxes.

The transportation problem is a far more serious one. Mr. Bunting, President of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, pointed out, a couple of weeks ago, that the freight on a carload of fruit from Hamilton to Winnipeg is nearly \$200, and the express rate \$400. An illustration of how these rates work out was given by Mr. Scriver. A consignment of pears, on which the express charges amounted to sixty cents per basket, was being sold in Winnipeg while he was there for seventy-five cents per basket. In other words, the express company got four-fifths of the selling price of the fruit. It may be remarked that these pears would have brought at least twenty-five cents per basket in Hamilton or Toronto. The lake-and-rail route, say via Sarnia and Fort William, is about eighteen cents per basket cheaper than all rail, but this involves handling the fruit four times oftener, and the number of baskets broken owing to rough usage is so great that the cheaper route is really no advantage.

These transportation rates would not be considered so extortionate by eastern shippers if the cars were rushed forward with all possible despatch. But they are not only delayed on the road; frequently, owing to the congestion of freight at Winnipeg, cars of tender fruit are left standing for days in the yards before they are run up to the city. Nearly all the large wholesale establishments have switches right up to the rear of their buildings, still they each find it necessary to keep a man who does nothing else except hunt up missing cars and try to get them switched into a position to unload.

EASTERN APPLES IN WINNIPEG.

Fruit Inspector Scriver says that the quality of the XXX apples shipped to Winnipeg from the east has been very good, and merchants express themselves as well pleased with this season's business. Apples were selling at about \$4.00 per barrel, with fancy varieties still higher. Fancy Fameuses from Quebec, which are this year exceptionally large and free from scab, were in good demand at \$6.00, and Ontario Snows at \$5.00. Retailers and consumers, in both city and country, seemed to want only first-class fruit, and were willing to pay for it. The same could scarcely be said of the middlemen, who naturally tried to buy in the east at as low a figure as possible. Exporters to the European markets are paying as high as \$2.25 per barrel, said Mr. Scriver, and, consequently, Winnipeg buyers could not get the best fruit at \$1.85, which they had been considering as about the limit in price.

In speaking of the apple trade in general, Mr. Scriver mentioned that this year, especially, there is a good demand for XX apples, and there would be a much greater call for them if buyers could be sure of what they were getting. At present, this grade is very uneven in quality, and it is a question if the Fruit Marks Act should not more clearly define its characteristics. Some large packers are putting up XX fruit that is nearly equal to XXX, and they find it a hardship to compete with all sorts of culls, which may now be legally marked XX.

SHIPPING FRUIT IN BOXES.

Fruit shipped in boxes or cases does not always escape bruising, because there is frequently considerable bulge to the tops, and when the boxes are stacked up in the usual way, bottom downward, the weight of the upper layers causes considerable pressure on the fruit. More especially is this the case when the boxes are not braced with sufficient care to ensure that each rest on the bracing strips of the one below. It has been suggested by the Fruit Division that it might be better to stack the boxes on their sides in the car, as the weight would be no weight on the bulged portion. A number of fruit-packers and exporters in Burlington, Ont., are now testing this plan of shipping, and the results of their investigations will be awaited with interest.

W. A. CLEMONS

Winter Fair Programme.

Secretary Westervelt has issued a very complete programme of the events in connection with the Ontario Winter Fair, to take place at Guelph, Ont., on December 7th to 11th, the entries for which largely exceed those of any former year, the entries in the beef cattle division alone being 164, as compared with 95 last year, while the live poultry entries run about 3,000. The judging of beef cattle, sheep and bacon hogs will commence on Tuesday, December 8th, at 1 p.m., other classes on Wednesday, at 10 a.m.; poultry, Tuesday, 9 a.m. Bacon hogs will be killed at 8 a.m. Wednesday. This will not be open to the public, but the exhibit of carcasses will be open to the public Wednesday evening, Thursday afternoon, and Friday morning.

Exhibits will be made by the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, and by the Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

A large number of the Ontario Farmers' Institutes have again affiliated with the Winter Fair, and the Farmers' Institutes will be well represented. It will also be the "round-up" for Institute lecturers.

A strong and active committee has been appointed to secure accommodation for visitors who may not find room in the hotels. A competent man will be in charge of this work. He will have an office in the City Hall, close to the fair building, where persons can see him at once on arrival in Guelph. Persons wishing to arrange for accommodation beforehand, should write to James Hewer, Secretary Reception Committee, Guelph.

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Poultry Association will be held in the City Hall, Thursday, Dec. 10th, at 1.30. The annual meeting of the American Leicester Association on Thursday evening, at 7 p.m.; the annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Cattle-breeders' Association, December 9th, at 10.30; and the annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, December 9th, at 1.30.

The programme for live-stock meetings is the best ever presented, and includes the names of an exceptionally strong staff of expert and practical breeders, judges and teachers in the various departments of agriculture, stock breeding and feeding, dairying and poultry raising. A distinguished visitor, in the person of Col. W. S. Ferguson, of Perth, Scotland, who is to judge fat cattle at the Chicago International, is expected to take part in the lectures and discussions. Hon. Sidney Fisher and Hon. John Dryden, Ministers of Agriculture, will deliver addresses. The Ontario Experimental Union will hold its annual meeting at the O. A. C. on Dec. 9th, at 1.30.

The Women's Institute convention will be held on Dec. 8th and 9th.

A Tale of the West.

The "Blood Lillies" is the title of the latest story of W. A. Fraser, the virile Canadian author whose previous productions, such as "Mooswa," "The Outcasts," "Thoroughbreds," etc., have given him a place of deserved distinction as a vivid portrayer of outdoor life and action. The one before us is a graphic revelation of that early life in the Canadian West when the Indian and the trader dominated the scene at Fort Donald and thereabouts, where the events of this tale were enacted. It depicts those crude days when the Cree and the Hudson's Bay factor, the dauntless representatives of the church and the perpetrators of bloody villainies, the half-breed and the representatives of an incoming civilization, wrought out the fierce problems of life. It is a story breathing the freshness of prairie life, and does for the West of those days what Kipling has done for India. It is a story to read on a night when the storm howls outside the cosy home. Beautifully printed and illustrated, it is a credit to the publishing house of Wm. Briggs, Toronto.

Beet Sugar Convention.

Beginning on Nov. 21th, a four-day beet-sugar convention was held at Berlin, Ont., where the Ontario Sugar Beet Company's splendid plant is in operation, turning out 500 or 600 barrels of fine granulated sugar per day. Many valuable addresses were delivered. Prof. R. Harcourt reported finding the Berlin and Redpath sugars identical in quality and sweetness.

The Christmas Number.

Be on the lookout for the next issue of the "Farmer's Advocate"—the Christmas number. A large proportion of the work upon it is already well advanced. Both in illustration and reading matter it is marvellously beautiful, entertaining and instructive.

Premiums

On page 1095 of this issue are found a splendid list of premiums for securing new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate." Additional premiums, equally good value, will be found on page 1051 of last (Nov. 16th) issue.

MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The live-stock trade has been more active of late, especially in the export business. Hogs, however, continue to decline, being from fifteen to twenty-five cents lower than in Montreal. Cattle for winter feeding still sell steadily, although the numbers are falling off. The Ontario grain trade continues dull, but British quotations display a firmer tone.

Quotations on the Toronto stock markets are: Cattle—Exporters, best, \$4.25 per cwt.; medium to good, \$3.90; export bulls, best, \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.85; export cows, \$3.40 to \$3.60.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of butchers', 1,100 to 1,175 lbs., each, equal in quality to the best exporters, are worth \$4.30; good, \$4.00; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common, \$3; rough to inferior, \$2.25 to \$2.65.

Feeders.—Steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, \$3.20 to \$3.80.

Stockers.—One-year-old to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, \$2.75 to \$3; off-colors and of poor breeding quality, of same weights, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Milch Cows.—Milch cows and springers are worth \$30 to \$50.

Calves, \$2 to \$10 each, or from \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep.—Prices, \$3.30 to \$3.40 per cwt., for ewes, and bucks at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Spring lambs from \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Hogs.—Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160 lbs., nor more than 200 lbs. each, off cars, \$5 per cwt.; lights and fats, \$4.75; sows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; and stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

There was a fairly steady tone in wheat here, but oats and barley are easier. Buckwheat is firmer. Other lines show little or no change. Business is still very dull, as the deliveries at outside points are light.

Wheat.—Ontario—In the absence of an export demand, the tone is dull. Prices of No. 2 red, white and mixed, 77c. to 77½c. for milling. Spring is quiet and steady at 73c. for No. 1, east, and 72c. for No. 2, east.

Manitoba.—No. 1 hard is scarce and the market is quiet. It is quoted at 90c. on track, lake ports; No. 1 northern, 86c.; No. 2 northern, 83c. to 83½c.; and No. 3 northern, 79½c. to 80c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit price for each grade is 6c. more.

Corn.—Canadian is not offering at all freely, and the quotation is nominal at 42c., cars, west. American is steady. No. 2 yellow is quoted at 54c., No. 3 yellow at 53½c., and No. 3 mixed at 53c., in car lots on the track, Toronto.

Oats are easier, prices showing a decline of ¼c. No. 1 white are quoted at 30c., east, 29½c. middle freights, and 28½c. high freights. No. 2 white are quoted at 1c. less.

Barley.—Market weaker, and prices 1c. to 2c. lower; No. 2, 42c., middle freights. No. 3 extra is quoted at 40c., middle freights, and No. 3 at 39c., east, and 38c., middle freights.

Rye.—No. 2 quoted at 51c. low freights, 50c. middle freights, and 49c. high freights.

Peas.—Steady at 62c. low freights, 61c. middle freights, and 60c. high freights, for No. 2.

Flour.—There is nothing doing in Ontario grades for export, owing to the poor cable enquiry. The offerings are very light. Holders of 90 per cent. patents ask \$3.10, in buyers' bags, f. o. b. main lines west. Dealers here would not pay more than \$3.05. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.55 for first patents, \$4.25 for second patents, and \$4.15 for strong bakers', on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed.—Quiet and steady. Ontario grades are unchanged at \$17 for shorts and \$13.50 for bran in bulk, cars west. Manitoba feed is quoted at \$20 for shorts and \$18 for bran, in car lots, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Baled Hay.—Car lots, on track, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton. Baled Straw.—Car lots, on track, are quoted at \$5 per ton.

SEEDS.

Business is quiet. There is no demand for alsike, for which the price is still \$4.50 to \$5.50 per bushel, with choice samples slightly higher. Red clover is steady at \$5.25 to \$6 per bushel, with choice stock somewhat dearer. Timothy is quiet at \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—There is an active demand for the best grades, and dealers report prices steady: creamery prints, 21c. to 22c.; creamery, solids, 19c. to 20c.; dairy, pound rolls, 17c. to 19c.; dairy, tubs, best, 16c. to 18c.; dairy, common to medium, 12c. to 15c.

Cheese.—Prices are steady and unchanged, with a small amount of stock moving. Quotations: cheese, large, per lb., 11½c. to 11¼c.; cheese, twins, per lb., 11¼c. to 11¼c.

Poultry.—There is a quiet demand and receipts are rather heavy. Prices are unchanged. Ordinary geese are quoted at 7c. to 8c. per pound; rough picked, 7c. to 7½c.; and good, clean geese, with heads and wings off, at 8c. Turkeys, dressed, are quoted at 10c. to 11c. per lb.; ducks, 9c. to 10c.; chickens, 6c. to 8c., and hens, 6c. to 7c.

FRUITS.

In their review of the Liverpool apple market for

the week ending November 14th, Woodall & Co. says: Receipts, including boxes, are equal to 111,731 barrels, which, for one week, is a record supply. The general excellence and good condition, however, more than saved the situation, and had a fair proportion arrived in the early part, what must be considered a satisfactory result would have been improved upon. There is no doubt that the trade and the country generally are on apples, and so long as good reliable fruit is obtainable it does not appear probable that the demand will fall off, and this week's results go to prove it. All that is wanted is sound quality and condition, with which no serious reduction in values should occur this side of the Christmas holidays. The market opened with small supplies and an advancing tone; later, the excessive quantity caused a decline of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per barrel. Yesterday's sale opened with a very active demand, but prices showed a further slight decline, and closed quiet for anything but choice parcels, the fall on the week generally being about 2s. per barrel, a feature being the demand for common qualities at above their comparative values.

Apples.—Prices here are steady. Receipts are plentiful, and a good demand is reported. Quotations: Baldwins, first, per barrel, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Baldwins, seconds, per bbl., 75c. to \$1.25; Spys, firsts, per bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.00; Spys, seconds, per bbl., 75c. to \$1.25; Greenings, firsts, per bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.00; Greenings, seconds, per bbl., 75c. to \$1.25.

The Toronto Poultry and Produce Co. quote prices for produce which held good up to the 28th of November: Chickens, per lb., live, 7½c. to 8½c.; dressed, 8½c. to 9c. Fowl, per lb., live, 4½c. to 5c.; dressed, 5c. to 6c. Ducks, per lb., live, 7½c. to 8½c.; dressed, 8c. to 9c. Geese, per lb., live, 6c. to 6½c.; dressed, 7c. to 8c. Turkeys, per lb., live, 9c. to 11c.; dressed, 10c. to 12c. Butter.—Best one-pound prints, 19c. to 21c.; choice large rolls, 17c. to 19c.; tub, 17c.; received on commission. Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, per dozen, 20c. to 23c.

The Canadian Produce Co. quote prices, good until December 4th: Chickens, choicest fattened, dressed, 11c.; choice, plump, live, 9c.; choice, plump, dressed, 10c.; chickens, ordinary, live, 5c.; chickens, ordinary, dressed, 6c.; hens, fat, 3½ lbs. and over, each, live, 6½c. per lb.; ditto, dressed, 7½c.; hens, under 3½ lbs. each, live or dressed, 3c.; ducklings (1903), 3½ lbs. and over, each, live or dressed, 8c.; geese, young, live or dressed, 8c.; turkeys, young, live, 10c.; turkeys, young, dressed, 11c.; turkeys, old, live, 7c.; turkeys, old, dressed, 8c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2 to \$4.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$7.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.55; good to choice heavy, \$4.40 to \$4.50; rough heavy, \$4.15 to \$4.40; light, \$4.20 to \$4.45.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.35; fair to choice mixed, \$2.75 to \$3.50; native lambs, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Nov. 23.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5 to \$5.25; shipping, \$4.40 to \$4.85; butchers' steers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers, \$3 to \$4.35; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.60; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Hogs—Heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.60; mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.65; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.35 to \$3.60; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$3.75.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Prime beefs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; good mediums, \$3.75 to \$4.00; common cattle, \$2.25 to \$3.75, and canners at \$1.50 to \$2.00. Fat hogs, \$5.10 to \$5.25.

British Cattle Market.

London, Nov. 21.—Live cattle steady at 9½c. to 11¼c. per lb.; Canadian steers, 9c. to 10¼c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb. Sheep steady, 11c. to 12c. per lb. Lambs, 13c. to 13½c., dressed weight.

"Be sincere. Be genuine. Be yourself. Don't try to fool people. You can only fool one person—yourself. Honesty is not the best policy. Honesty is the best principle. There is a piety that is skin-deep. Shun it. By the infinite standard only the good man is great; only the sincere man successful. 'O God, make me real,' prayed a young man. You will need to pray that prayer often."

Wives, help your husbands and sons by sending in the names of new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, and thus obtaining some of our premium books on up-to-date farming.

Full particulars regarding the publication of the "Farmer's Advocate" weekly after January 1st, 1904, appeared on page 1049 of our last (Nov. 16th) issue. Look it up.



Whatever the weather may be, my dears,
Whatever the weather may be,
It's the song ye sing and the smile ye wear,
That's making the sunshine everywhere,
Whatever the weather may be, my dear,
Whatever the weather may be.

—J. Whitcombe Riley.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER I.

Miss Octavia Bassett.

Slowbridge had been shaken to its foundations. It may as well be explained, however, at the outset, that it would not have taken much of a sensation to give Slowbridge a great shock. In the first place, Slowbridge was not used to sensations, and was used to going on the even and respectable tenor of its way, regarding the outside world with private distrust, if not with open disfavor. The new mills had been a trial to Slowbridge—a sore trial. On being told of the owners' plan of building them, old Lady Theobald, who was the corner-stone of the social edifice of Slowbridge, was said, by a spectator, to have turned deathly pale with rage; and on the first day of their being opened in working order, she had taken to her bed, and remained shut up in her darkened room for a week, refusing to see anybody, and even going so far as to send a scathing message to the curate of St. James, who called in fear and trembling, because he was afraid to stay away.

"With mills and mill-hands" her ladyship announced to Mr. Burmestone, the mill-owner, when chance first threw them together, "with mills and mill-hands come murder, massacre, and mob law." And she said it so loud, and with so stern an air of conviction, that the two Misses Briarton, who were of a timorous and fearful nature, dropped their buttered muffins (it was at one of the tea-parties which were Slowbridge's only dissipation), and shuddered hysterically, feeling that their fate was sealed, and that they might, any night, find three masculine mill-hands secreted under their beds, with bludgeons. But as no massacres took place, and the mill-hands were pretty regular in their habits, and even went so far as to send their children to Lady Theobald's free school, and accepted the tracts left weekly at their doors, whether they could read or not, Slowbridge gradually recovered from the shock of finding itself forced to exist in close proximity to mills, and was just settling itself to sleep the sleep of the just—again, when, as I have said, it was shaken to its foundations.

It was Miss Belinda Bassett who received the first shock. Miss Belinda Bassett was a decorous little maiden lady, who lived in a decorous little house on High Street (which was considered a very genteel street in Slowbridge). She had lived in the same house all her life, her father had lived in it, and so also had her grandfather. She had gone out, to take tea, from its doors two or three times a week, ever since she had been twenty; and she had had her little tea-parties in its front parlor as often as any other genteel Slowbridge entertainer. She had risen at seven, breakfasted at eight, dined at two, taken tea at five, and gone to bed at ten, with such regularity for fifty years, that to rise at eight, breakfast at nine, dine at three, and take tea at six, and go to bed at eleven, would, she was firmly convinced, be but "to fly in the face of Providence," as she put it, and sign her own death warrant. Consequently, it is easy to imagine what a tremor and excitement seized her when, one afternoon, as she sat waiting for her tea, a coach from the Blue Lion dashed or, at least, almost dashed—up to the front door, a young lady got out, and the next minute the handmaiden, Mary Anne, threw open the door of the parlor, announcing, without the least preface,—

"Your niece, mum, from 'Meriker!"

Miss Belinda got up, feeling that her knees really trembled beneath her.

In Slowbridge, America was not approved of in fact, was almost entirely ignored, as a country where, to quote Lady Theobald, "the laws were loose, and the prevailing sentiments revolutionary." It was not considered good taste to know Americans,—which was not unfortunate, as there were none to know; and Miss Belinda Bassett had always felt a delicacy in mentioning her only brother, who had emigrated to the United States in his youth, having first disgraced himself by the utterance of the blasphemous remark that he wished to get to a place where a fellow

could stretch himself, and not be bullied by a lot of old tabbies." From the day of his departure, when he had left Miss Belinda bathed in tears of anguish, she had heard nothing of him; and here upon the threshold stood Mary Anne, with delighted eagerness in her countenance, repeating,—

"Your niece, mum from 'Meriker!"

And, with the words, her niece entered.

Miss Belinda put her hand to her heart.

The young lady thus announced was the prettiest, and at the same time the most extraordinary-looking, young lady she had ever seen in her life. Slowbridge contained nothing approaching this niece. Her dress was so very stylish that it was quite startling in its effect; her forehead was covered down to her large, pretty eyes themselves, with curls of yellow-brown hair; and her slender throat was swathed round and round with a grand scarf of black lace.

She made a step forward, and then stopped, looking at Miss Belinda. Her eyes suddenly, to Miss Belinda's amazement, filled with tears.

"Didn't you," she said,— "oh, dear, didn't you get the letter?"

"The—the letter!" faltered Miss Belinda, "What letter, my—my dear?"

"Pa's," was the answer. "Oh! I see you didn't."

And she sank into the nearest chair, putting her hands up to her face, and beginning to cry outright.

"I—am Octavia B—bassett," she said. "We were coming to surprise you, and travel in Europe; but the mines went wrong, and p-pa was obliged to go back to Nevada."

"The mines?" gasped Miss Belinda.

"S-silver-mines," wept Octavia. "And we had scarcely landed when Piper cabled, and pa had to turn back. It was something about shares, and he may have lost his last dollar."

Miss Belinda sank into a chair herself.

"Mary Anne," she said faintly, "bring me a glass of water."

Her tone was such that Octavia removed her handkerchief from her eyes, and sat up to examine her.

"Are you frightened?" she asked, in some alarm.

Miss Belinda took a sip of the water brought by her handmaiden, replaced the glass upon the salver, and shook her head deprecatingly.

"Not exactly frightened, my dear," she said, "but so amazed that I find it difficult to—collect myself."

Octavia put up her handkerchief again to wipe away a sudden new gush of tears.

"If shares intended to go down," she said, "I don't see why they couldn't go down before we started, instead of waiting until we got over here, and then spoiling everything."

"Providence, my dear,"—began Miss Belinda.

But she was interrupted by the re-entrance of Mary Anne.

"The man from the Lion, mum, wants to know what's to be done with the trunks. There's six of 'em, an' they're all that 'eavy as he says he wouldn't lift one alone for ten shilling."

"Six!" exclaimed Miss Belinda. "Whose are they?"

"Mine," replied Octavia. "Wait a minute. I'll go out to him."

Miss Belinda was astounded afresh by the alacrity with which her niece seemed to forget her troubles, and rise to the occasion. The girl ran to the front door as if she was quite used to directing her own affairs, and began to issue her orders.

"You will have to get another man," she said. "You might have known that. Go and get one somewhere."

And when the man went off, grumbling a little, and evidently rather at a loss before such peremptory coolness, she turned to Miss Belinda.

"Where must he put them?" she asked.

It did not seem to have occurred to her once that her identity might be doubted, and some slight obstacles arise before her.

"I am afraid," faltered Miss Belinda, "that five of them will have to be put in the attic."

And in fifteen minutes five of them were put in the attic, and the sixth—the biggest of all—stood in the trim little spare chamber, and pretty Miss Octavia had sunk into a puffy little chintz-covered easy chair, while her newly-found relative stood before her, making the most laudable efforts to recover her equilibrium, and not to feel as if her head were spinning round and round.

CHAPTER II.

"An Investment, Anyway."

The natural result of these efforts was, that Miss Belinda was moved to shed a few tears.

"I hope you will excuse my being too startled to say I was glad to see you," she said. "I have not seen my brother for thirty years, and I was very fond of him."

"He said you were," answered Octavia; "and he was very fond of you too. He didn't write to you, because he made up his mind not to let you hear from him until he was a rich man; and then he thought he would wait until he could come home and surprise you. He was awfully disappointed when he had to go back without seeing you."

"Poor, dear Martin!" wept Miss Belinda, "such a journey!"

Octavia opened her charming eyes in surprise. "Oh, he'll come back again!" she said. "He doesn't mind the journey. The journey has done you know."

(To be continued.)

Christmas Gifts.

Now that Christmas season is near, a few hints on making Christmas gifts may be seasonable. Emerson says: "But our tokens of compliment and love are for the most part barbarous. Rings and other jewels are not gifts, but apologies for gifts. The only gift is a portion of thyself. Therefore, the poet brings his poem; the shepherd, his lamb; the farmer, corn; the miner, a gem; the sailor, coral and shells; the painter, his picture; the girl, a handkerchief of her own sewing. This is right and pleasing. . . . But it is a cold, lifeless business when you go to the shops to buy me something which does not represent your life and talent, but a goldsmith's." Now, we know that ninety-nine people out of a hundred give, at Christmas, just such things as those which Emerson has condemned. There are usually so many gifts to be prepared, and so little time to prepare them in, and it is so easy just to run down to the store and buy them already complete. And, too, we argue that gifts which we buy are, after all, parts of ourselves to a certain extent, since they are, in a way, indexes of our taste, or our judgment, or our character. Nevertheless, in our heart of hearts, we feel that the eminent philosopher is right, and that our gifts should really be bits of our own lives plucked out and given to those we love; little things that we have made with our own fingers, or planned in our own minds. For those who wish to give in this way, the following hints may prove useful:

CALENDARS: NO. 1.—Get some thick water-colored paper. Cut out four oblong leaves of any size desired, having the set of four, of course, of the same size. Finish each about the edge prettily, by "pinking," or tracing with some running design in water colors. Upon these leaflets, now paint in water colors some design to represent the seasons—winter, spring, summer and autumn. If you cannot paint, paste on each one a little engraving or an unmounted photo (landscape or animals preferred), leaving room at the side or bottom upon which to trace the calendar part. This may be done with olive-green ink, or gold or silver paint. If neither the engravings nor the photos are available, a quotation may be neatly written on each leaflet, and a design in pressed ferns, mosses or seaweed securely glued on each for ornament. Last of all, put the leaflets together by means of two little rings pressed through the top, and slip through the rings a small chain or satin ribbon to hang the calendar up by.

NO. 2.—A very attractive calendar may be made of birch-bark. Take a piece about nine inches long and seven wide. Tack it securely on a piece of thin board, or mount on very heavy cardboard. Bind the two all round with ribbon or frame them in passe-partout. Ornament with pressed mosses or seaweed, or outline upon it, in brown tints, some simple design representing Indian wigwams, or some such device. Now, attach to the whole a bunch of calendar leaves which may be procured already printed. Gilt-headed tacks will do the attaching very nicely, if the calendar be mounted on a board, and will also pin down the ribbons by which the calendar is to be suspended. A similar calendar may be made of chamois leather. A design traced upon chamois in browns will resemble very closely the burnt-leather work now so much in vogue.

COLLARS.—Pretty collars are always appreciated by a dainty woman. The foundations for these may now be obtained in the store, all ready to be trimmed. A little lace, or applique, some narrow ribbon and some ingenuity are all that is necessary to transform these into very pretty and useful Christmas gifts. Any handy girl can make one in less than an hour.

PHOTO FRAMES.—Take a piece of fine white linen, cut it into pieces of the size required for the photo frames. Mark the portion which the photo is to occupy. About this, now work with embroidery silk, any design that pleases you. Hollyberries and leaves are easy; so also are forget-me-nots, or violets. Cut out the portion required for the photo, and turn back the edge neatly, or bind with narrow white ribbon. Tack the photo in place on a piece of very stiff cardboard. Stretch the linen portion over this, and fasten very firmly at the back of the cardboard. Now place another piece of cardboard over the back for a finish, and glue on very strongly. Put in little rings to hang the frame up by, or glue on a bit of cardboard to make it stand up as though on a little easel.

SHAVING PAPER HOLDER.—Embroider a design in silk upon a piece of felt; or mount a pretty landscape on a piece of very thick, gray cardboard. Fasten ribbons at the upper end to hang the holder up by, and at the back fasten a dozen or more pieces of tissue paper, cut the same size as the other part, and "nicked" around the edges to make them look pretty.

POUCHES.—A variety of cushion designs is always available, no matter how plain, and these make very acceptable gifts. . . . Very inexpensive, they are made of hollands, brown denim, or any other cloth, embroidered in pretty designs. A very expensive, yet pretty and useful one is made of checked "shirting," blue and white, or red and white, in which each

OUR FLOWER CORNER.

Begonias.

colored check is crisscrossed with white cotton floss. A very pretty one, which is, however, not quite so useful, is made of white muslin, with spots at wide intervals which are covered over with yellow embroidery silk. Such a cushion cover as this must be made like a slip, as it soils easily, and must be removed frequently to be washed.

PINCUSHIONS.—As a rule pin trays are more satisfactory than pincushions. A neat little one, however, which will not hold dust, is made of two circles of pasteboard, over each of which has been stretched a piece of linen embroidered in a floral design. Fasten the two together. Put baby-ribbon around to conceal the place where they are joined. Add a bow and loops to hang it up by. Now, all around the edge, put in glass-headed pins, black, white, blue, green, red, every color which may possibly be needed to fasten ribbons, veils or laces.

A SPOOLBOAT.—Make a little canoe of birch-bark. Bind it all around the edge with ribbon. Fill it with cotton spools, placed closely together so that they will keep one another firm, and laced together with baby-ribbon.

A FLORAL OFFERING.—Start bulbs in little pots, or in half a coconut shell, suspended by a small brass chain. Crocus or paper-narcissus will do very well. Present the growing plant to your friend, and if it is not in bloom at Christmas, she will have all the more pleasure in watching it bud and develop later on.

A HANDY PRESENT.—Take three pieces of narrow ribbon, each about two feet long. Fasten them together at one end. At each of the several other ends fasten respectively, a small pair of scissors, a spool of thread, and a small emery bag. This contrivance is to be fastened by the united portion at the belt when sewing.

Many other gifts might be mentioned were there space to write about them. Suffice it to say that, among others, neat laundry-bags, nice aprons (either fancy or work aprons), and oil-cloth medicine frames, in which numerous oil-cloth pockets are bound, labelled and fixed to a square of oil-cloth, which may be tacked in the bath-room or wash-room—all are gifts at once useful and sensible, and likely to be even more appreciated than trifles which look prettier, but may be used less.

THE HOUSE-MOTHER.

Othello.

Who has not read, in the story of the Moor of Venice, how that, having gained the affections of the dainty Desdemona, he was called upon to defend himself from the accusation of having won her heart by sorcery. The picture illustrates the only sorcery he used, but which sufficed to bewitch the fair maiden into forgetting his dusky hue, and becoming his wife in spite of it. In the wrapt attention of father as well as daughter one could fancy that the spell held both alike, but in different manner.

In his defence Othello says:

"Her father lov'd me; oft invited me;
Still questioned me the story of my life,
From year to year; the battles, sieges, fortunes,
That I have passed.
I ran it through, even from my boyish days
To the very moment that he bade me tell it.
These things to hear
Would Desdemona incline.
And often did beguile her of her tears.
My story being done, she gave me for my pains
A world of sighs.
She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd;
And lov'd her that she did pity them.
This is the only witchcraft I have us'd.

The painter, E. Becker, might well have called his picture, "The Working of the Spell."
H. A. B.

Christmas is Coming.

It's getting close to Christmas. There's something in the air
That seems to breathe of Bethlehem and all the glory there,
And sweet the bells and bugles sound through our dreams of rest—
Ring, bells, your sweetest music! and bugles, blow your best!

It's getting close to Christmas. Oh, time of peace and joy!
And, oh, to be once more, once more, a wakeful, watchful boy,
With the stocking in the corner for old Santa Claus to fill!
But we still thank God for Christmas, and we're boys in memory still!

Look out for the new corner, "In the Sick Room," which is to appear before very long in the Home Department of the Farmer's Advocate. This corner alone may be worth more than the subscription price of the Farmer's Advocate.

There are lovers of begonias in plenty, but many are deterred from trying to keep these attractive plants by the fear that they are difficult to manage. Begonias, however, are not hard to manage, provided they can be kept from freezing. Like all other watery-stemmed plants, they are, of course, rather susceptible to frost; but are, at the same time, peculiarly free from insect pests. They do excellently well if kept in a kitchen where there is plenty of steam; but they must not be exposed too much to the full glare of the sun. An eastern window suits them to perfection, as in it they get just the amount of mild morning sunshine which will provide them with the rich coloring so much admired in these plants. They will, however, do very well if set near a southern or western window on a table, drawn back a little, so that while getting the full benefit of the daylight, the plants will not be exposed to the bright, continuous rays of the sun. Rex, or ornamental-leaved varieties, in particular, must not be kept in the sun, which causes the leaves to become speedily discolored. Begonias, too, should never be kept too close to the stove. Too much heat, as well as too much dryness in the atmosphere, injures them. They succeed best in a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees.

When potting begonias (as, also, indeed, in the case of all other plants) see that the pots, if new, have been thoroughly soaked, and, if old, that they have been well washed before being re-filled with earth. Small plants should never be placed in large pots. Usually, three-inch pots are quite large enough for the first potting; then, as the roots fill up the pots, the plants should be removed into somewhat larger ones. Many fail in having plants flower simply by reason of keeping them in too large pots.

The soil in which begonias are placed may consist of one-half leaf-mould, and equal parts of good garden loam and sand. (If you are starting a cutting, use a great deal more sand and less leaf-mould.) When potting, press the earth well down upon the roots on all sides, so that the little "mouths" of the rootlets will be in contact at every point with the mellow soil. Give the plants a thorough watering, so that the water runs out at the bottom, and set them in a shaded place for three or four days, until the roots have set well to work. After bringing them to the light, water them only in moderation, as over-watering, as well as over-drying, is likely to prove injurious. The Rex, or ornamental-leaved varieties, however, require more water than the flowering sorts. When watering, do not permit the water to fall on the leaves.

A few of the many species of flowering begonias which may be recommended are: Gloire de Lorraine, whose bright carmine flowers come in great profusion; Incarnata, with rose-colored flowers, which has been described as the "Ideal winter-flowering begonia"; Manicata, with large, blotched leaves, and bluish-white flowers; and Rubra, which grows so rapidly that it will fill a window in a couple of years. It may be said in passing that the flowering begonias are somewhat easier of culture than the Rex varieties.

Of the foliage begonias, which, when well grown are very effective pot plants, we may mention especially the Metallica, whose metallic luster is very attractive.

Before leaving the begonias, may it be repeated that they must be kept out of a hot, dry atmosphere, if they are to be seen in their perfection. Moisture in the air, when not available by means of the cook stove, may be obtained by keeping a dish of water on the heater, but it is necessary to have it in some way, if the best results are to be obtained with this charming flower.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

[Will those who have had especial success in dealing with any variety of house-plant kindly send in a detailed account of their method with such? We shall take much pleasure in publishing any short, practical articles of this nature.—F. F.]

Mrs. J. W. D., Bayview, Ont., writes: "I enclose some leaves of my house plants on which you will observe something that is killing them. I also have quite a large orange tree, and the same disease is on it. It was doing well until this summer, when there was a sticky substance came out on the leaves until they would drip. Will you please tell me what it is that is on the plants, and a cure? Also if it is the same that is killing the orange tree?"

The trouble with these plants is a very common one. They are simply infested with plant lice which drain them of their sap. Under natural conditions such plants would be protected by ladybugs which feed upon the lice, and by the clouds of dust which would sweep over the plants and suffocate their tormentors. In the house they are removed from these beneficial conditions, consequently their parasites develop abnormally. If the plants could be removed to a closed room, turned on their sides, and the room filled with tobacco smoke, the lice would drop to the floor, stupefied, and could then be swept up and destroyed. Or a spray of kerosene emulsion will destroy them at once. Use: Hard soap, one quarter of a pound, dissolved in half a gallon of boiling water; add a gallon of kerosene, mix these thoroughly, and dilute with about twelve to fifteen parts of water when used. Treatment must be continuous, as the lice are in all stages of development, from eggs to full-grown. The sticky substance mentioned is what is known as honeydew, an excretion of the lice. Last summer, this substance dripping from the lice on the maple trees of London made the streets quite wet and slippery. It is most plentiful when the lice are reproducing rapidly.



OTHELLO.

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Be Ye Kind."

"A child's kiss
Set on thy sighing 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."

The sun was slowly sinking in the west when a weary traveller descended from his camel beside a well of water, outside an eastern city. The little procession gladly halted after the long and weary journey, and the tired camels waited patiently on their knees for the much-desired water. Their master's wants were not so easily supplied. He had a difficult task before him, and now asks God's blessing on his well-laid plans. He had sworn to Abraham that, if possible, he would bring back a suitable wife for Isaac, but how can he judge of a woman's character? Listen to his prayer:

"Let it come to pass, that the damsel to whom I shall say, Let down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink; and she shall say, Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also; let the same be she that Thou hast appointed for Thy servant Isaac."

While he prays a young maiden comes and fills her pitcher at the well. The traveller modestly asks for a drink, and receives a kind and courteous answer. "Drink, my lord," she says, as she hastens to take the pitcher from her head and holds it out to him. Nor is this all. She is eager to show kindness also to the dumb animals, who look with such patient longing at the cool water. Emptying her pitcher into the trough, she runs again to the well, and continues to draw water until the ten thirsty camels are satisfied. Is it any wonder that the man bows down his head and worships the Lord who has so quickly answered his prayer?

It was only a little thing to do, after all. The gift did not cost anything, except the trouble of drawing it, but little things are a better test of character than great things. Rebekah was, evidently, looking out for opportunities of showing kindness, and thoroughly enjoyed being kind. She did not think it any trouble, as both words and actions show, and, of course, she never thought that her simple act of everyday kindness to a thirsty stranger would be told, as an example to others, for thousands of years. "Be ye kind," says St. Paul, and the three little words are very plain and matter-of-fact. Only three syllables, and yet what a paradise this world would be if everybody obeyed them every day. Are we always kind to the people we live with, careful not to be rude to them or hurt their feelings needlessly? Are we watching for chances to do little kindnesses to the friends and neighbors around us? Are we careful to observe the golden rule? We don't like it when other people borrow our things and are careless about returning them, but do we always return things promptly ourselves? Do we pay our debts as soon as they are due? Do we keep our promises in little things?

Then there are the people we don't like. As Christians we have special orders to be kind to them, for our Master has said: "If ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same. And if ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye? for sinners also lend to sinners, to receive as much again."

The little things of life mount up to more than the large things. We may be kind or unkind in hundreds of little ways for one chance we have of doing some really great service. Someone may give you a handsome Christmas present and take no notice of you all the rest of the year. You are grateful, but you don't care nearly as much for that person as you do for the friend who is kind in many trifling ways all the year round. One who is really trying to be kind will find plenty of chances.

"The least flower with a brimming cup may stand
And share its dewdrop with another near."

And right here I should like to thank those who were kind to the little Fresh Air children last July. One of the leaders of that Mission in Toronto wrote to me a week ago, saying:

"We all feel that we owe you a great deal for the help you were the means of giving us, and we want to thank you most heartily for it. Quite a number of homes were offered for our Fresh Air children, as well as money sent, through your column in the 'Farmer's Advocate.' Several sent money, with no other name than 'A Friend' attached, so it was impossible to thank them. We wondered if you would have space to do so some time; if so, we would be very much obliged. Some sent offers to take children when we had discarded, so that we weren't able to send them this year, but we were more than ever grateful, and we hope that all these homes next year if they

are willing. We sent out 250 children this year—about 75 more than last year. It, of course, needed more money, but, as has always been the case, we had as much as we needed."

In conclusion, I would remind you of another scene by a well, when another weary Stranger asked a woman for a drink. Surely it is literally true that we have the same glorious privilege of ministering to Him—to-day and to-morrow, and every day of our lives.

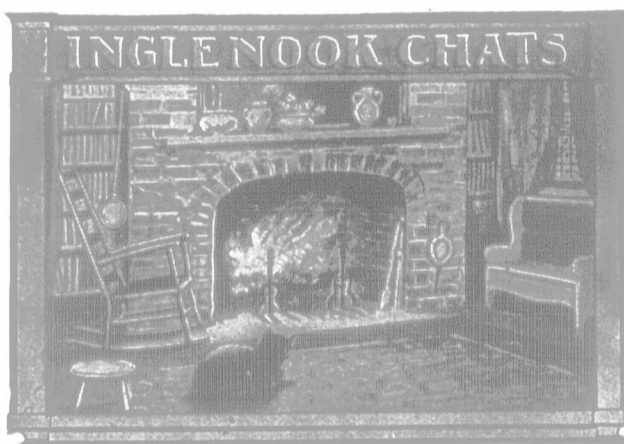
"A flower upon my threshold laid;
A little kindness wrought unseen;
I know not who love's tribute paid.
I only know that it has made
Life's pathways smooth, life's borders green."

"God bless the gracious hands that e'er
Such tender ministries essay;
Dear hands, that help the pilgrim bear
His load of weariness and care
More bravely up the toilsome way."

"Oh, what a little thing can turn
A heavy heart from sighs to song!
A smile can make the world less stern;
A word can cause the soul to burn
With glow of heaven all night long!"

"It needs not that love's gift be great—
Some splendid jewel of the soul
For which a king might supplicate.
Nay! true love's least, at love's true rate,
Is tithe most royal of the whole."

HOPE.



"Dear Friends,—This time I am not going to take up any of the Ingle Nook space with my 'chat.' There are so many other nice chats from members of the Nook which have been awaiting insertion for so long, and which, you see, like bread cast upon the waters, have returned after many days, so I shall just stop at once. Hoping that many of our readers will follow the example of Mrs. A. S. and others in sending in those helpful hints, which mean so much to the wives and daughters, the girls and boys, I remain,
Yours in sincerity,
DAME DURDEN.
'Farmer's Advocate' office, London, Ont."

LETTER FROM MRS. A. S.

Dear Dame Durden,—Since reading the last 'Advocate,' I have been wondering if anything I could write would help to lighten anyone's burden. . . . I am a farmer's wife, with five of a family, the youngest under six months. I have found it impossible to get even a wash-woman, or help at housecleaning, and, not being very strong, have had to plan carefully in order to be able to do my work without laying myself up. Often, when there is a special rush of work (for I find there is, sometimes, in spite of my plans), I have to leave many things undone that I would like to do in order to keep my house as it should be, and yet not become thoroughly exhausted myself. So I shall be glad of any hints that may help to shorten and lighten labor.

Here are one or two things that might help someone, yet if you do not think them worthy of space in your valuable paper I shall not feel offended. . . . When sweeping carpets, I take a large pail of water (as it cleanses the broom and leaves your carpet cleaner and more free from dust than a little will), and dip my broom into it; shake the water well out of it and begin to sweep, repeating the operation as often as necessary to keep the broom thoroughly clean and the dust from flying about at all. This keeps the dust from settling heavily on things in the room, and the dusting of these articles is short work after. When a room is very dusty I dust furniture, and either cover or remove it to another room before sweeping. Replace the water by clean water whenever dirty, and your carpets will look fresher and be cleaner.

After washing my tablecloths I starch them slightly and iron them carefully. I usually leave my table set, to save steps, and simply brush my cloth with a tea-towel. If I have occasion to remove the cloth, I fold it carefully in the old creases, as it looks much better so much longer than if carelessly folded. I also have a number of tray-cloths, plain ones. These I put on whenever a clean cloth is put on, at the men's places,

and white oilcloth, with a little trough made at the outer edge, for the children, and it saves me much washing, as these cloths are easier washed and ironed than a tablecloth. I also use white oilcloth bibs, the lower edge turned up two inches and stitched at the corners so as to remain up to catch anything that may be spilled.

I have small doors opening from the pantry shelves in my kitchen, and beside them, my table for washing dishes—which, by the way, is a baking cabinet—and as I dry the dishes I set away those not needed for the next meal without an extra step. Our home is old, but we have tried to make it as handy as we could in order to save steps.

Hoping I have not taken up too much of your valuable time, I am,
Sincerely yours,
MRS. A. S.

We are sure that the readers of the Ingle Nook will be very glad to hear from Mrs. A. S. again.

Miss Agnes D. C. Hisey, Cashtown, Ont., sends a pretty poem, which is published with pleasure. She says: "I am a farmer's daughter, yet find time to indulge in my favorite pastimes, reading and writing." Her poem is entitled:

"NIGHT."

'Tis night, and from the distant, dark'ning hills
Come whisp'ring zephyrs, ever cool and sweet,
And far away, the faintly twinkling rills
Mingle their music with the lamb's lone bleat.
Far in the gloomy west, a night-hawk's cry
Falls on the quiet air in cadence shrill;
A watch-dog's startled bark makes quick reply,
Then all again is peaceful, calm and still.

Still lies the world 'neath midnight's witching spell,
Solemn and still, yet filled with loveliness,
Wondrous as when that first great darkness fell
On this bright sphere in her primeval dress.
Across the sky, that path of silver light,
The Milky Way, unchanged since days of old,
Seems but the star-strewn path of seraphs bright
Whose feet have trod the streets of glittering gold.

The pomp and power of nations fade and die,
Beauty and fame and riches pass away;
Men of great minds and intellect arise
Only to moulder in the churchyard clay.
One leaves the name for which he fondly craved,
And trod by rugged pathways for the prize,
Another, who life's bitterest seas has braved,
Under cold marble, all forgotten lies.

But ye, oh midnight sky and beauteous stars,
Ye remain changeless thro' the changeful years,
Ye gaze serene upon men's petty wars,
Unmoved by all their sorrows or their tears.
On glides the river 'mongst the shadowy dales,
Chanting its hymn to peaceful, pure night,
And up the blue, the moon her splendor trails
Bathing the world in waves of mystic light.
Come again, Miss Hisey. Note address as above.
DAME DURDEN.

Domestic Economy.

DOUGHNUTS.

(Sent in by a reader.)

Now is the season for these toothsome cakes, and here is a first-class recipe: 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, butter size of an egg, 2 eggs, a pinch salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Cook in boiling lard; dust with powdered sugar.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.

Two cups of suet, two of raisins, two of currants, a little citron, two of molasses, two of milk, two dessertspoonfuls of all kinds of spices, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Put into the mould and boil three and one-half hours. Just before putting on the table pour two tablespoonfuls of brandy over it, and touch a match to it.

Sauce for the pudding: One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, worked together. Place tin on stove, leaving until the sugar begins to singe and is a dark brown. Stir in one cup boiling water, thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour, blended smooth with a little cold water. This sauce is delicious and so easily made, the singed sugar giving a maple flavor.

EXCELLENT CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Three-fourths pound butter, one pound sugar (brown), one pound flour, two pounds currants, three pounds raisins (seeded), one-half pound citron, one-fourth pound almonds, eight eggs, one nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon, one wineglass of brandy. The raisins are better if soaked in brandy over night.

CELERY SLAW.

One-half head of cabbage, one bunch of celery, two hard-boiled eggs, all chopped fine. Mix with two teaspoonfuls sugar, two of mustard, one-half of pepper and salt. Moisten with vinegar.

Girls! Do you want to read a good serial story? If so, get your father to subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate and so secure our new one.

How to Prevent Taking Cold.

Now, upon the approach of winter, the question of how to avoid taking cold is one well worth looking into. It is not wise to overload one's self with clothes, or to wear any material of a texture so close as to utterly exclude the air from the skin. For this reason, chamois under-vests are not nowadays highly recommended. Flannel ones are much better, being at once light, warm, and not air-tight. It is necessary to keep the skin in good working order. If it were varnished over and kept so for a while, one would die; hence, the necessity of frequent baths, and suitable clothing. The feet should never be permitted, if possible, to get damp. Here rubbers, or rubber-soled overshoes, render good service. It should be seen that children going to school are provided with these.

Perhaps it is not generally known that poorly-ventilated houses are accountable for more colds than perhaps any other cause. Houses should have the air completely changed, not once, but many times a day, and if possible, should have a continual ingress of fresh air, and egress of the contaminated air from within. Bedroom windows should be open all the year round, especially during the hours of sleep. Lower them an inch at the top, and raise them an inch at the bottom. This will permit a continual current of air in your sleeping apartment. If the wind blows directly upon the bed, put up some sort of a screen. In mild weather, much larger openings should be left. The old idea that "night air" is bad for one is a fallacy, and worn out. Night air is just as good as day air, and very much better than the vitiated, carbon-dioxide-charged abomination of a poorly-ventilated bedroom. At a famous consumption sanitarium in Western Europe, the patients live in small houses surrounded by windows, which are kept open, almost invariably, except on that side from which the wind is blowing. Plenty of fresh air, then, it must be remembered, is the very best possible cold preventive. No matter if the day is damp and foggy, still keep the windows open, and dispel the dampness by means of a good wood fire. By the way, there is no ventilator in a house more valuable than the open stove or grate fire. Either of these is very much better, in this respect at least, than a hot-air furnace; consequently, in most houses where the hot-air or steam-heating system is used, grates are now being put in also, with a liberality undreamed of fifteen years ago.

But having fresh air in the house is not enough. If we wish to avoid taking cold, we must also go out frequently into the open air and exercise; take a walk or skate, or do some sort of work which will set the blood going. One must be careful, however, about going out immediately after doing any work, such as washing, which overheats the body and leaves the clothing damp. In this case, before doing so, the clothing should be removed, the body rubbed into a glow, and dry clothes put on. Neither should one sit in drafts in such cases. Neglect of these precautions is very likely to result in one's being seized by an attack of pneumonia or some kindred malady.

Another most valuable factor in avoiding the taking of cold, is to form the habit of deep breathing. Breathing should always be deep. In addition, breathing exercises may be taken. Before going to breakfast, open the window, stand perfectly straight, and inhale the air slowly through the nostrils, until the lungs are inflated to their greatest capacity. Hold the breath as long as possible, then expel the breath again very slowly, until all the so-called "dead air" is driven out of the lungs. Do this ten or fifteen times, then take a brisk friction bath, and make the whole operation a daily habit. Besides being good for the general health, this exercise is a wonderful chest-developer. By persistence in it, hollows may be rounded out wonderfully, and the whole appearance improved.

Once for all, then, don't be afraid of pure air; and never imagine that because air is cold it is bound to be pure. Cold air may be quite as impure as warm air. The only sure way of obtaining it pure is to have it continually coming in from outside.

WHAT TO DO WITH A COLD WHEN "CAUGHT."

Many colds owe their beginning to suddenly-checked perspiration, as, for instance, when one has been washing, or walking quickly, and has become chilled. In such cases as this, the first thing necessary is to get the perspiration started again, and this can be best brought about by taking a good "sweat." At bedtime, then, take a bath in very warm water, or, at least, bathe the feet in water as hot as it can be borne, and keep adding fresh hot water according as that which is in the tub cools. It is said that some mustard or salt added to the water is beneficial. While taking this foot-bath, or immediately afterwards, drink hot lemonade; then, taking care not to get chilled in any way, go quickly to bed, and cover yourself up very warmly.

In some cases—in fact, in most cases—a purgative should be taken, and the food ration should be lessened somewhat. The old theory, "Feed a cold and starve a fever," is a mistaken one so far as colds are concerned. With the majority of

colds there is a little fever also, and the food taken should be of some nourishing but easily-digested variety. Plenty of pure water should be drunk.

When a heavy cold has been contracted, the deep breathing exercises described in the preceding article are most invaluable. They must be taken in a room in which the air is quite pure—not necessarily cold, but pure. Care should be taken also that the air which the patient has to breathe at all times is as pure as it can be made.

Most heavy colds will succumb to the above treatment. If, however, after all this, a cold stubbornly stays, it may be as well to have professional medical attendance. No cold, no matter how light it may be, should be neglected. A little precaution in administering the right treatment at the right time may prevent a great deal of trouble later. THE HOUSE-MOTHER.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Planning a Christmas Present.



Little Florence is thinking very deeply, and at least one of her dumb companions wants to know what it is all about. Of course she will not tell him, for she is wondering what Christmas presents she can make for father, mother, baby Gerald, and her two dear dogs, Prince and Muggins. Prince is the noble fellow who looks as though he could almost speak, and Muggins is the spoiled pet on her knee. What kind of Christmas gifts would they like best? Prince cares most for a loving hug from his little mistress, and saucy Muggins will take whatever he can get, and probably even forget to say "Thank you" by a wag of his tail. Prince has a good right to love Florence, for he saved her life once when she fell into the river, and they have been great chums ever since. He does not trouble himself to be jealous of Muggins, who loves nobody but himself—although Florence would never believe you if you told her so. C. D.

Our Christmas Story Competition.

Well, children, you would have been sorry for me if you had seen me surrounded by piles of Christmas stories, trying to choose the best among so many that were good. Ontario sent in the most, but some of the other Provinces were also well represented. Several stories were too long—you know I warned you to send short ones. Perhaps we may publish them some other time, when we can give up the whole "Corner" to one guest. I quite agree with Grace Bennett, in thinking that "the nicest Christmas story is in the Bible," but you have that wonderful story in your hands already.

And now for the long list of prizewinners. You know that we offered one for each Province sending in at least two contributions. First on the list is Bernice Vida Cousins, Broadview Farm, Pendennis, Man. (aged 13). Her story is original, while the other competitors only sent clippings or copied stories; at least, no other original story won first place in any Province. Janet Waterman, Fraserville, Ont. (aged 15), wins the Ontario prize. Mae Smithers, Moosomin, N.-W. T., is the prizewinner for that Territory. The British Columbia prize has been awarded to Alberta Balfour, Box 71, Langley, B.C. Amy C. Purdy, Wentworth Station, Cumb. Co., N.S., wins

the Nova Scotia prize. As there was only one Quebec competitor, no prize was awarded. An extra prize has been awarded to Myrtle Sinclair, Independence, Alta.

The clipping sent in by Maud Jose is rather too "grown-up" for our "Corner," and those sent in by Winnifred Jackman and Myrtle Howson were also very good, but too long. Next in order of merit come Edna Stacey, Dena McLeod, Annie Gordon, Morley Malyon, Alina Noon, Ruby Borland, Marguerite Gibson, Mary Thornton, Olive Cousins, Christina Teskey, Margaret Veale, Gertrude Shearer, Susan Gould, Edna Malcolm, Lily Burns, Christie Shearer, Amy Rowan, Grace Bennett, Stanley Wright, H. D. Smithers, Beatrice Balfour, Beatrice Magwood, Pauline Sanderson, Mina Buchan, Leila Traver, Annie Bradley, Katie Porter, Samuel B. Swift, Maggie Bradley, and Ellie Taylor.

One of the prize stories will be published today, the others will appear as soon as we have room for them. Many of the clippings which did not take first place will appear from time to time in the "Corner." COUSIN DOROTHY.

A Christmas Story.

"And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

—Longfellow.

Sadie MacFee sat by the window, her face wore a perplexed look, and evidently she was thinking hard. She turned to a lady who was sitting beside her, and said, "Mother, I've been thinking; we want, as you know, to do something really nice at Christmas time for the Duncriefs. But you and father said we would have to sacrifice our own turkey, or whatever we were going to give, and I've been thinking Tom is a big enough turkey for twelve. Why not take our Christmas presents, dinner and tea—stock, lock and barrel—over to the Duncriefs, and live there for the day?" Mrs. MacFee's face brightened. "Dear child," she said, "I've thought of that before, and was waiting for you to think the same. For my part, I think it would not only be right, but our duty to do it; but before deciding, we should first consult the others."

That night when the MacFee family had gathered round the stove, they talked long about the Duncriefs, who lived in a poor, tumbledown house in Court Row. Mr. Duncrief had fallen off the roof of a house he was helping to build, and had broken his arm, from the effects of which he was still suffering; and Jane, the oldest girl, was a cripple. The other three, Louise, Frank and Fred, were always ragged and dirty, although they made many attempts to be clean, their mother generally being away sewing—doing all she could to help provide for the family.

There was a lot of work to be done, both at home and at the Duncriefs, and only two days to do it in. Sadie and brother Bob scrubbed both houses from cellar to garret. Jennie and Hugh decorated them with the green vines of the pigeon-berry.

Poor Jane was almost wild with joy, for Sadie moved her bed from her room to an adjoining one, while she scrubbed it. Then they hung two pretty pictures, framed with pigeon-berry, up on the wall. All around the room, and all over the windows, ran the same pretty vine, with its bright red berries.

Then two nice feather pillows, a warm blanket and clean white spread were put on the bed, which had a new tick filled with fresh straw.

Although all had worked unceasingly, when Christmas day dawned their hearts were happy and expectantly glad, and when dinner time came, satisfaction reigned supreme.

Such a dinner! The Duncriefs were wild! Such turkey! Such cranberry, and, oh! such pudding!

Now, dear readers, just wait till I tell you how the MacFees managed to have such a nice time. Sadie's father had promised her a five-dollar brooch, but she had forfeited that and bought the pillows and blanket and spread for Jane's bed, and medicine for Mr. Duncrief, and Bob gave his three dollars, that he had saved to buy marbles and trinkets for next year with, to buy Frank a coat; Jennie and Hugh bought Mrs. Duncrief that new shawl and bonnet she wore the last time she was out, and Mr. and Mrs. MacFee bought the suits for Fred, Frank and Mr. Duncrief, and Mrs. Duncrief's new dress, instead of going for their holiday trip to the coast next summer.

After a day well spent, the MacFees returned home with light and thankful hearts, and the deep peace within their uplifted souls proved to them the truth of the words:

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."
BERNICE VIDA COUSINS.

Broadview Farm, Pendennis, Man.

Bobby—"Is oxygen what the oxen breathe all day?"

Daddy—"Of course, and everything else breathes."

Bobby—"And is nitrogen what everyone breathes at night?"

Daddy gave it up.

Send in your subscription price to the Farmer's Advocate at once and so secure the whole of our new serial story.

On Some Literary Curiosities.

The arrival back again in Canada of a belated letter, with a forest of postmarks, showing that it had been forwarded from one spot to another in England, in the hope of finding me, reminds me of the really wonderful organization of postal traffic, not only in England, but nearly all over the civilized world. My former Devonshire landlady, knowing that I had passed onwards to a "Bishop's—Something," drew her bow at a venture, so my letter had travelled to several "Bishop's—Somethings" before it was opened at the dead-letter office at Ottawa, and returned to the Ontario town from which it had started upon its journey the end of June last. If the officials at the Old London dead-letter office had time to read more than the addresses at the top of the sheets within the envelopes which duty bids them open, they would often be greatly amused. Sometimes a queer story does leak out, amongst which was that of a writer who had confided to his correspondent a long list of domestic disasters, but who ended up by saying, "but, thank goodness, the pig had ten young ones."

"Uncle John, hopposite the church, London, England," did not get his letter, but "Sister Jean, up the Canongate, Down a Close, Edinburgh," did, the clue to her whereabouts being given in a corner of the envelope, "She has a wooden leg."

Nor is the telegraph department without its curiosities. He is one: A young married man was eager to convey an interesting piece of news to his wife's relatives, so he worded his message thus: "Twins to-day, more to-morrow." Truly, there is sometimes a great difficulty in saying exactly what we mean—neither more nor less!

So, independently of its educational value, good practical results may be gained from the training children are getting nowadays, in the expression of their ideas on different subjects. Sometimes their remarks are shrewd enough, and straight to the point, as they conceive it, without wasting time upon figures of speech. Thus did two youngsters deliver their opinions upon the subject of "wind." One said, "There are four winds—north, east, south and west—but sometimes two of these blow at one time, and then we get a S.-W. or a N.-E. wind." The other, a girl, left no one in doubt about her sentiments. Her reply was: "Wind is an abominable element. It blows off people's hats, and uproots trees; but it is very useful for yacht races."

The subject "Jam" was equally inspiring, judging by the remarks written on it: "Jam is to be found in almost every house, and some people eat it at every meal. Some jams are sticky."

I think I have kept the best "little essay in a nutshell" to the last: Here is the definition given by a child, who had listened to a lesson on government, and set down the resultant ideas on paper: "A Absolute Monarchy is when He does as He likes; a Limited Monarchy is when He don't do as He likes; a Republic is when He don't do nothing at all." We doubt not that the teacher was more prolix and less clear.

Perhaps, in the old days the simplicity was not only in the child who learnt; some of it must have remained in the heart and brain of the teacher who taught. In a long-forgotten lesson book of some fifty years ago, called "The child's guide to knowledge" (how well I remember its interminable pages of questions and answers), we were enjoined on the occasion of a thunder storm to "pull down the blinds, draw your bed to the middle of the room, lie down, and commit yourself to God."

In my young days it was the "grown-ups" only who had it all their own way in print, and what we read in print we implicitly believed in, for "if" it was not true, how could it have been printed? But nowadays long pages in magazines, and whole columns in newspapers, are filled by the children themselves, some of whom are editors at ten or twelve years of age. Well, so long as it does not make our children into little prigs, it is doubtless a valuable adjunct to the curriculum of the school. I started with some minor curiosities of the post-office as my first topic, and I will wind up with a document more curious than any which I venture to think, Her Majesty's mails before, or after its date—some forty odd years ago—were ever called upon to convey, and that, after it had passed through every barrier of royal etiquette, to no less exalted a personage than Her Majesty Queen Victoria herself. It is the copy of a letter written by the King of Siam to the Queen, on the death of the Prince Consort. Talking of the simplicity of diction of the essay-writing child of to-day, what could be more complicated than that of the King of Siam; but then, again, what could be more simply direct and unconventional than his methods of consolation? She, poor lady, was denied the privileges of polygamy, whilst he, "without harm for purpose of dignity," could, after his own late loss, "obtain other royal princesses as his Queen Consort." His quaint little reference to Her Majesty's "17 years and her 8 or 9 royal offsprings" is formidable.

But you shall have the letter as it passed from royal hand to royal hand, through that of His Honor Sir Robert Schomburgk, the consul of Her Britannic Majesty for Port of Bangkok, Siam, etc.

Royal Residence, Grand Palace,
3rd February, 1862.

Sir,—Having learnt previously on yesterday from Newspaper of Singapore and Penang, which stated the milancoly event of bereavement took place at royal family of my most respected and beloved friend Her Britannic Majesty your gracious Sovereign in loss of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort on 14th or 18th December last (difference seen in various papers) which came to hand per Steamer Champhya, also from a written information of my agent at Singapore which was received last night, I have received your letter in very mournful testimony and sorrowful content to-day afternoon. I beg to express my very sincere condolence with Her Britannic Majesty and her Royal Offsprings, Prince of Wales, &c. Mostly, I really felt much sympathy with Her Majesty considering that the loss of her Prince Consort appeared more severe than the loss of her old royal Mother on last occasion as the deceased prince was of the same age of her Majesty suitable or capable of living happily long with Her Majesty as durable as more than 30 years from the present or current year—also this loss which Her Majesty sustained on this occasion is greater and more severe than the loss which was and is sustained by myself since the month of September all to the present days, as I am man of custom of such the country in which polygamy is allowed for honor and can obtain other similar royal princess for purpose of dignity of my Queen Consort very easily without any harm from our countrymen—but Her Majesty is woman would not be suitable to obtain other prince consort again as she was so advantaged in her age of 43 years having 8 or 9 royal Offsprings from the late prince with her, so I fear she would not be as happy as well as on last elapsed days, from this time during her life, but I hope she will according to her knowledge of natural history and morality and good religion observe and consider that this path ought to be followed some time by every one of human beings without exception, so her sorrow would be decreased in course of days. Agreeably to your suggestion I will write to Her Majesty myself but cannot fulfill on the present opportunity of the Steamer Champhya.

I beg to remain your good friend,

J. D. PELLILLENG KNT. R. S.

I do not know if the above letter has ever appeared in print before, but the friend from whom I received it spoke of its being a bona-fide copy, and as such I hand it on to our readers, for their amusement and edification.

H. A. B.

Domestic Economy.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.

To serve with Christmas beef.—Six large spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, saltspoonful salt, milk enough to make like soft custard; pour into shallow pan, in which there is a little beef dripping.

GOVERNOR'S SAUCE.

Take one peck of green tomatoes; slice and put in a weak brine over night. In the morning wash and drain. Add 4 lbs. brown sugar, 2 qts. vinegar, 1 oz. ground cinnamon, 1 oz. ground cloves, 1 oz. ground allspice; boil till tender, but not too soft. This is very nice for tea, with cold meat.

TO MAKE GOOD PASTRY.

To make good pastry is, perhaps, one of the nicest operations in the culinary art. It requires much lightness and dexterity of the hand, as well as practice, and also considerable expedition, as it must be made, and put into the oven in the shortest time possible, or the paste will be heavy. The paste-board and rolling-pin ought never to be used for any other purpose than making pastry, and should be perfectly clean and free from dust; if possible, a marble slab is better to use than a paste-board in warm weather. Pastry should be made in a cool place, and touched with the hands as little as possible.

TO BOIL MUTTON.

Boiled mutton is not a poetical dish, but it is a good standby for the family dinner. It appears much oftener on the English tables than on American. The leg on boiling should be quite fresh. Wire, remove all the fat and put into a kettle of well-salted boiling water. As it begins to boil, skim frequently, then set back on the range and simmer slowly, allowing twenty minutes to each pound of meat. A little rice is frequently boiled with the mutton. Serve with a thick caper sauce poured over the mutton and on rare beef. The caper sauce is merely a drawn-butter sauce, made by combining a scant half-cup of butter with two tablespoonfuls of flour in a saucepan, and when bubbly one pint of the hot water is added. The mutton was boiled, seasoning to taste, with a little of the least six tablespoonfuls of capers or pickled nasturtium seeds.

Travelling Notes.

If there are any readers left who have tried to follow the wanderings of Mollie, they must, we are afraid, think that she is no longer in the land of the living, so long is it since she has sent a line to the dear old "Advocate." Now she asks, "Where did I leave off?" I think it was where we three cousins had taken a furnished flat in London. Well, our flat consisted of four rooms and a bath room, viz., a sitting and dining-room combined, a kitchen, and two good bedrooms, very comfortably furnished. A young maid came every morning at 7.30, and remained till the evening. She was a help, to be sure, but at the same time the pest of our lives; one of her weaknesses being to develop a strong desire to gaze out of the window. Just when about to place a dish on the table, and not being clever at gauging distances, the dish oftener went down upon the floor than upon the table, with comically disastrous results, for soup or green peas are equally hard to pick up again, and butter which has once taken a bee-line for your carpet can hardly be restored to its original use. The worst of it was that the butter usually took the dish with it, so we had to invest in a new butter-dish at least once a week. Nevertheless, we had grand times in our flat, the trifling mistakes only causing us amusement. We marketed, and shopped, and cooked, and received visitors, and thoroughly enjoyed our little home, in which we lived for nearly two months. The housekeeping was a treat, although it seemed dreadful to have to pay such high prices for our food. Our meat was 24 cents a pound, butter 32 cents, eggs 48 cents a dozen, and everything else in proportion, and not one whit better than our best in Canada, no matter what anyone says. Fruit, too, we found ruinous in price, a luxury to be only occasionally indulged in. An event of great interest to the Colonial Cousins was the return of Dr. Eleanor from her trip to Spain; after which she entered the great Ormond St. Hospital, the largest children's hospital in London, for a three months' course of work and study. You may remember that H. A. B. gave an account of this hospital a year ago. After this our dear doctor and her sister spent a fortnight in Scotland, and now she is, for a time, in charge of an infirmary containing two hundred patients. In the meantime, I, Mollie, have flitted from place to place in England, staying with different relations and friends, finally settling for a time with the dear old aunt at Tunbridge Wells, who, I am glad to say, though always an invalid, has been able to take some lovely long drives, and to spend three weeks in the country for a change. I wish I could describe the beautiful drive of 22 miles we had, coming home again through some of the very prettiest scenery of beautiful Kent, but one feature of it must have special mention. The hopping was just finished, and the hoppers returning to London were a curious and interesting sight, whole families, from the crowded slums of the city, some having not only their babies but their cats with them, had come into the country for a few weeks. Their luggage consisted chiefly of bundles, a few old chairs, and some cooking utensils. It had not been a good hop season, on account of so much rain, but each man, woman and child would return home benefited by the pure air and healthful occupation, with some money in their pockets, either pounds, shillings or pence, according to the diligence or capacity of each.

I am afraid to make rash promises, but as our next move will probably be to the Continent, I shall try to send some Travelling Notes from Rome, Florence, Venice, and many other places which we hope to visit during the winter. It will be interesting to each of us to note the different points of view from, as it were, an Australian and a Canadian background. On one point at present we are in full accord, and that is that however bad the weather is reported to be on the other sides of the water, it cannot be worse than it is now and has been for some weeks past in the motherland.

OCTOBER 20th, 1903.

MOLLIE.

Mamma (to Dolly, who has been ill)—"My dear, are you feeling better now?"

Dolly—"I don't know, mammy. Is the jelly all gone?"

Mamma—"Yes, dear."

Dolly—"Well, then, I think I am well enough to get up now."

Has it ever struck you that the Farmer's Advocate is doubly valuable because you can keep it? Think of all the papers which you read that use for wrappers or kindling—then compare your pile of Advocates in the bookcase. Pray for you whenever you wish to use them. You would never dream of using a Farmer's Advocate for kindling, except kindling for thought.

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Does the happiness of your son-and daughters concern you? If their faces are blotched and pimply, or discolored and muddy, can they feel truly happy? We have had twelve years' experience in successfully treating such troubles. Our home treatment never fails. Write for particulars; all letters private. Send 10c. for treatise on dermatology and sample of cream.

Superfluous Hair, moles, birthmarks, etc., eradicated forever by our method of electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Come during holidays for treatment.

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Write for descriptive pamphlet of British Columbia farms.

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THE HAMILTON SHORTHORN SALE.

The announcement in our advertising columns of another grand combination sale of high-class Shorthorns, to take place under the management of W. D. Flatt, at Hamilton, Ontario, on January 20th, 1904, will interest a very large number of the readers of the "Advocate," as it will be the first important event of the kind in the new year. Mr. Flatt states that he has never made a better importation, from the view-point of the breeder, than the one now in quarantine at Quebec, and which, under the new regulations, will be due to leave there about Christmas. The consignment comprises what every one will admit is much needed in this country—a lot of excellent young bulls of Scotch breeding and of the type that leaves its impression for good wherever it is used, conforming its progeny with admirable certainty to the popular stamp which experience has amply proven is not a fad, but a substantial benefit, fixing the quality of kindly feeding and early maturity, which counts for so much in these times of close competition and the need of reckoning the cost of production in determining profit and loss. Canadian farmers are waking up to the necessity of improving the quality of our cattle, and the field for the sale of improved breeding stock is constantly widening, with the prospect of being yet greatly extended. Our farmers are prosperous and in good circumstances for taking advantage of the opportunities now being afforded for improving their stock in all lines, and by judicious buying and management may in a very few years completely transform the general stock of the Dominion, and take and hold the first place in the meat markets of the world, a position for which we possess all the needed facilities. Besides a strong contingent of good young bulls, a grand lot of young cows and heifers will be included in the sale. Mr. Flatt having determined to make a fair division with the public of his importation, while a half dozen other prominent breeders have consented to contribute from their herds from five to ten head each of first-class representatives of their cattle. Further particulars of these contributions may be looked for in these columns from week to week, and, meantime, the catalogue will be prepared and mailed to those applying for it. Applications will be booked in the order received by Mr. Flatt, and the first received will be first responded to.

TRADE TOPICS.

A HAY PRESS that is proving a splendid worker is the Columbia. It has the latest-improved block dropper, is driven by steam power, and claims a record of fifty tons in ten hours. Write for particulars to E. J. Wigle, Kingsville, Ont.

THERE IS ONLY ONE corn sheller advertised in these columns, but it is calculated to answer every demand from such a machine. Like other machinery turned out by the Dain Manufacturing Company, it combines strength of construction with moderate price, and performs its work with entire satisfaction. Hay presses are also offered by the Dain Company. Address all inquires to F. R. Shantz, Dain Manufacturing Co., Preston, Ont.

LADY MINTO'S APPRECIATION.—We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, of Toronto, widely known as manufacturers and dealers in musical instruments, have just been honored with instructions from Her Excellency, Lady Minto, to forward a piano of their own manufacture to Government House. The compliment is all the more highly valued as the instrument is for the use of her daughter, Lady Ruby Elliot, and came unsolicited through their appreciation of the piano this firm is manufacturing, one of them being in the music-room of an Ottawa friend, where it came under the notice of Her Excellency. It is gratifying indeed to observe the recognition being won by the superior merits of Canadian-made instruments, such as those of Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn cattle, write: "The prizewinning heifer, *Gloster Girl*, recently illustrated in the 'Advocate,' has dropped a beautiful roan bull calf, sired by *Choice of the Ring*, the bull calf that sold at Mr. W. J. Ward's sale, in Ohio, last year, for \$1,550. We have a choice lot of young bulls for sale now, and a few imported and home-bred cows and heifers with calf or with calves at foot, by our imported Scotch bulls. We have also to report the following recent sales: To J. G. Hawkins, Spencerport, N. Y., one very promising young bull calf, eight months old; to Robert Miller, for export to Mexico, the show bull, *Village Captain*, third-prize two-year-old at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, this year. This bull belongs to the Cruickshank *Village Blossom* family, and was got by Imp. *Knuckle Duster* of the *Augusta* family; to J. M. Haymaker, Charlestown, Ind., the yearling bull, *Laura's Pride*, got by *Scottish Pride* (Imp.), of the popular *Marr Roan Lady* family, out of *Laura* (Imp.), by *Prince Horace* of the *Uppermill Princess Royal* family. This young bull has a long line of excellent sires in his pedigree, and should give a good account of himself. We are pleased to notice that the young *Princess Royal* bull, *Prince Favorite*, by *Bapton Favorite*, that we bought of W. S. Marr a year ago, is by the same sire, and from the same family as *Imperial Favorite*, the eight-months-old bull calf that sold at the *Marr-Duthie* sale this fall for 600 guineas, and was resold an hour later for 700 guineas. Three calves by that noted sire, *Bapton Favorite*, made the high average of \$1,955 each."

TAMWORTHS
At living prices. Have some excellent young stock of good bacon type; both sexes. **LOUIS D. BARCHFIELD, Grimsby, Ont., P. O. and Station.** Telephone on farm.

GOSSIP.

Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., whose excellent imported Clydesdale stallion *Vanora's Pride*, a son of the great sire, *Baron's Pride*, out of a Highland Society prizewinning mare, orders a change in his advertisement, which horsemen will do well to look up. He has now thirty stallions to choose from, nearly all imported.

Mr. L. Rodgers, Weston, Ont., breeders of Yorkshire pigs, writes: "I have been very successful at fall fairs, winning the big end of prizes, rarely losing a first, and sometimes beating a Toronto first-prize winner. Have still a few choice hogs well fit for service, with a number, both sexes, two and three months old, of the best bacon-type strains."

Vol. IV. of the "American Leicester Record" is now in the hands of the printers, and Secretary Temple, of the Leicester Association, informs us that it will be up to its usual high standard, both in arrangement and typographical work. It will contain 2,200 pedigrees and over 500 transfers, besides appendix, index, etc.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, importers of Clydesdale horses, write: "We are much pleased with the cuts of our imported horses, *Lavender* and *Ardlethen Premier*, which lately appeared in the 'Advocate.' *Lavender* has been purchased by a syndicate of farmers in the Township of Oro, Ont., and *Ruler* by the same in the Township of Brock."

Mr. John Racey, Jr., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs, Glenburn Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que., writes: "We still have a number of good young hogs on hand, and are selling them at prices that should be satisfactory to anyone. Among the Shorthorn calves we are offering is a handsome dark-roan heifer, out of *Bellrose* =30628=. She is of the low, thick-set sort, and one of the best calves we have seen this year. Her sire, *Strathroy* =9305=, was sired by *Vice Consul* (Imp.), and is a grandson of Imp. *Rose of Strathallan*. We are having an unusually dry time. Many farmers here have been unable to get their fall plowing done on account of the dry, baked condition of the soil."

On another page appears an illustration of a choice pair of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the excellent herd owned by Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont. The bull, *Prince of Benton* (Imp.) =58632=, winner of first prize and male championship at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, this year, was bred by Mr. Clement Stephenson, sired by *Albion*, who was also sire of the *Smithfield* champion, *Benton's Pride*, dam *Pride of Aberdeen* 96, who was the highest-priced female at a sale in Great Britain in August, 1902, at which ninety head were sold at good figures. *Prince of Benton* is a magnificent specimen of this great beef breed, level-lined, thick-fleshed, smooth and symmetrical, strong in all the best characteristics of the breed, and pronounced by many good judges at the Toronto Exhibition as the best bull of any beef breed on the ground. He should prove a great acquisition to Mr. Bowman's herd in keeping up its excellent reputation.

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References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
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Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections; no publicity; no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

FOR SALE: Three imported Clydesdale stallions—*Tamvar* 219, *Vice-Admiral* 347, and *Knight of Park* 2921; also two registered Canadian-bred stallions, 2 years old. For further particulars address **DAVIS & GRAHAM, Echomberg, Ont.**

Ordered Corsets by Mail.

There's an individuality about your figure. The store corset simply cannot fit you in all respects. Our corsets meet your personal requirements. Write for our catalogue, showing how to order exactly what you want. Our guarantee covers everything.

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WE HAVE PLEASED OTHERS, WE CAN PLEASE YOU:

"After wearing your corsets, I am pleased to say that I am delighted with them. I would not be without them for any money. I can heartily recommend them to all ladies who wish a good fitting and neat corset. Thanking you for your prompt treatment of my request, I remain, Sincerely yours, MRS. SAMUEL BARBER."

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Robinson Corset Co., London, Ontario.

PIANOS By Mail.

THROUGH our Mail Order Department we sell pianos direct from our Toronto warerooms to almost any point in Canada, no matter how remote. In this way the purchaser saves that large portion of the cost necessary for agents' commissions and local expenses.

We ship subject to approval and will pay the return freight if not entirely satisfactory, consequently customers living at a distance can buy just as safely through our Mail Order Department as those who have the opportunity of visiting our warerooms and making personal selection.

Our easy-payment system is applicable everywhere, and on the most costly instrument as well as the more moderate priced. A card of enquiry will bring a personal letter with full particulars.

We are wholesale factors for the following instruments:

KNABE PIANOS.
The more closely you investigate the more clearly you demonstrate their peerless character.

CERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS.
Loved by every owner, admired by every hearer for their delicious tone-quality.

GOURLAY PIANOS.
Distinctly artistic creations; in excellence our highest attainment. Already a favorite with every musician.

WINTER PIANOS.
Quite on a par with the Gourlay, though somewhat smaller in size.

MENDELSSOHN PIANOS.
Pianos of sterling merit. You pay no more than they are worth, and they are really worth more than you pay.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,
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California-Oregon Excursions.

Every day in the year, single and round trip excursions, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western line. Through first-class Pullman and tourist sleeping cars, daily, to points in California and Oregon. Personally conducted excursions from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and other Pacific coast points; leaving Chicago on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Lowest rates. Shortest time on the road. Finest scenery. For maps, illustrated folders and rates, write B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

DAIRY FARMER, MARRIED MAN WANTED
to take charge of a large dairy in Eastern Ontario. Must understand the handling of stock; also board the men employed. Send references, experience and salary required first letter. Address: **DAIRY FARMER, "ADVOCATE," LONDON, O.**

Every Farmer Should Have a

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KING EDWARD SCALE

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Grand Introduction Offer.



In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Germicide Inhaler and prove that it will radically cure Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness, we will mail, postpaid, to any address, Dr. Jenner's



Inhaler, together with two bottles of medicine for only 12 cents (stamps), on or before Dec. 20. We do this to make known the wonderful merits of this noble remedy. You inhale (see above cut) clouds of healing carbolated pine vapor, etc., into every air passage of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, healing the membrane and curing the disease. Cures a cold in a day. Cures catarrh in a few weeks. For Remedy on above liberal terms address Anglo-American Chemical Corporation 39 Church St., Toronto, Can. om

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

Dr. Wood's



Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.

GOSSIP.

The American Leicester Breeders' Association recently shipped two carloads of registered Leicester rams to the range country of the U. S., one car going to Casper and the other car to Douglas, Wyoming. Mr. Jas. Snell, of Clinton, Ont., one of the directors of the Association, had personal charge of the shipment. These rams were bought from the members of the Association, and the reports from last year's shipment are so good that the officers of the Association hope to make this a permanent feature of their association.

GOSSIP.

At a sale of imported Jersey cattle, the property of Frank C. Ward, at Hoboken, N. J., November 12th, 61 head were sold for an average of \$160. The four highest-priced females went to Howard Willetts, White Plains, N. Y., at \$530, \$410, \$410 and \$400. The two bulls brought \$460.

Attention is directed to the advertisement, in this issue, of the dispersion sale, by auction, on December 10th, of the entire stock of Shorthorns, Clydesdales, imported Yorkshire pigs, Wyandotte fowls, farm implements and products belonging to the estate of the late S. G. Little, at his farm at Hagerman, Ont., 16 miles from Toronto, on the Midland branch of the G. T. R., and 1 1/2 miles from Milliken and Unionville stations. Mr. Little was a discriminating judge and careful buyer and breeder of purebred stock, and this sale affords an opportunity to secure good stock at one's own price.

Mr. George D. Fletcher, in ordering a change of advertisement, writes: "My herd of Shorthorns are going into winter quarters in a fine, healthy condition. I have never before wintered as strong a herd, owing to having made several choice additions to my herd this season, among which were Imp. Blossom 2nd =38125=, highest-priced female sold at Messrs. Isaac's sale, Markham, May 13th, and my present stock bull, Imp. Joy of Morning (76929), which was purchased from W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Scotland, at 400 guineas. Joy of Morning has got very fresh and active since returning from the Toronto Exhibition, where he won first prize in strong competition. Imported Blossom 2nd has an excellent red bull calf sired by Imp. Rustic Chief. He has a very lengthy, smooth body, with heavy quarters, is thick-fleshed and on short legs, and has a heavy coat of soft hair of excellent handling quality. Another bull calf I can recommend highly as a herd header is Crimson Robin, with which I won fifth prize at Toronto Exhibition when only in thin condition. He has done excellently since that time, and will make a very fine show bull, and his pedigree is as good as himself. I have several other choice bull calves sired by Spicy Robin, winner of third prize at Toronto, and first and sweepstakes at Guelph Central this year.

Messrs. Wm. Grainger & Son, Clinton, in ordering a change of ad., write: "The young Shorthorn bulls we advertise are the best lot we ever offered. One is eighteen months old, a red, got by Golden Eagle =30943=, a bull of grand conformation and marked evenness, of the Miss Ramsden tribe, dam Lady May, by Beau Ideal =22551=, a Toronto prize-winner; grandam by Golden Nugget =17548=, a Golden Drop of great substance and quality. Two are eleven months old, one red and one a red-roan, by Golden Nugget =17548=, of same tribe as the World's Fair dairy cow, 2nd Fair Maid of Hullett =9047=, with a record of 52 lbs. of milk and 2.54 lbs. of butter in one day, and we consider their dams equally as good dairy cows; sired by Golden Nugget =17548=, of the same breeding as Mr. Platt's Golden Fame, that sold for \$1,500.00. The other two are seven months old, one red, got by Watson's Choice, a bull that weighed 1,750 lbs. at 26 months old, of a great dairy family; the other is a red-and-white, got by Gallant Prince, a grand bull of great evenness, by Golden Eagle. They are a grand lot of young bulls in nice condition, and should find ready buyers. It is always a pleasure to show parties our stock whether they buy or not. Our females are doing well. All of breeding age are bred to our present stock bull, Prince Misty =37864=, of the Marr Missie tribe, by Prince Bosquet =32080= (77474) (imp.), dam Mistletoe 21st (imp.), sold for \$1,700, undoubtedly one of the best bred Missies on the continent, and we are looking for some extra good calves this season. Our recent sales are: The bull, Gallant Prince to James Marshall, Blyth, Ont. He should prove a good acquisition to his stock, for he has both the beef and dairy qualities. One bull to Mack, A. McArthur, Ancharin, Ont., and one cow to E. J. McGowan, Blyth, Ont. Wishing the "Advocate" every success on its new departure."

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

I Offer to the Sick

\$1 ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MEDICINE

FREE AS A TRIAL



DR. SLOCUM, Lung Specialist

To Every Sufferer with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pulmonary and Bronchial Troubles

If you have any of the following symptoms it means that the germs of consumption are in your system. Accept Dr. Slocum's generous offer.

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- Do you cough?
- Do you have pains in the chest?
- Do you spit up phlegm?
- Is your throat sore and inflamed?
- Is your appetite bad?
- Do you have night sweats?

- Are you losing flesh?
- Are you pale, thin and weak?
- Do you have ringing in the ears?
- Do you have hot flashes?
- Is there dropping in the throat?
- Is the nose dry and stuffy?
- Have you a coated tongue?

Call your disease what you will, these symptoms indicate that you have in your body the seed of the most dangerous of maladies. In order to let all people know the marvellous power of his system of treatment, Dr. Slocum has decided to give free to all sufferers as a test his free trial treatment.

ONE WEEK'S TRIAL OF DR. SLOCUM'S SYSTEM OF TREATMENT FREE

Nothing could be more reasonable, more generous than Dr. Slocum's offer.

The Slocum System of Treatment has cured thousands and tens of thousands of cases of consumption in all stages of the disease. A system of treatment that accomplishes more than any one remedy can ever accomplish. A system of complete medicinal and tonic food treatment that destroys and eliminates all tuberculosis germs and poison from the system and assists nature in building up healthy lung and body tissue, two essential functions for a permanent cure.

Accept Dr. Slocum's offer to-day and be cured at home among friends and loved ones. Simply write to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, mention your druggist's name, and state your post and express offices, and you will receive the treatment promptly by express. Mention this paper.



Pandora Range

Only Range Fitted With Enameled Reservoir.

Reservoir is stamped in one piece from sheet steel, which gives it a perfectly plain surface—has no seams, grooves or bolt heads to collect dirt.

Is oval in shape—has no square corners to scrape out when washing.

Finished with three heavy coats of pure white enamel which gives it a smooth, hard, marble-like surface—can be easily and thoroughly cleansed.

Never taints the water or corrodes like tin, copper, galvanized iron and other such styles of reservoirs put in common ranges—is so clean and free from taint that it can be used for boiling fruit and many other purposes beside heating water.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

McClary's

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

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

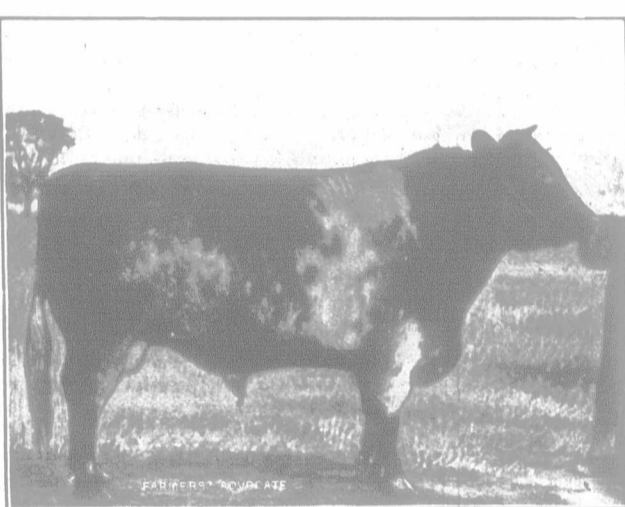
Great Combination Sale

IN SALE PAVILION AT STOCK-YARDS, HAMILTON, ONT.,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1904.

60 Head Imported and Home-bred Shorthorns

50
FEMALES
and
10
BULLS.



Contributed by
H. CARGILL & SON,
Cargill;
ROBERT MILLER,
Stouffville;
T. E. ROBSON,
Ilderton;
J. M. GARDHOUSE,
Weston;
GEORGE AMOS,
Moffat;
W. D. FLATT,
Hamilton;
and others.

One-half the females and one-half the bulls will be imported animals, and all high-class individuals in type and breeding. Catalogues, now being compiled, will be mailed on application to

Auctioneers: CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, THOS. INGRAM,
GEORGE JACKSON.

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE

AT "WOODSLIE," HAGERMAN, ONT.,
Farm of the late S. G. Little, 11 miles from Milliken and Unionville stations, G. T. R., Midland Branch, 16 miles from Toronto,

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

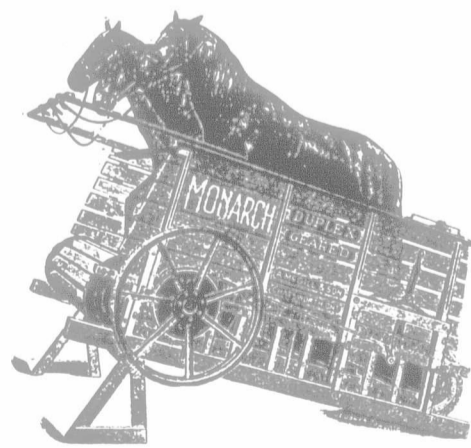
The entire farm stock, implements, household furniture and products of the farm, consisting of

**SHORTHORN CATTLE,
CLYDESDALE HORSES,
IMP. YORKSHIRE PIGS,**

from the Dalmeny Park estate of Lord Rosebery in Scotland. Carriages, harness, Wyandotte fowls, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

M. E. LITTLE, 790 Borden St., Toronto.

McGILL Tread Powers



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

A. McGILL & SON
CHATSWORTH, ONT.

GOSSIP.

The American Leicester Breeders' Association will hold their 15th annual meeting at Guelph, Ont., Dec. 10th. The meetings of this Association are always very interesting to the membership, and it is expected that a large percentage of members will be present.

The following are some of the butter tests accepted for publication by the American Jersey Cattle Club, November 19th, 1903:

Clarion Girl 161289—Butter, 14 lbs. 14 ozs.; milk, 300 lbs. 8 ozs. Test made from June 8th to 14th, 1903; age, 3 years 6 months. Property of W. Gettys, Athens, Tenn.

Darby's Lady Ajax 2nd 158049—Butter, 15 lbs. 12 ozs.; milk, 295 lbs. 8 ozs. Test made from May 20th to 26th, 1903; age, 5 years, 8 months. Property of J. R. Smith and W. G. Phelps, Quincy, Mich.

Duchess of Pioneer 127659—Butter, 16 lbs.; milk, 287 lbs. 5 ozs. Test made from September 17th to 23rd, 1903; age, 8 years 11 months. Property of William S. Tingley, Littleton, Maine.

The death of the noted Hereford bull, Dale, which occurred on Oct. 18th, at the home of his owner, Jesse C. Adams, Mowqua, Ill., removes from the scene of action a princely specimen of the breed. He was bred by Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind., and sired by Columbus, the paternal ancestor of some of the best Herefords in America. Dale's dam was Rose Blossom, by Peerless Wilton, and he was a winner from calfhood to maturity in hot competition at leading American exhibitions, and many times a champion. When a yearling he was sold for \$1,100 to F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind. About the end of 1899 he was sold for \$8,000 to S. H. Godman, Wabash, Ind., and in Jan., 1901, he was purchased by Mr. Adams, his last owner, for \$10,000, the highest price on record for a Hereford bull. Dale proved a prepotent sire, and his late owner refers to him as "the sire of more champion show cattle than any other bull, living or dead."

Reciprocity

is the order of the day. Canada finds her best market for dairy products in Great Britain, whose cream separator is

THE

"PRINCESS"

It is recognized as the most durable, of the best material and workmanship, requires least labor to turn and wash, and skims as clean as the best.

AHEAD OF ALL

in ease of washing, all parts being absolutely clean and dry when removed from the bowl. Do you want to know more? Write

Campbell Arnott & Co.
186 AND 188
KING ST. EAST,
TORONTO.

GOSSIP.

Mr. E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., breeder of Cotswold sheep, whose advertisement is found on another page, is one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of this class in Canada. His flock, he writes, took in a large circuit of fairs this year, starting at Winnipeg, and including Brandon, Killarney, Toronto, Ottawa, and several small fairs, winning 117 first prizes, 93 seconds, 15 thirds, 3 sweepstakes, 5 diplomas, 1 silver medal. This flock was established many years ago, and has been kept up-to-date by always using first-class imported rams at head of flock, and has several times been strengthened by imported ewes. He has sold a large number through being advertised in the "Advocate," seventy-five head having been sold for breeding purposes to parties in Wisconsin, Manitoulin Island, Prince Edward Island, Mich., New York, Texas, Quebec, and a large number in Ontario. Have some choice shearing ewes and ewe lambs from silver-medal ram on hand.

The Scottish Farmer says the 470-guineas Collynie bull, Nonpareil Champion, bought at the Duthie-Marr sale by Mr. Garne, has since been secured by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill; and that Imperial Favorite, the Uppermill bull calf, bought by Mr. Taylor, Pitlivia, at 600 guineas, was resold by him the same day to Messrs. Dean & Son, Donsby, Lincoln, for 800 guineas. He is to be used among the Lincoln Reds, and so popular was he among Lincoln breeders that it is said that 20 cows were booked for him on the day of sale, at £10 each. Following is the result of the Scotch Shorthorn sales following the Duthie-Marr offering:

	No. head.	Average. £ s. d.
Pirriesmill	26	50 5 7
Newton	14	42 19 6
Cluny Castle	91	30 9 1
Strowan	45	39 11 6
Pictur	65	24 9 2
Knowehead	10	45 13 6

IT PAYS TO
The Best
 CANADA'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
 CHATHAM, ONT.,
 IS CANADA'S BEST.

Here is the evidence; 316 students placed in good positions in 11 months, earning an average of \$600 each per annum. No other Canadian business college furnishes such results. Have you seen our catalogue? It is a beauty, and would convince you of the above facts. School reopens for the new year on Monday, Jan. 4. Write for General Catalogue 33, Address D. McLaughlan & Co., Chatham, Ont.

BE A TELEGRAPHER.

For bright young men and women telegraphy offers better opportunities than any other trade or profession. We teach you in from three to six months, when a good position at good pay will be ready. Our telegraph book tells how. We mail it free. **EDMUND W. BENTON, SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 36 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.**

Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.
3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10.
 Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co.,
 STATION C, TORONTO.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

A combination exhibition of both Live and Dressed } **CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY, also a DAIRY SHOW.**

will be held at **GUELPH, ONT., DECEMBER 7th TO 11th 1903**

Over \$8,000 offered in prizes. Live stock entries close **NOVEMBER 21st.** Poultry entries close **NOVEMBER 23rd.**
RAILWAY RATES—Single fare from all points in Ontario.

The greatest educational show in Ontario for farmers and stockmen. For prize list, entry form, programme of lectures or other information apply to

A. W. SMITH, PRESIDENT, Maple Lodge, Ont.
A. P. WESTERVELT, SECRETARY, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Troubled with Kidney Trouble for Six Months.

Many Men and Women Are Troubled With Kidney Trouble, Some For Less Time, Some For Longer—No Need To Be Troubled For Any Length Of Time, If They Only Knew Of The Cures Being Made By

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.
 Backache Is The First Sign Of Kidney Trouble—Then Come Complications Of A More Serious Nature.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
 TAKEN AT THE FIRST SIGN OF BACKACHE WILL SAVE YOU YEARS OF MISERY. Mrs. William H. Banks, Torbrook Mines, N.S., tells the public about the great qualities of Doan's Kidney Pills in the following words:—I was troubled with kidney trouble for six months, and had such terrible pain across my kidneys all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking one box of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured.
 Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

BEST REPEATING SHOT GUN ONLY \$13.95

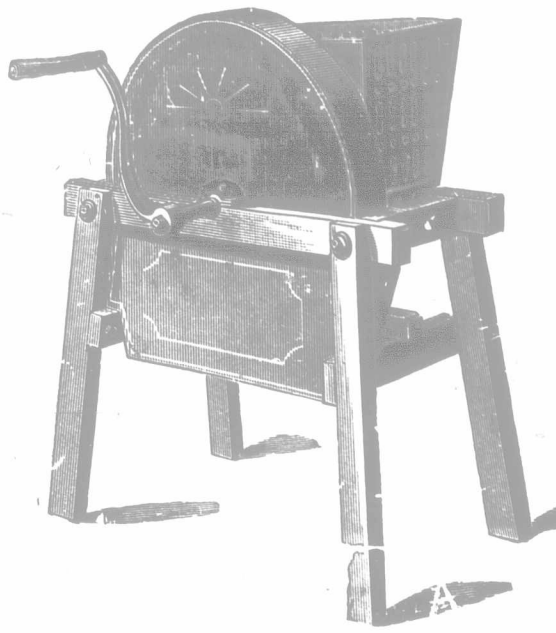
Small text describing the gun and its features.

GOSSIP.

F. W. Taylor, Wellman's Corners, writes that he has sold the Ayrshire bulls advertised in the "Advocate," and is now offering a choice lot of spring calves, of both sexes, sired by Minto. A change of advertisement will appear in next issue.

James Douglas, proprietor of Willow Bank Stock Farm, Caledonia, Ont., is offering some very choicely-bred young Shorthorn bulls in his ad. on another page. This is one of the oldest herds of Shorthorns in Ontario, being established in 1855, and for years animals from this herd have gone forth to compete with the best in the land. The high standard of excellence of animals bred in this herd has for many years demonstrated the ability of the owner to breed animals of first-class merit. It is seldom that there are to be found so many good ones together as the sale list of this establishment embraces. Situated on the banks of the Grand River, in the very heart of the stock section of Southern Ontario, it is no small wonder that Mr. Douglas should command a foremost place in the ranks of the breeders on this continent. This farm is one of the many fine stock farms in this section, and its proprietor has for a number of years enjoyed the reputation of being among the most successful breeders for many miles around. Their aim is to maintain the reputation acquired for skillful breeding and feeding for the past forty-five years. At the head of their herd is Rosierucian of Dalmeny 45220, imported for Mr. Douglas by Mr. W. D. Platt, sired by Villager 80177, dam Regina 6th, by Goldfinder's Heir 52953, and bred by Lord Roseberry, K. G., at Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. He is a bull of great size and depth, good quarters and nice mellow hide, and should, with Mr. Douglas' skillful handling, be a very valuable addition to the Willow Bank herd, and Mr. Douglas says: "I expect great results from the crossing of the bull on my Scotch, Booth and Bates cows. The young bulls offered by the Farms are mostly by Christopher 28859 (imp.). The breeding and individuality of this bull is too well known to need comment here. Suffice it to say that his prepotency as a sire is strongly demonstrated in the fine collection of young bulls now being offered for sale. Some very choice young females, bred to the imported bull, Rosierucian of Dalmeny 45250, are also offered that are the equal if not the superior, of any thing seen in this section, and that is saying a good deal. A glance through this herd will convince the most skeptical that it would be hard to find a better lot of cows and young animals than are to be found here.

In speaking to the "Advocate" representative, Mr. Douglas said: "I have sold many good ones this year, and each animal sold is doing credit to the name of Willow Bank. That's the kind I breed, and intend to keep on breeding. There is no money in any other kind. I intend that each animal sent out from these farms is to be a living representative of the high quality of my herd."



THIS machine is fitted with reversible knives for pulping or slicing. Has roller bearings, and a special shaped hopper, made in such form that the turnips and mangels or other roots, no matter how large they are, are not going to choke. We guarantee satisfaction. Try them. Made with either 4 or 6 knives. Prices on application to

P. E. SHANTZ
 PRESTON, ONT.

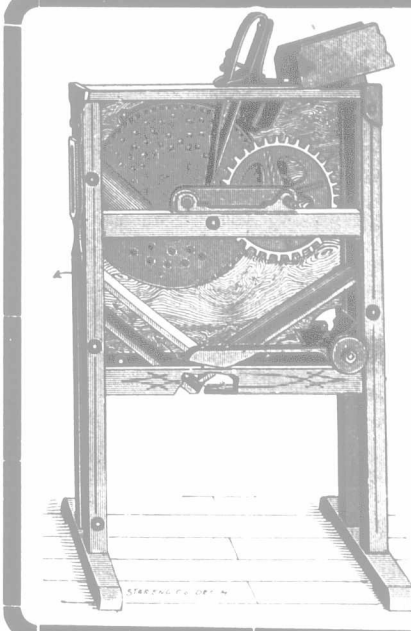


CLIP YOUR HORSES
 with 20th Century Clipper **PRICE \$7.50**
 They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clip a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue H. **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.,** 110 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot, and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

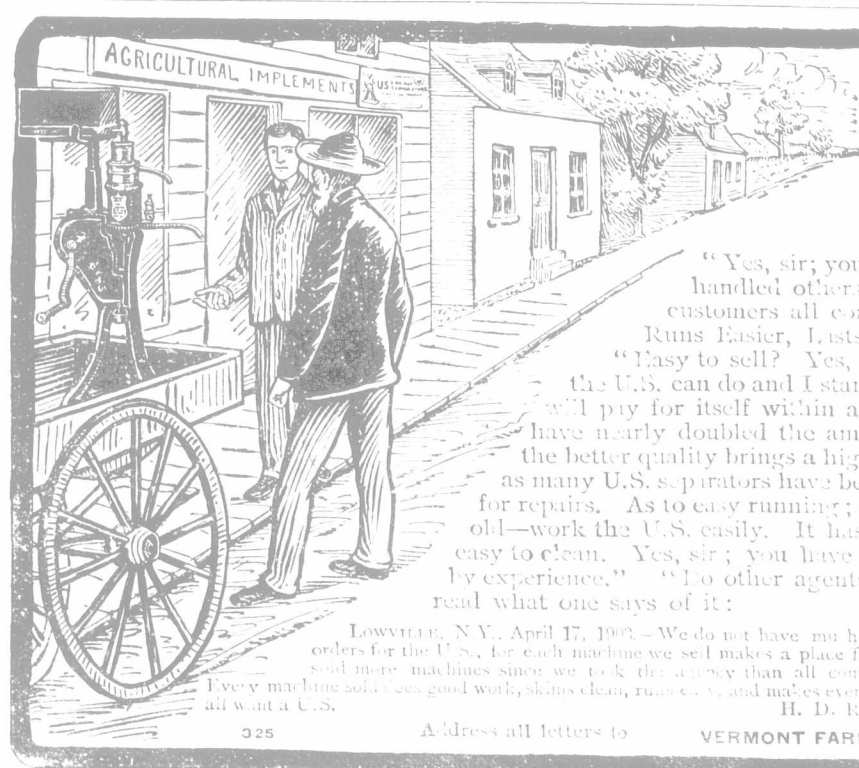
WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.



DAIN ONE-HOLE CORN SHELLER.

Send for circulars and prices for this machine. It overcomes all the objections in the old style machines. Strongly made, has blast fan to thoroughly clean the corn. We claim for this to be the best moderate-priced machine of its kind on the market.

Dain Manufacturing Co.
 PRESTON, ONT.
FRED. R. SHANTZ,
 Sales Agent for Canada.



What the Agent says about the U.S. Separator

"Yes, sir; you've the Best Separator on the market. I've handled others and I know. The U.S. has no equal. My customers all confirm my claim that the U.S. Skims Closer, Runs Easier, Lasts Longer, and is easier cleaned than others."
 "Easy to sell? Yes, I find it easy to sell. You see I know what the U.S. can do and I stand ready to prove it any time. I know that it will pay for itself within a year in the gain of butter—many customers have nearly doubled the amount of butter after getting the U.S.—besides the better quality brings a higher price. I am sure of the lasting qualities, as many U.S. separators have been used 5 to 10 years without costing a \$5 bill for repairs. As to easy running; on many farms the youngsters—10 to 14 years old—work the U.S. easily. It has only two parts inside the bowl, therefore is easy to clean. Yes, sir; you have the best separator, as you will find, as I have, by experience." "Do other agents find the U.S. easy to sell?" "Sure thing, read what one says of it:"

Lowville, N.Y., April 17, 1903.—We do not have much trouble in securing orders for the U.S., for each machine we sell makes a place for more. We have sold more machines since we took the agency than all competitors combined.
 Every machine sold does good work, skims clean, runs easy, and makes every day easy.
H. D. ROSS & SON
 Address all letters to **VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.**

In referring to any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Valuable Premiums

Given for Obtaining New Subscribers to the Weekly FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Only \$1.50 for the balance of this year and all of 1904.

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE
 Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable.
 Beautiful Nickel Handle.

Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

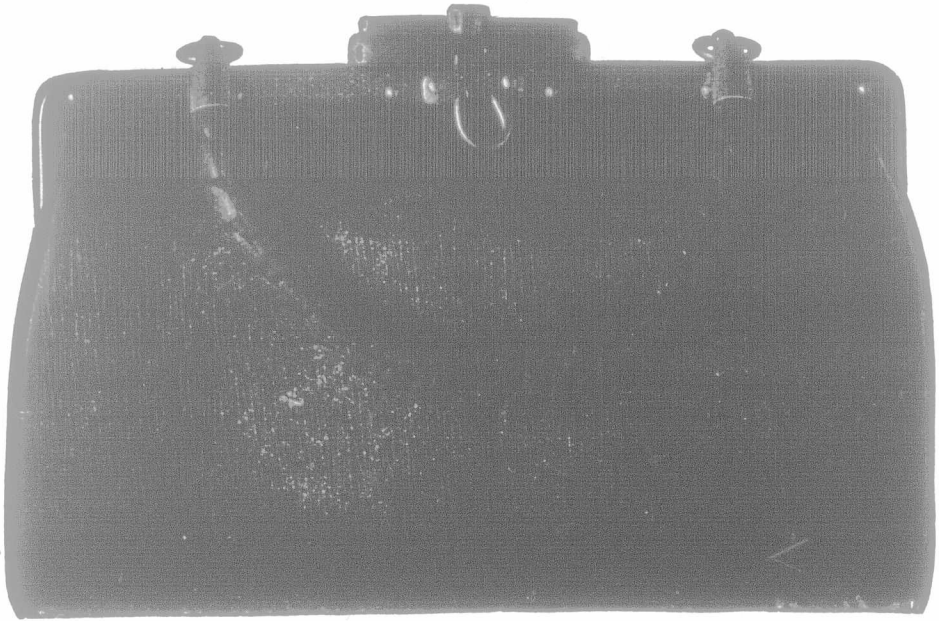
CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.
 Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND
 New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers
 TO THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
 And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

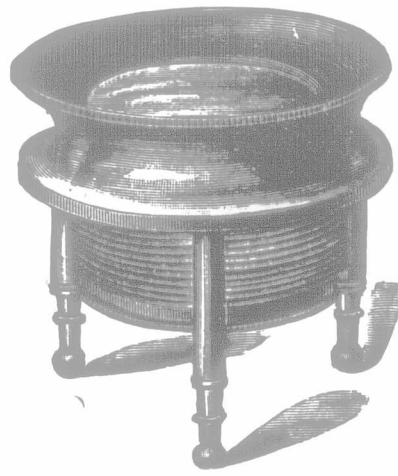
Lady's Hand-bag.



SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

A magnificent Hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp, for 3 new subscribers. Cash price, \$1.50.

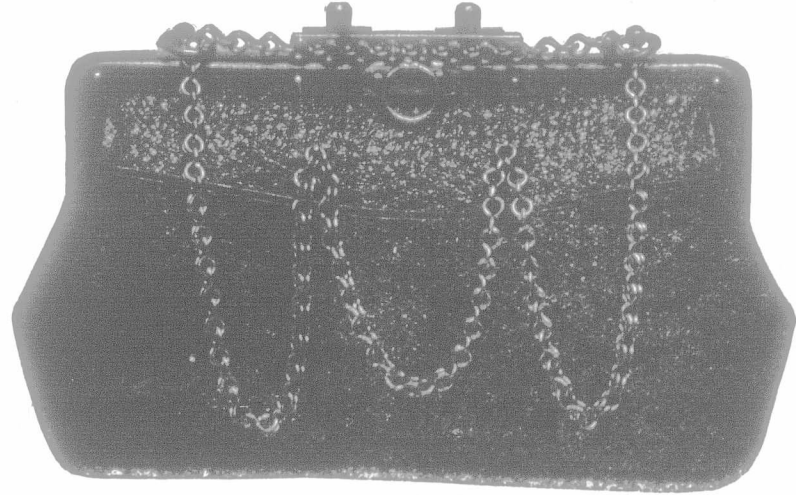
THE MICROSCOPE



Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. To meet the wishes of many subscribers, we have arranged with a first-class firm for a supply of those instruments; which we now offer:

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects, for obtaining one (1) new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

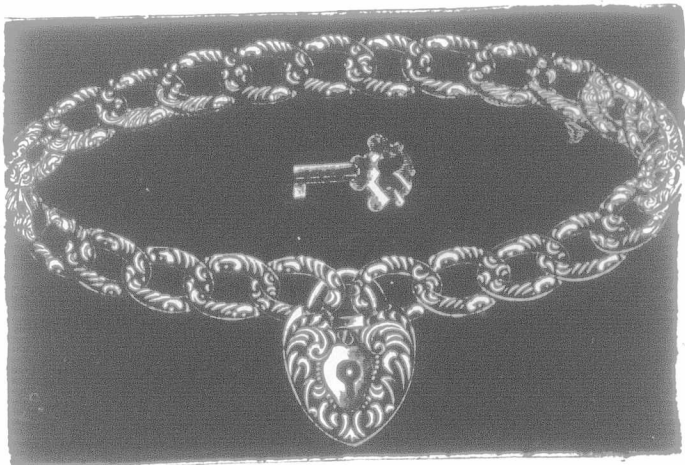
Lady's Wrist-bag.



SIZE, 3½ x 6 INCHES.

This handsome Wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, for 2 new subscribers. Cash price, \$1.00.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled



For 2 new subscribers. Sterling silver for 3 new subscribers. For each additional new subscriber, two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts.

Our Self-Binder

HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, post-paid, to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS and \$3.00.

BEGIN TO CANVASS
AT ONCE

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY
NEW NAMES.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

THE NAME OF SENDER DOES NOT COUNT. NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE FOR FULL YEAR EACH.

THE WM. WELD COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ONTARIO.

FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PREMIUMS, SEE ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 16TH, 1903, PAGES 1050 AND 1051.

The Books are Free

Spavin Lump Jaw

You can cure Bone Spavin, Bog or Blood Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint or any blemish hard or soft, Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeny or Knee-Sprung, also Lump Jaw in cattle, with very little trouble or cost. Our two booklets tell you how and prove that you can do it, and we will guarantee you success in every case. Over 140,000 farmers and stockmen are doing it our way. If you have a case to cure write us and we will send you the books free.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Champion Evaporators.

MAPLE SYRUP EVAPORATOR.

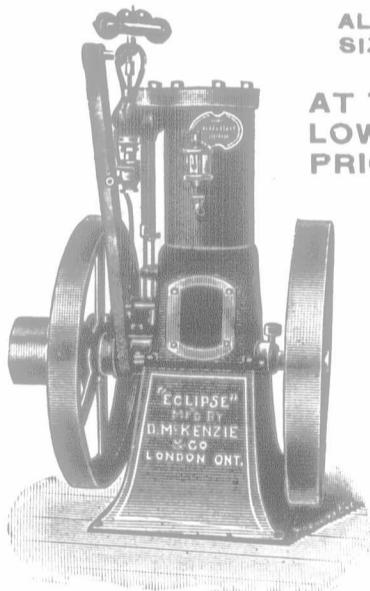
Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.



Also manufacturers of the
CHAMPION FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

The Grimm Manufacturing Co.
84 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.

ECLIPSE GASOLINE ENGINE



ALL SIZES.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Buy the best direct from the manufacturer.

D. MCKENZIE & COMPANY,
LONDON, CANADA.

GOSSIP.

DAIRY COWS AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, Michigan, who has charge of the Shorthorn cows that will take part in the World's Fair test at the recent St. Louis meeting of Live-stock Herdbook Associations, spoke in part as follows:

"It is about time for the men who do so much boasting about the dairy qualities of certain breeds to put up or shut up, or, to be more explicit, to take part in public dairy demonstrations or to quit boasting about a breed that the owners admit by their universal absence from public trials are sadly deficient in the qualities claimed.

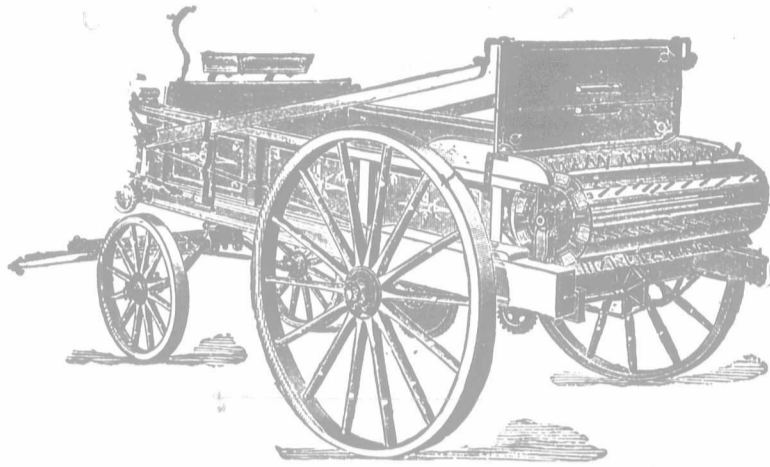
"I am interested in the Shorthorn breed of cattle, which the breeders have proved on many occasions to be the best of the dual-purpose breeds. We claim the Shorthorn to be the best class of beef cattle. We show our cattle at the State fairs and expositions and fat stock shows, and have proved that they are first-class beef cattle. We have carried the blue ribbons, won in competition with other breeds, into our camp time and again, and have no lack of confidence in our ability to continue to win in hot competition.

"Now the Shorthorn breeders, with the advocates of other breeds, claim not only superior beef qualities, but that the breed has much merit for dairy purposes. We claim that the Shorthorn is the best dual-purpose breed of cattle, and we are eager to demonstrate that the Shorthorn cow can return a good profit as a rich milker, and still produce calves that make choice steers that can win in the block test.

"Now, when the Louisiana Purchase Exposition provides the opportunity and the facilities for a cow demonstration, and invites the representatives of the cattle associations to make equitable rules and conditions for such a test as will meet all the requirements of the butter and cheese maker, the farmer who wants a milk and beef breed, as well as the dairyman who sells his milk for consumption, it becomes the imperative duty of the officers of cattle associations to come to the front and make good their claims. That is what the Shorthorn Association is going to do. Now it is up to the advocates of other breeds of cattle to get into line and show the public what their cows can do, or to quit boasting.

"Another wise provision has been made in the Exposition rules, relating to the demonstration of cows at the World's Fair, that will enable one or more enterprising breeders of any breed of cattle not represented by the associations to enter cows as individuals. The liberal spirit of the managers of the World's Fair in this connection is very apparent when it is known that the milk or the products made therefrom is to be turned over daily to the cattle associations interested, or the individual owners having charge."

Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader



F. W. ROBERTSON,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND DOMAINS
OTTAWA, CANADA

DOMINION OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14th, 1905

Messrs. The Kemp Manure Spreader Co., Ltd.
Stratford, Ont.

Gentlemen,-

My neighbor, the Hon. Jno. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario has used one of your manure spreaders for several years, with which he is highly pleased. I have been an interested observer for a number of years, and this year I asked him to allow us to make a test of it at Glenhudson Farm in spreading both long and short manure. The results were satisfactory, and I determined to obtain one.

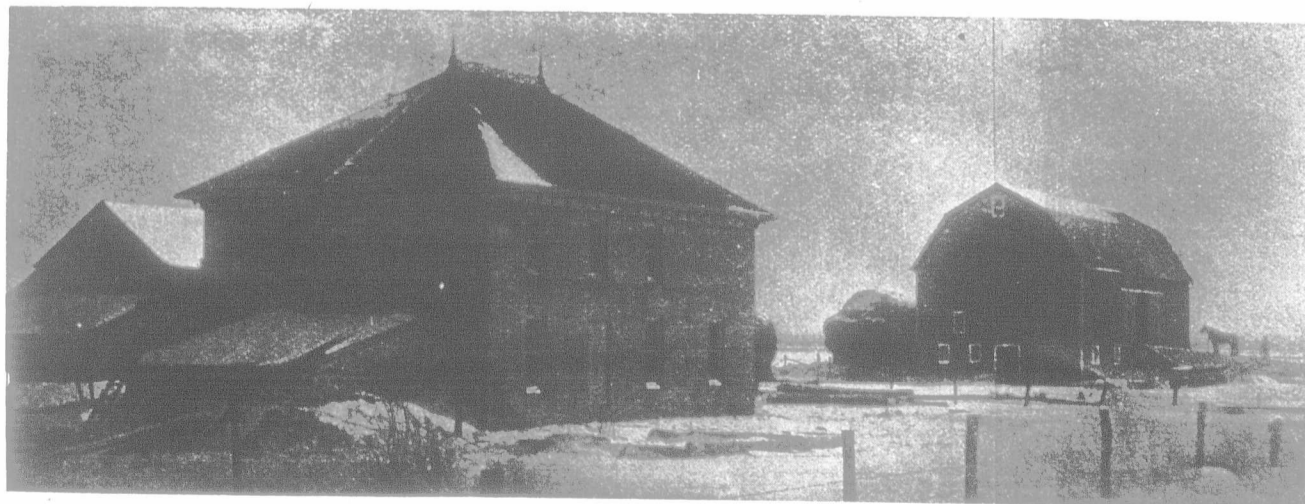
I can heartily recommend this machine to Canadian farmers, and to all who have manure in quantity to spread. It is a great labor and manure saver and has exceeded my expectations. I am highly pleased with it. The machine has many advantages which I need not enumerate here.

Yours very truly
F. W. Robertson
Live Stock Commissioner.

Drop a postal card for our Booklet, entitled "Multiplying His Acres."

THE KEMP MANURE SPREADER CO. LTD., STRATFORD, ONT.

Built With the Old Reliable Thorold Cement.



HOUSE AND BARN OF MR. J. E. REAVELY, AT MARSHVILLE, ONT.
(Size of house, 28x40x22 high. Size of barn walls, 40x80x10.)

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR HOUSE.

Thorold cement.....	110 barrels
Gravel.....	80 cubic yards
Stone.....	20 cubic yards
Labor.....	6 men 12 days

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR BARN.

Walls—Thorold cement.....	46 barrels
Gravel.....	71 cubic yards
Stone.....	17 cubic yards
Labor.....	6 men 10 days

FLOORS OF BARN—Thorold cement, 61 barrels; gravel, 40 cubic yards; labor, 6 men 5 days.

CEMENT

OUR BRANDS:

- "THOROLD," Hydraulic.
- "CROWN," Portland.
- "WHITEHALL," Portland.

We recommend "THOROLD" for WALLS, "CROWN" for FLOORS, and "WHITEHALL" for GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS or cement work of any kind.

We have given up our RETAIL TRADE and now make sales or shipments of not less than CAR LOTS, which is 146 barrels Thorold or 100 barrels Portland.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE
THOROLD, - - ONT.

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

GOSSIP.

The Saddle and Sirolo Club is the name of a new organization with its home in the Pure-bred Record Building, at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago. The object is to maintain a meeting-place for social and friendly intercourse of breeders and stockmen and their friends visiting that great live-stock center.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., breeders and importers of Shropshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle, write: "We have sold twenty-five rams this fall, nearly all to readers of the 'Advocate.' They were a good lot, and our customers are well pleased with them. We still have a fine lot of young ewes to sell, all of our own breeding, and sired by imported Mansell and Cooper rams. They are being bred to a Mansell ram, and at the prices asked for them should find ready customers. We sold to Edmund Tink, of Columbus, a short time ago, a fine bull calf, out of Village Queen, and sired by our old stock bull Imp. Royal Prince. We have so far, since Sept. 1st, sold seven young calves, and as they are from some of our best cows, they should be about right for showing next fall."

Two yearling heifers, three yearling bulls, one nine-months-old bull, sired by the Toronto champion, Spicy Marquis (imp.), is the offering contained in the advertisement of Mr. Jas. Gibb, of Brookside, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, appearing on another page, and every one a show animal of highest type. If Spicy Marquis will do for his present owner what he has done for Mr. Gibb, he is indeed a worthy sire, and equal to a gold mine. It may be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that a more choice collection, sired by the one bull, it would be difficult if not impossible to find. Spicy Marquis has done valuable service in the herd of Mr. Gibb, and is leaving behind him some young bulls and heifers that would do credit to the herd of the most fastidious breeder. They are indeed a grand lot. Mr. Gibb says: "Spicy Marquis has indeed brought me a reputation that cannot be surpassed. I have sold over thirty head since January 1st, but I still have some good ones by him left. Animals by Spicy Marquis, and bred by me, won first for senior heifer calf, fourth and fifth on junior heifer calf, and first for bull and three of his get at Toronto, 1903." If Spicy Marquis never gets another calf, he has left behind him in this young stock a name that will live in the annals of Shorthornism for many years to come. Mr. Gibb has now at the head of his herd Brave Ythan (imp.), Vol. 20, of the famous Lady Ythan family, that has produced many good ones. Brave Ythan has for sire Spicy Baron 77944, dam Lady Ythan 12th, by Brave Archer (who sold for \$6,000). He is a grand young bull, showing fine breeding and quality, a splendid head and strong back, and, although in only breeding condition, he shows prominently the characteristics that combine to make show-yard material.

Mr. Gibb says: "I think I have got another Spicy Marquis in Brave Ythan." And we are inclined strongly to his way of thinking. This herd contains, among the number, such animals as Hawthorn Blossom 13th (imp. in dam), by Lyddite 77145, dam Hawthorn Blossom II. (imp.) (also in the herd), Vol. 47, by Livy 61118; Lady of Boyne 4th (imp.), by President 67611, dam Lady of Boyne III., by Master of the Ring 61294. Lady of Boyne 9th, by Consul 36021 (imp.) (sold to South America as one of the best bulls in Great Britain), sold for 400 guineas; Roan Empress II., by Scotland's Pride 36098 (imp.), got by Star of the Morning, who left 700 calves, whose averages in '96, '97 and '98 was 253 8s.; also sire of Pride of the Morning, the Highland Societies' breed champion at Aberdeen. Space will not permit a complete review of the many good ones contained in this herd, and we can only say that they are all good ones of the young animals offered for sale and make a valuable addition to any herd.

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz.

GOMBALD'S CAUSTIC BALSAM



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

Tuttle's Elixir



Cures all species of lameness, curbs, splints, contracted cord, thrush, etc. in horses. Equally good for internal use in colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

CORDS IN 10 HOURS

BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Made at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order secure agency. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 55-57-59 No. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Canadian Produce Company, TORONTO.

POULTRY

bought at best prices. Returns made day of arrival.

POULTRY and EGGS WANTED.

Empty crates forwarded upon application. Highest prices paid. Payments weekly by express order. Correspondence solicited.

Toronto Poultry & Produce Co. 83 Colborne St., TORONTO.

Barred Rocks We have some fine young stock coming on for the fall trade. Our circular is free. H. GEE & SONS, Selkirk, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE Toulouse and Embden geese, Pekin ducks, White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn cockerels. Would exchange for Partridge Cochins pullets, Brown Leghorn cockerels or White Muscovy drake. Also Yorkshire swine from the Pioneer Herd of the Province of Quebec, all ages and sexes. Nothing but No. 1 pigs shipped. Write for prices to A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que.

A. E. SHERRINGTON Importer and breeder of BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Breeding hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Write for prices. Box 100, Walkerton, Ont.

GOSSIP.

At an auction sale of pure-bred stock, held in connection with the show at Palermo, Argentina, Sept. 30th, a number of Shorthorn bulls sold at very high prices. The averages made by some consignments running from \$2,800 to \$7,600, in the currency of the country, the latter figures equalling £650 of English money, or about \$3,250 in Canadian currency.

The F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph, Ont., write us calling attention to an error in stock Gossip column in our Nov. 2nd issue, in which credit was given Mr. Hunter for winning the sweepstakes and silver medal for the best Hereford female at the late Toronto Exhibition, whereas that prize was won by the F. W. Stone Stock Company for their two-year-old heifer, Sweetheart 34th 121507, bred by the exhibitors, and sired by Imp. Baronet 100989.

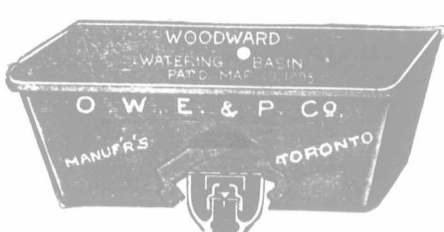
Mr. R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont., breeder of Holsteins, Tamworths and Cotswolds, ordering a change of ad., writes: "I have had a good fall at the fairs. Sold all my boars fit for service and sows ready to breed, but have one litter three months old and another just ready to wean, from my stock boar that I showed ten times and took nine first prizes. I don't think there is a better hog in Ontario. I have a fine Holstein bull calf, eight months old, for sale. I showed him six times and took four firsts and two second prizes on him. Our stock are going into winter quarters in fine shape, as we had plenty of fall feed, and cows are milking well, of which we will have more to say later on. We wish the 'Advocate' every success."

Mr. Arthur Johnston, the widely-known importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, of Greenwood, Ont., whose long-established and up-to-date herd has supplied foundation stock and superior sires for perhaps as many herds as any other in America in the last twenty-five years, and who has now a valuable importation in quarantine, personally selected from leading Scottish herds this fall, is offering an unusually attractive lot of young bulls. In a letter of recent date, ordering a change in his advertisement, he writes that he has never offered a finer lot of young bulls, nor a better bred lot, most of them from imported Scotch cows and by imported Scotch bulls. There are in the herd at present twenty-three very fine young bulls, ranging from eight months to two years. There are twenty of them now fit for service. There are several show bulls in the lot. They are all in the very nicest condition, though not loaded with fat. In anticipation of the home-coming of his recent importation, he is offering bulls at very reasonable prices to make room. See Mr. Johnston's advertisement in this issue, and write him for prices, etc.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.

From October 30th to November 12th, 1903, the records of forty-one cows have been received. Nine full-aged cows averaged: Age, 7 years 3 months 16 days; days from calving, 14; milk, 434 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.588 lbs., equivalent butter, 18 lbs. 3 ozs.; per cent. of fat shown in milk, 3.61. Eight four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 5 months 9 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 395.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.067 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15 lbs. 3.5 ozs.; per cent. of fat shown in the milk, 3.34. Fifteen three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 3 months 19 days; days from calving, 13; milk, 336.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.399 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13 lbs. 4.8 ozs.; per cent. of fat shown in milk, 3.43. Nine two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 9 days; days from calving, 31; milk, 279.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.221 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10 lbs. 12.1 ozs.; per cent. fat shown in the milk, 3.34. It must be borne in mind that these records are made under the careful supervision of agricultural experiment stations, and that 85.7 per cent. of fat found in milk is equivalent to a pound of butter.

Water Basins



EIGHT TALKS ON THE "WOODWARD." TALK SEVEN. We are pioneers of the basin watering device. Many others, claiming to be JUST AS GOOD, have followed. There is but one "WOODWARD." It is PATENTED. Others dare not use it. WRITE US.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. TORONTO. Limited.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses

in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

Importers of Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

Imported Clydesdales

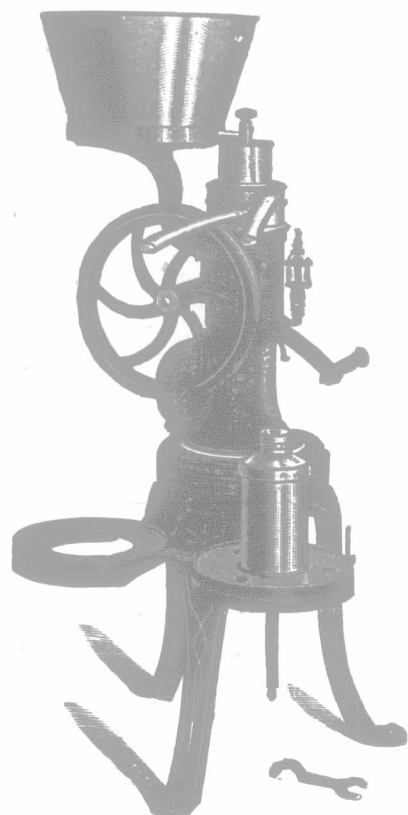
My offering now consists of Three Imported Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions of choicest breeding, best quality and immense size. Inspection invited.

Geo. Stewart Howlok, P. O.

\$8.00 FUR SCARF Only \$3.48 SEND NO MONEY

Just mail in your name and address, also name of your nearest Express Office and we will send free to examine this Stylish Ladies Fur Scarf made of beautiful Lion, Hare, Coney Fur, from a specially selected for their beautiful lustrous finish, as well as their good wearing qualities. This magnificent Fur Scarf is 4 to 6 inches wide (fur on both sides), ornamented with real fur lace as shown in the illustration, and is OVER 6 FEET IN LENGTH the long grand 4 footers giving the popular extra effect so very stylish this season. Remember you can not risk to order. We send the Scarf to your nearest express office where you can examine it carefully, try it on, and if you don't like it the great bargain in this you ever saw, such a Fur Scarf would sell for from \$10 to \$20 at any exclusive furriers, returned at the expressage will return it to us without a cent of expense to you. If you are perfectly satisfied that it is all we claim it to be you will have one of the most Stylish Fur Scarfs out this season and will have saved double its cost in buying from us. Every lady who wishes to take advantage of this chance should order immediately as we cannot guarantee to fill any orders at this special price after our present stock runs out. Address JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. 596 TORONTO.

Did You See the National?



The fall fairs are now nearly over, and the NATIONAL has been the center of attraction at all of them. There were many separators shown, but the NATIONAL

TAKES THE CREAM OFF

them all. Did you notice its close skimming, its construction and its easy running? With all its superior points of merit, no wonder it attracted so much attention at the fairs. The NATIONAL is sold in every part of the Dominion of Canada, and is an all-Canadian Separator, made for Canadians. We have thousands of testimonials. Send for catalogue and "Hints on Butter-making and Modern Dairying" to any of the following general agents:

The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario.
Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.
H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers,

NATIONAL.
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

LIMITED.

GOSSIP.

MR. COLQUHOUN'S IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

"Another shipment of Clydesdale stallions and a Hackney," says the Scottish Farmer, "goes by the steamer Laconia to the veteran exporter, Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont. This is Mr. Colquhoun's fourth trip inside of twelve months. He has been long in the trade, and always takes big, thick, well-bred horses. That they have pleased their patrons is clear, from the fact that Mr. Colquhoun keeps going on. He has once more five of the right stamp of Clydesdales for Canada. In the front must be placed the thick, well-bred, grand horse, Montrave Dauntless (11119), a prizewinner at Dublin, and named at the Highland—a good horse anywhere. He was got by the famous Macgregor (1487), and his dam was the H. & A. S. first-prize filly, Dukina (12486), got by the noted £1,700 Prince of Fashion, from Princess H. (10556), one of the best Darnley mares ever shown. Mr. Colquhoun has another Montrave horse in Montrave Lawrence (10241). This powerful horse was got by the renowned £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion (6178), out of the celebrated Darley mare, Laura Lee (10087), which as a yearling and two-year-old was practically unbeaten. He has a three-year-old horse by that noted broad-boned breeding horse, King o' Kyle (10213). This is a horse with a long pedigree, and of the right, thick sort for Canada, with good feet and legs, like his sire. A two-year-old bred by the Duke of Buccleuch, and got by Mr. Park's noted breeding and prize horse, Prince of Brunstane (9977), is also very well bred on the dam's side, her sire being the Glasgow first-prize horse, Prince Robert (7135), the sire of the champion horse, Hiawatha. Mr. Colquhoun's fifth horse is a three-year-old, got by Mr. Riddell's Reliance, from a Wigtownshire-bred mare. Along with his Clydesdales, Mr. Colquhoun ships a right good four-year-old Hackney stallion, a kind of animal for which there is growing appreciation in Canada. See what Mr. Colquhoun says in his advertisement.

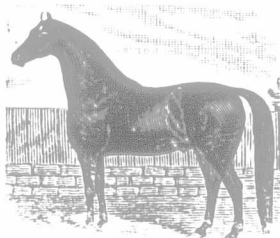
YORKSHIRE Cough & Heave Cure

Guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Heaves, Thick or Broken Wind, Influenza, and Epizootic among horses.

PRICE 50c.

YORKSHIRE STOCK FOOD

A grand preparation to make stock thrive. It gives them a good appetite, a glossy coat, a loose hide, a healthy appearance, and purifies the blood. PRICE 25c, 50c and \$4. These are both well-tried English preparations, and are highly recommended by the best stockmen of the Dominion. For sale by druggists and general merchants, or



Lyman Bros., Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a cartload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.



New importation arrived November 11th, 1903. This shipment includes a number of horses that have won good premiums in Scotland as well as prizewinners at the H. & A. S. S. and R. A. S. shows.

30 IMPORTED STALLIONS

for sale. Inspection is solicited and prices and terms will be found defying competition.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

GOSSIP.

A post card which has been received with enthusiasm and sent all over the Old Country contains a red picture of Mr. Chamberlain, and the following inscription: "What saith the Scriptures, Genesis, 41st chapter, 55th verse."

The verse referred to is as follows:—"And when all the land of Egypt was famished, the people cried to Pharaoh for bread, and Pharaoh said unto all the Egyptians, go unto Joseph, what he saith unto you do."

The general average of \$231.70 for 92 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle sold at Dexter Park, Chicago, recently, under the management of W. C. McGavock, and consigned by a number of breeders, must be regarded as a very satisfactory result. The highest price, \$1,550, was paid for Black Cap 22nd, a yearling heifer purchased by C. J. Martin, Churdan, Iowa, and the highest price for a bull was \$1,000 for Imp. Ellock, two years old, purchased by F. S. Corkhill, Fairbury, Ill.

Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill., write: "We have made some important sales this fall, among them being the grand, good Percheron stallion, Nestor (46184) 40087, by Mangout, to the Oswego Percheron Horse Co., of New York. This horse won first prize at the New York State Fair this season, and grand championship, all draft breeds competing. The great big, good-breeding gray, Remi, which was second at the International, in 1900, and third at the Iowa and Minnesota State fairs, this year, went to E. W. Walker, Grundy Co., Ill., to head a big band of pure-bred mares. These mares are a particularly good lot, and Mr. Walker had to have a horse with the scale and substance of Remi, which weighed around 2,250 pounds when shipped. Among other sales of Percherons we quote the following: Rocher, to J. E. Junk and Stewart Slavin, Guthrie Co., Ind.; Imp. Miroir, to the Cairo Percheron Horse Co., of Michigan; Imp. Montargis, one of the finest high-going stallions sold this year from any stable, to the Little Falls Percheron Horse Co., of New York; Imp. Ventose, to W. Corkhill, of Illinois; Imp. Printemps, brown, to North Grove Horse Co., of Michigan; Vendome, black, to Lund & Tesch, of Iowa; Leger, gray, to Potoka Percheron Horse Co., of Indiana; Solferino, black, to West Prairie Percheron Horse Co., of Iowa; the home-bred Corot, gray, to W. H. Osborn, of New York; Nicolas, to the Clay City Percheron Horse Co., of Indiana; the black home-bred Vortex, to John Raber, of Illinois, to stand at the head of a stud of pure-bred mares, Mr. Raber being an extensive breeder; the black, Imp. Fidelio, to Lansing Horse Co., of Illinois; Esling, to Chester Percheron Horse Co., of Utah; the gray, Ontario, to Webster Percheron Horse Co., of South Dakota; the dark bay, Confant, to Hyde Park Percheron Horse Co., of Utah; Imp. Flip, brown, to Franklin Percheron Horse Co., of Idaho; and the home-bred gray, Ireton, to Hill, Palmer & Co., of Iowa. French Coaches have been sold as follows: Pimpano, home-bred and sired by the great Paladino, to the Aylesford Agricultural Society, of Nova Scotia; the home-bred Fax, to Bradley County French Coach Horse Co., of Tennessee; Palm, to E. W. Walker, of Illinois, who bought the Percheron stallion, Remi, to breed to his purchased mares. Palm is a son of the famous old champion, Perfection. F. C. Hubert, of Lake Co., Ill., also took the French Coach, Goethe, a home-bred one, and a good one. Among the Belgians we have sold we may name the bay, Pirate 2nd, to the Cedar Rapids Belgian Horse Co., of Iowa; to the Waukegan Belgian Horse Co., the roan four-year-old Baron de Sardenson; and the over-acted stallion, Cokes, bay, to the Cass City Draft Horse Co., of Michigan. This is a horse of rare finish and style and wonderful disposition. It will be observed that our stallions, almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or, to be accurate, from New Jersey to Idaho. We still have the best of all tastes, from even a mare who ranges of territory. We will be glad to send old customers at the International to make new ones. We know no other goods."

GIVE YOUR STOMACH A NICE VACATION.

Don't Do it by Starving it, Either—Let a Substitute Do the Work.

The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies just as well to the stomach, one of the most important organs of the human system, as it does to the man himself.

If your stomach is worn out and rebels against being further taxed beyond its limit, the only sensible thing you can do is to give it a rest. Employ a substitute for a short time and see if it will not more than repay you in results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a willing and most efficient substitute. They themselves digest every bit of food in the stomach in just the same way that the stomach itself would, were it well. They contain all the essential elements that the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach contain and actually act just the same and do just the same work as the natural fluids would do, were the stomach well and sound. They, therefore, relieve the stomach, just as one workman relieves another, and permit it to rest and recuperate and regain its normal health and strength.

This "vacation" idea was suggested by the letter of a prominent lawyer in Chicago. Read what he says: "I was engaged in the most momentous undertaking of my life in bringing about the coalition of certain great interests that meant much to me as well as my clients. It was not the work of days, but of months. I was working night and day almost, when at a very critical time my stomach went clear back on me. The undue mental strain brought it about and hurried up what would have happened later on.

"What I ate I had to literally force down, and that was a source of misery, as I had a sour stomach much of the time. My head ached, I was sluggish and began to lose my ambition to carry out my undertaking. It looked pretty gloomy for me, and I confided my plight to one of my clients. He had been cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and at once went down to a drug store and brought a box up to the office.

"I had not taken a quarter of that box before I found that they would do all the work my stomach ever did; and as a rest or vacation was out of the question for me, I determined to give my stomach a vacation. I kept right on taking the tablets and braced up and went ahead with my work with renewed vigor, ate just as much as I ever did and carried out that undertaking to a successful issue. I feel that I have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to thank for saving me the handsomest fee I ever received, as well as my reputation, and last, but not least, my stomach."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50c. a box. -om

Imported Clydesdales just landed. Five stallions—4 two-year-olds and one 3-year-old. The gets of Mains of Aries, Clan Chaitan, etc. Prices right. ALKX. MCGREGOR, Epsom, Ont. 4 miles east of Uxbridge station, on the G. T. R.

FOR SALE. Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,

2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address: PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont. Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

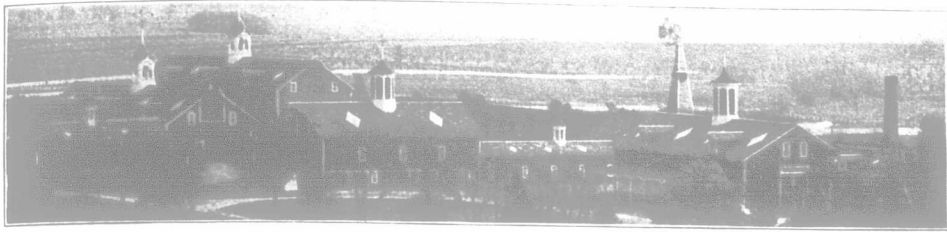
R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry. -om

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

Oaklawn Farm

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Come to Oaklawn, where you will find the best, the most to choose from, and demonstrated reliability. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue sent on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

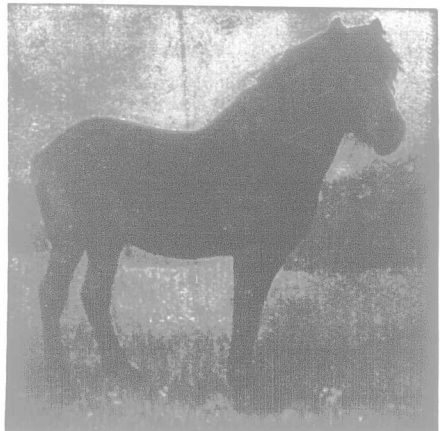
BELGIAN

STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

BARON DE CHAMPLouis, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



CLYDESDALES

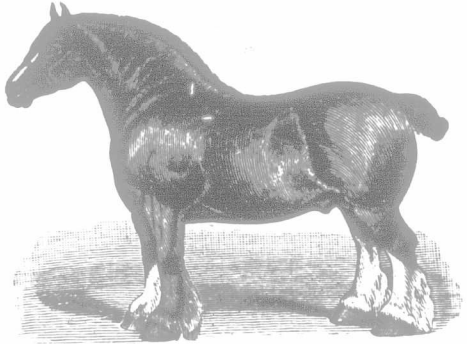
Having on hand a large number of prizewinning Clydesdale fillies, got by such horses as Macqueen and Lord Lynedoch, also a few young stallions for sale, we can now offer the public a good selection to choose from. Inspection invited.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT. Long-distance 'phone in connection with farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE COACH STALLIONS

A large lot of extra good stallions and fillies just landed, and most of the fillies served by prizewinning sires. Will be on sale at

BLACK HORSE HOTEL, TORONTO, on and after **Wednesday, November 4.**



DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO, and DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported, and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. 40 miles east of Toronto. Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus Telegraph, Brooklin.



ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

DANESVILLE, WIS.

BRANDON, MAN.

STALLIONS

have a few choice

left that they offer at a special bargain.

New importation of prizewinners of the various breeds arrived. Buying orders executed on commission.

GOSSIP.

EXTENSIVE CLYDESDALE PURCHASE.

Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, have just completed one of the biggest transactions in Clydesdales recorded for some time. They have purchased from Mr. Wm. Hood, Chapelton, Borgue, twenty first-class animals of different ages. Five of them are foals got by Baron's Pride, and the mares included in the purchase are all expected in foal to the same sire. Few breeders of Clydesdales have in the last few years been able to put upon the market so many high-class animals as Mr. Wm. Hood. Messrs. Montgomery have also, we understand, hired the well-bred three-year-old stallion, Baron Romeo (11266), to the Marquis of Bute's Ayrshire tenants. We understand his Lordship has given £100 premium to his Cumnock tenants, and their selection of Baron Romeo is one which should be highly popular. This horse stood fourth at the last Highland Show, and is big and of fine quality, with good feet and nice flash legs. He was bred by Mr. Wm. Hood, Chapelton, and got by Baron's Pride, out of Czarina, by Prince Romeo; grandam Jeanie Wilson, by Jacob Wilson; great grandam Maggie of Balgreddan, by the famous Drumflower Farmer (286). Many noted animals have been produced from this celebrated strain of mares, and, given a fair opportunity, Baron Romeo, from his breeding and merit, should prove much above the average as a sire.—[Scottish Farmer.

T. J. BERRY'S SHIRES AND CLYDES.

Prior's Hero, whose half-tone electro appears on another page, is one of the Shire horses imported this year by T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont. He is now six years old, and weighs over twenty-two hundred pounds. He was sired by Extraordinary, by Hitchin Conqueror, and out of Prior's Diamond, by Bold William. Mr. Berry bought Prior's Hero from John Shaw, of Parbold, Southport, Eng., who, for personal reasons, never exhibited him, but his stock are prizewinners wherever shown. For four years he stood in the stud in Lancashire at a fee of four guineas. Seldom does a horse of this weight combine scale with such good quality and flashy legs. As seen in the illustration, Prior's Hero is one of the modern type of Shires, not coarse in bone and hair, but with good springy pasterns and stylish head and neck. He will stand next season at Hensall.

Mr. Berry has eight other horses in his stables, six of them being Clydesdales, the favorite of which is Dunraght, a three-year-old, by Ornament, a son of the great Baron's Pride. Florizel, a black five-year-old, is one of this year's importation, and comes of splendid stock. His sire, Prince Carruchan (8151), for three years won the Cawdor Challenge Cup at the Glasgow Show, besides winning championships and other honors at other big shows. The world-renowned Prince of Wales was the sire of Prince of Carruchan.

Lord Jim (11407), by Lord Lothian, by Top Gallant, by Darnley, is another of the new ones. He is now three years old, stands on good feet and legs and shows the best of action. Another Clydesdale is Waverley, sired by Gallant Prince, a horse that has got many great show winners, including Holyrood, Knight of Cowal, Good Gift, etc. Waverley is a stylish horse, with quality, size and substance, having good feet and legs and clean movement. Royal Cumbrian and Lord Wolsely are the remaining Clydes, the former of which was noticed in the September 15th "Advocate." The latter is a grandson of the great Darnley (222), and a winner of many prizes in Scotland. Besides the Shire illustrated in this issue, there is Nateby Prince II. (20755), by Harling Harold, and Nateby Royal II., by Gunthorpe Advance. All of these horses were personally selected and imported by Mr. Berry, who does not claim to be the largest importer of draft horses in the country, but, rather, handles small lots of very superior stuff, which are always able to win when shown and give a good account of themselves in the stud. For twenty-five years this policy has been pursued, and the result to-day is that Huron County has horses of a higher average value than any other county in the Dominion.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a bluish, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of nine years old which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since. Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1.50 per bottle. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

THE KINDERGARTEN STUD FARM, GUELPH JAMES HURLEY, Proprietor.

Breeder of Thoroughbred horses from noted sires and dams. All classes of horses for sale.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales



8 stallions and 6 mares of this year's importation for sale. Stallions got by such noted sires as Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Ascot, etc.

T. H. HASSARD Millbrook, Ont.

Stations: Millbrook, G. T. R.; Canaville, C. P. R., four miles.



New Book on how to prevent and cure diseases of horses and cattle, to know sound horses, age, constitution, valuable recipes, etc., prepared especially for farmers, from facts gathered in 20 years' practice, by S. S. Dickinson, (Ont. shortly.) Advice by mail, \$1.

Address S. S. Dickinson, Port Hope, Ont.

Angus Breeders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Society of Canada will be held at the Commercial Hotel, in the City of Guelph, on Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 1903, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock. All parties interested in the breeding of Angus cattle would find it beneficial to them to attend this meeting, and also the Provincial Winter Fair, held at the same time.

James Bowman, President. **J. W. Burt,** Secretary.

ELM PARK STOCK FARM

WE desire to thank all our patrons for the way they have shown their appreciation of our stock this season, more particularly as all our best bulls this year are kept in Ontario. Calves by the champion Aberdeen-Angus bull, Prince of Benton, are coming now, and we never had more promising youngsters. We have a few in-calf cows for sale, also a few Suffolk rams to dispose of.

JAS. BOWMAN, - GUELPH, ONT.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om Drambo Station, **WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM



BUSHNELL, ILL., U. S. A.

Has for 25 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

SEVENTH importation for 1903 arrived April 10th. Our importation of exclusively SHOW STALLIONS will arrive Aug. 1st.

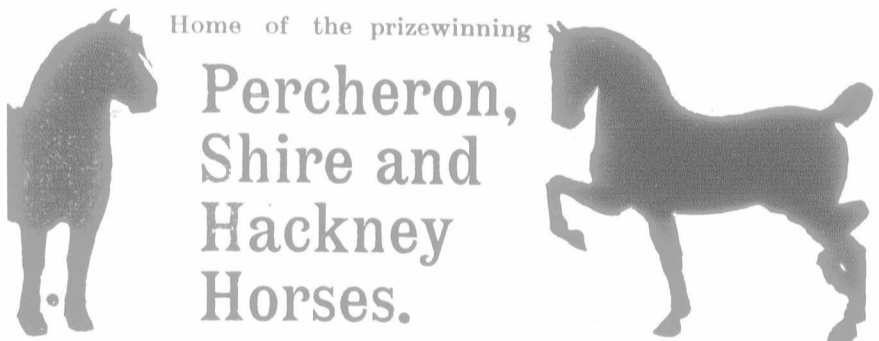
20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted.

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood, please write us. For our 24th annual catalogue, etc., address—

J. G. TRUMAN, Mgr., Bushnell, Illinois, U. S. A.

Lew. W. Cochran

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.,



At Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs this fall, on 16 head I won 54 first and 23 second prizes, which were more than all of my competitors' winnings combined, all of which were my own breeding except three head.

Prices and terms below competition.

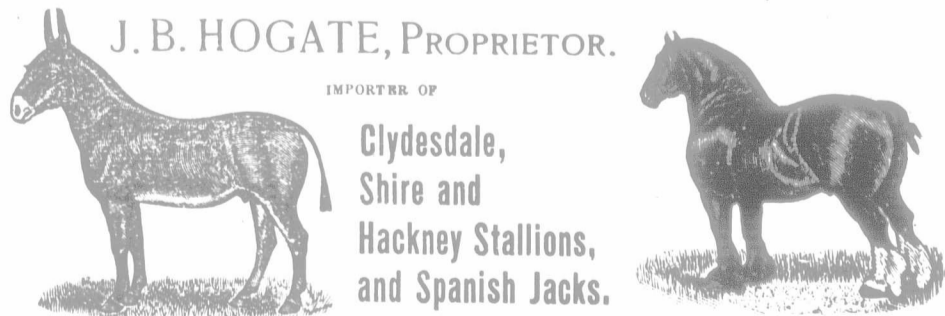
See my exhibit and get prices at the International at Chicago in Dec.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.



68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 Jacks.

My next importation will arrive about Nov. 5th—Clydes, Shires and Hackneys. Hogate buys bread-winners, and sells at bread-winning prices. He doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones.

H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN, SARNIA, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Ridgewood Danegelt, the yearling Hackney stallion whose portrait appears on another page in this issue, the property of Mr. Edw. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., is a light chestnut, with stripe on face. His sire, Langton's Danegelt, was bred by Mr. F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y., and his dam by Senator Cochran, at Hillhurst, Quebec. Ridgewood Danegelt won first prize at the Western Fair at London this year, and is a colt of excellent type and breeding, with high-class action and style.

SEAGRAM'S SALE.

Fair prices were realized at the auction sale of Thoroughbred stock, including yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds, stallions, brood mares in foal and horses in training, the property of Mr. Joseph E. Seagram, M. P., of Waterloo, at Grand's Repository, on November 18th. The yearlings were a fine class of animals, but several went very cheaply. Collision, a bay filly by Havoc-Casualty, was the choice of the lot, and brought \$195. Poppy Leaf, a winner at the Woodbine this year, proved the highest priced of the two-year-olds, fetching \$150. Perfect Dream, the King's Plate disappointment of last spring, brought \$130.

THE GREENWAY SALE.

Bidding was not brisk at Hon. Thos. Greenway's sale, at Crystal City, Manitoba, on the tenth of last month, and prices, consequently, were not high. Three Clydesdales averaged \$235; sixteen Shorthorns, \$132, and ten Ayrshires, \$62.50. Autumn Rose, a six-year-old Shorthorn cow, brought the highest figure, \$300, from Jas. Austin, North Dakota, and the lowest-priced Shorthorn found bottom at \$80. A number of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine were disposed of at fair prices. Shropshire rams ranged from twelve to fifteen, and ewes from seven to eight dollars each.

MR. FLATT'S NEW IMPORTATION.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Trout Creek Farm, Hamilton, Ontario, visited Great Britain and made another very valuable selection of Shorthorns for importation. He attended the Shorthorn sales in Aberdeenshire, and secured several very good animals, including three fashionably-bred bull calves from Mr. Duthie, Collynie. In addition to these, he has bought over sixty animals privately, from other breeders. From the herd of His Majesty the King, at Windsor, he has secured a grand dark-roan bull calf, by the Inverquhomery bull, Silver Plate, and out of a Beaufort Broadhooks cow. From Mr. J. D. Willis' herd, at Bapton Manor, come four handsome yearling heifers, three of them also being by Silver Plate. Mr. Duthie, Collynie, supplied eight yearling heifers and ten heifer calves, in addition to the three young bulls which were bought at Tillycairn. These animals were nearly all from the same foundation as the bulls, and constitute an exceptionally attractive group of well-bred, nicely-turned young cattle. Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, has also sold to Mr. Flatt three yearling heifers of the Missie, Roan Lady and Duchess of Gloucester families. Six very nice heifers come from Mr. John Marr, Cairnrogie, while smaller lots have been purchased from other breeders. It is understood that most of the animals are for Mr. Flatt's own herd at Trout Creek. —[Scottish Farmer]

Mr. Flatt writes that he has landed 61 head of Shorthorns, which are now in quarantine at Quebec.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, bubbling, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach, large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1/2 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.

4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see.

Shaw & Marston, P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

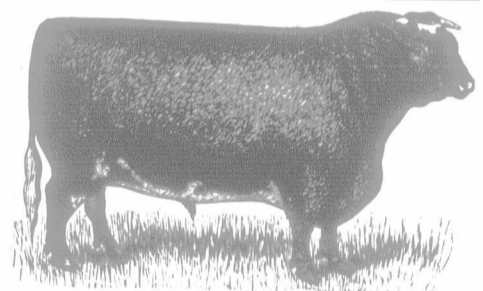
FOR SALE, CIRAP: 20 choice bulls, from 7 to 19 mos. old; 10 good young cows and heifers, also some heifer calves. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing orders. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. (Hderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.)

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 108829. —1716—, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, on Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLE P. O.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head. Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.



23

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation comes home Dec 10th. om

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

Shorthorns, Shorthorns, 4 Spicy Marquis bulls, challenge comparison. For sale: 3 yearling bulls and 1 nine-months' bull by the great Spicy Marquis, imp. champion at Toronto, 1902 and 1903. These are rare individuals, and where can you find such breeding? "Brave Yankee" at the head of my herd. om JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ontario.

Six Shorthorn Bulls fit for service; Also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred, of Scotch breeding, prizewinners. Moderate prices. DAVID MILNE & SON, Ethel Station and P. O., Ont.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones. om

Wm. Grainger & Son, London, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep.

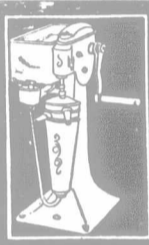
Ready for shipment: 3 young bulls, 7 and 10 mos., by Imp. Christopher 2885, sire of the 1902 and 1903 Chief 46733; all good individuals and prize winners. Moderate prices. No reasonable offer refused. Write for particulars. om LEICESTERS.—I have on hand a fine selection of rams, yearling ewes, ewes, and lambs, mostly imported by me, and some bred stud ram "H. Tspur." You can get 12 by my from my herd. Write for my particulars and prices on something choice. W. A. HARRISON, Caladonia Station, Tuscarora, Ont.



The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only **BABY'S OWN SOAP**

Pure, Dainty, Delicate. Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL



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how to fall in love with a cow? Do you care to know why a cow is worth more than a horse? If you do you should have a copy of our valuable book,

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You have read many times about the **TUBULAR SEPARATORS.**

Wouldn't you like to know all about them? It won't cost you anything to do it. Just write for free catalogue No. 193

THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ills. West Chester, Pa.

Dehorned Cattle rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER.** Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed. R. A. MCKENNA, V. S. PICTON, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE.—Seven bull calves from 1 to 5 mo.; the old; a few young cows with heifer calves at foot; a choice lot of yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; young pigs of the long bacon type, from 6 weeks to 2 months old.

SPRUCE HEDGE SHORTHORNS. We are offering females of all ages. Among them are prizewinners and youngsters that are sure to win.

17 Shorthorn Bulls

3 imported bulls, 7 bulls from imp. sire and dam, 7 bulls from imp. sire and Scotch dams, 25 females, imp. and Canadian Scotch.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Burlington Jct. Sta.

HOT-SCOTCH FOR SALE

First-class 14-months Shorthorn bull. Color, roan, with red head and neck. Sired by Rustic Chief (imp.); dam Celia 10th (imp.) A low-down, wide-ribbed, beefy bull; good head and horn, and an excellent handler. Price right.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

A baker's dozen of sappy bull calves, 8 to 12 mos. old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, Imp. Prince of the Forest = 4019=, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to Imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650.

J. & E. CHINNICK, Chatham, Ont.

GOSSIP.

The American Shropshire Registry Association will hold its annual meeting Wednesday, December 2, 1903, 10.30 a. m., at the Record Building, Union Stockyards, Chicago, during the great International Live Stock Show.

There will be a sale in the pavilion, same afternoon, of high-class Shropshires.

A young man named Emile Brazeau, aged twenty-two years, died recently in Montreal, who had never eaten solid food, but lived exclusively upon milk. He was of good physique, and weighed 152 lbs. The illness from which he died was brought on by excessive dancing one evening. Doctors were unable to explain why he could not eat other foods. His case demonstrates the all-round value of milk as a food.

J. & E. CHINNICK'S SHORTHORNS.

A herd of some sixty high-class Shorthorns, less widely known than its merit deserves, is that of Messrs. Jas. & Ed. Chinnick, of Chatham, Ont., which, recently visited by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, was found in first-class condition on the bountiful pastures of their three hundred acres of strong clay loam land, which also produces crops of corn and wheat and roots equal to the best in any country.

The herd, founded a good many years ago, comprises, amongst others, representatives of such excellent Scotch-bred families as the Cruickshank Duchesses of Gloster and Butterfys and the Kinellar Fair Queens, on which, in late years, have been used such strongly-bred sires as Mainspring = 31636=, a Missie bull bred by the Millers, of Brougham, and sired by Lord Lavender, of the excellent Sittytton tribe of that name; Lord Kilpont = 21449=, a Kinnelar Mina, by Imp. Golden Crown and Giotto = 2485=, bred by H. Smith, sired by the champion Abbotsford, of the Cruickshank Village Blossom tribe, and out of a Duchess of Gloster dam. The present stock bull, Imp. Prince of the Forest = 40409=, now in his three-year-old form and of the noted Uppermill Princess Royal family, purchased some two years ago at a cost of \$650, is a rich roan of first-class character and quality, with the head and crest that indicates a prepotent sire, and handling qualities that insure good feeding propensities in his offspring, and which is abundantly proven in his first set of calves in the herd, a large majority of which this year are bulls, of which a baker's dozen, plus one, ranging in age from eight to twelve months, roans and reds, are on the market, as announced in the advertisement of the firm on another page; and a right good, thrifty, well-fleshed and well-formed lot they are, worthy of the attention of buyers looking for herd-headers or a carload of useful bulls for ranching purposes, as they have not been pampered, but kept in good growing condition with plenty of exercise.

A capital bunch of half a score of thick-fleshed roan and red yearling and two-year-old heifers, some bred to the imported bull, are also held for sale, and are well worth looking after. Prominent among the females is the imported four-year-old cow, Butterfly 49th, bred by Mr. Jno. Marr, Cairnbrogie, added to the herd this year at a cost of \$450, a rich roan of excellent form and quality, was one of the fine young herd shown at Toronto two years ago, and is in calf to Imp. Joy of Morning, first prize aged bull at Toronto this year, and due to calve early in the present month. The excellent cow, Duchess of Gloster A., by Imp. Duke of Lavender, and her three sonsie daughters—two-year-old, yearling and ten-months calf—are a valuable group; while the Fair Queen contingent are a capital lot and a credit to the family and firm. A capital three-year-old Shire stallion, bred by Lew Cochran, of Crawfordville, Indiana, is also owned by this firm. He is one of the best, as may be judged from his record as a first-prize winner at the Chicago International Show as a yearling, in a class of thirty-two entries. His compactness of build, strong, vigorous constitution, clean-cut limbs, springy pasterns and prompt action mark him as the sort likely to leave the class of stock that gives satisfaction.

NOTE CLOSE MESH AT BOTTOM

Page Acme Poultry Netting. A bird cannot fly through as small a hole as it can crawl through, so Page Poultry Netting is made with small meshes at bottom and large at top. No. 12 gauge wire top and bottom—no sag. Get Page fences and gates—they're best. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P. Q., and St. John, N. B.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application. Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING RAMS at reasonable prices. Also a FEW SELECT EWES.

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP

of good breeding and individuality. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special—Two 6-months and two yearling bulls, Seven ram lambs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ADDRESS J. E. DISNEY, GREENWOOD, ONT., "HILLVIEW FARM."

3 SHORTHORN BULLS 3 FOR SALE.

Two 2-year-olds, 1 bull calf, all of good breeding and from deep-milking strains. Prices right. Also heifers for sale.

W. B. ROBERTS, - SPARTA, ONT.

Imported Shorthorns

Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down ram lamb, John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont. P. O., and Sta., Box 41.

18 BULLS

We are offering from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861=, Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont., Elmvalle Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of Scotch breeding and good quality for sale at moderate prices. Write

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

Greengrove Shorthorns

Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—ago done. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURNE STA. & P. O.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

FOR MALE—1 year ling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.

Mertoun Herd of Shorthorns

Established in 1882. Prince of Banff (imp.) = 45212= heads the herd. THREE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS for sale; also A FEW FEMALES, in calf to Prince of Banff. Prices right.

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

R. & S. NICHOLSON

Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont. Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale: 13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice). Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count. Home bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Cleveenthias, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.



"Imp. Sapor. Chancellor No. (78286)"

For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.

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

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

(Imp.) Captain Mayfly (No. 28858), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale.

JOHN C. BRICKER, Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861= and Double Gold = 37854=. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyantus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror.

W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Now offering 5 bulls, from 4 to 17 mos. old, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also females, all ages, some in calf. Prices moderate.

J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta. & P. O., Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices.

HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT. Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

Choice Shorthorns and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

I am offering 5 YOUNG BULLS of exceptional breeding and quality, 8 to 15 months old. Also 10 SHEARLING rams, fit for any herd. I am pushed for room. Will sell reasonably to quick buyer. Be sure to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT. CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

JAR. DOUGLAS, PROP. Leicesters Established 1855.

We have a grand lot of young stock for sale. Bred in the purple, and the kind that will make champions, and they carry the blood of champions. Scotch, Both and B.-ies families, of strong constitution and deep milking qualities. Resuscian of Dalmeny, Imp. 45220, at the head of our herd. We breed the best to the best. Foundation bulls a specialty. Also Leicester sheep of rare breeding and merit. Write us your wants, we can supply you.

P. O. and Station, CALEDONIA, ONT.

You Will Marvel How you ever drank Japan after once tasting "SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea. Pure, delicious and wholesome, just like "Salada" black tea.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

OUR PRESENT OFFERING

17 SCOTCH BULLS

Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality, and reasonable prices. Catalogue free.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont., Can.

MERCER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Clarets, Princesses, Red Roses, Young Sterlings, Fashions and Matchless. They number 60 head for sale. There are several choice heifers, 17 heifer calves, 3 bulls fit for service and 4 bull calves. A few older females.

Thos. Mercer, Markdale P. O. and Station.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boar and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

FOREST HILL STOCK FARM.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS for sale. A choice lot of young bulls, from six to eighteen months old. Apply G. W. KEAYS, HYDE PARK P. O., ONT.

Shorthorns and Lincolns

A few choice bulls from 12 to 15 mths. One bull 23 mths. Also females any age for sale. J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO. L. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.

Shorthorns and Shropchires.

Scotch and Scotch-topped families of Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Shropchires bred direct from imported stock; Mansell and Cooper strains. BRUCE BROS., Souville Station, G. T. R. Gormley, Ont.

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

Both sexes. Imported and home-bred. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad. EDWIN BATTYE, Gore Bay P. O. and Port. MANITOULIN ISLAND.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweep stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS (Imp.)

We have on hand for sale 3 yearling bulls (imported in dam), 7 three-year-old heifers (imported in dam) due to calve during next 3 months. These young animals are of exceptional breeding and individuality. The heifers are in calf to Rustic Chief 79877 (sold at 2 years for \$500), and show great promise. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P. O. & Sta.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Shorthorns—We have for sale several excellent young bulls, ready for service, that will make show animals; also cows and young bred heifers. Berkshires—Young boars and sows, of rare breeding and individuality, for sale at all times. Write us your wants, we can supply you. F. MARTINDALE & SON, Caledonia Sta., York, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., CAN. Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.

Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th.

SHORTHORNS

THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now a head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P.

Newcastle Herd Shorthorns and Tamworths

We have for quick sale 1 10-mos. old roan Shorthorn bull that is a beauty and will do credit to any herd. He is by Brave Baron (23257), by Indian chief (imp.) 11108, and out of Rose of Newcastle, a big red cow of great breeding and individuality and winner of 1st as yearling, 2-year-old and 3-year-old at Newcastle. Also 5 nice young Tamworth sows, bred to our great unbeaten Colwill's Choice 1313 winner of 1st at Toronto; as 6 mos. old, and 1st at Toronto as aged bar, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903; also winner of over 30 lists at other county fairs—never defeated. Address:

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 3124—, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand. Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.

Balem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., O. P. E., G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd.

JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespear, Ont.

TRADE TOPICS.

ABOUT AROMA.—As every feeder knows, the aroma or flavor of stock food has a great deal to do with the amount eaten, and thus, indirectly, aroma increases the value of food. This aroma may be imparted to foods, whether for horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry, by using Day's Aromatic Stock Food, a preparation calculated to tempt the appetites of all classes of stock.

RUPTURE.—This is the headline of an adv't in this issue by Mr. C. H. Dorenwend, the mechano-medical expert of Toronto, and the reader's attention is directed to it. Mr. Dorenwend claims that there is more danger to life lurking in rupture than in any other trouble that the human system is subject to. He says: "It is such an insidious trouble, it comes upon one like 'a thief in the night.' On account of its usually being of a private nature, it is neglected and hidden. Many mistakes are made by simply wearing 'a truss.' Mind what I say, a truss should be perfect. It should hold as if you had 'your fingers there.' Many persons say I am a crank on the subject—so I am, in a sense. I believe in fitting each one individually. This indiscriminate sale of trusses by those who do not study the subject should be stopped, as it endangers life." Mr. Dorenwend has made the treatment of rupture a life study, and his advice is well worth having by all afflicted. Write and get his opinion.

RHEUMATISM is now recognized as a disease of the blood, and must be so treated to eradicate it from the system. It is, however, aggravated by cold, dampness or exposure. It is indicated by severe pains in the joints and muscles, the former sometimes swelling. If the disease is not checked it will recur again and again until it becomes chronic.

Patients suffering from rheumatism and gout should observe a regular system of diet. This is very important. Overloading the stomach is the first thing to be avoided, since medicine is handicapped when the digestive organs are overtaxed and compelled to do double duty.

Rheumatism is caused by the presence of acid in the blood, poisoning it and rendering it unfit to perform its proper functions. Starr's Magic Rheumatism Cure operates by neutralizing this acid and restoring the blood to its normal healthy condition, and in doing so weeks and months are not required, benefit being derived after a few doses have been taken and many cures are effected by the use of only one bottle.

Ask for it at all druggists. \$1.00 per bottle, taken by the drop.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

—This company is not only an absolutely safe depository for savings, but one that is known from coast to coast for its sound financial condition and wise administration. The deposits on hand December 31st, 1902, were \$2,031,768.07. People all over the Dominion are doing themselves an injustice by keeping money in hand that should be out earning interest. To accommodate just this class of prospective patrons, the Canada Permanent has perfected a system of banking by mail that is very simple and safe. For those resident in remote places it affords all the advantages of doing business with one of the strongest and most conservatively-managed institutions in the country.

A moment's consideration will convince one of the solidity this great banking house commands. Capital and surplus are the most important factors in determining the strength of a financial institution. The Canada Permanent has \$5,951,350.00 capital, \$1,590,057.38 surplus. That is to say, that between the depositor and any possible loss there is a fund of \$7,541,407.38. The total assets of the corporation on December 31st, 1902, were \$23,042,497.99. Write for the company's handsome booklet, "Saving Money by Mail," and learn how easy it is to get 3 1/2 per cent annual interest, compounded twice a year. The Canada Permanent is the third largest paid-up capital of the financial corporations of the country, and is purely an investment company, taking no part in speculative transactions.

Eating Became a Dread.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ALMOST AFRAID TO SIT DOWN TO THEIR MEALS?

YOU MAY BE ONE OF THEM. IF YOU ARE, THERE IS A CURE FOR YOU.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR, WEAK AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES.

Mr. J. G. Clunis, Barney's River, N.S., tells of what this wonderful remedy has done for him:—It is with gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of B.B.B. I was so badly troubled with indigestion that whatever I ate caused me so much torture that eating became a dread to me. I tried numerous physicians, but their medicines seemed to make me worse. I thought I would try B.B.B., so got a bottle, and after taking a few doses felt a lot better. By the time I had taken the last of two bottles I was as well as ever, and have had no return of the trouble since. I recommend your medicine to the highest degree. B.B.B. is for sale at all dealers.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs. A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON STA. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS

For Sale.—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Marengo = 31055 =.

J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.

Present of Shorthorns: Our stock bull,

Heir-at-law = 34563 =, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

I have on hand 9 young heifers from 5 to 11 months, 8 young bulls from 7 to 11 months, and 3 or 4 bred heifers (bred to Royal Sovereign); that I will dispose of at reasonable prices to quick buyers, as I am overcrowded. This is a great chance to get some first-class young stock of good breeding and individuality. Be sure and get my prices before purchasing. Address RICHARD WARD, Balsam, Ont.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Cruickshanks, Orange Blossoms, Nonpareil, Crimson Flowers, Mysies, Languisheer, Butterflies and Jessamines, and are headed by the noted Duthie-bred bull, (Imp.) Joy of Morning (76929), winner of 1st prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1903. Several choice heifers and young cows bred to Joy of Morning, also bull calves suitable for herd headers, for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Erin Shipping Sta., C.P.R. Binkham P. O.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MOGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low down, thick lot. Also, Yorkshires.

WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs P. O., Ferguson Station.

SHORTHORNS.

Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.

James Caskey, Tiverton P. O., Kincairdine Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than their money and first for flock at the Farmers' Convention; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIS, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

as well as something very choice of

Leicesters

Choice ewes not by imported, but by imported "Winchester," Ewes of the highest quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

First in the field they remain, after twenty-four years, the most Efficient, the most Reliable, the most Durable.

There are no others "just as good."

Our free catalogue will explain.

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FREE!

Ladies and Girls,
You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bookers, Rossenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address: THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 385 Toronto.

Free
Not One
Cent to
Pay.



Description.

This handsome Capérine is made of the finest quality glossy black Alaska Seal, with high turned up storm collar (fur on both sides), 5 inches wide and warmly padded and built up in lined cape, 9 inches wide, reaching over the shoulders, the whole ornamented with 6 long full fur-ed tails as shown in the illustration. Black Alaska Seal is one of the most durable furs known. It is very fine, soft and beautiful, and under ordinary conditions will give ten years of satisfactory wear. The Capérine is very warm and comfortable, had one in appearance, and adds a fine stylish and dressy effect.

32 HANDSOME
FUR CAPERINES
(Worth \$6.50 Each)

FREE

A Grand Bargain to clear out the last of an immense stock of High Class Furs. These handsome Capérines cost us \$3.75 each buying in large quantities for stock cash, and we sold them all last winter for \$4.95 cash (less than whole-sale price), but, as our stock is now reduced to only 32, and we expect our new supply to arrive shortly, we are going to give the whole of these 32 magnificent Capérines away FREE for selling only 1 doz. of our large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Family Record," "The Angel's Whisper," and "Rock of Ages," at 25c. each. (A 50c. certificate free to each purchaser.) These beautiful Pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 different colors and are fully worth 50c. Everyone who shows them to will buy one or more. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this

Handsome Fur Capérine

that you would have to pay from \$6.00 to \$8.00 for in any fur store. Ladies and Girls don't miss the grandest chance you ever had in your life, but hurry for the pictures to-day, as they may be too late. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that this magnificent Fur Capérine will not cost you one cent. Address: The Home Supply Co., Dept. 391 Toronto.

GOSSIP.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., breeder of Leicester sheep and Shorthorn cattle in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I have for sale a few ewes of very fine quality and type, got by imported Stanley, whose reputation as a sire is rarely equalled. This year at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, as well as at the Western Fair, London, the get of Stanley won for us nearly all the first prizes, as well as many of the seconds. They furnished every member of the first-prize flock bred by exhibitor; every member, except one, of the open flock, not necessarily bred by exhibitor (not any of the one flock eligible to show in the other), and every member of the flock winning the American Leicester Breeders' Ass'n special. These were all won by me at Toronto this year. Besides these, his get won silver medal for ewe any age, first for two-shear ewe, first and second for shearing ewe, first and second for shearing rams, and second for ram lamb, and did fully better at London. The ewes I offer are being bred to Winchester, the shearing ram I imported this year. We have a few choice ram lambs left yet, and the best lot of young bulls we have had for many years."

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

A NEW TEXT-BOOK.

Agriculture and Household Economics Taught by the Nature-study Method.

"Rural School Agriculture" is the title of a cloth-bound bulletin of 200 pages prepared for rural schools of the State of Minnesota, under the direction of Prof. Willet M. Hays, by the instructors in the Department of Agriculture of the State University. The authors of this book have not made the too common mistake of confusing education and mere information. They show that they know not only the subjects with which they deal, but what is of even greater importance for the duty they have undertaken, the method by which these subjects should be learned by children. We quote from the "suggestions to teachers": "Fill yourself full of the exercise (selected), not simply so that you can read the directions to pupils, but so that you can give them." Perform the exercise by yourself first." The last sentence quoted shows that they know, too, where the teacher trusting to his books and sources of information is liable to fail. The bulletin contains over two hundred practical lessons, nearly all taught wholly or largely by the genuine nature-study method—that is to say, that the pupils are directed to do things either at home or at school in order to discover truth through reasoning about the results they obtain. The truths arrived at are eminently practical and useful, and will be remembered much better than memorizations from text-books and dictated notes, but the training derived from the investigation and experimenting is even more precious than the possession of the truths discovered. The plan of the bulletin may be illustrated by the short exercise to determine whether large seeds or small ones produce the better crop. Radish seeds are suggested. The directions read: "(Prepare the ground.) When the ground is ready, have pupils sort the seeds into two lots, one large seed, the other small. Plant the large seed in one row, and the small ones in another. Keep well cultivated, and when large enough to use for lunch observe whether the small or large seeds give better results." The lessons vary in merit of subject matter and method of treatment. Teachers are not expected to attempt all of them, but they are wisely directed to select those that can be successfully carried out under the prevailing conditions and peculiar circumstances of each school. The titles include such widely various subjects as back-stitching and barb-wire fencing, broken bones and sewing on buttons, setting the breakfast-table and crossing corn, sharpening a jack-knife and measuring a hay stack, tying knots and tiling drains. We commend the bulletin as an example of what our own educational authorities may and should attempt.

FREE TO EVERYONE.

Read and Learn How You May Procure It.

The question of why one man succeeds and another fails, is a problem that has puzzled philosophers for centuries. One man attains riches and position, while his neighbor, who started with seemingly the same and better opportunities, exists in poverty and obscurity. No man can win success who is suffering from an irritating and nerve-racking disease, and the man who has the qualities of success within him would be quick to recognize this fact and seize the best remedy to eradicate the trouble.

A person afflicted with a serious case of hemorrhoids or piles is handicapped in the race of power and advancement. It is impossible to concentrate the mental energies when this dreadful trouble is sapping the vital forces. To show how easily this success-destroying trouble can be overcome, we publish the following letter from a prominent Indiana man:

"When I received the former letter and booklet on 'Piles, their nature, cause, and cure,' I was in a critical condition. Ulcers to the number of seven had formed on the inside of the rectum, culminating in a large tumor on the outside, resembling fistula. I suffered the most excruciating pain, could get no rest day or night. After reading the booklet, I sent to my druggist, but he happened to be out of Pyramid Pile Cure just at that time. However, I obtained part of a box from my brother-in-law and began their use. Five pyramids completely cured me. I procured a box later, but have had no occasion to use them. I have been waiting to see that the cure was permanent, before writing you of its success. I believe Pyramid Pile Cure to be the greatest and best pile cure on the market, and ask you to please accept of my grateful thanks for this invaluable remedy. I take great pleasure in recommending its use to any sufferer along this line. You may use my name if you wish for reference to any one afflicted with this disease." J. O. Littell, Arthur, Indiana.

You can obtain a free sample of this wonderful remedy, also the booklet described above, by writing your name and address plainly on a postal card and mailing it to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich. -om

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF
BARREN KOW CURE
postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. om
L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

Maple City Jerseys FOR SALE: 10 head of cows and heifers 10, and 2 young bulls; all bred from prizewinning and high-testing cows. W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont. Box 532.

CANADA'S GREATEST
JERSEY HERD.
127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127
We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R. om B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Holstein Bulls
Five Bull Calves under one year for sale. Also a choice lot of Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Write or call on J. A. RICHARDSON, South March, Ont.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS.
Meet me at Toronto Exhibition. Will again exhibit. Come and see my stock and get prices. A choice lot of young bulls to offer, of rare quality and breeding. A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. o Breslau, Ont.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS
Present offering: Bull calf, 8 mos., won 4 first prizes. Litter 3-months-old pigs, and younger ones; choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams; perfect covering. E. O. MORROW, o Hilton, Ont., Brighton Sta., G. T. R.

Riverside Holsteins

Choice young bulls for sale, from 3 to 11 months old, whose sire and dam are in the Canadian Advanced Record of Merit.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. o Caledonia, Ont.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.
Home of 1st-prize aged herd, 1903, Toronto Exhibition. Some extra DeKol bull and heifer calves for sale. SIDNEY MACKLIN, Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R. om



MY PIGS AT 5 MONTHS OF AGE WEIGH 250 LBS.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. DRILL, ROY, O., Sept. 24, 1903.
 GENTLEMEN:—I am showing a herd of Berkshire hogs that I have fed "International Stock Food" from the time they came, and I am a winner in the show ring. I have pigs that came in April that weigh 250 lbs. each. I sold one pig just nine weeks old that weighed 86 lbs. Its mother was fed "International Stock Food" three times per day after the pigs were four days old. I fed her "International Stock Food" six weeks before she had her pigs.
 I have a herd of short-horn cattle that I fed "International Stock Food" to all the year around, and it paid me big. I fed it to my ewes and lambs with the best results. To make a long story short, I can't nor won't be without it. I recommend "International Stock Food" to all breeders of fine stock.
 Very respectfully,
 CLARK GAMBLE.

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 650 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our WORLD CHAMPION STALLIONS, DAN PATCH 1:59, DIRECTOR 2:05 1/2 and Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/2; and also to our YOUNG STALLIONS, BROOD MARES, COLTS, WORK HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it

increases the appetite, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It will make your Calves, Colts or Pigs grow amazingly and will keep them healthy. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human System. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your Own food at every meal: Table Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Table Pepper is a powerful stimulating

tonic, Table Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Table Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper and Over One Million Progressive Farmers and Stockmen. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that dis-

ease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World, and has the Largest Sale ever known. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. We Refer You To Any Bank Or Wholesale House in Minneapolis. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations now on the market! No Chemist can separate and name all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use in our preparations. Any Chemist or Manufacturer claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or a Falsifier. Imitations are Always Inferior. Insist On Having The Genuine And You Will Always Obtain Paying Results.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on it. Size of book is 6 1/2 by 9 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. They are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and scientific and better than you can obtain in any other book regardless of price.

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WE WILL MAIL ONE COPY OF THIS BOOK TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, with Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us At Once, letter or postal card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

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Address At Once... **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid In, \$1,000,000. 775,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario.
 OXFORD COUNTY.

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering a number of young bulls, fit for service, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol. Spring calves of both sexes.

BROWN BROS.,
 Lyn P. O. and Station.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want.
R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ontario.
 Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario County.

Holsteins and Tamworths

Present offering: 12 March and April sows, 10 June boars and sows; sired by Elmudale Ned 2503, a typical sire of the bacon type. Write for what you want, or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered.

BERTRAM HOSKIN,
 Grafton Station, G.T.R. **THE GULLY P. O.**

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4
 For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON,**
 Warkworth.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES.

Our herd now numbers 40 head of all ages, with milk records from 40 lbs. a day up. Stock of both sexes for sale. Bulls a specialty.

WATT BROS., Allan's Corners P. O.
 St. Louis Sta., near Howick, Que.

TROUT RUN STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRES AND STANDARD POULTRY.
 We Combine Beauty and Utility. Our herd has won upwards of 700 1sts, 2nds and sweepstakes, also several diplomas and 3 bronze medals during the last 8 years at 8 county shows. We have on hand ready for shipment 6 young bulls 4 to 10 mos., by Royal Star of St. Annes 7916, winner of 1st at Toronto as 2-yr.-old, 1st and sweepstakes at London as 2-yr.-old. Also 3 bred heifers. Standard poultry—B.P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Toulouse geese and Pekin ducks from our prize pens. **W. THORN,**
 7 miles from Delhi, G. T. R. o' Lyndoch, Ont.

AYRSHIRES for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old.
DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster, Ont.

DAVID LEITCH, CORNWALL, ONT.,

BREEDER OF **AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

A few choice bulls fit for service, and bull calves and heifers, sired by Rossland of St. Anne—8901—, and from deep milkers, with good udders and teats. Cornwall 5 miles. G. T. R. and O. N. Y.

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 & SON,**
 "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES.

My present offering is one yearling bull, one 4 years old, and also cows and a choice lot of spring calves, of both sexes.
F. W. TAYLOR,
 Wellman's Corners P.O., Hoard's Sta.

Menie Stock Farm

Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **WM. STEWART & SON,**
 Menie, Ont.

THE HUME FARM

For choice Ayrshires or Yorkshires. Write us for anything you are in need of.
ALEX HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bulls fit for service, and several bull calves, sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8897, and from deep milkers, with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S.L. & A. R.

DAVID A. MCFARLANE, KESLO, P. Q.,

Breeder of high-class **AYRSHIRES.**
 Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

YORKSHIRES in pairs not akin now ready for shipment.
SIX AYRSHIRE BULLS nearly one year old, out of big, strong, deep-milking dams, and sired by Comrade's Heir of Glenora (11966). Cheap if sold before winter.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

J. G. CLARK,
 Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

GOSSIP.

F. Martindale & Son, of York, Ont., rank among the most successful breeders of Shorthorns and Berkshires in Western Ontario. They have been steadily increasing their herds for the last few years, until now they have, as a reward for patient and persistent effort, a herd that is a pleasure to look upon and a real source of profit. It is no exaggeration to say there is not an animal in the herd that would not do credit to any breeder. Not only have this firm enjoyed an excellent trade in both Shorthorns and Berkshires during the past few years, but they have been very successful in the show-ring, their herd winning at Cayuga the entire classification of firsts and seconds, and five firsts and four seconds at Caledonia, in keen competition. Heifer calves of their breeding and exhibited by them won first, second and third at Caledonia in a class of ten. Also, a bull calf, bred by them and shipped to New Ontario last year, has been winning against high-priced animals, imported recently. This illustrates in a very forcible manner the kind of stock they are breeding. They have at the head of their herd Bandolier 10106, by Sirius 1528 (imp.), dam Red Bessie 11, 31192 (imp.), by Emancipator 65417. He is indeed a worthy son of a noted sire, with great prepotency in stamping his individuality on his offspring. There are a number of his sons and daughters ready for shipment that are fit to show in any company.

The Berkshire department is only two or three years old, but embraces some excellent animals of Royal breeding and individuality, and their sales the last two years have been very good indeed. Mr. Martindale is going to make a big addition to this department in the near future by introducing some imported blood of the best strains to cross on his Canadian sows, and looks for great results from the crossing of imported boars on his smooth, low-down, symmetrical sows. In fact, his aim is to have the best in the country.

High-class AYRSHIRES,

including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.
WM. WYLIE, - HOWICK, QUEBEC.

For Sale at **SPRING BURN STOCK FARM** 12 Ayrshire bulls from 2 to 15 months old, females any age; 4 Oxford Down rams; 20 Berkshire pigs, and some fine Buff Orpington cockerels. Prices reasonable.
H. J. Whitteker & Sons, - North Williamsburg, Ont.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES

The average butter-fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages, FOR SALE.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
 Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROOK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.
J. YUILL & SONS, o Carleton Place, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fitzaway, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address **JAMES BODEN, Mgr.,**
 St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.
 Farm close to St. Anne Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal, on

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF **AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS.**
 Special offer this month of TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG BOARS, fit for full service. They are good ones.
 Farm adjoins Central R. R. P. O. Station, Experimental Farm. o Howick, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

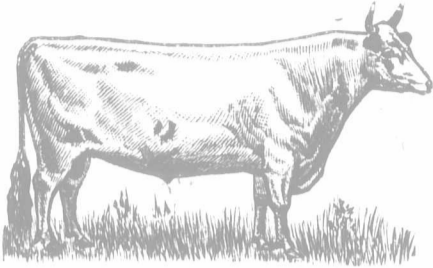
Our present offering is 10 bulls, from 6 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 10 cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and all of high quality. **J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners, P. O., Howick, Que.**

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Two fit for service, one 18 mos. and a few August calves.
W. W. BARNES, Howick, Ont.
 Weldon Farm, o Howick, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE,
PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

Special Notice for Immediate Sale! Two Ayrshires, One Guernsey, registered stock bulls, quality and breeding of the best; prices right. Also Shropshire ram and ewe lambs, from selected dams, imported sire, first quality, woolled correctly.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM,
J. N. GREENSHIELDS, PROP. DANVILLE, P. Q.

Oxford Down Sheep at "Farnham Farm." Flock established 1881.

First time entered show-ring since "World's Fair," Chicago. Won this year at Toronto, Syracuse, London and Ottawa, 40 firsts, 25 seconds, 12 thirds and 6 champion prizes. Am offering 1 yr fall trade 20 yr. and two-shear stock rams, strong, fine fellows; 40 yearling and two-shear ewes, bred to imported Vanity and Hampton Hero 4th, both flock rams; 100 ram and ewe lambs of most modern type, from imported sires. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, C. P. R. Telegraph, Guelph. HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT. Reference—"Farmer's Advocate."

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association,
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.
Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.
Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.
"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,
SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
SALISBURY, ENGLAND

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK
OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP
HENRY DUDDING,
Riby Grove, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

To get Champions by the produce of Champions. These can always be secured from the Riby Grove Herd and Flock, the largest in England, comprising the choicest lines of blood extant. Theirs is a world-wide reputation, and suffice to say that at no period of its history, dating back 150 years, were they stronger in merit or quality. 86 awards were won in 1901, and equally good results secured in 1902, culminating in those great victories at Smithfield Show, where its pen of wethers won the 100-guinea Challenge Cup for the best pen of sheep of any age or breed; and at Chicago Live Stock Show, in December last, where a ram from this flock won the \$400 prize offered for the heaviest sheep in the world. CABLE—Dudding, Keelby, England.

Dorset Horn Sheep
THE largest flock in America. The most celebrated prizewinners at the Columbian Exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.
John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario.



LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.
THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

For sheep. Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

Cattle, horses, pigs, etc. Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly. Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective. Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET. Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound. Sole agent for the Dominion.

BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid.
1/2 gal. Imperial tin for 75c.
STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.
Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs.
Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1.
W. W. STEPHEN, Agent,
MEAFORD, ONT.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.
A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

GOSSIP.

"I wish you'd show your father this little item from a Chicago paper. It's about a millionaire who called his son-in-law a lobster and had to pay damages for it in court."
"Did papa ever call you a lobster?"
"No, he never did. But I just want to show him that sons-in-law have certain rights that rich fathers-in-law must respect. He called me a barnacle once."
"Why don't you sue him for damages?"
"I would, but I—I don't know what a barnacle is."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HIGH-PRICED TURKEYS.

W. J. Bell, of Angus, Ont., writes: "Having received the highest price ever paid for a turkey, to my knowledge, I thought the particulars of the sale might interest your readers. The turkey I refer to won first in his class and sweepstakes at the Dominion Exhibition, and was shipped via Montreal and Allan Line steamship Ionion to Mrs. Smith, Boyle, Ireland. For it I received £13, or about \$65. The bird weighed thirty-five pounds at nine months. This makes seventy-eight turkeys I have shipped Mrs. Smith inside of ten years, the carrying charges on them alone amounting to over \$500."

MR. SORBY'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

"Along with his own horses for Alberta," says the Scottish Farmer of October 31st, "Mr. Turner takes out on the Lakonia, sailing to-day, seven superior young horses for Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont. These are also from the Netherhall and Banks Stud, and constitute Mr. Sorby's third shipment inside of twelve months. Prominent among them is the famous prize horse, Elator (10340), one of the most successful prize and premium horses got by Baron's Pride. He was bred by Mr. Wm. Montgomery, from a particularly well-bred mare, Patricia (12883), which came from Edengrove. She was got by the Prince of Wales horse, Patricia (8095), which won first at Ayr when a three-year-old, and her grandam was one of the high-priced Challenger mares at Mr. Brockbank's sale. Elator himself was first at Kilmarnock when a three-year-old. He had the West Lothian district premium in 1899 and 1900, the Strathern (Central) premium in 1901, the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire in 1902, and the Vale of Alford premium in 1903. Another Baron's Pride horse shipped is Baron Bombie (10498), own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Lady Victoria, and for several seasons past stud horse at the Royal Farms, Windsor. He won first prize when a yearling and two-year-old at the principal shows, and is a thick chunk of a horse, with good feet and limbs. A third horse which goes to Mr. Sorby is Lord Harry (11097), winner of second prize at Ayr when a two-year-old, and other prizes also. This thick, wide, heavy horse was bred at Glamis by Lord Strathmore, and his sire was the celebrated Sir Christopher (10286), the H. & A. S. champion horse at Glasgow in 1897. Lord Harry is as well bred on the dam's side as any horse can well be. His great-grandam was the famous Princess Alice (6626), which won many prizes in Scotland in 1884 and 1885 as the property of the Duke of Portland. The intermediate generations are full of prize blood. Of the same age is the Strathord, Scene, and Murthly premium horse of this season, Battle Axe (10984). This is a thick horse, of true cart-horse type. He is bound to be popular in Canada, where his sire, Prince of Quality (10416*), if we mistake not, was champion at Toronto. His dam was got by the Glasgow prize horse, Knight o' Ellerslie (3737), a son of Prince of Wales (673). A capital three-year-old horse is Prince Everard (11849), almost full brother to the Rhins premium horse of 1903, and the Mid-Calder premium horse of 1904, Alexander Everard. He was got by that good breeding horse, Gay Everard, and his dam was Mr. St. Clair Cunningham's prize mare, Princess of Adniston (13758), by the champion Prince Alexander (8899). A two-year-old horse by the champion Sir Christopher (10286), and a thick, powerful three-year-old horse bred in Cumberland complete this very valuable selection of Clydesdales. Along with them there goes a first-class Hackney selt of superior and approved breeding."

Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N. S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS
American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Horned Dorsets, Shorthorns and Yorkshires
Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages; Horned Dorsets of both sexes, and Yorkshires of true type. These animals are all superior quality.—D. HARTLETT & SONS, Smithville, P. O. and Station.

Holwell Manor Farm
SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.
Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock.
D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om

SOUTHDOWNS A high-class lot of 50 EWES for sale, in lamb to imported Babraham Hodge and imported Babraham Pattern, the latter a winner at the Royal and at the Western Fair, London, besting the 1st prize Toronto winner.



ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.

Linden Oxfords.
A number of choice yearling and ram lambs for sale, sired by English and Canadian prizewinners.
R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin County, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE.
We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MILLER & SONS, CLAREMONT, STATION, C. P. R. BROUGHAM, ONT.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM
J. C. ROSS, PROP., JARVIS, ONT.
Cotswold Sheep ready for shipment. Shearling and yearling rams, bred ewes and ewe lambs; imported and Canadian-bred. My flock has won 131 firsts and 85 seconds at Toronto, London, Guelph and other county shows, also silver medal and two diplomas, during the last two years. Shorthorns ready for shipment. Two yearling bulls, one six months' bull and several young heifers of choice breeding. Clydesdales—I have for sale two or three very choice two-year-old and three-year-old fillies. Accurate Description Guaranteed.

Croupy Coughs and Asthma Gasps

Are Alike Relieved and Cured by the Soothing, Healing Influence of

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

Thousands of mothers feel grateful to Dr. Chase because this great medicine has been the means of saving a darling child when frantically struggling for breath—a victim of croup.

It also frees the asthma sufferer from the dreadful paroxysms which cause him such keen agony, and cures asthma, as has been proven in a hundred cases.

The effects of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine are both thorough and far-reaching, and it cures when ordinary cough medicines have little or no effect.

From childhood to old age this great treatment for ailments of the throat and lungs stands as a guard which prevents coughs and colds from reaching the lungs and developing into pneumonia and consumption.

Mrs. A. A. Vanbuskirk, Robinson street, Moncton, N. B., states:—

"For years I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for my children whenever they take cold. I used it first with a severe form of asthma. We have never tried anything in the way of a cough medicine that worked so satisfactorily. It seemed to go right to the diseased parts and brought speedy relief."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is sold by all dealers at the advertised price, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every bottle.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.
Who wants a good flock-header? We are here. Both home-bred and imported. Also a few show ewes, and a fine lot in fields. All guaranteed fully as good as described. Have in past satisfied customers and will again. Your orders will have my best attention.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

W.S. CARPENTER
Breeder and Importer of
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Model Farm, Simcoe, Ontario.

An offering a choice lot of yearling rams, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and ram lambs sired by Imported Mills ram, "Ruddington Knight," and lambs by Thorpe Victor, first-prize yearling ram at Toronto, 1902. If you want something with price consistent with quality, a card will bring them.

LEICESTERS
Rams and ram lambs, large, well-wooled fellows.
MAC CAMPBELL, Northwood Sta., Simson, Ont.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale.
T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que.

COTSWOLDS
Shearling ram, shearling ewes. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from 150-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto.
ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ont.

PENNA BANK SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS
Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by imported Rudyard ram; 2 shearling rams; 1 bull, fifteen months old.
HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

Only The Best. My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices.
ROBERT MILLER, Stoutville, Ont.
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

For Sale at a Bargain. I offer fine Shropshire ram lambs, dropped April 1st, sire imported ram, Mansell's No. 2. Price, \$6.50, including certificate and transfer. Also 25 fine Jerseys at reduced prices.
H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunny Lea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

GOSSIP.

At the Etobicoke Township, Ontario, plowing match, on October 4th, Mr. John Baldoe, 68 years of age, won a prize for plowing as well as the prize for the best turnout, team, harness, grooming, etc.

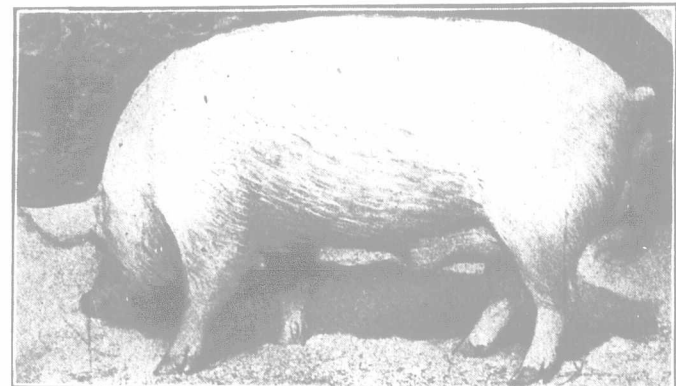
Mr. David Barr, Jr., Renfrew, Ont., on the main line of the C. P. R., 70 miles west of Ottawa, advertises, in this issue, his herd of Large Yorkshire hogs, of which he maintains a herd of about 100 head. The stock sires are Imp. Holywell Hewson and Oak Lodge Prior, and young sows in farrow to produce early spring litters are a specialty, while a few young boars are also held for sale. See his ad. in another column.

Mr. F. O. Sargent, Eddystone P. O., Grafton Station, G. T. R., breeder of Tamworth hogs, in ordering change in advertisement, writes: "My Glenholm herd won 31 firsts at eight fairs this fall, from a possible 44, including Kingston, Brockville, Peterboro, Lindsay and Norwood fairs. The six-months boar I am offering was a winner at all these fairs, but the young pigs are from my first-prize aged sow and my first-prize sow under one year. I never had a finer lot of young stuff." See Mr. Sargent's ad., and write him for prices.

H. Gee & Sons, Selkirk, Ont., breeders of poultry, are making extensive improvements in their plant to meet the growing demands of their business. They are moving part of their plant to Rainham Center in order to facilitate the handling of their flock, which they intend increasing considerably next year. Mr. H. Gee says: "Our business has grown to large proportions the last two years, and we have yet to hear of a dissatisfied customer; in fact, we will not have one if we can help it. We have come through this year with great success with our entire flock, and our sales from the first of Feb. have been double those of any previous year, and we only carry one advertisement and that with the 'Advocate.' Our idea is to keep right on improving and enlarging, and our B. P. Rocks still hold their place among the first in the country, and our Pekin ducks have never been defeated. Next year we will be better situated than ever to handle our fast growing trade."

It is now conceded that the part Canada intends to take at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904 will surpass everything which has been heretofore undertaken by the Dominion. There is not the slightest doubt that our country will be well to the front, especially in the matter of natural resources, forestry, fisheries and pulp industries, when the matter of awards and prizes is discussed by the jury of awards.

Canada for years has been plodding along, quietly developing strength, and seemed rather small in the eyes of her neighbors to the south. Within the past two or three years, however, there is a change of aspect in the eyes of the public men and a change of tone in the American press. Our resources and possibilities are now being realized, even to the extent of their being a factor in competition with those of the United States. For years the United States have prided themselves on their great sources of wheat and meat supplies, and of the advantages of their settlers' lands. The growth of Manitoba and the Northwest and the immense wheat crops of those Provinces in the last five or six years, with their millions of acres carrying rich and fertile soil, still unbroken, have shown the possibility of a grain-producing country that will soon outrival and leave in the rear the great grain-producing area of the United States. And our neighbors have been almost dazed at this development and the influx of settlers, not only from the United States, but also from Great Britain and the Continent. Moreover, the great advantages of cattle-raising in the Western part of the Territories has led a great number of Americans to east their lot and future welfare in these Provinces for the purpose of producing meat, which, it is now admitted, can be done as well as in their own country, if not cheaper. Mr. Hutchison, Exhibition Commissioner at Ottawa, has requested all Canadian exhibitors to file their applications for space at Ottawa as soon as possible.



We hold the world's public sale record for

Yorkshires

At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes. Pigs of all ages for sale at all times. We have the best blood from the leading herds of the world. When you want something good, write us. Prices are moderate.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

HILLCREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Founded upon imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. **JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.;** Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.

CHOICE LAMBS

Both sexes, by our PRIZEWINNING Mangel ram. Also a few

GOOD SHEARLING RAMS.

Come first and get your pick.

LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP.

Telegraph and R.R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

DORSET SHEEP

A choice lot of EWES and RAMS of different ages for sale.

JOHN HUNTER, WYOMING P. O., ONT.

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding.

Prices right. **GEO. HINDMARSH,** Allsra Craig, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE—A flock of 110 head, fine, healthy sheep. Can supply 2-year, 1-year and ram lambs; also 2-year, 1-year and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. **ABRAM RUDELL,** Hespeler, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."

An offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearling ewes and a few shearling rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. **W. H. ARKELL,** Mildmay, G. T. R., om Teeswater, Ont.

TAMWORTHS.

FOR SALE: Two young sows, bred to Dandy 2954—, a good typical sire; also several young boars and sows of very best breeding.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$3 per setting.

HAZEL DELL o **D. J. GIBSON,** STOCK FARM. o Bowmanville, Ont.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

For sale: 1 boar, 6 months; Sept. and Oct. pigs, both sexes. Pairs supplied not akin.

F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.

LARGE YORKSHIRES GLENBURN HERD: winners of gold medal 2 years in succession; averages 100 head. Sires at head of herd: Imp. Holywell Hewson and Oak Lodge Prior.

A large number of sows for sale, due to farrow in March or April, also a few good young boars. Prices reasonable. **David Barr Jr., Renfrew, Ont.** Box 3.

YORKSHIRES AND COTSWOLDS.

Grand young boar and some excellent young sows, 5 months old, of right type. Also high class Jersey cattle and young Cotswold ewes.

WM. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P. O. and Sta.

CHESTER WHITES We will furnish pigs, farrowed July 21st, at seven dollars each if taken soon. Pigs are the best we ever raised.

J. F. PARSONS & SONS, Barnston, Que.

For Sale. Chester White sows of good bacon type, and Shropshire sheep. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Young sows, bred for Sept. and October farrowing, and young stock of spring farrowing on hand. Prices reasonable.

WM. HOWE, North Bruce, Ont.

BEKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN ROYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.**

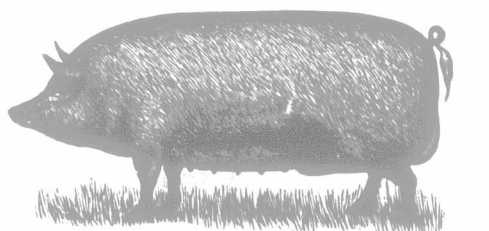
LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows in pig to Dalhousie Royal (imp.) 1244; also boars and sows in pig, and Leicester ram lambs. Prices moderate. Write to **C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg.**

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Young boars at special prices; also sows, bred or ready to breed also Shorthorn calves and Shropshire rams and ram lambs.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lemmerville, Que.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED YORKSHIRES.

Boars and sows ready to breed. Choice lot of imported in-dam young pigs. Sows in pig and being bred to imported show boars.

Young Canadian-bred pigs supplied, not akin. Write
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph, Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry

This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigree collies.

J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

For sale: Imported sow, in farrow to imported boar; one imported boar, year old; boars 5 and 6 months old, fit for service; sows ready to breed, from imported stock; young pigs, 8 weeks old. Write **JAS A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.**

FOR SALE:

Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY, om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.**

ChesterSwine

From Toronto and London prizewinners. Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable.

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

I have several young sows, bred to my Imp. boar, ready to ship. Also 3 or 4 nice young boars, 6, 10 and 12 months old, of my usual good breeding. My herd have won 29 1sts, 25 2nds and 2 diplomas at 5 county fairs this year, including diploma for best boar and sow (all breeds competing). Write for prices, as I have some first-class stock for sale.

T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

Willow Lodge Berkshires.

I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin.

WM. WILSON,

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

A GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY



A NATURAL MINERAL ORE, mined from the ground like Gold and Silver, possessing remarkable medicinal power AND HEALING VIRTUES.

Personal to Subscribers.

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of the Farmer's Advocate or worthy person recommended by a subscriber or reader, a full-sized one-dollar package of Vite-Ore, by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for in one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vite-Ore is a natural, hard, adamant, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring, compared to which the springs of the present day are but pygmies, whose waters impregnated with the healing and medicinal qualities of the ore found at its base, no doubt spouted for centuries before the foot of man trod the Western Continent. It requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Vite-Ore has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

Vite-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the money whom Vite-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vite-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving age and ailments, and mention this paper, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

Middle-aged and Elderly People Should Use It.

As old age approaches, the necessity for such a tonic as Vite-Ore becomes each year more and more manifest. As is generally known, all through life there is a slow, steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system, marking the transition from the soft, gelatinous condition of infancy to the hard, osseous condition of old age. These calcareous deposits naturally interfere with the functions of the vital organs, and when they become excessive and resist expulsion, result in the dryness and stiffness of old age. In early life these deposits are thrown off, but age has not the power to do so unless assisted by some outside stimulant. Vite-Ore, apart from its powerful disease-curing, health-restoring action, is just the ideal stimulant for middle-aged, elderly people, in that it enters the blood, dissolves the hard calcareous matter, and almost entirely eradicates the ossified deposits so much dreaded by old people. It enriches the blood with the necessary hematonic properties, drives all foreign matter from the circulation and prolongs vigor and activity in both men and women to a ripe old age.

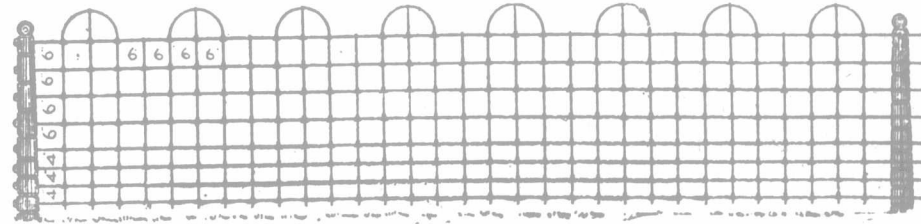
This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Address

THEO. NOEL, Geologist,
F. A. Dept.
YONGE AND TEMPERANCE STREETS. TORONTO, ONT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS

Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards. No cyclones. No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloud-bursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price.

Write for farm pamphlet to
THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOX 540 VANCOUVER, B. C.
Please refer to this paper.



This Fence is particularly suited for cemetery, orchard and garden. Made of wickets 12 inches wide, and any length required. The price is less than that of the other ornamental fences, and in a long stretch this is a consideration.

The ANCHOR FENCE is made of all No. 9 wire, either plain or coiled.

ESPLEN FRAME & CO.,
Stratford, Ont.
AGENTS WANTED.

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

Salt Sense.

The fame of Windsor Salt grows steadily. It is the highest grade of pure salt. No salt can possibly be purer, whiter, drier, or flakier than Windsor Salt.

Windsor Salt.

— THE —
Excelsior Life
INSURANCE CO.
Head Office: Toronto, Ont.
Absolute Protection. Profitable Investment. Agents wanted.

\$10.00 ERMINE STOLE ONLY \$4.45 TRIMMED



This elegant stole eclipses anything offered in Fur this season both as to style and beauty. It is nearly 8 ft. long, 6 in. wide and is made of fine, soft, black, Cooney Fur, trimmed with beautiful snow-white imitation ermine. It is lined throughout with fine quality purple satin, and finished with a long black silk cord, ornamented with balls of black and white fur. The long fringes hang very gracefully and each terminates in a cluster of three long tails, as shown in the illustration.

SEND NO MONEY. To prove to you what a genuine bargain we are offering in this elegant stole we are willing to send it to you without one cent in advance. Simply drop us a card with your name and address and nearest express office and we will ship it for your free inspection. You can examine it, try it on, and if you are perfectly satisfied

that it is the most beautiful and stylish Fur to be obtained anywhere at the price, pay the express agent \$4.45 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. If you wish to take advantage of this exceptional offer we urge you to write immediately, as we cannot guarantee to fill orders at this Special Price for any definite time. **Johnston & Co., Dept. 598 Toronto**

FREE STEAM ENGINE

Wouldn't you like to have one? "My Engine can run 6 to 8 speeds and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1.00." That is what Alf, Dural, Bracebridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 14 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler, safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large beautiful colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "Smile to the Cross," "Cling," and the "Family Record." These pictures are all beautifully finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c., and give each purchaser a 50c. certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember it is all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your postage. Write us for Pictures to-day. Address **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 590 Toronto**



Ferro-Nervo

(The French Nerve Tonic)

A positive cure for all diseases arising from a debilitated and exhausted condition of the vital forces of both male and female, irrespective of the cause, duration or condition. Permanently and positively cures nervous prostration, palpitation of the heart, weakness, mental despondency and worry, sleeplessness and impoverished blood. Ask your druggist or send us \$1.00. Money back if dissatisfied.

Royal Chemical Co.
Windsor, Ont.

FOR MEN

FOR WOMEN



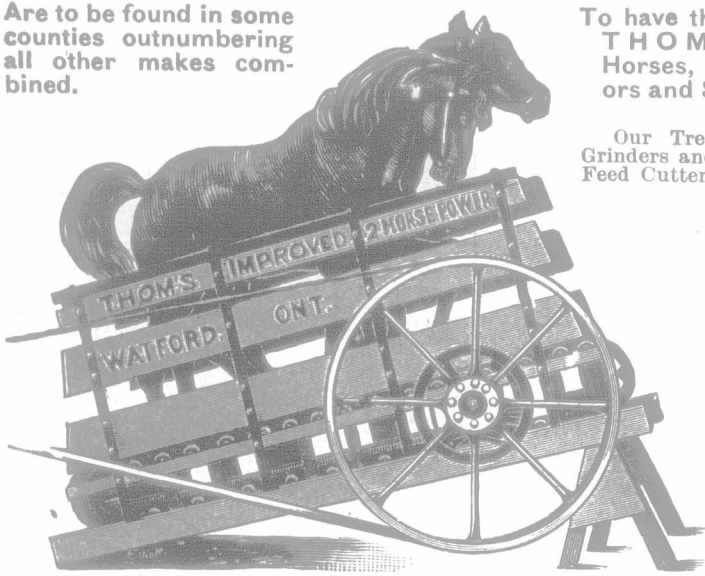
SUNLIGHT SOAP

will not shrink or harden woollens or flannels, and this is the way to wash them: Shake the articles free from dust, cut an Octagon Bar of Sunlight Soap into shavings, pour into a gallon of boiling water and whisk into a lather; when water is lukewarm work the articles in the lather very gently and carefully; rinse thoroughly in clear, tepid water; squeeze out water without twisting and hang in the open air to dry. You can wash out Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains and delicate fabrics in this way.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR
Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Injure the Hands
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

The Famous Watford Tread Powers

Are to be found in some counties outnumbering all other makes combined.



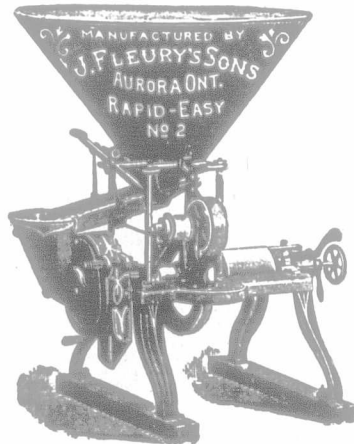
To have the best requires THOM'S Safety for Horses, Speed Governors and Steel Track.

Our Tread Powers, Grain Grinders and Blower Elevator Feed Cutters are used by Canada's best farmers. A fine lithograph hanger of Grain Grinder and Thom's Patent Blower Elevator Silo Filler and Feed Cutter, and testimonials, free for the asking. If our machines are not already introduced in your neighborhood, write for our special inducement.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Thom's Implement Works,
WATFORD, - - - ONTARIO.

WHY "RAPID-EASY GRINDERS" DO



SELL SO LARGELY? BECAUSE they are made to SUIT ANY POWER and do MORE WORK with SAME POWER than any other!

SO SAY WE, ALL OF US!

John H. Taylor, Todmorden P. O., states, in reference to No. 2 10-inch "Rapid-Easy" Grinder, that he grinds with a 14-foot windmill, and for two years has done his grinding for 75 to 80 head of stock, which he fattens each season. He states that he ground grain (oats and wheat) for these cattle for one full season and one-half the next before reversing the first pair of plates on the machine.

JOHN H. TAYLOR, Todmorden, Ont.
I use the No. 3 "Rapid-Easy" Grinder with 14-h. p. engine, and grind chiefly barley, oats and wheat. I grind from fifteen to twenty hundred pounds per hour, and have ground 400 bushels mixed grain in 8 hours.

WM. TENNANT, Thornton, Ont.
The "Rapid-Easy" Grinder is giving all kinds of satisfaction.
GORDON A. WELLS, Canning, Ont.

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J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.
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T. J. Trapp & Co., New Westminster, B. C.
J. M. Clark & Co., Sunnyside, P. E. I.
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A Fine Lithograph Hanger and any information you ask.
J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada.
MEDALS: WORLD'S FAIRS—CHICAGO AND PARIS.

Colorado California

Are interesting States to visit at any season of the year. Colorado is not only a summer resort, nor California merely a winter resort. Through train service daily from Chicago via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Three trains a day to San Francisco and one to Denver. A handsome book of fifty-six pages, descriptive of these States and the new service there, sent to any address for six cents' postage.

A. J. TAYLOR, 8 King Street East,
Canadian Passenger Agent. o **TORONTO.**

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "PRACTICE," LONDON. TELEPHONE NO. 3675 GERRARD.



13, HANOVER SQUARE,
LONDON, W. *June 30th 1903*

DEAR SIR,

I take pleasure in handing to you the enclosed Cheques, Nos 22001 & 22003, value £50 & £10, for *First Prize awarded and return of Deposit in Kind Engine Trials* and shall feel obliged if you will kindly present it through a Banker at the earliest possible date.

The receipt at the foot of the Cheque must be signed by you and dated before presentation to the Bankers, as the Cheque without the receipt is of no value.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST CLARKE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.

No acknowledgment to the Society is required.

N.B.—Cheques outstanding more than six months after date will not be paid by the Bankers until certified by the Secretary.

BRANTFORD STEEL WINDMILLS

are in a class by themselves. Catalogue for the asking.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,
BRANTFORD, - CANADA. LIMITED.



Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days

Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is drawn from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

Certainty of Cure is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in case of failure a full refund. I will also send you a scientific and honest opinion of your case. **H. J. TILLETSON, M.D., 255 Toltson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.**