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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. OCTOBER 5, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 680

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They prevent contagion through water.

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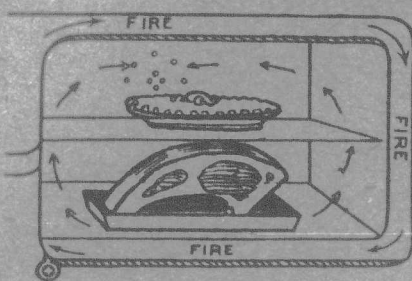
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Commencing with the list for October, we shall publish a list of the celebrated **VICTOR RECORDS**, which will be made by us **FROM THE ORIGINAL PLATES**, under exclusive license, in 7, 10 and 12 inch sizes. The Victor Records have been universally admitted to be **THE BEST** talking machine records in the world, and the **BERLINER MAROON** material, from which they will be made, will guarantee a series of records whose sound-producing and wear-resisting qualities will be second to none. The famous **RED SEAL** Records, made by the world's most famous artists, such as Melba, Caruso, Plancon, etc., will shortly be issued by us. All Victor Records will be sold at the same price as in the States, and can be used on Berliner or any flat-disc talking machines.

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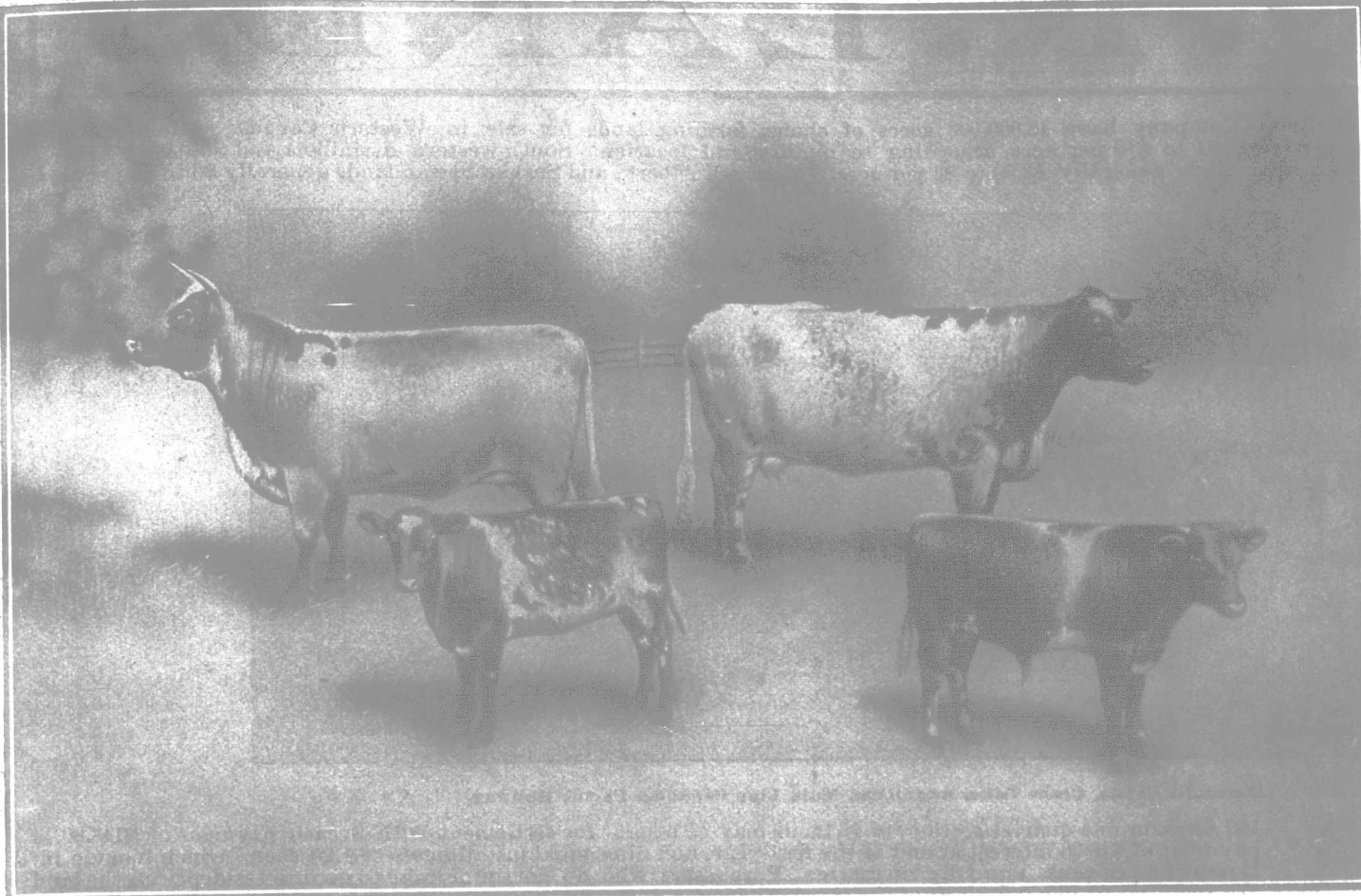
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In the Sale Pavilion at the Stock-Yards, Hamilton, Ont.,

ON Wednesday, Nov. 1st, 1905

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

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP.

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THOS. INGRAM,

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50 Scotch and Scotch-topped SHORTHORNS

To be sold on the **WESTERN FAIR GROUNDS**, in the City of **London, Ont.**, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1905

Mr. Attrill's herd includes 8 imported cows and heifers and their produce by the imported bull, Favourite = 50035 = (83469), and Blythesome Ruler, by imp. Chief Ruler, dam imported Missie 159th, bred by W. S. Marr. Most of the cows will be sold with calves at foot, or forward with calf to the stock bulls. The selections from the herds of Capt. Robson and Mr. Doherty are young and bred from first-class Scotch families. **Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.** For catalogues apply to

E. C. ATTRILL - Goderich, Ont.

Auctioneers: A. B. Hunt, London; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton.

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\$6 LANDS: 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$143.80, a payment of \$48.96 interest at end of the first year, and nine equal installments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent., annually thereafter. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

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Man's Best Friend Deserves Man's Best Treatment
For his many ailments there is nothing better than the following **Clydesdale Remedies**, made from the purest of ingredients, and sold under a positive guarantee of satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded by dealer.

Have Cure one package will often cure a slight attack; six packages will cure nearly every case.
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Balsam Pine Healing Oil for bruises, burns, cuts, scalds is a marvellous remedy. It soothes and cleanses.
Colic Cure gives immediate relief and should always be handy. It will save many a horse.
Carboline Antiseptic means clean stables.

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We make all kinds and sizes. Write us your needs and we will tell you what machine and attachments will pay you best to put in.

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U.S. Cream Separators

make the largest profits, because they get the most cream.
Hold World's Record for Close Skimming.
Have only two parts inside bowl—easy to wash—large, guaranteed capacities—gearing entirely enclosed and light running—self-oiling devices—low supply tank and solid frame—and are most reliable, giving longest service and least trouble, because they **ARE BUILT FOR LONG WEAR.**

Send for free illustrated book completely describing them and containing also much valuable information about dairying. Write at once.

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Of Improved Construction

You cannot afford to be without them, as they will pay for themselves in a short time by increased returns from your stock. Our bowls are superior to any others, and our free literature tells why.

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Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

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"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

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LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 5, 1905.

No. 680

EDITORIAL.

A Lever for the Farmer.

A report of the annual meet of the Pictou County (N. S.) Farmers' Association, as given in one of the Pictou papers, reads as follows: "A feature of the afternoon's meeting that would, perhaps, interest some of the readers of the Chronicle was the discussion that took place re the importation of horses by the Government. The opinion expressed by nearly everyone present was that the horse for the farmer to raise was one that at 2½ years of age could be hitched alongside his dam and made to earn his feed doing farm work until ready for market. That, while the Standard-bred and Hackney might do for the rich, the farmer should back his money on the Clydesdale as more suited to his needs. The opinion was also freely expressed that the importation of horses should be left to private enterprise."

The pros and cons of this particular question we need not discuss just now. The point is this, that the action taken by the Pictou farmers in considering a situation which affects them is to be commended, and that the Farmers' Institute affords an arena which may be conveniently and effectively used for such discussions. In fact, with judicious handling, there seems little to prevent the Farmers' Institute from becoming, not only an institution for the extension of good farm methods, but a power for the farmer's interest in every other line as well.

It is time some such stimulus to placing a finger on the course of public affairs were constantly before the farmers. Too many, we fear, have been, so far, only capable of being placed in one of two classes, represented by (1), the farmer who seldom reads, knows little of what the Government is doing, and, on election day, goes out to vote for the old party his father had stood by, and, more than likely, his grandfather, and possibly his great-grandfather; (2), the farmer who reads and understands things pretty fairly, but who simply takes it out in grumbling when a measure is adopted which he disapproves of, without taking any further step to remedy the evil. It is, it must be conceded, not easy to keep track of all the affairs of Government. To do so requires continual watching, and to judge upon such conditions as may present themselves requires much thought. Yet, the farmer has as good a chance as any other man, both to watch and to judge, and affairs of state affect him just as deeply.

Upon the whole, Canadian Governments are remarkable for the attention which they pay to the farmer. In no other country in the world, perhaps, are the agricultural interests made more an affair of the deliberations of state. That such should be the case is not wonderful, but farmers would do well to see that, under the guise of "helping them," a lot of grafters and leeches do not fasten themselves upon the public crib. The interests of the Dominion are pre-eminently agricultural. At the same time, it stands to reason that the more power the farmer himself possesses, the more effectually he can press his claims for those things which will be for his benefit. The Farmers' Institute, it would appear, might be made a very good lever by which he may work. Let it once be recognized as a power, and the people's representatives will defer to it, and rightly so, since, necessarily, it stands for a vast mass of people.

But that it may ever be a power, a few things are urgently necessary. Its work must be seri-

ously, systematically done. Those who come to its deliberations must come prepared—not with a few hazy ideas, exploited with a glib tongue, but with a preparation that comes of deep study and ripened thought. This, with a prearranged programme, common sense, despatch, and a businesslike procedure which recognizes that time must not be wasted, may, if followed up by vigorous action where action is necessary, accomplish much, and help greatly in giving the farmer his rightful status in the public life of the country.

The College-Trained Man.

The recent article in our Home Magazine department on "The College Man in Commercial Life," expressed the growing appreciation of collegiate education on the part of business men. That it has long been discredited on this continent is ascribed to an imported notion. A great many of our mercantile class are men who have come, or are directly descended from men who have come from the Old Country, where the classically-trained products of the universities were averse to the so-called mercenary nature of business occupation, and, besides, were not fitted for it as to habits, tastes, or character of information obtained, so that when forced into it they often failed to acquit themselves with credit. In America, however, various causes have cultivated the commercial spirit among the people, and this, in turn, has had its effect upon the character of the schools, wherein a system of education has been evolved that is better adapted to the requirements of the business world. Not only have the academic courses been modified by this influence, but the establishment of special business and technical colleges, and schools of practical science and agriculture, have been a marked feature of the commercialization of American education. Though less radical, perhaps, north of the International boundary, this change has been noticeable in Canada as well as the United States.

It is well to keep in mind that the value of a college training lies not so much in the acquirement of knowledge as in the intellectual development of the student. As ex-President Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College, used to express it, he "grows in mental power," becomes more capable, more resourceful. His scientific training enables him to work better, to perceive opportunities more readily, and to perfect his methods. Who can estimate how much of America's material progress during the past century is directly or indirectly attributable to her schools?

Perhaps greatest of all benefits of a modern college education is the training it affords in the humanities and in activities. In a residential college, particularly, the daily association of a body of bright young men of diverse attainments, drawn from widely-varying districts, and representing many walks and conditions of life, yet all bound by the sympathy of a more or less common purpose, coming in contact with a wide diversity of type and attainment in the men composing the staff, and all intent upon the one aspiration of self-improvement for their life work, results in an evolution of mentality and character—to say nothing of the physical benefit of college farm work and athletics—amounting almost to a transformation. A great institution, like the Ontario Agricultural College, for example, in which most of the students reside, is a miniature democracy, and a valuable aid in the protean development of student-character.

A liberal education broadens one's knowledge

of and sympathy with his fellow men, and does much to prevent him from becoming sordid. It enables him to get more happiness out of business and of life; and what makes a man better and happier is vastly preferable to that which merely augments his bank account. Education, therefore, by making men better citizens, is a great boon from a national standpoint, and for this reason it augurs well that the business world should yearly attach a greater pecuniary value to scholastic training, and, in our judgment, also, the mercenary political world will stand to profit by an increasing infusion of college-trained men.

Probably one of the greatest reasons for his disparagement in the past has been the average college graduate's ambition to commence away up the ladder, and proverbial aversion to starting at the office boy's job and working up, which is the only way to acquire the thorough, detailed experience and knowledge that characterizes what we call the practical man. However, the increasing regard for the dignity of intelligently-performed labor—which is one of the encouraging tendencies of the times—is, to a certain extent, proving a corrective influence, and the outlook would seem to be for a still more general education among the masses, bringing with it a greater average of efficiency, an enhanced culture, a higher citizenship and a nobler humanity. The sun of the twentieth century will not be obscured by the darkness of ignorance.

The Western Grain Crops.

As seen from the train, Sept. 16th to 18th, the wheat crop along the main line of the C. P. R. through Manitoba and Saskatchewan appeared to the writer to verify the most roscate reports read in the newspapers. Oceans of wheat, all clean and bright, mostly standing in stook awaiting the thresherman, was a sight to cheer the heart of the beholder interested in the prosperity of our great and growing country. The crop appears to have stood up well, so that the cutting and binding was clean, and with scarcely a sign of waste and no appearance of damage from frost, even to the oats, which were also practically all cut, and the stooks stood thickly on the ground, evidencing a remarkably heavy yield. Comparatively little threshing had apparently been done on the dates mentioned, and one could hardly credit the reports of large shipments having already been made, the bulk of the crop standing in stook to be threshed without stacking. A heavy rain had fallen and operations were at a standstill, awaiting a drying time, which appears to have materialized since, and it is hoped that threshing and the filling of the big elevators seen at nearly every station along the line from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw may ere this reach the reader be an accomplished fact. The heaviest wheat seen was in the vicinity of Indian Head and Regina. Westward of Moose Jaw and on to Calgary fine herds of fleshy cattle were seen grazing on the ranches, together with many large bunches of brood mares and colts, mostly of the lighter sort. Glowing accounts of the harvest of winter wheat and other grains in both Southern and Northern Alberta, and of abundant supplies of pasture and fodder for stock, together with a good prospect for sugar beets in the South, make the outlook for all the West exceedingly satisfactory, and hence the spirits and hopes of the people are high, while the wish that their best expectations may be fully realized is cherished by their compatriots in the older Provinces, who are also enjoying a large measure of prosperity this year as they have done for several years past.

J. C. S.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
11. 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, Root 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.
12. 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.

Secured a Daily Mail.

A correspondent writes: "Thanks to the persistent agitation through the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and the efforts of our local Parliamentary representative, co-operating with the postal authorities, we have, after long years of waiting, secured a daily mail for our post office at —, instead of three times per week, as heretofore. More power to your elbow. Keep up the discussion till every rural post office has a daily delivery of mail. It is disgraceful that farmers should be compelled to submit to a service of only twice or thrice per week, as is still the case in many localities."

A Day for Mere Pleasure.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Regarding your comments on Thanksgiving day. In this part of the Province the country people, unfortunately, always appear too busy to observe the day as it should be. It always seemed to me as another holiday for the townspeople, as they are so tired from overwork (?) that they need all the holidays they can get, while the country people, who are really the ones that are bearing the greater portion of the burden of this world's progress, are not considered in the matter as a general thing. If this holiday were made a church affair, and services were held as on a Sunday, perhaps it would be better recognized in the rural districts, and be really a day for giving thanks and not for pleasure alone, as it now seems to be. M. W. SINE.
Hastings Co.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM, WHY DON'T YOU LET THE FARMERS OF CANADA KNOW IT? OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. ARE READ EVERY WEEK IN OVER 30,000 FARM HOMES. THAT MEANS ABOUT 150,000 READERS. THEY'RE THE BEST FARMERS IN CANADA, TOO. SOME OF THEM ARE SURE TO BUY IF YOU TELL THEM ABOUT YOUR FARM. SEE TERMS UNDER HEADING, "WANT AND FOR SALE," IN THIS PAPER, AND SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AT ONCE TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

HORSES.

Weaning Colts.

While we have, on a former occasion, discussed this subject, it is important and timely, and it may not be unwise to again refer to it. The age at which it is advisable to wean a colt depends to a great extent upon circumstances. When the mare is in good condition and not required for work, it is often wise to allow her to nurse her colt until it is six months old or even older, but when the mare, from any cause, is not in good condition, or when she is required for work, we think it wise to commence to wean the foal when about four months of age, which, except in exceptional cases, should be the minimum age. We say "commence to wean," as we do not consider the sudden, and we may say violent, method of weaning colts, so often practiced, is rational or profitable. The future value and usefulness of the colt depends to a great extent upon his care and condition during his first year, hence we should avoid, as far as possible, allowing him to lose flesh or vigor at weaning time. The ordinary method is about as follows: When it is decided to wean a foal it is shut in a box stall or paddock, away from the dam, and is not allowed near her again for some weeks. In the meantime the dam is milked by hand more or less each day, until the secretion of milk ceases. Both foal and dam fret for each other, the former often refusing to take a sufficient amount of food, and the latter suffering to a greater or less extent from congestion of the mammae, and the milk that is drawn by hand serves no purpose, while there is no reason why it should not go to nourish the foal. It is not uncommon for mares to suffer from mammitis (inflammation of the mammae), and hence lose flesh, and possibly suffer to such an extent that the future activity of the gland becomes impaired. All owners of stock know from actual experience that it is unwise to make sudden changes in the habits or food of any animal. This applies to the animals under discussion as well as to others. We think, for the good of both, that the process of weaning should be gradual. Of course, a colt should be taught to eat chopped oats before weaning commences. We will take it for granted that this point has been attended to. Then the question arises, "What method should we adopt in order to wean the colt without causing fretting, suffering, or loss of flesh to either dam or offspring?"

The foal should be placed in a large, comfortable box stall, and better still if a paddock is in connection. Whatever enclosure is used, care should be taken to arrange it so that the little animal cannot injure itself in endeavors to get out. The walls, doors, fences, etc., should be of sufficient height to prevent him jumping out or getting his fore feet over, etc., etc., and there should be no holes out of which he can put his head, nor deep mangers into which he can get his fore feet, etc., etc. The dam may or may not be removed to another stable. In fact, we consider it wise not to move her out of sight and hearing, except she be used at work. She should be taken to the colt's stall and he allowed to nurse three times daily for a week, and then once daily, until the mammae becomes inactive. In this way the change is gradual; the foal gradually becomes accustomed to be without its dam and to take his natural nourishment at longer intervals, until he ceases to look for either; and the dam is gradually brought to the habit of being without her offspring, and the activity of the mammae gradually decreases and is retired of its congestion in the natural manner, thereby lessening the danger of inflammatory action.

In the meantime the foal should be given all the good hay (well-saved clover, where available, preferred), or grass, if it exists, and all the chopped oats he will eat. There may be some cases, but they are very rare, in which a colt will eat sufficient grain to cause digestion derangement. In such cases, of course, the supply should be limited, but as a rule he can have, with impunity, all he will eat. He should be given water at least three times daily, or, better still, a supply of fresh water kept constantly before him. Of course, if we want to be exceptionally good to him, and can afford it, the water can be substituted with cow's milk, and the longer we can keep up the supply of this the better for the colt. If the weaning process be somewhat on the lines indicated neither the dam nor colt should suffer or lose flesh, and we think that the extra trouble will be well spent.

"WHIP."

Origin of the Morgan Horse.

I saw in your valuable paper of Sept. 7th an article about the origin of the Morgan horse, in which it is supposed there is no one living to give definite information on this subject. My father took the Genesee Farmer for a number of years about 1840, and in that paper was a description of the old General Gifford Morgan horse and an engraving of him. He was a French-Canadian horse, sorrel, with white face, brought from Lower Canada by General Gifford

Morgan, and was crossed by the best blood of that time. I regret very much the papers were lost when I left the farm.
Oxford Co., Ont. W. C. A. CRAWFORD.

Horses at Fredericton, N. B.

Thoroughbreds were represented at the Fredericton exhibition this year by a solitary stallion, Mobekat, first in the three-year-old class at the preceding show in Halifax; exhibitor, L. B. C. Phair, Fredericton.

In Hackneys there were a trio of stallions. First in the aged class went to Stampede, owned by John Dickie, of Gagetown, N. B. Stampede was one of the horses imported by the New Brunswick Government. Second was Royalist, a horse of good quality but deficient in action, owned by H. C. Jewett, Fredericton, who also showed the three-year-old Briton, a nice, promising young horse, though not possessing action of a very high order. Sweepstakes stallion was Stampede.

The seven entries in the Standard-bred aged stallions were a good lot of horses. D. Duffie, of Fredericton, got first on Montrose Jim, a big, strong-going horse which had won first place in Halifax. Borbon T., owned by Mr. McKay, of Fredericton, got second, while R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., got third on Torbrooke. In this class the entries of brood mares and colts, while not so numerous as in former years, were of good quality and in good show condition.

The show of harness horses in the carriage class was very light and of only fair quality. H. C. Jewett, Fredericton, got first on single horses; there were no entries in teams. The brood mares and youngsters were a very fair lot, with some good specimens among the two-year-olds.

Light drafts were a very mixed lot, some of them far too light, while others might have gone in the heavy draft class. A few, however, were good animals, though not requiring any special mention.

There was a grand exhibit of registered Clydesdales. Copyright, by Baron's Pride, imported by R. Ness, of Howick, P. Q., and owned by George Yone, of Gladwin, N. B., got first in aged stallions, while Garrarrie, another horse of Mr. Ness' importation, owned by Miramichi Agricultural Society, and shown by John Dickson, was a very close second. The third place went to a horse called General Warren, by Lord Chester. In three-year-olds, McQueen Yet, owned by Geo. Pugh, was first, same honor in two-year-olds falling upon King's Cross 2nd, by King's Cross, owned by Gordon Currie. The only female exhibited was a nice yearling owned by George Dickson; name, Orriston Lass.

There were no entries in registered Shires, Percherons, Belgians or Suffolk Punch.

STOCK.

New Corn and Hog Cholera.

At this season of new corn, the following caution from Wallace's Farmer is worth heeding, particularly by farmers in the corn belt:

"Inasmuch as various diseases which pass under the name of hog cholera make their appearance about the time new corn comes in, there is in the minds of farmers a suspicion, amounting in many cases to a conviction, that new corn is the cause of hog cholera. Using the term 'cholera' in a strict sense, this is a mistake; but the excessive use of new corn is very likely to start up diseases which may readily be taken for cholera.

"The man who uses up all his old corn and then makes a sudden change, feeding new corn altogether, especially without any other feed, is most certainly inviting disease, which may or may not be hog cholera, but kills the hog just the same. The excessive feeding of corn will not introduce the cholera germ, but its excessive and exclusive use will so derange the digestion of the hog that thrift ceases, and will so weaken the constitution that in case the germ of cholera should be introduced the younger members of the herd will speedily fall victims to this disease. Farmers at this season of the year should be very careful not to make new corn an exclusive diet.

"Another point: When cholera, so called, is reported in the neighborhood, use every possible means of preventing its invasion of the herd. Don't invite strangers to come and look at your hogs. Don't permit hogs from any other herd to come in contact with yours. If you buy hogs from any of your neighbors or from any other breeder, keep them by themselves for three weeks before allowing them to mingle with your herd. Don't go nosing around your neighbor's hog lots to see whether his hogs have the cholera or not. Keep away from your neighbors' lots, and keep them away from yours. Don't let your hogs get out onto the roadside. Don't allow your neighbors' hogs to nose around your fences.

"If you have reason to suspect cholera, send for a veterinarian at the very first. Clean up. Quit feeding the hogs corn or anything else except grass. Don't let them drink out of sloughs, but give them water from a well. Clean up your yards, and thoroughly disinfect."

Crossing in Lamb Production.

Writing on the subject of fat lambs and their production, a correspondent of the Farmer and Stock-breeder deals specially with the benefits derived in this branch of sheep farming from mating representatives of two different breeds, rather than pure breeding from sires and dams of the same breed.

The gains in blending different blood discreetly are several fold, and as follows: (1) Greater weight providing sire and dam are from pretty equal-sized races. Even if one parent be considerably smaller than the other, if the cross hits, there will be bigger offspring than if sire and dam were of larger and the same breed, and that is remarkable. For instance, I have crossed little Mountain Scotch ewes with a tight, fat-natured Leicester ram, and the lambs have proved, when made up for the butcher, heavier than pure Leicesters run on the same land, and bigger, say, than pure Shropshires, although a little more time might be needed for maturing. But the two or three weeks' extra time needed to get cross-breds ready for the butcher must not be considered against them, as they are small consumers, so take not in the end so much actuals as Leicesters or any other big pure breed. (2) More prolificacy. Many more twins are got by crossing than by adhering to the majority of pure breeds, and that is an advantage. The worst of it is I have found there are triplets too often, which are not desirable. They bring the ewes down so low in condition in days of gestation as to be incapable very often to nurse the couple left with the mothers to be suckled. Of course, this triplet drawback only occurs in some of the more prolific breeds when crossed, and to a degree is confirmatory of my assertion that crossing leads to greater prolificacy. In older and slower-going days, when we were not so much put to it to pay the rent, it was reckoned a single lamb was sufficient, as it was thought twins from young ewes must naturally be somewhat under the mark in size and general value. But the different races of sheep have been improved of late years, and their management has been improved, so the twins are raised for the fat market or for stores almost equal in value to singlets. Wherefore, by getting your ewes to give, say, three-fourths twins, you have a goodly number of lambs to sell, and so the more to bring in the money. I have found fewer barren ewes in crossing, and that is a consideration. (3) Introducing new and change of blood into the flocks appears to ensure, or tend to ensure, health. A cross-bred lamb, as a rule, suffers no illness, but remains until disposed of exceedingly robust, if the right cross is made. And I may incidentally say that I would introduce blood of a hardier race for choice, and from a less genial clime to a more genial district. Every chance should naturally be availed of to make the best of crossing.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle in Ireland.

There has just been issued in pamphlet form a reprint of a series of articles which recently appeared in the Banffshire Journal, dealing with the subject of "Aberdeen-Angus Cattle; Their Recent History." Referring to the progress of the breed in Ireland, the writer remarks: "From time to time Aberdeen-Angus cattle had found their way to Ireland, but for a good long time the breed was not preserved in its purity. In 1864 purchases were made by Sir Charles Knox-Gore, but in 1876 there were not more than four herds of the breed in the country. Thus the growth of the breed in Ireland has taken place, practically, within the last thirty years, and, looked at from this point of view, its progress in the Emerald Isle must be set down as highly satisfactory. Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, was one of the leading pioneers of the breed in Ireland, a large number of cattle being exported by him in the seventies and subsequent years to different breeders. Such names as those of Captain Anketell-Jones, Mr. Coey, Mr. Crawford, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Nash, Mr. Moore, Major Alexander, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Archdale, Mr. Bland, the Hon. Mr. Bourke, Major Cane, Mr. Carey, Lord Castletown, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Darby, Mr. de Burgh, Mr. de Lacy, Major-Gen. Knox-Gore, the Earl of Longford, Mr. MacGloin, Mr. O'Ferrall, Mr. Owen, Mr. Simms, Captain Sharman-Crawford, Col. Spaight, Mr. Stoney, Mr. Weir, Capt. Weldon, and quite a host of others, recur to the memory, of gentlemen who have collectively and individually been engaged in Ireland for over a decade in propagating the merits of the breed. And the number does not remain stationary, for it is of interest to recall that the recently-issued volume of the Herdbook contained entries from no fewer than eighty different breeders in Ireland, while there are seventy members of the society resident in that country. Another indication of the vitality of the interests of the breed in Ire-

land was the formation in 1894 of the Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association, which continues to do yeoman service on its behalf. The agitation that is at present going on for the introduction of Canadian cattle has had the result of bringing forcibly into view the vast improvement that has been seen in recent years in the class of store cattle produced in Ireland. It does not take one with a very long memory to call to mind the big, raw, bony, high-standing cattle that used to be sent over from Ireland—cattle which made very unremunerative feeders and slow growers. Now, however, these are conspicuous by their absence, and the class of store cattle that finds its way into the Scotch and English markets is quite up to the standard of the home product in the majority of cases. To the introduction of Aberdeen-Angus cattle into Ireland, and to their more general use throughout the country, at least some of the credit for this improvement in the store cattle can be traced. It has not been all plain sailing this spread of the breed in Ireland. Many obstacles had to be overcome, and even yet some of the prejudices would seem to remain in some quarters. It has been generally accepted that the breed has no equal for beef-producing purposes; but a slowly-dying prejudice against the milking properties of the breed is still to be seen. It will, accordingly, be for breeders to show the fallacy of this belief, and to show that, for dual purposes, the Aberdeen-Angus breed, as a breed, has at least no superior in the ranks of any breed laying claim to the double merit of the block and the dairy. This was one of the hardest battles to be fought for the breed in the case of America, and now in that country there are more Aberdeen-Angus cattle than there are in the lands of their birth."

The Sheep of the World.

U. S. Consul Williams, of Cardiff, Wales, furnishes a suggestive and interesting report on the sheep industry of the world:

The figures quoted indicate that the flocks of the world have declined at least 93,000,000 head since 1873, an average of more than 3,000,000 head a year. This decline, which must continue while present conditions prevail, is the opportunity of the American farmer, but he has not yet awakened to the fact. America's share of the British trade in 1904 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, From U. S., Total imports. Rows include Sheep, number; Mutton, hundredweights; Wool, pounds.

The American farmer secured the bulk of the sheep trade, but he was not a factor in the mutton market, and he furnished only three-tenths per cent. of the wool imports. The latter articles were furnished largely by Argentina, Australia and New Zealand. It would appear that there will be more money in sheep for years to come than in any other agricultural product, and the American farmer will doubtless find it profitable to devote more attention to this domestic animal.—[Live-stock World.]

Doctors Differ.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate:

When I saw the issue of your paper which contained a report of the live stock exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, recently held in the City of Toronto, I became interested in the free criticism indulged in regarding the awarding of premiums in the Shorthorn cattle class at that great show, and being one of the Committee responsible for the rating in the said class, I wish to make a few observations in reference to that report. Anyone who has acted as a judge of Shorthorns at a show in Toronto will know how much easier it is to sit in the stand or stand outside of the large ring viewing the animals from a distance and criticise the judging than it is to tie the ribbons properly, or even to his own satisfaction.

The critic starts in quite fiercely at the first section, it being for bulls three years old and over. He writes, "All good bulls and in fine condition, except that two were badly off in their underpinning," which two were placed at the head of the list, and "probably ninety-nine out of a hundred found they had missed their guess when the placing was completed." Now, when these animals were being shown the ninety-nine would be quite a distance from them, and to show how a person will change his mind from looking at a distance and coming close to the animals, I will give you an instance: One of our foremost Shorthorn men who has bred and imported many winners, and is an acknowledged authority on Shorthorn cattle, was freely criticising the placing of Cicely's Pride first. I asked him if he would go over to the stable and inspect them more closely and carefully. I thought he might then change his mind. He said he would be glad to do so. The next time I saw him he hailed me from across the street, and came over and said he had examined the animals and had now come to the conclusion that the judges did right, and it was only fair for him to apologize for the undue criticism he had made. This gentleman would be one of the ninety-nine, and I venture to say not one of the remaining ninety-eight would be a better judge of an up-to-date Shorthorn. This incident shows how easily a man can make a mistake in passing judgment on an animal from a distance. As to Gold Drop, this entry would probably afford a better opportunity for criticism than any other in the whole class, he being lame. The judges debated whether he should have second prize, or be left out of the rating on account of his being lame on the off hind foot, which made him appear uneven behind. Concluding that the temporary lameness would not affect this case as it would that of a horse for road purposes, they gave him second place, and I would ask our critic was there a bull placed under him in that section that had such a wealth of natural flesh so evenly laid on and so free from lumps, with such a true Scotch type? Gold Drop possesses these qualities in a marked degree. It is these qualities that the improvers of the breed in the Old Land have been for years trying to get in their herds, and the more we encourage our breeders



On the Headingly, Man, Road.

to copy their example the better it will be for the breed and the country at large.

Coming to the heifers, he states, in the senior yearling heifer section, Lady Hope of Ridgewood, which was placed fourth, "might well have gone a notch or two higher." In this very strong section at Toronto they were placed as follows: Queen Ideal first, Blossom second, Spicy Duchess (recently purchased for \$1,000) third, Lady Hope of Ridgewood fourth, Vanity 6th fifth.

The following week, at London (where the first, second and third prize heifers at Toronto were not shown), the rating was: Vanity 6th first, Scottish Lass second, Lady Hope of Ridgewood third—the awarding committee consisting of such capable and experienced judges as John Isaac and John Davidson.

In reference to heifer calves, he goes on as follows: "Lady Hope of Ridgewood 2nd, considered by one of the best judges in America the peer of them all, fell into third position. She has quality and thickness of flesh of the highest order, and no one need have complained had she been placed at the head of the best lot of calves ever seen together in Canada." The winners at Toronto were: Pinegrove Sunshine first, Marygold 43rd second, Lady Hope of Ridgewood 2nd third, Vanity 8th fourth. At the Western Fair, London (the first and second prize calves at Toronto not being shown), the winners were: Vanity 8th first, Mary Buckingham second, Lady Hope of Ridgewood 2nd third. The Toronto committee were criticised for not raising the said heifers a notch or two, and when the committee at London practically lowered them a notch or two (compared with the rating at Toronto) they are allowed to go without criticism, and he says the class was capably judged. Our critic must have had his little gun charged with different ammunition at London from that which he had at Toronto, and no doubt he found it shot at random. I can't understand our critic letting the London committee off so easy (they having placed two heifers above his favorites that the Toronto committee placed below them), unless he had got his eyes opened to the fact that the "ninety-nine out of a hundred," "one of the best judges in America," and himself had all missed their guess at Toronto, nearly all he said in reference to the London exhibit being that Gold Drop, the first-prize bull, "looked better than at Toronto," and was "the true Scotch type," and "the class (Shorthorns) were capably judged." His reticence from criticism at London is surely evidence that he had thought differently about it. Probably he went to Toronto with similar intentions as the Irishman had who went to a Scotch dinner and fared sumptuously on haggis. Shortly afterward, Pat, in speaking to a friend about it, said: "I went to ate it and I did ate it, but sure the day after I nearly doied." Our critic evidently went to Toronto to criticise, and he did criticise; but the following week, at London, sure he was nearly speechless, notwithstanding the London committee gave his favorite heifers even less consideration than did the committee at the Canadian National.

T. E. ROBSON.

Prepare to Dip the Sheep.

Don't let the sheep and lambs go into winter quarters with ticks. A good sheep dip destroys the ticks, and at the same time serves as a general disinfectant to prevent scab and other diseases. The sheep will probably live through the winter, even though badly infected with parasites, but think of the torment they must suffer. Remember, too, that they will not thrive nearly so well, will shear less wool, come out in much poorer condition, and raise weaker lambs, if preyed upon by ticks during the winter. The man who makes money in sheep, or in any other kind of stock, is the man who looks for his profit to the little things—the extra attentions that the careless owner neglects. Don't forget about the dipping tank.

Do You Want a Situation

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

Good Value in Premiums.

Albert Oldfield, Bunassan, Ont., says: "Your knife to hand. It is a good knife, better than I expected, as the majority of such offers are generally cheap and good for nothing, but your knife is just that represented in your valuable paper. No farmer should be without one, even at twice the cost."

FARM.

"Sandy Fraser's" Advice to the Young Ladies.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

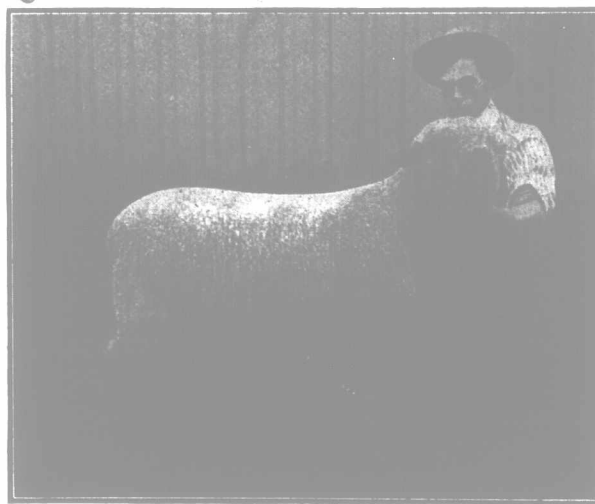
Ye were wishin' tae ken why the young farmers o' Canada werena' gettin' marrit. Weel, I hae been waitin' for some time noo tae see what yer correspondents wad tell ye, but they dinna seem very clear on the matter, an' if ye are like mysel', ye will na' ken much mair noo than ye did at first.

It was my ain opeenion at one time that the lack o' marriages must be due to a microbe, but not bein' ane o' your Germans, and consequently not vera weel up in the study o' Germs, I canna' speak positively about this.

But anither reason, an' one which I think may commend itself tae yer gude judgment, an' which has forced itself on me ever since I got oot o' short breeks, is that the young ladies are a wee bit ower anxious to get marrit themselves. Now, when I was a sma' gaffer I used to cry for the moon, an' I believe it was pairtly because I had a glimmerin' idea that I could na' get it that I wanted it sae badly. An' so I believe it is wi' all o' my sex. It is what we inherited from oor mither Eve, who could na' rest till she got the apple she was forbidden tae meddle wi'.

So if the young ladies will tak' the advice of an auld bachelor, they will be mair canny an' hauld back a bit, an' sae gie the man a chance to exercise his Divinely-given right to tak' the initiative in sae serious a matter as we hae under discussion. An' besides, I'll warrant that they'll find that the man wull tighten his grip just as soon as he feels them slippin' awa' from him. We wad' na' think sae much o' gold if it stuch tae oor boots like clay. An' noo, Mr. Editor, should the above letter be the means o' solving the race-suicide question, ye will be proud tae ken that it was written by an auld subscriber to yer valuable paper. I hae always stood by ye in yer defence o' "Man's rights," an' will sae lang as my name is

SANDY FRASER.



Hampshire Ram Lamb.

First and sweepstakes at Toronto, 1905. Imported by Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.

Our Bashful Bachelors.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is an all-round good paper for the farmer. It is certainly interesting and beneficial to consider the all-important subject of marriage, and as some farmers' sons, both young and old, are too quiet to talk this over, they may read something that will help them to decide wisely. Now, I think some are too particular in choosing a mate, and some are not particular enough. It seems all right to have our minds made up, but did we plan wisely? If we all get our equals we should be satisfied. I believe it is necessary for us to consider ourselves and find out what faults we have, and then be willing to put up with some imperfections. It would not seem right for us to set the standard so high that it would be necessary to spend all our lives finding one to reach it, and then probably fail. I know quite a number of men who were of a marriageable age fifteen or twenty years ago. They have good homes, and I see no reason why they should not marry unless they are too particular or too bashful. These are faults, but bashfulness is the more serious. Can we find a cure, I wonder? I think there are, perhaps, more of those men in Simcoe than in almost any other district, but they are not all confined to that county. Now, I believe there is room for talk both ways, and I wish to say a few words to those who are too easily suited. Some may think not, but I know of many young men who married between sixteen and nineteen, and if they had only waited a few years they might have suited themselves better.

But these couples were very sociable, and that is the reason they got on so rapidly. I hope all the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" throughout the country will be very sociable and cheerful, and then we may see what there is in each other. I don't believe in courting for four or five years, but if people have been a good deal in each other's society, and know each other well, could they not arrive at a conclusion in from six months to a year, anyway, as to the condition of mind and heart reached in their relations with each other? Let us see if some of this bashfulness cannot be cured.

Dufferin Co.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

[Note.—The subject of this discussion has aspects in relation to the state, and the individual as well, altogether too serious to be lightly considered. Many a life tragedy discloses that it were better to err on the side of being too particular rather than too lax in settling the question of so sacred a comradeship as the marriage tie involves. Rather than a lowering of ideals, they should be cherished and enhanced. Is there not also a mutually-qualifying attitude or condition in the relations of individuals which, while it does not come or go at bidding and seems to defy analysis, is none the less real and potent in its realm? Nor is marriage—nor can it ever, without infinite peril, be made a matter of mere bargain and sale. The records of the U. S. divorce courts bear terrible testimony in warning against the dangers of laxity or letting down of standards in these respects.—Ed.]

The Waiting Farmer's Son.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

You want to know, Mr. Editor, why farmers' sons do not marry. Well, in this locality they do marry. I know at least a dozen farmers' sons who have married. But come to think of it, they nearly all waited a "mighty" long time before they did it, and the few who did marry early were provided with the means by an extra effort of their ambitious and enterprising parents.

By the term "farmer's son," I presume you mean that member of a farmer's family who purposes to adopt farming as his occupation in life, because the other sons, who choose some city occupation, according to my observation, usually outstrip the native citizen and gain a competency wherewith they can marry early, but for the one who is destined to occupy the homestead, it means, usually, a longer wait—a putting in of time without any remuneration but the dim hope always held out that, some time in the distant future, the paternal parent will give the son a chance to marry and assume the responsibility and honor of managing the farm, and either paying a good rent to the father or a substantial legacy to the other members of the family. Too often the father takes umbrage at the faithful son, or he dies suddenly without a will, or neglects to tell of the real state of his finances, and at his death the son, now past middle life, after working faithfully on the farm all his life for his board and clothes, finds himself face to face with an impossible mortgage, or is pitched into the world with little capital, no technical education, and no training which he can put to use except that of a farm laborer, which of all the occupations, considering the years of apprenticeship, variety of knowledge, skill and physique required, earns the lowest wages. Dr. Mills, past president of the Ontario Agricultural College, has publicly stated there is no scarcer article in the market to-day than that of a good farm manager, because of the executive ability and amount of knowledge required—and, he might have added, none more cheaply obtained. Under these circumstances, is it any wonder the farmer's son does not marry?

But, you will say, these cases are extreme. Few farmers die without a will or leave their sons in such straitened circumstances. Suppose I yield your point; there are still left the rank and file who in fair circumstances make their will, continue to reside with their son and aged daughter (who has thought it her duty to remain at home to take care of her parents), and consider their duty to their children amply done till death overtakes them. The father may even propose renting the farm to the son, thus giving him the chance to marry, but if the latter be prudent he will hesitate before accepting the offer. In most cases the wife would have to live in the same house with his parents, and as both she and her husband are dependent on the whims of an aged parent, their position would be anything but desirable. So we see the wise son will not marry till death gives him the opportunity, or till he can persuade his parents to move to town, or can obtain from them some agreement or settlement which will secure him and his wife in undisputed possession of that for which he has toiled so faithfully all these long years. This, then, Mr. Editor, in my opinion, is the principal reason why the farmer's "farmer" son does not

marry early: His inability to obtain a satisfactory settlement from his father, who too often persists in staying on his broad acres, "running the ranch," and making his son work hard for nothing by threats of disinheritance if he leaves—a system which, for the good of the country, I think, cannot be too strongly condemned.
Perth Co., Ont. J. H. BURNS.

Experience with Quicksand Well.

A New York State farmer has driven a well at his barn. It goes into quicksand. The well is about 18 feet deep. In spite of all they could do in the way of sieves, etc., the fine sand comes in and soon makes trouble. The pipe was taken up and driven into another place, but with no better results. I do not know of any way of keeping this fine sand out under these circumstances. When the water flows in horizontally the sand will come in with it. I think you will have to dig a well. We dug one at the barn in quicksand and had considerable trouble with it at first. It has worked all right for the past fifteen years. The plan followed was to wall the outside so no water or sand could run in horizontally. The water must come up from the bottom. The well goes down some three feet or more in the sand, which was as far as we could get on account of water coming in so fast. I cribbed it with lumber and laid a stone wall, but it didn't work. Sand soon came through. At last I put in large sewer pipe, and now it is all right. If going at it again I should stand a length of sewer pipe on the quicksand, when it was reached, and then dig out inside of it and lower it. If more than one length was needed, cement another on top and go on. A small boy can do the digging best. The sand can be drawn out in a pail and the water pumped. There should be a rope around under the arms of the boy for safety. It is not a pleasant job, by any means. The expert I had left the well for good when he began to sink. I finished it. There need be no danger whatever if one keeps his wits about him. He mustn't stand still on both feet at once. Now, I do not know whether a sewer pipe would stop settling when one stopped digging or not. I think it would. The undisturbed sand is pretty solid. We had a plank wheel under stone wall, and put sewer pipe down inside so it rests on this same wheel that projects inside the stone wall. It would not be so easy to dig under and let the pipe down with a wheel under it. In the absence of sewer pipe, bricks can be laid in cement mortar on a wheel and let down by digging under, adding more bricks as needed. Water will come through the bricks. With us sand has not raised above the bottom of well after water was kept from coming in through the sides.—(T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.)

[Note.—Reference was made in the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" to the successful use of coarse gravel packing behind the brick as a means of excluding quicksand. We trust some of our readers who have been able to secure good wells in quicksand will relate for the benefit of others how it was done.—Editor.]

Testing Galvanized Wire.

The railroads and others who use wire largely are not like the farmers, willing to buy galvanized wire without knowing what kind of galvanizing they are getting. A U. S. wire company writes a New York paper, stating that they sell large amounts of wire to a certain railroad company, subject to test as follows:

All galvanizing shall consist of an even coating of zinc, which shall withstand an immersion test in a solution of commercial sulphate of copper crystals and water, the specific gravity of which shall be 1.185 and the temperature 60 to 70 degrees F. After each solution the sample shall be washed immediately in water and be wiped dry. If the zinc is removed or a copper-colored deposit is formed after the fourth immersion, that lot of material must be rejected.

It was found to be almost impossible to comply with this stringent specification, and finally the specification was modified so that the test should be two one-minute immersions, the wire to be wiped dry after each immersion.

Specific gravity 1.185 means that the solution is heavier than water in the proportion of 1.185 to 1.000, or about the weight of ordinary milk. We presume any physician who is accustomed to testing liquids could put the farmer who is disposed to use this test in the way of getting an instrument which would indicate the required specific gravity.

If the farmers will insist on having fairly good galvanized steel wire they will get it, just as the railroads do, just as the telephone companies do; and if they have to pay a little higher price for it they have no right to complain. If a man buys anything without looking carefully after the quality, he must not complain if he gets poor truck and pays too much for his whistle.

On the subject of barbed wire, we have recently been noticing a yard fence we put up about

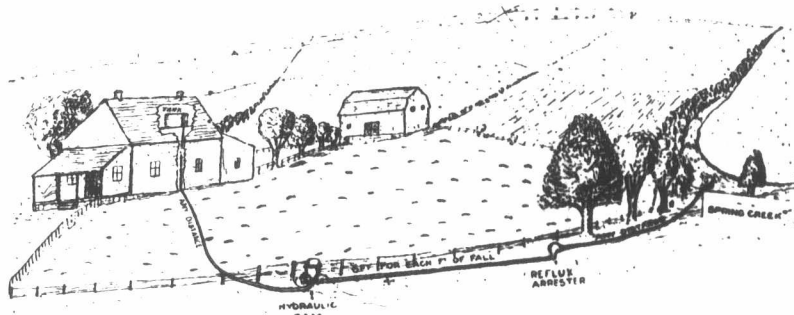
five years ago. The wire was said to be of the best quality. The three lower strands, which in the summer season are touched by the grass in the yard, have all retained their galvanizing. The rest are very badly rusted.

We mention this to jog our readers' memories to answer the questions propounded recently. Is it a fact, as suggested to us by an expert from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, that wires which are more or less covered by grass rust less than those which are not thus in contact with grass or weeds? Is it a fact that wires that have grown into trees do not rust for about eighteen inches on each side of the tree? We have received photographs of fence which showed this condition of things on particular fences. Is it general, and if so, why? These are questions we would like our readers to think about, and help us in the solution of this fence problem. There is a good deal to be learned on this whole subject, and the sooner farmers start in to study it the better for themselves and their pocketbooks.—[Prairie Farmer.]

Hydraulic Ram Plan.

I have a spring on side of hill which runs 2½ gallons water per minute. Amount of fall in 30 rods is 4 feet. (1) Would that run a ram? (2) Describe by drawing the ram in detail, and how it would be put in a barrel. (3) Give any other necessary information to put one in. (4) Is barrel best placed in spring or off a distance from it? (5) What proportion of water should be elevated 25 feet high? (6) Where can the best rams be procured. Distance to send the water, 25 rods, to elevation of 25 feet. R. B.

Ans.—In the circumstances here specified a hydraulic ram would work satisfactorily. It would be advisable, on account of the length of supply pipe, to make it somewhat larger than



The "Reflux Arrester" shown here is a special device sometimes used when the fall is slight compared with the horizontal distance from supply to machine.

A tank serves the same purpose, situated between supply and machine, in such a position that the pipe from tank to machine lies on a slope of about 1 in 6. Neither is necessary in this instance.

is usually specified. The supply pipe should be, I think, one inch in diameter. I enclose herewith a drawing, showing the relative positions of the supply of water, the supply pipe, the machine and the discharge pipe. It is not necessary to have a barrel or tank to contain the water at the spring, though, perhaps, it is generally advisable to do so. The water may be collected at the spring in a barrel or tank, and the supply pipe carries the water from the barrel to the machine. The supply pipe should not be perpendicular in any event, but laid on a slope of not more than one foot in six. In this particular instance the fall is four feet in three rods. This fall is sufficient to work the machine, provided, as I said above, the drive pipe is sufficiently large. It would be advisable, further, to lay the pipes, both the drive pipes and the discharge pipe, underground two or three feet deep at least, in order to lessen the danger of freezing in case the machine should stop working at any time during cold weather. Clean water, of course, is necessary—that is, water free from coarse matter which may clog the valves or pipes. There are many details respecting the working of the machine which can be learned only by experience. Anyone who handles a hydraulic ram soon learns to control the length of the stroke and other particulars. A machine having a water supply of four feet fall, and being required to lift water twenty-five feet, will deliver about ten per cent. of the amount supplied to it. The quantity of water mentioned by the correspondent, namely, two and a half gallons per minute, would run only the smallest size of machine—No. 2. The machine would probably pump about fifteen gallons per hour when working at its full capacity. As to the manufacturers of these machines, most of the windmill and power manufacturers handle them; also McDougall & Co., Galt, Ont.

J. B. REYNOLDS, Prof. of Physics,
Ontario Agricultural College.

Results of Blue-stone Treatment of Weeds

To the Editor of the "Farmer's Advocate":

The species of mustard which Mr. Messenger sends me for examination is not the common charlock, but the wild radish (Brassica sinapistrum), which is called the jointed, or white charlock, or wild radish (Elysius lupanistrum). I understand from my Nova Scotia correspondents that this wild radish is a common pest down by the sea.

The value of the blue-stone treatment of wild radish has not been clearly demonstrated. From one district I received a report that wild radish was killed as readily as wild mustard and from many sections that the two-per-cent. solution of blue-stone had no effect whatever. These conflicting results may be due to variations in the hairiness and roughness of the plants in the different regions. In some instances the plants are fairly smooth, while in others the plants are covered with hairs. It is clear, then, that experience does not favor the use of this solution as a treatment for wild radish.

With regard to the application of the blue-stone solution on different species of mustards, I may state that, as a rule, the coarse, pubescent forms are more readily killed than those forms which are smooth and glaucous; yet we have some notable exceptions to this statement. For example, turnip and rape crops are readily injured by blue-stone. But this may be readily granted, for while a spray may injure, say ten per cent. of a cultivated crop and do much harm, yet this percentage would make the spray an effective destroyer of weeds. In our experience here we obtained the following results:

Wild Mustard.—Practically all destroyed with a two-per-cent. solution of blue-stone.

Worm-seed Mustard.—Only slightly affected.

Shepherd's Purse.—Root leaves were destroyed, but the stem leaves were only slightly affected.

Penny Cress or French Weed.—Only slightly injured.

One mustard of the West is a form of our *Brassica campestris*, another is the tall or tumbling mustard, both of which are not readily injured by blue-stone solution. In view of all the accumulated experience of ourselves and others in the treatment of the wild mustards, we do not recommend, nor have we recommended, the application of blue-stone to any but the common wild mustard or charlock. We have confidence in this treatment, for

we have made the treatment frequently. The application, however, must be thorough if you want to kill 100 per cent. of the plants in a badly-infested field.

W. LOCHHEAD.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Price of Wheat and Flour.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

During the last few years, when the price of wheat advanced, it was noticed and felt that the price of flour was also raised. This was not objected to, but now, when the price of wheat is down, the flour still remains \$3 per cwt. Why does it not drop in price when the wheat does? (Canadian people are willing to pay a reasonable price for what they buy—and that the very best—yet, it is a little too much when the price of flour is increased each time wheat is increased, and a firm remains there while the wheat falls and rises again, when the flour will again make another step higher. Truly the motto for flourmen is "forward, advance!" sometimes in quality, but always in price.)

When speaking of flour, why are most of the mills in the country discarding the stones and using the rollers instead? It is claimed a finer or better grade of flour is produced. From the authority of many medical doctors it has been proved that flour made by the stone process is better for one's health than that made by the more modern method. It has been discovered that flour made by the roller process aids in causing appendicitis. Is it not possible to make a high-quality flour by the stone process? If much of the health of the American people depends on manner in which flour is made, is it not their privilege and duty to demand and see that it is made the best way? In our seeking the new methods, let us keep hold of that which is best in the old. SUBSCRIBER.

[Our correspondent is incorrect in stating that the price of flour always rises with an advance in wheat but never falls when wheat drops. The price of flour is more constant than that of wheat, as the greater or less stocks of grain always on hand have a conservative influence on our flour values. Then again, as an Ontario miller explains, small variations in wheat are not reflected in flour values, as it would be needlessly

inconvenient to the trade to raise or lower flour, say, 5 cents a barrel every time wheat changed a cent a bushel. It is possible that millers are more prompt in using a bulled wheat market to advance flour than they are in lowering their product when the raw material is beared, but in the main, competition among millers is the great factor regulating the price of flour, and we believe prices are fairly proportionate from season to season. Our last week's Montreal market report records a drop in flour, due to price-cutting. As for the stone vs. roller-process flour, the former has been supplanted because by it the bran and shorts are ground so fine that it is impossible to separate them so completely from the flour particles, hence the stone-process flour makes a darker loaf. As for danger of appendicitis from using roller flour, we do not think this idea is entertained by the best authorities. Prof. Harcourt, chemist at the Ontario Agricultural College, did some investigation work a few years ago in comparing different grades of flour for breadmaking, and his general conclusion, we believe, was that the finer flours made a lighter and more digestible loaf, and that a pound of white bread, therefore, contained more digestible protein than a pound of brown bread. The main claim for the brown or Graham loaf was that it had a more laxative effect, which to some people might be an advantage, and to others not. For use in an unleavened form, as for stock-feeding purposes, the comparison would be more favorable to the whole-wheat flour.

DAIRY.

Dairy Outlook Good.

The Scottish Farmer, in the following article, discerns better times ahead for the Old Country dairyman, from which we may reasonably infer that prospects will continue bright for milk producers on this side of the Atlantic:

"The dairy farmers are apparently going to get better prices for their milk this season than they have hitherto been in the habit of obtaining. At least, there are several points which lead one to think that the dairymen will have to advance their prices. Cheese is selling at a good figure, with a tendency to rise. Foreign butter has risen in value on account of the imports being considerably below the normal. This looks as if there were better times in store for the hard-working dairy farmer and his household. Of course, the wholesale buyers will endeavor to get the milk as cheaply as possible, which is quite the thing in the business world, but owing to the higher price of dairy produce and the reduction in imports from abroad, the sales are likely to be fully equal to last autumn. There is a very keen demand for milk at the present time, and dairymen are quite concerned to know where they can get their regular winter supply. The conditions are, on the whole, extremely favorable to the dairy farmer, who will no doubt make the best of the opportunity placed within his reach, either individually or through the officials of the numerous dairy associations. In union is strength, and the members of such associations are likely to fare better than individuals."

Care of Milk and Cream in the Home.

The following simple instructions regarding the care of milk and cream in the household were given by Prof. H. H. Dean in an address before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association in January last, and may be worthy of consideration by some farmers' wives, as well as by town and city housekeepers:

Milk and cream should always be kept in tightly-stoppered vessels. In the majority of houses you will find the milk poured out into a pitcher or pail and allowed to stand in the pantry or refrigerator or some other place where it takes in all kinds of flavors. A great many people, especially when they have company, are very anxious to have it thought that they have large supplies of cream, and they will set a pint pitcher on the table and perhaps not one third or a quarter of this is used at a meal, and the room being warm, the lactic organisms are developed rapidly, and that milk is emptied into the bottle with the rest of the supply, with the result that it all soon becomes sour. I think it is much better to put a small amount on the table—not more than will be used up at a meal. Milk from a sick room should never be taken into the general household, and it should never be put upon the table after being left in the sick room, because milk has every requirement for the development of those organisms which multiply at a marvellous rate of speed, and after leaving it in the sick room for a short time it becomes completely seeded, and that is the reason why a

great many diseases are spread. A great many people will take a spoon out of a dish containing sour milk and put it into a pitcher of fresh milk. A small amount of sour milk will soon set fresh milk souring.

Why You Should Dairy.

In the Iowa Agriculturist a few phases of dairy economics are discussed by Prof. G. L. McKay, most of whose observations are as pertinent here as in Iowa. We give below some excerpts from his article:

It was my privilege a few years ago to visit the dairy countries of Europe. I found there farmers dairying successfully on land worth \$300 or \$400 per acre. I also found in some places they were importing American corn to feed their dairy cows, and then meeting us in open competition in English market.

In the north-east portion of our State, where dairying is carried on extensively, you will find fine homes, and you will also find probably more money deposited in their banks than in any other part of our State. We get more students to attend our agricultural college from the dairy sections of the country, which means greater prosperity for these farmers.

It has been demonstrated in various parts of the world, especially in the denser-populated portions of Europe, that the cow is a more economical producer than the ox.

Dairying, more than any other form of commercial activity, adds to the wealth of the nation. Butter forms a large part of the output, and butter takes practically no fertility from the land. The elements that go to make it have been drawn from the air, sunshine and the rain. You will sell off as much fertility in one ton of timothy hay as you will in 87 tons of butter, so

If we expect to get adequate returns from the money invested in land, we must endeavor to get twice the revenue we formerly received. You can't keep a cow for the value of the calf alone, unless you expect to get an abnormal price for breeding purposes. You can sell your cream to the creamery and produce calves that will top the market by feeding the warm skim milk. Butter-fat is not a profitable or valuable food for calves. Where you have a hand separator you can have your milk in the best possible condition for feeding the calves, the pigs or the chickens, and the butter-fat you can sell to the creamery. The man who can sell \$30 to \$35 worth of butter-fat per cow, and at the same time raise a good calf, has nothing to fear from hard times.

The successful dairyman tries to keep a large supply of succulent food for his cows the year round. For winter feeding, ensilage approaches nearer summer conditions than any other food. Alfalfa and clover hay are two of the best feeds that a dairyman can grow. It takes about 60 per cent. of the food that a cow consumes to maintain her, and we should get our profits from the extra food consumed, so we can see the necessity of giving an abundant supply of food.

It has been demonstrated in a number of places that cows coming in in the fall will give about 25 per cent. more milk than cows coming in in the spring. The reasons for this are obvious. During the flush of her milk she is free from flies, heat and draught. The grass comes on in the spring and stimulates her waning powers. In connection with this, there is more time for caring for the cows than during the busy season, and prices are usually better.

Complaint has been made that dairying is confining. Did you ever hear of anyone making a success in life without work? Our likes and dislikes depend much on the amount of remuneration we receive. Dairying furnishes employment on the farm for the boys and girls, and this means better men and better women.

I have no particular choice as to the kind of cows to keep. This is a good deal like a man getting a wife—it will depend largely upon the kind he prefers. If you are going to keep cows exclusively for butter, the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein are desirable breeds. If you are going to take into consideration the value of the calf, which seems quite necessary in our state, the milking strain of the Short-horn meets the requirements about as well as any. The only reliable test for a cow is the amount of butter she produces. If she does not produce 215 pounds of butter-fat a year, she is not a desirable cow to keep.

In conclusion, I would say that I believe it possible for a man on 160 acres of the average Iowa land to sell \$600 or \$800 worth of butter-fat per year from his herd, and at the same time produce as much from his other crops as the man who does not keep any cows.



Belle Sarcastic.

Holstein cow. Owned by Michigan Agricultural College. (See Gossip.)

if you wish to keep your land intact and leave a heritage to your children, it is better to sell more butter and less hay. It is no wonder that every nation in the civilized world is trying to build up a dairy business.

An interview was given by a representative of the Harvest Machine Trust lately, in which he said it was his custom to learn whether the prospective buyer depended upon grain and hogs alone for his income, or milked cows. When he has ascertained this he knows how much cash in hand he will get and how much credit he will be forced to extend, as farmers who keep cows have been turning in 75 per cent. cash and 25 per cent. in notes, while farmers who are devoting themselves to grain and who "haven't time to milk a cow," are turning in 25 per cent. cash and 75 per cent. in notes. Hard times affect the dairy section least of all. Crop failures do not bring general disaster to a dairy farm, as they invariably do to the corn and hog farmer. The semi-monthly check is very much appreciated by farmers. Corn, cows and hogs are the three graces of Iowa prosperity. Any combination that neglects the cow needs revision. She brings home the groceries, pays the hired man, kills the book account and nurses the bank account, while the corn ripens and the pigs grow into porkers. It is said that four good cows will pay a hired man's wages. Most farmers are after the money, and there is money in cows—not only the money, but highly fertilized farms. The cow yard is the farmer's mint.

You go back with me to the New England States, or portions of New York State, and you will find a depreciation in the soil of millions of dollars, through careless farming. You can buy there land to day for \$25 or \$30 per acre, that formerly sold for \$100 to \$125 per acre. These lands have buildings in abundance, and everything but the fertility of the soil.

Improvement of Dairy Herds.

By way of introduction to a bulletin recently issued on the above subject, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, says:

The information contained in this bulletin is published with a view to awakening a greater interest in the important question of the improvement of dairy herds. The writer believes there is no direction in which the dairy farmers of Canada can further their interests so materially as by taking up this question in a thorough and systematic manner.

Authorities agree that the average production of Canadian dairy cows is not much, if any, over 3,000 pounds of milk a year. That individual herds show much better results only goes to show the possibility of general improvement in this direction. On the other hand, we find that the reports from 483 Danish creameries (over one-third of all the creameries in the country) show an average yield per cow of 5,351 pounds a year in 1903. Again, it is recorded that 1,014 herds in one province of Denmark averaged over 6,000 pounds of milk per cow in 1903, and 628 herds yielded over 7,700 pounds per cow, other herds going as high as 11,000 pounds and over. Special attention is drawn to the fact that these records are taken from the regular dairy herds of the country, and not from special or "fancy" herds.

Are Canadian dairymen going to remain content with such comparatively poor results when it is clear that so much improvement may be made with a little intelligent effort?

Any scheme which has for its object the im-

provement of our dairy stock must provide for a study, and record, of the performance of the individual cow, as well as deal with the management of the herd, including its care and feeding, and the breeding of animals to replace those which are discarded in the "weeding" process. Individuality can only be determined by the weighing and testing of each cow's milk.

That feeding and care are important considerations is clearly demonstrated in Part I., where we find that herds of the same breed and similar character produce widely different results. Of course there are two aspects of the feeding question. Cows must not only be well fed to produce a large flow of milk, but the feeds must be selected and combined with skill and judgment in order to produce the milk economically. A close study of the feeding question is essential if the improvement in production is to be accompanied with the best attainable results in profit-making.

Part II. contains some figures from the Cowansville Cow Census which was begun a few months ago and will be continued until a year's record will have been obtained of some of the herds. As the work is still in progress, nothing more is given than a few comparisons between individual cows and herds for short periods. There is sufficient data to show the great difference between individual cows in the same herd, and also in herds under different management.

Part III. is a reprint from Bulletin No. 4 of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch. It gives a detailed account of the Record Testing Association of Denmark. The writer, Mr. C. Marker, is a Dane who has been employed in the Dominion Dairying Service for many years, and who recently revisited his native land. The Danes appear to have followed up this work with their usual thoroughness. If they have found it profitable to carry on this testing work so extensively, with such a high standard to begin with, how much more useful should such work be in Canada under the conditions which have been shown to exist? Everyone will admit that it should be much easier to increase the average yield from 3,000 pounds of milk a year than it is to raise it from something over 5,000 pounds in the same period.

While it is entirely practicable for the individual farmer to properly test his own cows, there can be no doubt that the co-operative or association plan of carrying on this work will prove the most successful. When a number of farmers combine to engage in such work, all the information collected is available to each and every member of the association, and the saving in equipment and labor on the part of the individual farmer is compensation for what little expense may be incurred if a properly qualified person is engaged to do the actual work of testing and to work out the results for the information of all concerned.

The Minister of Agriculture has authorized the Dairy Division to undertake the testing of individual cows for thirty-day periods at some ten or twelve centers of eastern Canada, making a cheese factory or creamery the base of each center. These short-period tests are only intended to be preliminary, because it is recognized that in order to derive the full measure of benefit from this work it must be organized on a more or less permanent and systematic basis.

There is no reason why the testing of cows should not be undertaken in connection with the cheese factory or creamery. Most factories have the necessary appliances (except the sample bottles), and the manager is, or should be, more competent to do the work properly than the average farmer. Every owner of a cheese factory or creamery should take a deep interest in this question. It needs no argument to prove that if the patrons of a factory increase the yield of milk from their cows the factory will derive a corresponding benefit. If the efforts which are now made by the owners of most factories to increase their milk supply at the expense of the neighboring establishments were to be directed towards securing an increased yield of milk from the herds already supplying the factories, a more abiding and better general result would be obtained, even from the individual factory standpoint.

The Dairy Market War.

The Danish Minister of Agriculture, together with his secretary and agricultural adviser, Mr. Schou, have been in England enquiring into the prospects for increased markets for Danish produce. The fact that so many countries are now competing for our British trade, renders it imperative that a country like Denmark should use every means to maintain their position as one of our principal services for the supply of butter and bacon which she has so long held. Now that the war in the Far East is over, the competition from Siberia will be resumed, and our imports of butter, at any rate, become larger than ever. In such circumstances it behooves all producing countries outside of the United Kingdom to see to the quality of their products. This fact has been borne in upon the ministries of agriculture

in various countries, and hence the prevailing desire to meet the requirements of the British market is clearly shown in the *British Poultry Journal* (England).

POULTRY.

International Egg-laying Contest.

We give below some extracts from the official report of the third twelve-month International Laying Competition, conducted at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales, by D. S. Thompson, Government poultry expert. The test, which concluded on March 31st last, included 100 pens of six hens each, and embraced twenty-two varieties, some of which were represented by a single pen each, while of Black Orpingtons and Silver Wyandottes there were as many as eighteen pens each. Besides the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, New Zealand was represented by two pens and America by seven pens. The interest centered in this and the two preceding competitions has been world-wide, and while for many reasons the results as set forth in tabulated form below might not be regarded as conclusive, there is no doubt their publication serves a useful purpose in focusing attention upon the very important consideration of the relative egg-producing capacity of various breeds, strains and individuals of fowls—a consideration that has been far too generally ignored by American fanciers.

The following are the analyses, showing a comparison of the average egg production and the average market value of the eggs per hen:



Lady Hope of Ridgewood = 54280 - .

Yearling Shorthorn heifer. Prizewinner at the Western Fair, London, 1905. Owned by E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont. One of the offerings at Mr. Attrill's dispersion sale to be held on November 2nd.

Breed.	Per Hen, Eggs.	Per Hen, Value.
6 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns	178.50	168.60
6 Rhode Island Reds	176.00	14.9
96 White Leghorns	166.23	13.7
12 Black Hamburgs	163.83	13.9
6 Anconas	163.66	13.2
12 Rose Comb White Leghorns	163.33	14.6
108 Black Orpingtons	159.48	13.8
6 Imperials	158.16	11.9
12 Buff Wyandottes	155.25	14.8
18 Brown Leghorns	154.77	11.9
18 Golden Wyandottes	151.55	13.2
36 White Wyandottes	151.02	12.9
18 Buff Leghorns	147.77	12.9
108 Silver Wyandottes	145.30	12.3
60 Buff Orpingtons	142.95	12.4
6 Andalusians	142.00	10.10
6 Jubilee Orpingtons	141.33	12.2
6 Pile Leghorns	140.50	12.4
24 Minorras	133.38	10.4
18 Langshans	131.88	10.4
6 White Rocks	124.00	11
12 Partridge Wyandottes	107.00	8.6

Following is Mr. Thompson's review: That these competitions are doing a vast amount of good in a variety of ways, is beyond cavil. One direction is in the advancement of early breeding. This does not mean, as some people think, breeding out of season, viz., in early April, May, or even June, but simply breeding in season, catching the early spring, and hatching out the great bulk of the stock in early August. (The seasons in Australia are, of course, reverse to ours.)

THE AMERICAN PENS.

Six of the seven pens constituting the contingent from America arrived at the College on

October 15th, preceding the commencement of the contest. The whole of the pullets were in excellent health. But we have considerable reason to believe that the shipment of the birds to a summer zone is not without its extensive change before the pullets had been so heavily played upon through the winter, with very great care and attention, that a large percentage of them through the winter moult, and that we were able to get a lot of such in good condition. This gave us a demonstration of data of some value, that the older and stamper varieties had the greatest stamina, and came through the trying time with the least loss.

THE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

From the start to the finish, the weather conditions were variable to an extraordinary extent. From 24 degrees to 111 degrees are extremes of temperature—24 degrees we experienced in June, and 111 degrees in January. The weather during the first six months was wet, cold, bleak and damp, which conditions were entirely adverse to successful egg production. For the first six months the rainfall totalled over 17 inches, and when it was not actually raining the ground was sodden and damp, making the whole atmosphere chilly and cold, with very little sunshine for the whole period. A very large percentage of the hens broke into moult, evidently through the extraordinary weather conditions. June was one of the coldest months on record since the establishment of the College, and the wettest July on record, no less than 11 inches of rain falling, and extending over a period of 19 days. This downfall flooded most of the pens, and the ground being sodden with previous rains, it was some weeks before it became thoroughly dry again. As an instance of the effects of these conditions, it is only necessary to mention that on the 8th of July the daily collection of eggs was 333, and after four days' rain it fell to 177. A further illustration of the severe weather conditions in the first six months is the fact that, while we were 86 eggs per pen behind the average for the first six months of the previous competition, we are nine eggs ahead of the last six months, compared with the last half of the second competition.

THE SYSTEM OF FEEDING.

The birds were fed at regular hours, viz.: 7 a. m., mash; 10 a. m., green food (more or less, according to the condition of the grass in the pens), meat (i.e., cut up boiled liver) at 3 p. m. twice a week, and grain at 4.30 p. m. The mash was composed of pollard and bran, about three-quarters pollard to one-quarter bran, more or less, according to the quality of the pollard, and mixed up with hot soup twice a week, and other days with hot water in the winter months, and cold water in the summer. The green food consisted of finely-chaffed rape and lucerne, both splendid foods. The rape is the better alternative, while lucerne is the higher in food value, so that the merits of the two green foods lie in different results. This year the grain ration was composed of three parts wheat to one part maize, compared to three parts maize to one part wheat last year; and while we have no wish to put the shortage of eggs, compared to last year, down to wheat feeding, we have no hesitation in saying that if we had fed more largely on maize we would have had at least equal results, or even better. Shell grit and fresh clean water were always before the hens.

MARKETING THE EGGS.

The eggs were marketed in ordinary patent egg cases, holding 36 dozen, packed in cardboard fillers. The eggs were packed clean, without washing, the dirty ones being laid aside, also any that were too large for the square space, or any that were too small. This is a simple and satisfactory way of grading. The eggs, when sent to the market, always commanded the highest rate, and often 1d. above it, so that it was no assumed price on which the value of the eggs produced was based.

MORTALITY AND DISEASE.

During the currency of the competition fifty-three, or 9 per cent. of the hens died. This included fourteen deaths from the heat wave of December last, when the maximum reached 111 degrees in the shade. It speaks well for the health of the stock from the breeders' yards when we are able to chronicle the fact that the whole of these deaths were from an ovarian nature, caused by excessive laying, with the exception of about four cases which were from hereditary complaints, viz., abscess of the anus. No contagious or infectious disease was discovered among the 600 hens throughout the whole trying season of extremes of cold, wet and heat.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

The prices of foodstuffs were much lower than last year, and there was not so much fluctuation. The prices charged to us under contract, right throughout the currency of the competition, were 8½d. per bushel for bran, and 9½d. per bushel for pollard. Our average price for wheat was 3s. 4d., and for maize 2s. 6d. per bushel. The cost of feeding the 600 hens for the twelve months was as follows: Wheat, £47 1s.; maize, £12 17s. 10d.; pollard and bran, £44 2s. 1d.; meat, £20; green food, £7 10s.; shell grit, £2 10s.; total, £134 0s. 11d.

The monthly laying was: April, 2,383; May, 3,383; June, 4,900; July, 7,782; August, 10,423; September, 10,216; October, 10,829; November, 10,286; December, 9,409; January, 7,764; February, 7,236; March, 6,565. Grand total, 91,169 eggs, or 7,597 dozen.

The monthly range of prices for eggs was: April, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d.; May, 1s. 11d.; June, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 3d.; July, 1s. 4d. to 11½d.; August, 11d. to 8d.; September, 8½d. to 7d.; October, 7d. to 7½d.; November, 8d. to 11d.; December, 10d. to 1s.; January, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; February, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; March, 1s. 6d.

The market value of the eggs was £382 12s. 7d., from which deduct the cost of feed, £134 0s. 11d., and a profit of £248 11s. 8d. is left on the 600 hens. Every pen showed a profit on the cost of feeding, the pen returning the smallest value leaving a margin of 14s.

Supports Open-house Theory.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In July 6th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" I gave your readers some facts re my Barred Plymouth Rock hen under the heading of "Possibilities in Egg Production." Since that writing she has completed the year, and made the exceptionally fine record of 229 eggs in one year, averaging 6.8 eggs to the pound; market value, \$4.55. She laid extra well through the winter months, housed in a barn very drafty, and with scarcely any sun. Besides this, a large door was kept open all of nearly every day.

Now, this proves that Barred Rocks will do well in open quarters during cold weather, and her record (laying every month of the year) also proves that being kept in these quarters her constitutional vigor was maintained so that she was capable of doing good work after the warm weather came. I may say that all the hens kept with her laid well and have had very good health throughout. J. R. HENRY.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

Care of Laying Hens.

Very few people who raise poultry realize how great a difference the care of hens makes upon the egg yield. This has just been brought forcibly to my attention. I believe in moulting hens early, in order that they may have it over with before cold weather begins, for they lay much better in winter if the new coat of feathers is developed when the cold season sets in. To start them moulting well I let them run upon free range for three weeks without any feed except what they could pick up for themselves. A few hens on a large range would lay well under such conditions, but as our flock is large they could not find the necessary food, and I got only two or three eggs a day. My moulting programme is to turn them on the range without feed for a time and then feed liberally. I am on the feeding end of the programme now, and yesterday the number of eggs laid was nearly 50 per cent. of the number of hens, notwithstanding the fact that many are well into the moult. This is what a farmer who won in an egg-laying contest conducted by a number of farmers in the United States has to say about laying hens:

"I first tried the Black Langshans, and found them a splendid chicken for an all-purpose breed. Then I got Brown Leghorns, Buff Cochins, White Wyandottes, and the Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. I found them all good, but the White Wyandottes beat them all, to my notion. I got more eggs from them than from any of the other breeds under the same conditions, and also they are one of the best table fowls one can get."

It is amusing to read so many different opinions on different breeds, but let me say right here, it is more our fault that we don't get eggs in winter than the hens. Some people seem to

think that a hen ought to lay every day all winter, rustle her own food and roost anywhere at night, but I have never found the hen that would lay under such circumstances. Now, let me tell you how I make my hens lay. The first thing I do is to kill off all but the most thrifty and best young hens. I do this early in the fall; keep no hens over two years old. The next thing, I see that my poultry house is warm and well lighted. Then, the scratching pen must not be overlooked; it is one of the most necessary things to make hens lay in winter. The next thing is the feed. For breakfast I give them a hot bran mash, all the breadcrumbs from the table and vegetable peelings cooked and mixed together—about all they will eat. Then I throw shelled oats, wheat, barley, and most any and all kinds of small grain into the scratching pen among the litter, which consists of straw and leaves. Make them work for it—the harder the better. Then I pick up old bones and keep a supply crushed lying about the yard, so they can get it any time they want it. This is another necessary article. Then, at night I give them all the corn they will eat. A hen will not lay unless she is in good condition. I don't mean fat—just good, healthy condition. Then, if your hens don't lay in a reasonable time get another breed. I never keep the same cock more than one season. Get a new cock each spring by all means. One is enough for an ordinary barnyard flock of fifty or more. I only ask you to try it. I have better success than if I had a dozen cocks.

"As I said before, I like the White Wyandottes best, and after this will keep no other breed."

This comes, not from a theorist, but from a successful farmer. From our experience we can

but their laying qualities should come first. For example, suppose that two cocks are equal in points, except that one has one more serration in his comb than the standard calls for, while the other has the correct number. The one with the extra serration in his comb will be beaten by the other in the show room, but if he comes from a long line of prolific layers and the other does not, he is infinitely the better farmer's bird, and for ninety-nine out of a hundred observers he would present just as good an appearance. Of course, if you could have the highest scoring bird from the best line of layers that would be the thing, but to buy a bird in preference to another because he scores higher, without knowing anything about the laying qualities of his ancestry, is a mistake.

The following comes from Australia, where more attention is given to the utility than to the fancy:

"I breed Black Orpingtons, and rather pride myself on the combination of beauty and utility I have. The other day I was favored by a visit from a leading judge who summed my pen as follows: Cock, rather small (he weighs about 10 pounds), good type, two or three bad faults; hens, three very good, one fit to win in almost any, and two in good company. Fourth hen, fair; fifth, rather small; sixth, smallest of the lot, good shape certainly, but white in lobes and flights. He advised me to get rid of the two or three worst, get a first-class male for the best and I would breed something choice. I had already made up my mind to divide the pen, mating the best three, as he suggested, but I will keep the others too.

"Would you like to know why? That smallest hen, with white in lobes and flights, is the

best layer I ever owned. She laid right through last season with the others, and at no time were we getting eggs when she was not laying, except when she was broody, sitting or being broken up. She was the last bird to lay before the flock moulted this year and the first to commence again, and she laid over forty eggs before any of the others started. And this does not mean that the others are poor layers, for all but one have records of 200 or over their first year. The exception is the second best from a show point of view. I still have enough sentiment to stick to her, but expect some day she'll go. Again, this hen, small as she is, does not lay small eggs, but great big eggs, but great big eggs make the great epicure's mouth water. I guess I'll mate up an exhibition pen this year, but I won't sell the little hen with white in lobes and ears."

This is the kind of breeder for a practical farmer to get stock from. You notice that he is watching the laying qualities of even his show birds, while a great many fanciers prefer a hen with good points that lays only a few eggs, as they are of the opinion that those few will be surer to hatch and produce finer chicks than if she laid many. We couldn't get along without the fancy, but we want eggs with it.

IF YOU HAVE ANY POULTRY FOR SALE THIS FALL DON'T NEGLECT TO ADVERTISE IT. OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN BRINGS THE BEST RESULTS. THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT SAY SO. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

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



Prizewinning Cotswolds.

First-prize ewe lamb and first-prize ewe, Toronto and Ottawa, 1905. Property of E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont.

endorse what he says. The statement that one cock is enough for a barnyard will astonish a great many. We mated from eight to twelve females with one cock in a pen, never more than twelve, but when they run on free range it is altogether another matter. We mated one cock with thirty-eight hens last season on free range, and out of the last thirteen eggs that were set from these hens twelve chicks were hatched and the other egg contained a chick which died in the shell. However, when we range a larger number of hens we use two cocks, keeping one in a cock pen and the other with the hens, changing them every night at roosting time, so that they take turns on the range. When there is more than one cock on the same range they invariably interfere with each other. There are cocks that will not fertilize the eggs of all the hens in a barnyard, but if the first setting or two of eggs proves that he is not doing so, one should put him in the pot and get one that will, instead of getting two or three like him, for if a cock is not prolific his pullets will not be, and will lay but few eggs. One would improve his flock much faster by putting all his money into one good cock than by spending the same amount for three inferior ones.

We believe that the average farmer makes a mistake in the purchase of his breeding stock by following the times blindly. If he has time for it, or if his wife is so inclined and has the time to breed poultry so that the lines of breeding can be kept distinct by knowing which chicks come from each hen, etc., it is well to go in for show stock, in which case the score of a bird is the principal thing when choosing a breeder, but if one is not going to enter his birds in the shows he should still be interested in their points,

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Unfermented Fruit Juice.

In U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 175, are given the following suggestions upon the preparation of unfermented grape juice:

In the making of unfermented grape juice a great deal of judgment can be displayed and many variations produced so as to suit almost any taste by the careful selection of the varieties of grapes from which it is made. From the Mission grape, for instance, when fully ripe, a juice would be obtained that would be delicate and simply sweet, without any other taste; from the Muscat we would get that rich, musky flavor found in our leading raisins; in the Concord that sprightly, foxy taste so well known; and in the Catawba or Isabella that fragrance so peculiarly their own. Equally as pronounced variations in color can be had, as, for instance, almost colorless, yellow, orange, light red, red, and a deep purple. Grape juice can be made from any grape; not only this, but unfermented juice is made from other fruits as well—for instance, apples, pears, cherries—and berries of different kinds yield excellent juices. The richer, sweeter and better in quality the fruit we use, the richer, sweeter and better will be our unfermented juice.

TO PREVENT FERMENTATION.

Grapes and other fruits when ripe have the invisible spores of various fungi, yeasts (ferments) and bacteria adhering to their skins and stems. When the grapes are crushed and the spores immersed in the juice, they begin to multiply, increasing until the juice ferments. The most favorable temperature for fermentation is between 65° and 68° F. Cold checks but does not kill the ferment. Practical tests indicate that the juice may be safely sterilized by bringing to a temperature of 165° to 176° F. At this point the flavor is hardly changed, though a temperature much above 200° F. gives the product a disagreeable, scorched taste.

DIRECTIONS FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

Use only clean, sound, well-ripened but not overripe grapes. If an ordinary cider mill is at hand, it may be used for crushing and pressing, or the grapes may be crushed and pressed with the hands. If a light-colored juice is desired, put the crushed grapes in a clean cloth sack and tie up. Then either hang up securely and twist it, or let two persons take hold, one on each end of the sack, and twist until the greater part of the juice is expressed; then gradually heat the juice in a double boiler or a large stone jar in a pan of hot water, so that the juice does not come in direct contact with the fire, at a temperature of 180° F. to 200° F.; never above 200° F. It is best to use a thermometer, but if there be none at hand, heat the juice until it steams, but do not allow it to boil. Put it in a glass or enameled vessel to settle for twenty-four hours; carefully drain the juice from the sediment, and run it through several thicknesses of clean flannel, or a conic filter made from woollen cloth, or felt may be used. This filter can be suspended wherever necessary. Fill into clean bottles. Do not fill entirely, but leave room for the liquid to expand when again heated. Fit a thin board over the bottom of an ordinary wash boiler, set the filled bottles (ordinary glass fruit jars are just as good) in it, fill in with water around the bottles to within about an inch of the tops, and gradually heat until it is about to simmer. Then take the bottles out and cork or seal immediately. It is a good idea to take the further precaution of sealing the corks over with sealing wax or paraffin, to prevent mold germs from entering through the corks. Should it be desired to make a red juice, heat the crushed grapes to not above 200° F., strain through a clean cloth or drip bag (no pressure should be used), set away to cool and settle, and proceed the same as with light-colored juice. Many people do not even go to the trouble of letting the juice settle after straining it, but reheat and seal it up immediately, simply setting the vessels away in a cool place in an upright position, where they will be undisturbed. The juice is thus allowed to settle, and when wanted for use the clear juice is simply taken off the sediment. Any person familiar with the process of canning fruit can also preserve grape juice, for the principles involved are identical.

One of the leading defects so far found in unfermented juice is that much of it is not clear, a condition which very much detracts from its otherwise attractive appearance, and due to two causes already alluded to. Either the final sterilization in bottles has been at a higher temperature than the preceding one, or the juice has not been properly filtered, or has not been filtered at all. Properly made and bottled, the juice will keep indefinitely, if not exposed to the atmosphere or mold germs; but when a bottle is once opened it should, like canned goods, be used as soon as possible, to keep it from spoiling.

USES OF UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

The uses are indeed many. It is used in sickness, convalescence, and good health; as a preventive, restorative, and cure; by the young, by persons in the prime of life, and by those in old age. It is used in churches for sacramental purposes; at soda fountains as a cool and refreshing drink; in homes, at hotels, and at restaurants as a food, as a beverage, as a dessert, and in many other ways. When people become accustomed to it they rarely give it up. When properly prepared, unfermented grape juice can be made to please the eye by its color and attractive appearance, the sense of

smell by its pleasant fragrance, the palate by its pleasant flavor.

It is a food of itself, refreshment and nourishment, all in one. Not a by-product, but made from fruit going to waste. The blessings given us, that some are too careless, ignorant, or ignorant, to make use of.

The Export Apple Market.

Recent reports of sales of Canadian apples in England, says the Trade Bulletin, Montreal, are of a very encouraging nature, Golden Sweets having sold in Liverpool at prices which net the shippers here \$3.00 per bbl., whilst St. Lawrence have netted over that figure. These returns will, no doubt, stimulate larger shipments, as they show good profits. The exports from this port last week were 77,975 bbls., consisting chiefly of Culverts and Greenings, besides a few other varieties. The market here is quiet for fall varieties, with sales reported at \$2.50 for St. Lawrence, Alexander, Culverts, Imperial, etc., at \$2.00 to \$2.25 for Genetings, Pippins. A few sales of winter stock have transpired at \$3.50 for No. 1 and \$3.00 for No. 2. Regarding the export trade it is feared that the good prices recently realized in England will induce heavier shipments from this side, beneath which it is feared the English market may decline, as it has done so often in former years. In Ontario the market has been somewhat excited, owing to competition amongst buyers who, it is said, have been paying \$1.50 to \$1.75 and over for the fruit on the trees, and are taking all kinds as they run in the orchards. This, of course, refers to winter fruit.

The writer found more than the wholesale price for his honey with very little extra work, and he has the assurance that he is helping the local market by keeping his crop off the whole of the year. It is comparatively easy and cheap to take a number of retail cans and glasses to hold the honey, and to fill them up as the honey is extracted, thereby avoiding the necessity of handling the honey again later on in the season. It is to be done when it is put in large cans or barrels first and afterwards into retail packages, as required. Also, when honey is sealed up tight immediately after extracting all the natural flavor and aroma is retained. All that is necessary after the cans and glasses are filled and nicely labelled is to store them in a warm room and send them to the local grocery stores as fast as they can sell them, and keep an eye on the busy grocer to see that he receives a fresh supply when his stock runs low. You can give him a good commission and still get more than enough over wholesale price to pay you for the extra time required to do this work. The last man, who sticks a long knife in the honey market, is the specialist who produces large quantities of honey and generally ships the whole outfit to some of the big cities. Of course, there are exceptions—men who make a specialty of the retail trade—but most of them say they "don't want to be bothered" with the local market, and then wonder what is the matter that honey is so low in price. This class of man has a very poor excuse—in fact, no excuse at all—for not developing the local trade. While he cannot be expected to sell his whole crop of perhaps ten or fifteen tons locally, that is no reason why he should ship ninety per cent of it to the city, unless he lives in the wilderness. If he doesn't like the honey business well enough, or take sufficient interest in it to do all he can to help it, he should get out of it and give his friends a chance. The writer once heard one of the specialists remark that he had practically nothing to do in the winter months. That man lives close to a town of 1,600 people that use about 1,000 pounds of honey a year, and close to another town more than half as large again, that uses honey in about the same proportion, probably. He ships nearly all his honey to Toronto, gets from six to seven cents for it, and supplies his own containers, and says he has nothing to do in the winter. E. G. H.



Harvester (Imp.) (11368).

First-prize Jaged and Sweepstakes, Clydesdale stallion, London, Ont., 1905. Also winner of several prizes in July before leaving Scotland. Imported and owned by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.

APIARY

Selling the Honey Crop.

The profitable disposal of the honey crop is one of the most important branches of the bee-keeping business, but at the same time it is one that receives very little attention—that is, serious business attention—from the average bee-keeper, and seems to come in for a slap or a kick from nearly every class of honey producer. The man who produces only a few hundred pounds generally disposes of it around home, sometimes at the proper market price—if he knows what that is—but often at a lower figure, and seldom puts it up in shape to bring best results. His excuse for not having things right, and proper information as to price, etc., will probably be that "It isn't worth while" for the small quantity he has to dispose of. But in the interests of the honey business generally, and his own business in particular, it most decidedly is worth while, as he will find out to his own complete satisfaction if he tries it a few times. The next man on the list is the individual who produces from one to five or six thousand pounds a year. He is probably a man who has some other business, and just runs bees as a side line. His excuse for "dumping" his honey in the fall is that he hasn't time to put it up in small packages and retail it; he just runs bees as a side line and has to get what he can out of them in the least possible time. His excuse is a trifle better than the other man's; but if he will go the right way about it, he can get from one to

Indoor Wintering.

For wintering bees indoors a cellar should be so built that a temperature of 42° to 45° F. (the air being fairly dry in the cellar) can be maintained during the greater part of the winter. To this end it should be well drained, furnished with adjustable ventilators, and well protected from cold by banking outside. The colonies, supplied with good queens, plenty of bees, 20 to 25 lbs. stores in each, and with chaff cushions placed over the frames, are carried in shortly before snow and freezing weather come.

Any repository which is damp, or one where the temperature falls below freezing or remains long below 38° F., is not a suitable place in which to winter bees. When in repositories, the bees have no opportunity for a cleansing flight, nor do they, when the temperature rises outside, always warm up sufficiently to enable the cluster to move from combs from which the stores have been exhausted to full ones; hence in a cold repository they may possibly starve with plenty of food in the hive. As a rule, colonies would be better off out of doors on their summer stands than in such places.—[U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 59.]

"The Cost is Small, Yet the Returns Are Sure."

THE MAN WHO SAID THAT WAS TALKING ABOUT "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, OF LONDON, CANADA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

More than thirty languages are spoken in Canada west of Ontario; at least thirty may be heard on the streets of Winnipeg, and one prairie teacher has seven different languages spoken in his school.

At a drum-head service in Vancouver, in which Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, took part, a tablet was unveiled in memory of the three Vancouver soldiers who died in South Africa.

At a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet, in Ottawa, it was decided to request the imperial authorities to approach the Japanese Government with a view to including Canada in the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1905.

John Leizert, who in May of this year gave a bottle of whiskey to three little children, as a result of which one of them died, was tried on Sept. 26th at Cornwall, Ont., and found guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to six months in the common jail.

One thousand six hundred men are idle at Springhill mines in Nova Scotia, because the management refuse to pay an engineer main line rates for shunting. The difference amounted to only eight cents per day.

The largest vessel ever docked at Halifax was towed into the harbor recently and placed in the drydock. She is the North German Lloyd Liner Bremen, whose weight, including her cargo, is 16,000 tons. It required five powerful tugs to haul her to the dock, and the operation cost over \$2,000.

Geo. Davis, of New York State, has just been granted \$5,000 out of the estate of George Washington Todd, who died this year in Toronto. In 1867 Davis played the Good Samaritan, by picking Todd up from the road and caring for him through a long illness. When he left Todd gave the boy a note for \$5,000, and this has just been paid out of \$50,000 which Todd left at his death.

British and Foreign.

Physicians in New Orleans say they have succeeded at last in finding the yellow fever germ, and that a destroyer of the germ may now be discovered.

Two thousand of the best of Philadelphia's citizens, irrespective of party beliefs, recently met in convention and nominated a ticket to support Mayor Weaver and his reforms, and to oppose the bosses.

A typhoon swept over Manila and the surrounding districts, causing great destruction. Five Filipinos were killed, 200 were injured, and about 8,000 rendered homeless. Hundreds of buildings and electric wires were blown down.

It is estimated that over 30,000 persons have gone from London, Eng., to the Kentish hop-fields, to help with the hop-picking for this season. Men, women and children go, and, though the work is steady, the camping out life is a boon to these city dwellers.

The four officials of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., of Chicago, who were charged with conspiracy to accept railroad rebates, have pleaded guilty and been fined an aggregate of \$25,000. There is a further charge against officials of the same company, of interference with Government witnesses.

In generous treatment of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Russia is not surpassed by any nation. No charge is made to the Society's agents for travelling or freight, on what must amount to nearly a quarter of a million miles of railway in a year.

General Booth states that next spring he will charter three vessels sailing from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, for emigration to Canada. He is also arranging to send out parties of men at an early date, their wives to follow when arrangements can be made for their reception in Canada.

Doings Among the Nations.

EUROPEAN NATIONS AND THEIR COLONIES.

The outcry against the British treatment of Chinese laborers in the Transvaal has been noted in these columns, and news has now come which shows that a similar unjust treatment is being meted out by some other European nations. The awful condition of the natives of the Belgian possessions in Africa in the rubber district has been often described. Outrages of the basest sort are being reported from French territory on the Congo and German colonies in South Africa. It is not a matter for surprise that the way of the missionary is a difficult one, and little progress is made in persuading the heathen to accept the gospel of peace.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

This is a connection which is likely to be broken, and, unfortunately, not severed in the peaceful fashion in which Norway and Sweden accomplished their separation. The Hungarians are the aggrieved party in this case, and the Emperor-King has refused to listen to the grievances presented to him by Hungarian Independent party, under the leadership of Francis Kossuth. Some rioting and disorderly conduct on the part of students and socialists may hasten the revolt that seems almost certain to occur.

NEW BOND BETWEEN BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

The second treaty between Britain and Japan has just been signed, and its terms made public. This alliance has as its chief aims the maintenance of peace in Asia, the preservation of the interest of all the powers in China, by preserving the integrity of China itself, and so providing equal opportunity for the commercial interests of all nations, and the maintaining of the rights of Great Britain and Japan in Eastern Asia and India. This treaty shall be in force for ten years, and at the end of that time shall remain binding unless either nation signifies a wish to withdraw, and gives notice of a year's duration in time of peace. Should either ally be actually engaged in war the alliance shall hold good until peace be concluded. Both nations wish it to be clearly understood that this alliance constitutes no menace to other powers, but is a strictly defensive measure, entered into for the sole purpose of safeguarding and advancing the interests of both without molesting in any way any other nation. By the terms of the treaty, Japan's paramount interest in Korea is recognized, while Britain is conceded her right to take any necessary measures to protect India. If, as is claimed, and claimed with apparent sincerity, the object of the alliance is purely for defence of already acquired territory, it would appear that the signing of this treaty is practically an assurance of almost world-wide peace for some time to come. With the new reputation Japan has won as a nation well able to take care of herself, and Britain's long recognized ability to do the same thing, any Government will do well to think twice before encountering the combination. Russia with an ever-longing eye toward India, and Germany with interests in China that it would please her to expand, do not consider the alliance with very great favor, but France is satisfied as it secures a safety for her eastern possessions that she could not give to them herself.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Dr. Jos. C. Higgins, Bound Brook, N.J., has organized a "Highway Protectors' Association," chiefly for the purpose of preventing abuses by the operators of automobiles.

The latest development in Alberta is that melons almost if not quite up to the Georgia standard can be grown there. The district is contiguous to the famous "banana belt."

Kansas farmers will this year harvest the most valuable corn crop ever grown in that State. The lowest estimate of the yield is given as 250,000,000 bushels, with a value of \$75,000,000 at present prices.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, predicts that by the time the population of Canada reaches 30,000,000, the Dominion will be able to meet Great Britain's requirements in bread, even if by then they have increased threefold.

Mr. A. McGill, Analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, has completed a test of samples of marmalades, jellies and jams, with the result that out of 98 samples only 33 were found to be genuine. The other 65 contained glucose, dyes, or preservatives.

A New Jersey grower has produced a new strawberry plant that he claims will yield strawberries every month in the year. He crossed the continent to display his plant to Burbank, the plant wizard, and the latter says that the plant is practical and may be successfully raised by anyone.

The October Canadian Magazine celebrates the completion of its twenty-fifth volume with a special anniversary number for October, which is the most representative literary number ever issued by this fine Canadian publication. Twenty-five writers are represented, and nearly all are in the first rank of Canadian literatures.

Mr. C. M. Kittson, Canadian agent at Cape Town, South Africa, says that since the institution of a direct steamship line from Canada to South Africa, in 1902, Canadian exports to that country have largely increased. But he thinks there is an opportunity for making a market there for our flour and cereals that should not be neglected.

The Crown Bank of Canada, the head offices of which are in Toronto, Mr. G. de C. O'Grady, general manager, has issued an attractive little brochure, indicative of the present status of this progressive new monetary institution, the business of which has progressed quite beyond the expectations of its promoters, who are proceeding upon very careful lines.

The College of Agriculture of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., has recently added a special course in fruit, flower and vegetable growing for winter students. The group of lectures to be given will include the soil,

farm chemistry, injurious insects, plant diseases, orchard management, vegetable growing, flower growing and something of decorative planting. Particular attention is to be given to the practical and laboratory sides.

SHOULD IT RIPEN INTO LOVE!

Brockville Times:—The practice of putting little bottles containing messages into cheeses in Canadian cheese factories is getting quite common. One of these fine days some Englishman will be operated on for appendicitis and find in his midst an invitation to correspond with some Canadian lassie. Just fancy! How romantic if the acquaintance thus begun should ripen into love!

To the West Instead of the Towns.

It is a rare and fortunate year, indeed, when it can be said that everything is a full crop, and so it would savor of ingratitude to refer to the exceptions of a bountiful year like this in words betokening dissatisfaction. The one crop which will probably fail to measure up to expectations is the turnip crop, which has lately become so seriously overrun with lice as to suffer a severe check of the necessary autumn growth, besides the injury to the keeping quality. However, much as we appreciate them in feeding, a shortage of turnips is not now so keenly felt by those who have silos as it was when they were the mainstay for winter succulence. Silage corn is a fairly bulky crop, well eared, and the ears were unusually well matured when harvested or caught by the frost.

The usual amount of wheat was sown. The land was in good shape for the seed, and that sown before the middle of September had a nice start, but the late sown fields are slow in turning green, owing to the absence of rains for the past ten days. Wheat is sown following sod, peas, and even quite frequently stubble, and the bare summer-fallow is still slimly represented. It cannot be denied that some of the best, though not the only good crops are grown by this system, yet it no longer appeals to our farmers, who can grow twenty bushels or more to the acre without this laborious and fertility-wasting process, and have a crop of feed off in time to prepare a good seed-bed, well manured, since this extra feed means more stock. Considerable rye is grown for feed. Young clover looks strong, and will likely be spared the close and destructive pasturing which is so common when pastures are shorter than they are this fall.

Many farmers' sons, as well as older farmers, have taken advantage of the comparative freedom of the autumn months and the excursion rates to the West, to see for themselves the resources of that famous country. Some will doubtless stay there; others, returning, may yet cherish new hopes for the future, while all will be benefited by the experience of rubbing up against other conditions. It means a loss to us of many of our bright young men, yet there is reason to believe that not a few of these would otherwise turn toward rather than embark in farming here under prevailing conditions, and would thus be lost to agriculture. There are plenty of farms nominally for sale, but the good ones are mostly held at prices prohibitive to the means of the average young man, and the poorest of them at \$35 to \$40 an acre. Under these conditions the future will likely see, not a cessation of the migration Westward, but an increase in the size of farms and the area under pasture.

South Waterloo, Ont.

H. GROH.

Maine State Jottings.

The month of September has given us ideal weather. The "line" gale was "quite a spell o' weather"; however, almost a week of rainy, misty days, not a steady downpour, but a mild summer-like rain, beginning the first of the week and clearing by Friday into bright sunshine. All the lawns in city and country are unusually green for the season.

The fairs of Maine—Northern, Eastern, Central and State—have become history. Many smaller ones are yet to be held, and the granges will hold their annual exhibitions later. In cattle sheds, poultry department and hall exhibits it is the verdict of the exhibitors themselves that the State Exhibition was larger and better than in previous years.

Poultry is having wide range at present, and will come to the annual slaughter at Thanksgiving time in prime condition. On the northern line of the Maine Central are many poultry plants, housing different breeds—big yards, many poultry houses, and flocks of fine-looking birds. Prof. Gowell has a large area enclosed at Orono, carrying a thousand or more chicks of Plymouth Rock variety; further up the river is another farm of R. L. Red's—fine-looking birds too.

A heavy frost September 14th practically marked the end of the growing season, and reports came in from all directions of damage done to garden truck, especially on the low lands. Crops are being gathered and ground cleared, preparatory for fall plowing, which is in some sections well under way.

The high price paid for wool the past season has brought about two noticeable results—more people are coming into sheep husbandry, and a marked advance has been made by the clothiers in the price of strictly all-wool suits.

M. B. A.

Fair Dates for 1905.

Table listing fair dates for 1905 across various locations including Arthur, Alliston, Beachburg, Bradford, Beeton, Blenheim, Brussells, Binbrook, Chatsworth, Caledonia, Caledon, Dresden, Dundalk, Dundas, Erin, Forest, Fenwick, Florence, Fort Erie, Fenelon Falls, Freulton, Feversham, Goderich, Gorrie, Galt, Gore Bay, Highgate, Harrow, Jarvis, Kemble, Kirkton, Kilsyth, Lucknow, Lion's Head, Langton, Muncey, Milton, Markham, Mt. Brydges, Marshville, Norwood, Otterville, Odessa, Priceville, Powassan, Ridgetown, Rodney, Rockton, Rockwood, Stayner, Sarnia, Simcoe, Thamesford, Underwood, Udon, Wooler, Weston, Welland, Warkworth, Woodbridge, Sussex, N. B., International, Chicago, Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, and Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

Temiskaming District.

At the third annual fall fair of the Temiskaming Agricultural Society, at New Liskeard, the attendance on the first day was extremely small, partly owing to a tremendous storm and gale which swept across the country. The second-day attendance was little better in the morning, but in the afternoon a goodly crowd turned up. The interest in the fair seems to be declining, whether because of something lacking in the fair itself, or the interest taken by so many settlers in the mining boom, is hard to say.

A hail storm—referred to above—swept over the district on the 21st. It appeared to confine itself to a narrow belt, but it left smashed-off and uprooted trees wholesale in its wake. On the 25th a feeble effort at a snow storm was made. However, there was a severe frost that cut down much growing stuff. Most of the crops are now in, and many are clearing ready for next spring. Some have already obtained work for the winter, to earn the needful for next year's expenses. Others are prospecting, the mining craze having mastered them.

The Government R. R. Elephant.

"The White Elephant" is the title of a rather striking brochure by Cy. Warman, the popular Canadianized-American writer, who makes his home in Canada because he loves it, and can produce his best literature in its wholesome atmosphere. He was originally a railway engineer, and then found his place on the engine of literature. He has made a study of the Government owned or operated railway, and he has no use for it. Government ownership in railways he regards as a synonym for mismanagement, failure, and political corruption. Mr. Warman's idea is that if the privately owned and operated roads fail to treat the travelling and shipping public decently through competition, they should be compelled to do so by law. "The White Elephant" is published by the Canada Publishing Co., Montreal, and contains a lot of data collected by the author, and dressed in his own terse and graphic style.

Farmers' Meetings in Rainy River District.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has arranged for meetings in the interests of farmers, to be held as follows: Hour of meeting to be 2.30 p.m., unless otherwise indicated:

- Utterson, C. Muskoka (afternoon and evening), Oct. 11; Port Sidney, C. Muskoka (aft.), Oct. 12; Allansville, C. Muskoka (eve.), Oct. 12; Windermere, C. Muskoka (aft.), Oct. 13; Uford, C. Muskoka (eve.), Oct. 13; Dunchurch, W. Parry Sound (aft.), Oct. 17; McKellar, W. Parry Sound (eve.), Oct. 17; Broadbent, W. Parry Sound (aft.), Oct. 18; Orrville, W. Parry Sound, (eve.), Oct. 18; Falding, W. Parry Sound (aft.), Oct. 19; Parry Sound, W. Parry Sound (eve.), Oct. 19; Carling, W. Parry Sound (aft.), Oct. 20; McDougal, W. Parry Sound (eve.), Oct. 20.

Are you growing the crops best suited to the locality? Are your varieties of grain, roots, clover, etc., adapted to the northern districts? Are you producing the most profitable class of cattle, horses, sheep, etc.? Are you cultivating your land that its fertility will be increased rather than diminished? These and other matters will be discussed at the above meetings, to be addressed by Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont.

Mr. Elliott has had long experience as a practical farmer, and has addressed Institute meetings in nearly every section of Ontario. He has also done Farmers' Institute work in other provinces of the Dominion and several states of the Union. With his practical knowledge and extended experience in addressing meetings of farmers, Mr. Elliott is well qualified to give valuable advice and reliable information upon all farming operations. Below are given some of Mr. Elliott's special subjects: "Moisture and fertility of the soil"; "Clover Hay"; "The benefits of clover"; "The Profits of Sheep"; "Breeding, feeding, and caring for dairy cows"; "Pure seeds"; "Desirable type of steers."

The Macdonald Institute Thronged.

Another three months inter-provincial nature study class at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, has enrolled. It is composed of specially-selected teachers, who receive scholarships amounting to \$75 for ladies, and \$100 for men, besides railway fares. P. E. I. sends four teachers this term; N. S., eight; N. B., nine; Quebec, seven; Ontario, fifteen. The classes entering for work in the domestic science department are very large, and many students have to board in the city, as Macdonald Hall cannot accommodate them all. The newly-appointed teachers, Misses Greenwood and Speller, have taken charge of their departments, normal methods and domestic art. Many students are from the Eastern Provinces. The manual training department awaits the erection of its new quarters; in the meantime the second year college students will get their instruction in iron work in the temporarily fitted-up laboratory in the Institute basement. Mr. Kendall, the new instructor in this department, assumes his duties in a few days.

South Wentworth.

Throughout this part of the country the harvest, which was extra heavy, has been taken care of, threshing being nearly over, and the grain turning out good. Wheat is turning out about 35 bushels to the acre, and oats about 45 bushels to the acre; other grains are a good average crop, while the hay, mostly clover, was good average crop, and will, or ought to be, fed up on the very heavy, and will, or ought to be, fed up on the farm. Farmers are short of stock, such as good steers and sheep, which seems to be so dear that they can hardly afford to buy. Fall seeding went in in good shape, as the ground worked up nicely, and while we had a shower or so it made great growth. Pasture has been excellent, and the farmers are securing very good prices for their produce. In the fruit section the crop has been a fair average; apples being scarce are commanding about from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel. Pears are scarce, but peaches and other fruits have been plentiful. Grapes will be one of the finest crops for years, and all that is to be feared is the early frost.

What's in a Name.

There is a great deal in a good name for a magazine, but "Everybody's" had that title long before it sprang into continental notoriety. That was after the Ridgeway-Thayer Company took hold of the helm, and Mr. Thos. Lawson, of Boston, began to tell the fascinating and powerful story of "Frenzied Finance," which shook the speculative financial system of the Republic from stem to stern. Some of the aftermath of that sensation is now being disclosed, in the revelations concerning the mismanagement and malappropriation of funds by big U. S. life insurance companies, some of which actually contributed funds for political purposes, and pooled their resources to control the legislation of the country. At first the financial big wigs tried to laugh Lawson down, then bluff him, and then attack his sanity, but all to no purpose, for the people shook their heads and believed in his graphically written story, and now the official inquisition of the New York State Legislature gives strength and still more lurid color to his indictment of how the rights and money of the people have been juggled with. The genius that planned that magazine feature has been at work developing others in "Everybody's," the circulation of which has increased enormously, notwithstanding that the price has been increased from 10 to 15 cents per copy, and from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per year.

Running a Traction Engine.

(Continued from previous page.)

As the engine starts to be performed, there are two things which a traction engine may be run—carefully and safely. Many imagine that all that has to be done is to step upon the foot-plate, throw over the reversing lever, open the throttle valve, set in the traction clutch, blow the whistle, and off they go. These men may, however, learn—and possibly too late—that such is not the case; the cylinder end may have gone careering over the prairie, a bolt or wrench may have been left upon the gears, and out fly the teeth; a bearing may run hot, and the shaft seizes or the safety plug suddenly melts out and the fire has to be drawn—and a dozen other such accidents may happen, in some cases causing considerable damage to the engine, serious expense and loss of work to the owner, and disappointment to the farmer anxiously waiting to have his threshing or plowing done. When questioned as to how the accident happened, the answer often given is "Search me," or, "These engines are no good; the gear is not strong enough," etc. No mention is made of the fact that the engineer forgot to open his drain cock, the cause of the cylinder end blowing out; that he forgot to see that there were no loose tools, bolts or nuts lying about; that he did not fill his grease cups, and that he took it for granted that there was plenty of water in the boiler and tank until the safety plug informed him otherwise. Few men realize, many do not care, that they have under their control machines valuing from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and that it rests with them as to whether the engine proves a good investment or not to the owner. The latter, however, may to a certain extent be to blame for the breakdowns, etc., in trying to save a little extra expense in wages, he engages an inexperienced and careless engineer—a policy that proves to be "penny wise and pound foolish." A careful engineer, before lighting the fire, sees that all clinkers and dirt are taken out of the fire-box and ash pan, brushes out the flues, makes certain that he has plenty of water in the boiler and tank, then lights his fire and opens his damper. Whilst steam is being raised he goes carefully over his engine, filling all grease cups, sight oil-feeder for lubricating the cylinder, tightens up all loose nuts, examines the bearings, and sees that the gauge on the end of the suction pipe is not covered with mud, etc. After this he should clean down his engine, and may find in doing so some little defects covered over with dust and grease. The blower valve may be opened as soon as the fire is lighted, so that as the heat increases and the water swells the air in the boiler may escape, and in doing so cause a draught in the chimney, thus livening up the fire.

Before commencing to run the engine all drain cocks should be opened, and a few turns of the fly wheel by hand will ensure everything being clear. The stop-valve on the boiler is next opened, then the reversing lever moved over from the center, where it should always be placed when the engine is stopped. The throttle valve should then be gently opened and the engine allowed to run slowly for some time, during which the engineer should see that the sight-feed lubricator is working, that the bearings are running cool, test his pump and injector, and then make up the fire for work.

A competent engineer, during the time steam is being raised, will see that his coal bunkers are filled, that the team with tank is ready, and have collected all his tools and stowed them where they will be easily available when required, thereby avoiding much loss of time and waste of fuel.

Before commencing to run the engine on the road the engineer should have ascertained whether the reversing lever should be in the forward or backward position, as some engines move backwards when the reversing lever is forward, and vice versa.

In coupling up to the separator or to wagons, the friction clutch should first be put into gear with the fly wheel, then the reversing lever moved over in the direction required and steam slowly admitted to the cylinder. Always see that the throttle valve is shut before reversing; otherwise the engine may start off suddenly, and before you have time to stop it may have bumped into the separator and caused some damage, meaning loss of time and expense. The steering gear should have been carefully gone over and the chains properly adjusted, for these do not require to be either too tight or too slack; if the latter, the engine will be more difficult to steer, and on rough ground the constant jerking caused by the axle suddenly locking from side to side, may either break the chains or injure some of the other gear.

It may appear simple to fire a boiler, but there is more in it than meets the eye. Difficulty may be found in keeping up the necessary pressure, and this may arise from quite a number of causes. A clear and not too heavy a fire should be kept. Some coals, such as "Galt," clinker very quickly. The result is that sufficient air cannot pass through the fire, the bars

become overheated and burn out, also much more fuel is used than would be if the proper amount of air was admitted. Rocking fire grates are now much used to break up clinkers. Working with low pressure steam is very wasteful, as it contains a considerable proportion of water which has no expansive properties, and, in consequence, no force; much more water has to be evaporated by the boiler and more fuel burnt than if high pressure steam were used. Another cause of the boiler not steaming freely may be due to insufficient draught. The deficiency may arise from want of proper regulation of the damper, or the nozzle of the exhaust pipe in the smoke box may be too large, in which case a ferrule should be inserted therein. It does not do, however, to contract the orifice too much, for in doing so back pressure may be set up against the piston, and thereby cause loss of power. Sometimes it may be found that the nozzle does not point directly up the chimney; this may cause baffling by striking the bottom thereof. Running short of steam may also arise from the dirty condition of the boiler; the tubes and fire-box may be so coated over with mud that the heat cannot reach the water properly. The boilers should be thoroughly cleaned out once a week; it will pay or the trouble in many ways—less fuel will be burnt, fewer leakages will arise from burning of plates and tubes, and the stoker will have a much easier time of it. Careful attention should be paid to the injector or pump; they are often the cause of much loss of time. The trouble experienced in connection therewith often arises from leaky joints, thus allowing air to enter the pipes; valves may become fixed on their seats, the gauge may have come off the end of the suction and a piece of wood or dust, may have been drawn in, and so keep the valves off their faces. A small and constant feed is far better than forcing in large quantities at intervals, causing the steam pressure to drop and doing injury to the boiler; and, further, by keeping the water level constant, there is more time in which to fix the injector or pump should anything go wrong, and thus prevent the safety plug from melting out and stopping work for some hours. The boiler of any engine is like the stomach of a man—if out of order, all is out of order.

The inability to keep steam is not always due to bad firing or construction of the boiler; the engine may be using more than is necessary. The valve gear may be out of order, the piston may be leaking and allowing steam to pass to the chimney without giving off its full force, bearings may be running hot from want of grease or having been too tightly screwed up, the sight-feed lubricator may have given out, and the slide valve cutting, and a dozen other little things may be the cause of trouble.

Priming should be avoided as much as possible, being most injurious to the cylinder. The water carried over with the steam is generally dirty and small particles of sand and dirt contained in it; these cut the valve face and score the cylinder. Further, it may cause the cylinder end to be blown out. Whenever priming commences the drain taps should be opened, and the throttle valve opened and shut quickly, as this breaks the connection between water and steam. This is better than stopping, for when starting again the sudden drawing upon the steam will suck up water. The cause of priming may be too much water in the boiler, working with a too low steam pressure, or from oil or other greasy matter which may have got into the boiler.

Much time is lost by running into soft places on the road or in the field. Many times these may be avoided by a little care in steering. The best and quickest way, as soon as the wheels commence slipping, is to stop, put down some sacks, chains, timber, ashes, straw, or anything else you may have of a like nature. Run back, if possible; an engine will more often come out of a hole backwards than forwards, due to the pressure upon the steering wheels. In running forward there is a tendency to push these down, but in running back they merely roll. If you have a load behind, uncouple, hitch on the tank team and draw it back; then hitch on to the engine, start the team to pull, and put on full steam. Hours may be saved by a little care at first, and before the engine digs itself down on the ashpan and the wheels become useless. Always carry some good pieces of timber, a few strong chains and a screw jack.

When six o'clock comes, it must not be supposed that in closing down that all there is to do is to shut off steam. There are many little and important matters to attend to. After closing the throttle valve the reversing lever should be placed in the center notch, the stop valve on the boiler closed, damper dropped and cover placed over top of chimney to prevent any draught, the fire well banked up with small coal, all drain cocks opened, and especially those in connection with the injector or pump, otherwise frost may come in the night and in the morning you may have a burst pipe.

There are many other points in connection with the running of a traction engine that might

be dealt with, but space will not permit of my going fully into them, but from what I have dealt with it must be clear to everyone that any Tom, Dick or Harry is not good enough to have charge of an engine. A careful, though he be a somewhat inexperienced man, will learn.

Farmers who, in many cases, are the owners, should educate themselves, or, if they have sons, should see that during the winter months they avail themselves of the instruction in mechanics which is now more and more being put within their reach. When one considers the amount of machinery there is upon a farm, the wonder is how, with such want of mechanical knowledge, it is kept going—it is, but at what cost?

A. BURNES GREIG.

New Periodical Postage Regulations.

For many years a lot of United States publishers have been abusing the use of the mails by having their publications classed as legitimate newspapers and periodicals, and, therefore, entitled under the convention between that country and Canada to transmission through the Canadian mails at the minimum rate of postage, being the ordinary rate accorded to legitimate newspapers and periodicals. Sir Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General, has decided that this class of publication is not entitled to transmission through our mails at ordinary newspaper rates, but that postage on each periodical, etc., must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces. The practical effect of this decision is to exclude this class of publications, numbering 38, from the Canadian mails. Following is a list of the publications to which the decision applies: American Woman, Comfort, Fireside Visitor, Golden Moments, Good Stories, Happy Hours, Hearth and Home, National Home Magazine, People's Literary Companion, Sunshine for Youth, American Architect, Fashion World, Women's Home Journal, Home Folks, Home Life, Information, National Builders, Women's World, People's Popular Monthly, Progressive Monthly, Family Circle, Cheerful Moments, Gentlewoman, Home Monthly, Metropolitan and Rural Home, Modern Home, Paragon Monthly, Thomas' Weekly Review, Unique Monthly, New Ideas, Musical Times and Band Journal, Welcome Guest, Vick's Family Magazine, Woman's Magazine, Woman's Farm Journal, Mail Order Monthly, Home Queen, Evening Hours. The publishers of the foregoing have been notified by the United States Post Office Department of the Canadian decision, and hereafter they must pay full postage rate or their publications cannot pass through the Canadian mails.

The foregoing list might probably be extended to include others from time to time. Canadians would do well to be on their guard against the sort of trash which floats across the international boundary lines in large quantities.

Professor of Nature Study.

Prof. John Brittain, late of the University of New Brunswick, has been appointed to the chair of nature study in the new college which Sir William Macdonald is erecting at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The appointment will take effect within a year, when it is expected that the buildings will be completed. Mr. Brittain is a native of King's County, N.B., and for several years during his early life taught in the public schools of that county. About 15 years ago he was appointed Professor of Science in the Normal School, but resigned three years ago, having received an appointment from Sir William Macdonald as instructor in elementary science and school gardening in a number of Carleton County schools.

These Books of Mine.

My garden aboundeth in pleasant nooks,
And fragrance is over it all;
For sweet is the smell of my old, old books,
In their places against the wall.

Here is a folio that is grim with age,
And yellow and green with mold;
There's the breath of the sea on every page,
And the hint of a stanch ship's hold.

And here is a treasure from France la belle,
Exhaleth a faint perfume
Of wedded lily and asphodel,
In a garden of song abloom.

And this wee little book of Puritan mien,
And rude, conspicuous print,
Hath the Yankee flavor of wintergreen,
Or, maybe, of peppermint.

In Walton the brooks a-babbling tell
Where the cherry daisy grows,
And where in meadow or woodland dwell
The buttercup and the rose.

But best beloved of books, I ween,
Are those which one perceives
Are hallowed by ashes dropped between
The yellow, well-thumbed leaves.

For it's here a laugh and it's there a tear,
Till the treasured book is read;
And the ashes between the pages here
Tell us of one long dead.

But the gracious presence reappears
And we read the book again,
And the fragrance of precious, distant years,
Filleth the hearts of men.

Come, pluck with me in my garden nooks
The posies that bloom for all;
Oh, sweet is the smell of my old, old books,
In their places against the wall!

—Eugene Field.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM WHY DON'T YOU LET THE FARMERS OF CANADA KNOW IT? OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. ARE READ EVERY WEEK IN OVER 30,000 FARMHOUSES. THAT MEANS ABOUT 150,000 READERS. THEY'RE THE BEST FARMERS IN CANADA, TOO. SOME OF THEM ARE SURE TO BUY IF YOU TELL THEM ABOUT YOUR FARM. SEE TERMS UNDER HEADING "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THIS PAPER, AND SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AT ONCE TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

Wanted.

OUR READERS TO USE THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" AND "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMNS FOR THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.



One of Canada's National Schools, Victoria, B. C.

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market last week amounted to 212 cars, including 3,403 cattle, 5,131 sheep and lambs, 1,533 hogs and 286 calves.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.30; others, \$3.90 to \$4.10; bulls and cows, \$3 to \$4.25.

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

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders, \$3.30 to \$4; bulls, \$2.50 to \$2.75; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—\$30 to \$60 each. Calves—\$2 to \$12 each; 3½c. to 6c. per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep, \$3 to \$4.15; lambs, \$5 to \$5.75.

Hogs—Selects, \$6.12½ per cwt; lights and fats, \$5.87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—Mixed No. 2 red and white, 73½c. to 74c.; red, 74½c.; white, 75c., at outside points. Goose and spring are 67c. to 68c. Manitoba—Prices at lake ports for new crop are: No. 1 hard, 85½c.; No. 1 northern, 83½c.; No. 2 northern, 82c.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton for car lots, on track, outside; shorts, \$16 to \$17.50. Manitoba—Bran, \$16 to \$17, and shorts, \$19 to \$20, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—30c. to 30½c. for No. 2, outside. Barley—No. 2, 46c.; No. 3 extra, 44c.; No. 3, 40c., at outside points.

Rye—58c. to 59c., outside. Peas—67c. to 68c., outside, for No. 2. Corn—American, 61c. for No. 3 yellow, and 61½c. for No. 2 yellow, lake and rail freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery prints, 22c. to 23c.; solids, 21c. to 21½c.; dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 19c. to 20c.; medium, 17c. to 18c.; tubs, good to choice, 17c. to 18c.; inferior, 15c. to 16c.

Cheese—Quoted unchanged at 11½c. to 12c.

Eggs—18c. to 19c. per doz. Potatoes—60c. to 65c. a bushel, on track.

Poultry—Unchanged. Baled Hay—\$7.50 to \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$6 for No. 2, in car lots, on track.

FRUIT.

Trade at the fruit market active. Receipts generally fairly heavy, but demand good, and prices for peaches, plums and pears have a firm tone. First shipments of cranberries are on hand, and they show fine quality. The local dealers are not putting unlimited confidence in the reports of a crop shortage at Cape Cod. Peaches, good heaped baskets, 60c. to 90c.; best varieties, 40c. to 50c.; small, 18c. to 30c.; pears, 25c. to 60c.; plums, 35c. to 60c.; apples, basket, 15c. to 25c.; grapes, Concord, 15c. to 25c.; Moore's Early, 20c. to 35c.; Niagaras, 17c. to 30c.; cranberries, bbl., \$9.25.

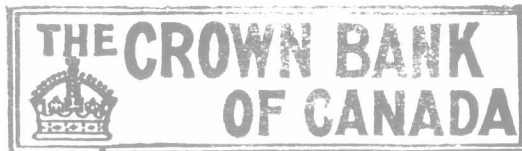
Vegetables—Tomatoes, basket, 20c. to 30c.; sweet potatoes, bbl., \$2.75 to \$3.50.

FARMER'S MARKET. (Retail Prices.)

Dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$8.75; heavy, \$8.25; butter, 23c. to 25c.; eggs, 22c. to 26c.; Spring chickens, dressed, 14c.; live, 10c.; old, dressed, 10c.; live, 8c.; ducks, dressed, 12c.; live, 8c.; turkeys, dressed, 14c.; live, 13c.; potatoes, bushel, 40c. to 50c.; carrots, bag, 60c. to 75c.; beef, hind quarters, 8c. to 9c.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5½c.; carcasses, 6½c. to 7c.; mutton, 6c. to 8c.; spring lambs, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; calves, per lb., 7½c. to 9½c.

HORSES.

There has been a very fair volume of business in the local horse market during the past week, and prices have been well maintained, except for the poorer classes of workers, which have become something of a drag on the market. Anything of quality, however, continues to find favor, and, generally speaking, dealers find no difficulty in effecting a clearance of supplies of the better grades of commercial



Capital Authorized \$2,000,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

EDWARD GURNEY, President

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of twenty cents and upwards received, and interest compounded four times a year, or quarterly, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion of the deposit.

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

classes, expressers and good workers. Drafters find a good market, and large shipments were made last week to Owen Sound, Peterboro, Victoria Harbor, Hamilton, and other points, some good blocks selling as high as \$210. Roadsters and drivers meet an exceptionally good demand, and considerable comment is heard in horse circles regarding the activity of American buyers in this market. Last week, for example, one firm shipped a well-matched carriage pair to the United States, the reported purchase price being \$2,000, while two cobs of quality and a couple of roadsters, which averaged \$550, were also shipped out.

Burns & Sheppard report prevailing prices as follows:

Table listing prices for various horse types and equipment in Montreal, including single roadsters, double cobs, and draft horses.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.65 to \$6; shipping steers, \$5 to \$5.60; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.85. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.85 to \$5.90; mixed, \$5.90 to \$5.95; Yorkers, \$5.85 to \$5.95; pigs, \$5.65 to \$5.70; roughs, \$4.60 to \$5; stags, \$3.50 to \$4; dairies and grassers, \$5.50 to \$5.80.

Chicago.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$2.90 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.10 to \$4. Hogs—Shipping selected, \$5.60 to \$5.85; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.90 to \$5.57½; light, \$5.30 to \$5.70; pigs and roughs, \$1.50 to \$5.60. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$2 to \$5.10; lambs, \$1 to \$4.80.

Cheese Markets.

Tweed, 11 7-16c.; Madoc, 11½c.; Winchester, 11½c.; Montreal, 11½c. to 11½c. for Ontario, and 11c. to 11½c. for Quebec; Kemptville, 11 11-16c.; Ottawa, 11½c. to 11½c.; Napawa, 11½c. to 11½c.; Campbellford, 11½c. to 11 7-16c.; Huntingdon, Que., 11½c. to 11 3-16c.; Iroquois, 11½c. to 11 7-16c.

Montreal.

Cheese—Best Quebecs, 11½c. to 11½c.; Townships, 11½c. to 11½c., and Ontarios, 11½c. to 11½c. Shipments from Montreal for week ending Sept. 23rd showed an increase of 9,815 over same week last year.

Butter—Prices have jumped sharply, and exporters claim they are above an export basis. Fancy Townships, salt, 23½c. to 23½c.; choice creamery, 22½c. to 23c., and good to fair, 22c. to 22½c. Choice, fresh dairy is scarce, demand good at 19c. Season's shipments are keeping well ahead of last year, while price has been proportionally higher all season.

Eggs—Straight-gathered, 19c. to 20c.; select, 22c. to 23c.; No. 2 are 17c. to 17½c.

Potatoes—Market a shade firmer; prices paid to farmers, 50c. per 80-lb. bag. These reselling here in a small way at 60c.

Honey—Dealers paying 6½c. a lb. for white strained, and selling it at 7½c. to 8c.; white clover comb sections purchased at 12c., and selling at 13c.

Beans—Arrival of new beans has lowered prices, primes being purchasable at \$1.50 a bushel. New crop not turning out very heavy, however.

Grain—No. 1 northern, Manitoba, quoted on a basis of 86c. afloat. Oats, after a decline, have again strengthened, demand for export being good, and prices, 34½c. afloat for No. 2; buckwheat, 59½c. to 54c. afloat, and peas about 77c.

Hay—\$8.50 to \$9 per ton for No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2, and \$6.50 to \$7 for clover and clover-mixed.

Live Stock—Shipment of cattle from Canadian as well as from Northern States ports promises to be active for the balance of the season. The bulk of the freight from Montreal has been closed out for the balance of the season, rates being 40s. to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 37s. 6d. per head to London. American shippers have taken considerable from Portland to Liverpool at 35s., and all the space on the Warren and Cunard lines from Boston to Liverpool is reported taken at 35s. till the end of the year, much being also taken for Manchester for October and November at the same figure. The local market did not show any very great change. Hogs were, perhaps, just a little higher, ranging from 6½c. to 6½c. for heavy to mixed, and from 6½c. to 6½c. for mixed to choice, some of the finest probably bring even more. The top price for cattle seemed to be 4½c., fine stock selling at 4c. to 4½c., and good butchers' at 3½c. to 4c., medium bringing 2½c. to 3½c., and common 2c. to 2½c., or a fraction more. Demand for sheep and lambs was brisk, export sheep selling at 4c., and butchers' at 3½c. to 3½c., export lambs ranging around 5c., or a shade more, and butchers', 4c. to 4½c. Calves ranged from \$3 to \$12 each, or 2c. to 5c. per lb. Milch cows, \$25 to \$55.

Provisions, etc.—The cool weather had occasioned quite an improved demand for dressed hogs, and prices continue steady at 9c. per lb. for fresh abattoir-killed hogs. Country-dressed will not be arriving for some time yet, and would not bring within ½c. to 1c. per lb. of abattoir. There is an improvement in the demand for barrel pork. Lard is 7c. for compound, and 11½c. to 12½c. for choicest. Beef is \$13 per bbl of 200 lbs. Sausages are 7c. to 8c. for pork links.

Price of Feeding Corn.

Nebraska reports are that new corn is beginning to move freely at 30c. to 35c. per bushel. This may or may not be true. As a matter of fact it is a little early in the season to determine the price feeders must pay for corn. Later some information will be gleaned on this topic.

British Cattle Market.

Cattle are quoted at 10c. to 12c. for best beef, 8½c. to 10c. for inferior beef.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations such as 'On the Headlines, Man, Road', 'Hampshire Ram Lamb', etc.

EDITORIAL.

Table listing editorial articles like 'A Lever for the Farmer', 'The College-Trained Man', etc.

HORSES.

Table listing horse-related articles like 'Weaning Colts', 'Origin of the Morgan Horse', etc.

STOCK.

Table listing stock market news like 'New Corn and Hog Cholera', 'Crossing in Lamb Production', etc.

FARM.

Table listing farm-related articles like 'Sandy Fraser's Advice to the Young Ladies', 'Our Bashful Bachelors', etc.

DAIRY.

Table listing dairy-related articles like 'Dairy Outlook Good', 'Care of Milk and Cream in the Home', etc.

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry-related articles like 'International Egg-laying Contest', 'Supports Open-house Theory', etc.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Table listing garden and orchard articles like 'Fermented Fruit Juice', 'The Export Apple Market', etc.

APIARY.

Table listing apiary-related articles like 'Selling the Honey Crop', 'Indoor Wintering', etc.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Table listing farm bulletin articles like 'To the West Instead of the Towns', 'Maine State Jottings', etc.

Table listing market news like 'MARKETS', 'HOME MAGAZINE', etc.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Table listing Q&A articles like 'Miscellaneous', 'Book on forcing vegetables', 'Perennial St. John's wort', etc.

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



Life, Literature and Education.

Arthur John Lockhart.

Is there some mysterious power in the breath of Old Ocean? Does life beside the restless sea arouse the poetic nature and then give that nature power to express itself? As far as Canada is concerned it would seem so, for of all those who have sung the glories of our fair Dominion, or have given us beauty and truth in the garb of poesy, nearly forty have, or had at some time, their homes in the Maritime Provinces. One of these, of whom we know less than his talent deserves, is Rev. Arthur John Lockhart, who was born at Lockhartville, Nova Scotia, May 5th, 1850, and who is perhaps better known as "Pastor Felix."

As a youth he learned to be a printer, but after some years in this business he left it to enter the ministry. His spare time he has devoted to literature, contributing both prose and verse to American and Canadian periodicals. He and his brother, Rev. Burton Wellesley Lockhart, collected some of their poems into one volume, under the title, "A Masque of Minstrels." This was published in 1887, while in 1895 "Beside the Narraguagus, and Other Poems," was published by the subject of this sketch.

Though his labors subsequently took him away from Nova Scotia into Maine, U. S., he never forgot or ceased to love the land of his birth, and in one of his poems, "Acadie," he tells of his longing for his native land:

"O thou beloved Acadie,
Sweet is thy charmed world to me!
Dull are these skies 'neath which I range,
And all the summer hills are strange.

"And oft my heart will leap a-flame
To deem I hear thee call my name,
To see thy face with gladness shine,
And find the joy that once was mine."

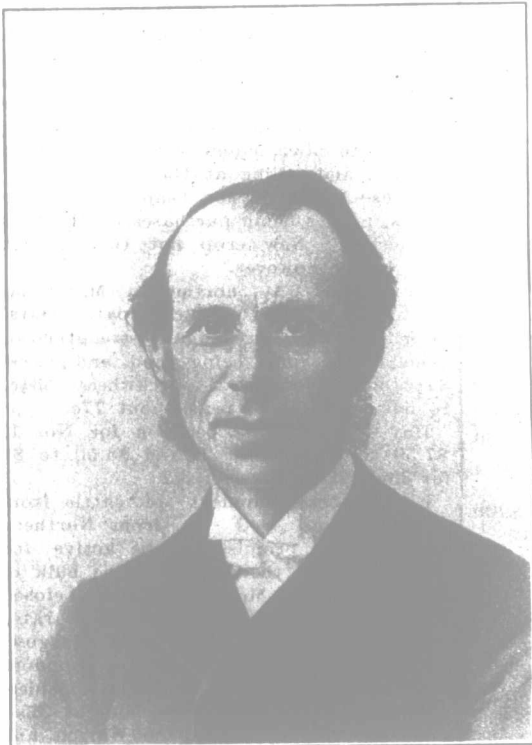
"The Waters of Carr" shows the daintiness and delicate touch of the true poet, but we have space for but one stanza:

"They feed her with the amber dew and honey,
They bathe her in the crystal spring,
They set her down in open spaces sunny,
And weave her an enchanted ring;
They will not let her beauty die,
Her innocence and purity;
They sweeten her fair brow with kisses many,
And ever round her dance and sing."

In appearance, his refined, earnest face, strong and yet spiritual, reminds one of Charles Kingsley, and if one may judge from his writings, in his idea of the nobility of devoting the highest powers to the service of humanity, he was very like that great English author-preacher. This sonnet, called "Service," gives us a glimpse of the man's mind:

"They were not born in vain who live
To bless
And soothe others; who, while some may
strive

Out of the spoils of men to grow and thrive,
Abjure the meed of wrong and selfishness.
Nor doth he live in vain who maketh less
The sum of human sorrow; who inspires
Hope in man's breast, and kindles love's
sweet fires;
Whose charity relieves a friend's distress.
Long may he live! to whom is ever dear

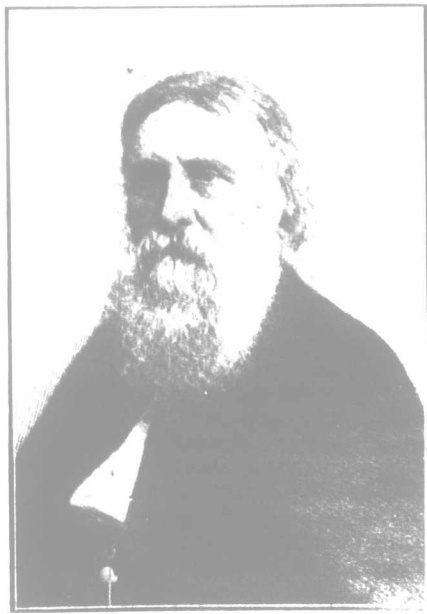


Arthur John Lockhart.

A brother's fame; whose eye can recognize,
Whose pen proclaim, the merit that he sees;
Who with his books and friends holds gentle cheer,
And whom a poet's song, or maxim wise,
Can never fail to interest and please."

George Macdonald.

The Reverend George Macdonald, whose death at the ripe age of eighty-one has just been chronicled,



George Macdonald.

was born in Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1824. He studied in Aberdeen College until he was sixteen, with a view to devoting his life to the science of chemistry. But his ideas concerning a career underwent a change, and he entered the ministry, and had charge of congregations in Arundel and Manchester.

Physically, he was delicately constituted, and ill-health interfered much with his pastoral labors, and finally drove him to Algiers and literature. When he left Algiers, somewhat restored in health, he settled in London, and, although he still delivered impressive sermons and lectures occasionally, the greater portion of his time was devoted to writing. His best known books, and these are not as well known as they should be, are: "Robert Falconer," "Alec Forbes of How Glen," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "There and Back," "Thomas Wingfold, Curate," "At the Back of the North Wind," "Malcolm," "The Marquis of Lossie," and "What's Mine's Mine."

In his novels, to the essential story-telling and dramatic gift he adds a genial humor, a tolerant and kindly sympathy with life in most of its phases, and he is especially skilled in describing humble Scottish life and feeling. It is said of him that his genius "loves to dwell on the borderland between poetry and prose, between this world and the realm of romance."

But he was more than a novelist, or rather he was what every novelist should be—a man with a message. He brought to the British Christianity of that day a new thought of God. He declared a God who was loving, tender, patient—not the severe maker of harsh decrees. With the warped and distorted form into which the doctrine of Calvinism had been twisted he had no sympathy, and feeling its oppressiveness himself, and seeing the lives of those around him made gloomy by it, he set himself with all the energy and decision of which a strong mind is capable to present the majesty of God in the light of love, and the dignity of true humanity as akin to God. "It is the noble, not the failure from the noble," he said, "that is the true human, and if I must show the failure, let it ever be with an eye to the final possible, yea, imperative success."

His poetry is simple, instinct with a fresh and delicate fancy and a tender insight into nature, particularly the human variety, and though marked by simplicity, his poems speak with spiritual strength and tenderness. The well-known poem "Phantasies," a "Fairy Story," perhaps best illustrates the "natural" and winning quality of his verse:

"Alas, how hardly things go wrong!
Tis hard to watch or a kiss too long!

And there follows a wind and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

"Alas, how hardly things go right!
'Tis hard to watch in a summer night.
For the sigh will come, and the kiss will stay,
And the summer night is a winter day.

"But things can never go very far wrong
If the heart be true and the love be strong;
And the mist, if it comes, and the weeping rain,
Will be changed by love into sunshine again."

Are Children's Study Hours Too Long?

Now that our village and country schools have reopened, it is time to ask if it is in the child's interest to have him required to put in any considerable time in study at home. Of late years the school programme has been so extended that the school hours seem too short to cover all its demands. The result has been a growing increase in the number of hours required of a pupil for application to books. Now, is it in the best interest of the community that boys and girls should be asked to pore over their school work, to the exclusion of their joining naturally in the joyous life of the home? Parents believe that there is something wrong. They appreciate the importance of the recent additions to the school programme, but resent most keenly the claim made upon the child, not only for the six hours of his day, but for all the hours of his evening as well. Surely there is a mistake somewhere when a child of twelve is asked to pore over his school work till ten o'clock at night. The educational system that nourished Blake and Macdonald permitted a pupil, when the school day was over, to push dull school care into his desk along with his books and to leave it there till nine o'clock the next morning. In the meantime his brain was resting and he was learning, by participation, to take his part in the home and in the neighborhood. When bedtime came he went to bed to sleep as a child should sleep. In these days, however, the school demands are so great that a conscientious child feels himself compelled either to study till ten o'clock or later, or to retire to dream of unfinished work and of a morrow of fearful reckoning.

Would it not be better to have a shorter school programme? Should not matters be adjusted for the child in view of his life, both present and future, in the home and in the democracy? Better an elementary knowledge of the three R's well taught and well learned, and health and good citizenship therewith, than a smattering of everything at the price of nervous breakdown and general unfitness for life's practical concerns. Parents and teachers should co-operate with the Government in this matter of supreme importance to our country. It is time that things were being done. Of what use are long study hours if ill-health is the result? What is the value of all the knowledge in the world if the acquirement of it means

that the pupil will be out of touch with the practical life in which it is to be applied? O. C.

The Western Fair's Interest for Women.

All fairs are necessarily very much alike in a great many points, but if one is alert some new things may always be discovered. This year the dairy building was the first place visited, for a butter-making contest was due to begin just then. There were five contestants, who were all graduates of some dairy school. The dairy room just shone with cleanliness, while the lavish use of water was a revelation to the ignoramus. Many farmers and their wives were gathered in the gallery to watch this contest, which was to last one hour from the time the cream was given out till the last utensil was washed and put away in its right place. The barrel churn made stooping unnecessary, and saved a backache.

The Horticultural Building came next, and the exhibit of flowers was good, especially of garden flowers in season now—sweet peas of every variety, asters, cannas, verbenas, stocks, phlox, and many other beauties, but the dahlia display was the most varied of all. They were there, large and small, of every color, and of almost every combination of colors that could be imagined. One particularly handsome specimen was the Brunhilde, of a rich wine color, with long outer petals which had a curious fold across each. Geraniums, ferns, and bulbous begonias, made up a greater part of the display of potted plants.

In one end of the main building was the fancywork. Some of it—the embroideries and laces—was very elaborate and beautiful, but no less attractive were the simpler pieces, a set of embroidered and initialled linen handkerchiefs being eyed enviously. A noticeable feature was the absence of color in so many of the pieces, white work on white ground being seen most often. There was not a very large display of knitted work. Drawn work was less shown, perhaps because the modern sewing machine has an attachment for doing what formerly meant hours of eye-straining work.

That good old custom of taking a piece of goods, cutting it into fantastic shapes, and then laboriously putting it all together again, seems to be dying, as there were only one or two samples on hand, and these, log-cabins, and stars and diamonds, were less attractive than a crazy quilt of large irregular pieces of silk and satin brocade put together with very simple stitches. But premium for quilt-making must go to the designer of a large quilt whose foundation was white, and on which were to be seen, each produced twice, these scenes from the Book of Esther: The King receiving Queen Esther and saying, "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?"; the Queen serving wine to the King and Haman, and the triumphant passing of the man whom the king delighteth to honor. The figures and accessories were shaped from gorgeously-colored goods, and fastened to the foundation with elaborate stitches. Round each scene was a wreath of morning glories, and encompassing the whole structure was a wreath of grapes and their leaves. Surely visions and dreams would come to the person who slept beneath that quilt. Some very fine samples of buttonholes were shown, proving that although the quantity of those have decreased the quality has not.

The display of granite and porcelain was a satisfying one to the housekeeper who prides herself on her kitchen. To look at the clean, shining articles—everything from a teaspoon to a boiler—made one wonder how we ever used the easily-tarnished tin, or the heavy iron utensils. A granite pan for roasting or boiling was a long oval in shape, and had an extra perforated piece in the bottom, with a handle at

each end, so that a fish or any meat easily broken could be lifted whole from the pan.

The Never-slip clothes-line clamp looked like a good thing. One of these clamps fastened to each of your clothes-line posts, and the line slipped into it, makes a prop unnecessary, and washing of clothes that have fallen down will be a thing of the past. Then, in frosty weather the whole line can be taken down and the clothes taken off in the house, thus saving the line, the clothes, and the housekeeper's fingertips and temper.

Owing to the agitation over immoral attractions at fairs in Canada, there were fewer of any kind found on the ground. One "barker" invited people to view a pig with human arms, and informed them that it was not an offensive, but a moral and refined show. A pig may be moral, I suppose, but it is not exactly refined.

Domestic Economy.

Doughnuts.—One quart flour, one egg, one cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, one tablespoon butter, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one teaspoon soda, a little cinnamon. Have lard in a rather deep vessel and at a blue heat before dropping in the cakes, otherwise they will soak up the lard.

Lima Bean Soup.—One cup Lima beans, two cups milk, one cup water, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, one small onion, salt and pepper to taste. For flavoring, a few drops of celery extract, or two tablespoonfuls of tomato juice, will be found pleasant. Slice the onion and brown in the butter; to this add the flour, stirring until smooth and brown. Add the water and beans and cook until tender. Press through a sieve; scald the milk and add to it the bean mixture. Cook until thickened, then season and serve.

OLD AND NEW WHEAT FLOURS.

By Burr.

There is always a demand for old wheat flour a long time after the new crop comes in. The demand is not only from the city baker who makes quality and conditions of flour a life study, but it extends even to the rural districts, where

the good farmer's wife has learned that she can get best results from old wheat flour.

This distinction between old and new wheat flours has existed only in later years—since farmers have adopted the practice of threshing their wheat out of shock directly after cutting. When they made it a rule to put their wheat in stacks, ricks or barns, and allowed it to remain until all the elements that go to make up a perfect berry had passed from the straw into the grain, there was seldom any choice between the two flours. Then the grain was allowed to pass through the sweating period and become perfectly matured. It was not difficult then for the miller to make flour that would produce good bread the same day it was ground.

Now, as conditions have changed so materially, we must look for and practice the next best thing. It is contended that a good practice would be to grind and hold the flour for six months, when it would be suitable for breakmaking purposes.

If the new wheat is ground as it comes to the mill it is liable to become infested with eggs that soon hatch into worms. If it does not, consider how long one must be kept out of use of the money he has invested in the wheat and the cost of manufacturing it into flour. Besides this, the flour will not be as good as if made from old wheat, for the simple reason that the wheat has not gone through the sweat, and, to a certain extent, the sweating will take place in the flour, greatly to its detriment. I am thoroughly convinced that flour made from old wheat will give bakers better satisfaction six weeks after being ground than will that of new wheat threshed out of shock in six months after being ground.

As suggested, to keep the flour six months after grinding from new wheat is one way to satisfy the trade. The next is to have sufficient storage room to store enough old wheat to supply the trade with old wheat flour until the new is fit to grind. Do not imagine that consumers are cranks and don't know what they are talking about when they say they must have old wheat flour.—[American Miller.

There are two ways of paying debt; increase of industry in raising income, increase of thrift in laying out.—Carlyle.

Write Them a Letter To-night.

Don't go to the theatre, lecture or ball, But stay in your room to-night; Pay yourself to the friends that call, And a good long letter write. Write to the sad old folks at home, Who sit when the day is done, With foiled hands and downcast eyes, And think of the absent one.

Don't selfishly scribble "Excuse my haste— I've scarcely the time to write," Lest their brooding thoughts go brooding back To many a bygone night, When they lost their needful sleep and rest, And every breath was a prayer That God would leave their delicate babe To their tender love and care.

Don't let them feel that you've no more use For their love and counsel wise, For the heart grows strangely sensitive When age has dimmed the eyes. It might be well to let them believe You never forgot them quite, That you deem it a pleasure, when far away, Long letters home to write.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends, Who make your pastime gay, Have half the anxious thought for you That the old folks have to-day. The duty of writing do not put off, Let sleep or pleasure wait, Lest the letter, for which they looked and longed, Be a day or an hour too late.

For the sad old folks at home, With locks fast turning white, Are longing to hear of the absent one, Write them a letter to-night.

The Interval.

Just from the glare of the footlights, and awaiting their recall, the artist gives us a sweet little "Idyll Behind the Scenes." By a little transposition of personalities and surroundings can we not almost catch the lover's passing thought, once uttered in poet's tongue to "Dear, dear Jeannie Morrison," "Thy look was on thy lesson, but my lesson was on thee." H. A. B.



Seymour Lucas, R. A.

The Interval.



Royal Household Flour Is Always Uniform —Why?

It is one thing to make flour pure, well balanced and strong, it is another thing to have it uniformly so—to make flour that is precisely the same in purity and nutriment on Saturday as on Monday—in May as in November.

Because the "Royal Household" mills have the finest *testing* equipment available and unlimited resources for securing *perfect* wheat, they *can* and *do* produce—every working day in the year—flour of precisely uniform strength, nutriment and purity.

That is why Royal Household Flour makes always the very best bread and pastry, year in and year out.

That is why Royal Household Flour is the most reliable—the most successful flour—and being scientifically purified by electricity it is the purest—the best of all flours.

The next flour you buy ask for "Royal Household"—and try it for yourself.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

J. P. CLINTON & Co.

Edmonton, - - Alberta

REAL-ESTATE & FINANCIAL AGENTS

Estates Managed for Non-Residents.

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

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

Reference: Imperial or Montreal Bank.

"Careful Attention to Business," our motto.

Correspondence solicited. We will mail lists to any address.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



We Shall Not Pass This Way Again.

Along the busy path of life,
We pass perhaps unheeding,
The sorrows and the bitter tears
That comes from adverse fortune.
We shall not pass this way again,
The path lies on before us;
Oh, let us do some generous act,
To mark the way we travel.

We shall not pass this way again,—
Oh, heed the passing hours,
And let each day a record make
Of something pure and noble.
A smiling face, a cheering word,
Makes others round us happy,
And lightens up the rugged way
That leads us on to glory.

We shall not pass this way again,—
Let duty be a pleasure;
Nor think it hard to bear the cross
For Him who bore it for us.
Each duty done, each victory won,
The crown will be the brighter,
For soon we'll enter into rest
Within the Heavenly City.

Making the Most of Life.

WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

Now, being such as we are, we can make things. We can shape things. We can do things. We are not forged links in a chain of irresistible destiny. The mysterious "I," with its will, and its somewhat of imparted divine nature, is a power that must be taken into account. And the appeal to the "I" of each one of us is a proper one, to make the most of life. We are not alone to be acted on by things and be made; but we are to act on things, and make. In a good and true sense, therefore, we may make the most of life when we make the most of ourselves. Not, of course, when we make the most of ourselves for self's narrow sake, but for the nobler self's sake, that its power may avail the more to the glory of God and the good of men.

Life is more than our own existence; and more than our present experience. No plan for making the most of life should leave out of view other people, or the life to come after death. Other people, indeed, evoke and build up to its best our own life. It is easy for anyone to note how mean and barren is that spiritual life which is busied only with its own deliverance in safety, and its own exaltation unto ecstasy. This world, as things go, may be accounted old and bad, but it is neither so old nor so bad as not to greet with warmth self-sacrifice for the good of others. Build yourself up into splendid condition, young men—physically, mentally, morally, spiritually. You have a right to do so. You ought to do so. Then pay yourselves out for the good of others—wisely, patiently, steadily, sturdily. Consider how one can amplify and perpetuate one's life through the lives of others. Spiritual forces go forth from one to shape the lives of others for good or bad. And so one man's life is projected into and multiplied by a multitude of other lives. If the influence of your own life be for good, this mode of multiplying it is a sure way of making the most of life. You need not consciously be setting yourself up for an example. You need not say, "See how good I am"; or, "Come, now, I beg you, be like me." You need not poise yourself conceitedly for the central figure and tell the radii to run out, the messengers of your greatness, to the listening circumference. You would spoil it all were you to do so. Only be kind and true yourself; and then, without your ever knowing it to the full, and long after death has hidden you in the grave, others shall in blessed fashion be making the most of life for you and from you. The mighty power of unconscious personal influence! It is like the ever-ceasing force of gravity. Make it at the center good and it shall go forth in ever-widening circles to bless the world. Young men of Canada! Our country calls on you to be such central forces of

truth and kindness. Bells calling to union ring false, or jangle out of time. Interests clash. Selfishness waxes hard. The constitutional remedy is truth and kindness believed in, held to, acted out. Your country asks you each one to be a center of truth and kindness. So you may do much for her. So you may find one way of "making the most of life." Furthermore, "life" is not limited to this earthly existence. The grave is not the end of it. When one counts the "most" to life then the stretch of the count must be far off into the life eternal. We are in training for another world. Success here may mean failure there. The child with plenty of candy and rattling toys may seem successful and happy. He may be really unfitting himself for the robust duties of later life. Failure here may win, by God's grace, success there. Often dying martyrs "make the most of life," rather than hard-fighting, living leaders. To make noble character is to "make the most of life," for character shares in the indelibility of the eternal. Often failure strengthens character. Quite as often success weakens it. Bishop Smythies, open-eyed and stout-hearted, went in his Master's service to face the deadly malaria of Central Africa. He failed and died, you say. Died, yes. Failed, no. A Te Deum and not a Miserere the great sea chants over him while holding safe his body unto the resurrection morn.

Loyalty to God means unworldliness, I have no doubt, but not unmanliness and laziness. "When you put off the old man," says Spurgeon, "you need not put on the old woman." To be a Christian is to be a soldier and servant. A soldier is ready for duty, a servant goes off cheerily to serve. If God makes you a hammer, strike hard; if an anvil, stand steady. If he appoints nettles in your path, grasp them strongly, for so they do not sting. Play the man. The Holy Ghost is within you to guide. Heed His voice. The Lord Jesus Christ is on high to help in the sympathy of His full humanity. Lift heart and eye to Him once and again. Then on to do what any man may dare, and do that is right and true for Him and for fellowmen. Life is a mystery. Quite as much so as is death. It is a tangled yarn of good and ill together. You can make much of it by cultivating self, but not for self's sake. You can make more of it by losing your life in the saved lives of others. You can make most of it by faith. Faith in God. Faith which is not lazy, but works. In the swift sweep of your life into the past, you can make most of it by giving the reins to God the Holy Ghost, who is near you and beside you, and if you will, within you abiding.—[From St. Andrew's Cross.

Merely to Outstrip Others Will Not Bring Success.

A great many people seem to think that getting ahead of others, like the winning of a horse in a race, is success. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Outstripping others often means crampling upon their rights, and keeping them back by unfair means; it often signifies failure, not success. The mere thought of trying to get ahead of someone else is inimical to success.

Such efforts develop the brute in man. They nourish some of the worst failure-qualities, such as selfishness, envy, and avarice.

No one can succeed, in the larger sense, unless he becomes a broader and better man; but can one grow broader and better when he is actuated by the meanest of all motives,—the desire to get ahead of his neighbor?

While struggling to improve ourselves, we should keep constantly in mind the idea of helping others on the way, and of making their burdens a little lighter. To throw stumbling-blocks in the way of another, to retard his progress, will bring failure in any career, no matter how much money one may make in it.—[Success.

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A Specimen Letter.

(Supposed to have been written by a child of four years old.)

Cousin Dorothy, dear,
The thoughts are so queer,
That tumble about in my mind.
So tangled they get,
Like the basket upset,
And the spools Kitty tried to unwind.
For I always keep thinking,—
Things bob up like winking—
I can't keep them down if I will;
And, when I am sleeping,
In dreams they come peeping—
My mind it won't ever sit still.
Then it sets my tongue going,
And the words they come flowing;—
Where they come from I never can find.
To be sure, I asked Dolly,
But she says "it's all folly"—
I think they come out of my mind.
But both Dolly and me
In this fully agree:
We must hurry and write you a letter;
For we've read your words through,
And we hope they're all true,
For we're sure they couldn't be better.
On my birthday I wondered
If my mind was a hundred
Years older than poor little me;
I think it was grown up
Before it was sewn up
In my body,—but where I can't see.
But we won't talk about ages,
For my doll it enrages—
She's too old any husband to please;
Though maybe he'd love her,
If he didn't discover
That her legs stop short at her knees.
It would be the hardest thing
To put on her marriage-ring,
For truly of arms she has none;
He will surely make a miss,
If he tries his bride to kiss,
For her head from her shoulders is gone.
I don't mind about her looks,
For she's very fond of books,
And I read to her nearly all day;
So my dearest doll and I
Will be happy till we die.
That's all.

—From your loving little May.
[J.]

A Pneumatic Boy.

"What is that," asked Ned's father, looking up from the newspaper, "that you are saying about Tom Roderick's 'safety'?"

"Why, you see," answered Ned, edging up to his father so as to get into short-distance communication with him, "it has a pneumatic"—

"Didn't I get you the latest pattern of tire that was made?" his father broke in upon his explanation. "I cannot afford to throw away a brand-new wheel just because some inventor has come out with an improvement on it."

"It is not the tire, papa," broke in Ned eagerly. "My tire is all right. She is double-lined with fiber-rubber, and I ain't a bit afraid of puncturing her. But, you see, it's a pneumatic seat that Tom Roderick has on his, and that's ever so much better than the old-fashioned, steel-spring, leather seat."

"A pneumatic seat!" echoed Mr. Wilson. "Well, I wonder what in the world is coming next. There is just one thing more somebody ought to invent," he mused, with a half-smile upon his lips, "and that is a pneumatic boy to ride the pneumatic tire safely with a pneumatic seat. I think in this age of the world, when everybody seems to be trying to avoid jars and shakes in every other way, that it would be a fine thing to have a boy about the house built on that plan. I'll see about the pneumatic seat for your safety after we have some evidence that there is a pneumatic boy to sit on it. I don't think it's fair that one member of the family should have all the smooth riding, and his baby brother, mother, and the rest, be continually jolted and jarr'd by his ill-temper and poor memory."

Ned knew it was of no use to argue the matter, and so went away doubtful as to whether his appeal had done any good; yet with a half-formed idea in his

mind that his father would swap a pneumatic seat for his "safety" for a pneumatic boy, whatever that meant. The more he thought about it, the plainer it became to his mind that this was the situation of affairs. The figure of speech in which his father had likened him to a safety stuck in his fancy.

"I guess I am a little rough and crusty sometimes," he admitted to himself in an undertone. "Maybe I do make some jolts about the house. I guess papa must have heard me snapping at baby Dick this morning for scratching my school slate. I did make it pretty rough riding for the little fellow—that's a fact. And mamma says I come home from school every night as cross as a bear."

Ned sat still on the porch settee for five minutes without even whistling or whittling at a stick, and that was something unusual for him. Presently he heard steps coming through the library. He pricked up his ears in an instant, and then said to himself:

"There's mamma coming to remind me about that errand down street. I'll slip right off before she gets a chance to tell me the second time. I suppose it does worry her to have to keep jogging my memory." And with an "I'm going, mamma; I didn't forget," he scampered off as fast as his feet could carry him.

His mother thrust her head through the partly-open door, and watched him disappear in a half-surprised way, and then remarked aside to Mr. Wilson:

"That's encouraging. I didn't suppose Ned could possibly remember to do anything from being told once."

"Ah!" responded Ned's father, "maybe he's trying to relieve your mind of some of the jolting his forgetfulness gives it. I shouldn't be surprised if he'd taken the hint I gave him, and you'll have pretty easy times—for a day or two at least."

Mrs. Wilson didn't understand, and so she had further occasion to be mystified over Ned's unusual thoughtfulness and generosity before the day was gone.

He came home bringing a stick of candy.

"Here," he said, holding out the larger half to baby Dick.

This was quite an innovation on his usual procedure. Ordinarily, the baby teased and the mother coaxed, and finally commanded, and then Ned acquiesced in a division by grasping three-fourths of the stick in his hand and requiring baby to break the short end off.

"That's a great deal nicer," approved his mother, "than letting your brother worry and cry over it."


"I guess it does ride smoother than the other way," agreed Ned within himself. "I'm going to see how still I can go upstairs, now, and hang up the clothes I left scattered around my room."

He started off, tiptoeing up the stairway as carefully as he could, muttering to himself: "I guess papa'll think this is pretty smooth riding. He always says I make as much noise as a whole livery stable, going up and down stairs. And then grandma won't have to tell me about hanging up my things either, and that'll save her some jolting. She's always jolting over something I do, and I guess her bones are old, and she has plenty of trouble with her own children."

Down in the library, Ned's papa smiled to himself as he noted the whole proceeding, even though he kept busily at work. "I think," he said, casting his eye over a catalogue of bicycle dealers' supplies which Ned had with a good deal of forethought left at his elbow, "that the price of that pneumatic seat may prove one of the best investments I ever made."

Something in his father's scanning the catalogue encouraged Ned wonderfully, and it was not long before he mustered up courage enough to approach his father's elbow and demurely suggest, "I guess it's been a little smoother around here lately—ain't it papa?"

"Don't know but it has," answered his father. "It seems to me that I haven't heard Dick fretting quite as much as



The Farmers' Friend

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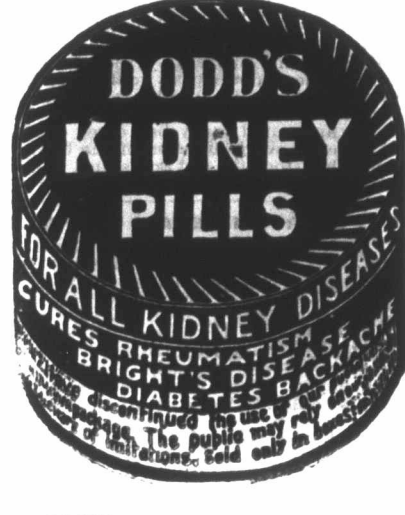
The London Printing and Lithographing Co.
LONDON, ONTARIO.

An Irishman who was tortured with toothache walked into a dentist's surgery one evening and inquired of the extractor of molars: "How much do yez charge for pullin' out wan tooth?"

"One shilling; five shillings with gas," replied the expert on ivories.

"Five shillin's with gas!" gasped Pat.

"Begorra, then, I'll come round agin early in the mornin' when it's daylight."



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Is Cancer Increasing?

We hear of so many cases of Cancer nowadays that it seems reasonable to suppose the disease is increasing rapidly. This is true to a certain extent, but it must be borne in mind that we at the present day have a rapidly increasing population, better facilities for communication, and therefore may learn of more people suffering. There is undoubtedly an hereditary predisposition to the disease. Dr. David M. Bye, the able Cancer specialist, of 426 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, who treats people by applying soothing, balmy oils, says, if people in whose family Cancer develops would just use his blood treatment, the disease would be largely prevented and eventually stamped out. He has treated and cured many bad cases of Cancer, and in nearly every situation of the body. The remedy has stood the test and seems to meet all the requirements of a specific.

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If you will send for a free trial of this Wonderful Remedy you can be convinced that in a few months she may be strong and well again. Hundreds of women have been cured and made happy. Send to-day, enclosing stamp. Address: MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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H. Gee & Sons, Rainham Centre, Ont.

usual, and I know your mother has been saved quite a number of steps, and your grandmother a great deal of worry, while haven't been"—
"Jolted," prompted Ned. "That's what I call it. You see, I've been playing to myself that I am a pneumatic boy, and it was my business to keep people in this house from being jolted. That's what a pneumatic seat is for," he shrewdly concluded.

"I see," answered his father. "You've shown me how much easier riding with a pneumatic seat is, and I guess we'll have to order one to-day for your 'safety.' We're willing to be partners with you in this matter of smooth riding. That's a great deal fairer than to have all the smooth riding on one side—don't you think?"

"Course," said Ned.

The following letter is of interest, coming from one of our child-readers in Seeburn, Man.:

Dear Editor.—This is my first letter to the "Farmer's Advocate." We live on a farm 14 miles from the village of Binscarth, where I go every Saturday for music lessons. I have one sister named Bertha, and a brother 15 months old named Norman. I have a little pony called Nettie. I have a side-saddle, and a nice yellow bride. We have quite a few house plants; two roses, one has a bloom on now. Good-bye.

ELLA E. POFF.

P. S.—I wish the "Farmer's Advocate" every success. E. E. P.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

The Feeding of Infants.

Babies who have to be fed with a bottle start out under difficulties, especially during the hot months. Feeding artificially is the more perplexing because food or a modification of milk that suits one baby perfectly may not do at all for another. Cow's milk is, of course, the best substitute for human milk, but, unfortunately, some babies cannot take it. It is too strong for any young baby undiluted, but is conveniently modified by diluting in various proportions to suit different babies, and allowing a larger or smaller proportion of cream. The main constituents of milk are proteids containing the same food elements obtained by adults from meat, eggs, cereals, etc.; hydrocarbons, represented by the fats, as cream; carbohydrates, represented by the sugar; and water. For present purposes it is not necessary to follow the analysis further. All these elements are necessary in some proportion, but some babies require more fat than others, some more proteid, and so on. Most babies require more fat and less proteid than is contained in whole milk—that is, undiluted milk in which all the elements are distributed; in other words, milk as it comes from the cow before the cream has risen. No change takes place in the proportions and distribution of the other constituents of milk on standing; the only difference is that most of the fat comes to the top. This fact makes it possible, by diluting in the right proportion, to give the baby the fat it needs while diminishing the proteids. The object of modifying milk is to make it as nearly as possible like human milk, which is the only rational and natural food for an infant. Now, human milk contains a larger proportion of sugar than cow's milk; therefore, sugar is added to modified cow's milk, which brings the proportion of carbohydrates up to the mark, and also makes it palatable to the child. Milk sugar is used instead of cane sugar, because it is nearer to the sugar contained in human milk, and is free from the fermentative properties of cane sugar. If the baby's food does not agree with it, do not wear out its stomach and endurance by trying all the foods that people suggest as having agreed with their babies, because it does not follow in the least that any of them will be good for yours. If you take the child to a physician, especially one who devotes himself to the care of children, much precious time will be saved, for a baby cannot hold out so very long against the wrong kind of food, and it will probably be necessary to make a few changes, anyway, before the right thing is found. It is easily

seen, therefore, how much depends upon starting on the right track, instead of trying all sorts of things in a haphazard way.

Modifications of milk are made up from whole milk, upper-half milk, upper-third milk, and pure cream, the doctor in every case deciding the proportions to be used. Whole milk has already been described. To obtain upper-half milk, you put the whole milk into a scrupulously clean glass jar, and let it stand in as cold a place as possible for four or five hours. Then siphon off half of it, and the creamy half that remains in the jar is the upper-half milk. This contains, on an average, eight per cent. of cream. For upper-third milk, the glass jar must be marked off in thirds, and when enough milk has been taken out with the siphon to reduce what remains to the level of the lowest mark that is the upper-third, as the milk drawn off always comes from the bottom of the jar. A siphon is used instead of a skimmer to avoid disturbing the milk and redistributing the cream, of which upper-third contains, on an average, twelve per cent. Sixteen per cent., or "pure" cream, is skimmed from the top of a pan which has stood four or five hours, or longer, if kept in a sufficiently cold place. A siphon tube is merely a long, bent glass tube, and can be obtained for a few cents in any drug store. It must be kept absolutely clean, and boiled each time before and after use. If put on to boil in cold water it will not break, and if rinsed out and boiled immediately after use, will be very little trouble. To use the siphon tube, fill it with water (it can be kept in a pan of cold water) and place your finger tightly over one end, then put the other end down into the jar of milk and let it stand there; remove your finger and the water will run out, the milk following. When you wish to stop the flow take it out. Milk sugar is added to the modified mixture according to the doctor's directions, and lime water also. The simplest way to use lime water is to use the tablets put up by any of the reliable firms for that purpose and sold in all drug stores. Put several into a clean jar and fill it up with hot or cold water, boiled, unless your water supply is quite beyond question. Shake it up well and let it stand for some hours. Do not shake again, but use the clear water from the top. Lime water is used to check fermentation. It is hardly necessary to add that everything coming into contact with milk must be absolutely clean. I have not found anything better for crocks, pitchers and glass jars than sapollo. They must be well rinsed and wiped with a perfectly fresh, clean towel.

A. G. OWEN.

Good humor may be said to be one of the very best articles of dress one can wear in society. Thackeray.

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STAMMERERS

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The Important Subject of Clothes.

Considering the preponderance of the feminine element in the frequenters of this nook, we manage nobly to keep away from that absorbing topic—clothes. Don't you think so? But now that the autumn is upon us, the demands of the Canadian climate must receive consideration, and, wherewithal shall we be clothed when it becomes too chilly for summer finery? is the question.

Many of the milliners are already showing fall and winter hats, and a few people are wearing them, but it seems a pity to allow the thought of the coming cold to be suggested to us before it is necessary, and one feels like clinging to summer garb in the hope of keeping still the summer feeling in our hearts. Besides, if you can afford only one winter hat, it means a long time to wear it from September to April. However, it is only a matter of a few weeks more before the change will be necessary. Many of the hats shown this season are small, of turban or toque shape, made of felt or of shirred and tucked silk, or of velvet. These shapes you will properly appreciate for driving, as nothing could be snuggler or more comfortable when secured by a veil, and many of you have realized the unspeakable depravity of a large hat when you are driving. How diabolically its trimmings or edges attack your companion, if you have one, and, if you are alone, with what fiendish glee the wind plays with that broad brim, flopping it up and down till your hair loosens at the roots, and briny tears fill your eyes as you make futile grabs at it in moments stolen from the directing of your steed. Get a small hat this year and be fashionable and happy.

The mode this year in coats is very obliging. One can wear almost any style—the loose or tight-fitting three-quarter, the sack or the close-fitting jacket, Eton jackets and blouse jackets, may be worn either with or without the circular skirt. That same circular-skirt effect on the new coats is very becoming to almost everyone, but it takes a most careful dressmaker to make it hang just as it should, and it is also given to crumpling. Velvet is used again for coat collars and cuffs.

Morning or business skirts are, if anything, a trifle shorter, and are working back to a plainer style, with fewer folds and pleats to keep pressed in shape; but dress skirts are longer and fuller, with more attention to draping and trimming. Favorite colors are the warm browns and some new blues, with plaids in all colors very popular.

Blouses are not so full, the pouch effect having almost disappeared, and the fulness that there is is drawn to the front and down, so as to give a tapering appearance to the waist line. The corset has changed to suit the new bodice, and is now more of the "wat-of-mail" style. But be wise, girls; don't give up your comfortable, tape-girdle corset yet. Make your bodice to suit the corset rather than get a corset to suit a fashionable bodice which will keep you from drawing a good long breath. Cashmeres, voiles, colliennes, crepe de chenes and plaid silks are being used for blouses.

If you have a skirt you wish to wear with a variety of blouses, make a girdle and suspenders of the same material as your skirt. The suspenders may be plain straps or be fashioned in some fancy shape.

If you have a waste with last year's sleeves, rip out the sleeves, and after a little shaping you can reverse them top for bottom, and so obtain the fashionable full top.

Are you quite exhausted? I am almost, for it is not often the matter of clothes gets so much attention from me. But if there is anything left out that you wish were here, just send word and I shall do my best. But do not spend so much time on being clothed that you neglect to enjoy our glorious autumn weather.

DAME DURDEN.

The Kitchen Cabinet Again.

In reply to "Subscriber's" request, I would say that if "Subscriber" will drop a card to any of the following firms he will find a delightful range of ideas for kitchen cabinets: The Hoosier Mfg. Co., Newcastle, Indiana; G. P. McDougall, Indianapolis, Indiana; The Canada Furniture Co., Toronto, Ont.; The Knechtel Furniture Co., Hanover, Ont.

A READER.

A Message of Hope.

The following little poem, sent in by one of our members, will prove a comfort to some heart that is feeling the weariness of life:

To-night

I am tired to-night, dear heart,
So tired,
Tired of bearing the heavy load
And the vexing cares that line life's road,
I am tired to-night, so tired.

I am weary to-night, sweet heart,
Weary.

Weary of bearing the jar and the strife,
Of the trouble and trial and turmoil of life,
I am weary to-night, weary.

I am longing to-night, dear heart,
Longing

For the touch of a baby's soft white hand,
My baby who went to the other land,
I am longing to-night, longing.

Yet I've joy to-night, sweet heart,
Great joy.

In the smiles of the dear ones left to me,
And the glad bright faces fair to see,
I have joy to-night, great joy.

And I've hope to-night, dear heart,
Sweet hope.

When the sorrow and fretting of life shall cease,
We shall find the haven whose name is peace,
I have hope to-night, sweet hope.

I am thinking to-night, sweet heart,
Sweet thoughts.

Of the glad free life when we burst the bars,
And we reach our home beyond the stars,
I am thinking to-night, sweet thoughts.

MRS. J. H. T.

Recipes.

Witch Cakes for Halloween.—Cream 1/2 cupful butter and one cup sugar, add one well-beaten egg, 2 tablespoons milk, one level teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one cup currants, enough "Five Roses" flour to roll thin, cut in odd shapes and bake. When cold, ice thin with boiled icing, and trace on fancy figures with melted chocolate.

Tumbler Cake.—Three tumblers sugar, one tumbler sweet milk, one tumbler butter, four eggs, five tumblers "Five Roses" flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one half teaspoon soda, a tumbler of citron or lemon peel.

Sincerity consists in acting rightly on all occasions, with a sincere desire and a hearty mental determination.—Milton.

Every Bushel

of wheat ground and every loaf of bread made by us is thoroughly tested in order that a standard of uniformity may be maintained. This is most important to housekeepers, and is one of the many points in which **Five Roses Flour** is superior to any ordinary brands on the market, and users of it can rely upon obtaining the same good results every baking day. Ask your grocer for it and a package of our Breakfast Food—and accept no substitutes.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

The Dain Hay Press

Is not made to sell at a low price.



We are constantly meeting people who have bought the "just as good" machine for less money. They are all sorry. The machines don't stand. The "just as good" can't give the capacity. The **DAIN** machine is convenient. Guaranteed to do from 10 to 12 tons per ten hours. One of our customers did 9 tons in 4 1/2 hours, and 24 tons in a day and a half. Pretty nearly a week's pressing with one of the "just as good" articles. We have an automatic tucker which makes smooth bales on top as well as bottom. No lumpy, luffy bales come out of the **DAIN**. Full circle machine. Makes bales from 100 to 200 lbs. easily. Draft is light on team. Send for catalogue and prices.

DAIN MFG. COMPANY, Preston, Ont.
FAIRCHILD COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man., Western Agents.

THE FARMERS' MFG. AND SUPPLY CO., Limited.

Capitalization, \$100,000. Shares, \$20.

Farmers, consider your own interest and become a shareholder in this practical co-operative company. We handle implements of all kinds, stoves, harness, twine, cutters, robes, blankets, furniture, windmills, pumps, wire fence, etc., but do not handle groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, or any perishable goods. We have our own factory where we manufacture the Oxford Cream Separator, and we intend to manufacture other lines of implements also, and from this source a good profit will be made for our shareholders. We have already a store in Durham and Galt, and are opening in Millbank and Paris in a few weeks also other places. This is for the benefit of shareholders who can see what they are buying. The shares are \$20 each—and no shareholder can secure more than five—consequently no one will get control of stock. You should become a shareholder at once and save from 15 to 40% in buying your goods.

Write for further information to

HEAD OFFICE and FACTORY Durham, Ont.

THE FAVORITE OF THEM ALL IS

Tolton's No. 1 Double Root Cutter.

POINTS OF MERIT.

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work of either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

The only DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER manufactured

Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.

OTHER SPECIALTIES:

Pea Harvesters, Haying Tools, Steel Harrows.

TOLTON BROS., Limited, GUELPH, ONT.



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

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

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

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

If You Have SUPERFLUOUS Hair Note the Following Advice



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

Patronize Canada's Leading Dermatologists at the Graham Institute.

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

Graham Dermatological Institute
 502 Church St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

"How do you feel?" asked the sympathetic friend of the convalescent railway-accident patient.
 "Like Judgment Day, with my bones badly assorted," was the rueful response.

HE FEELS AS YOUNG AS EVER

Mr. Chester Loomis Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.

And from a Used-up Man He Became as Smart as a Boy.

Orland, Ont., Oct. 2.—(Special).—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the Lame Back and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says:
 "I am 76 years of age and smart and active as a boy, and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it."
 "Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."
 The Kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the Kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong Kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend.

Jimmy's First Ad.

By Rev. F. W. Murray, in East and West.

Jimmy Bradley was tending shop, all himself. Trade was very dull in the boot and shoe line, and Jimmy's father had a chance to go out "on the road" for a few months after the holiday season, taking orders for a big Montreal firm. He took the position with a good deal of misgiving. Jimmy was not quite fifteen, and was pretty young to attend to the store, all himself, for not less than a fortnight at a time. But Mr. Bradley thought he had better try "the road" a while, and risk the shop with Jim, for there were bills coming due that would have to be met by spring! And the store didn't seem to promise enough to meet them.

"Sell all you can, Jim, and do your very best. You can knock off ten per cent. for cash, till I come home again. I'll try to be back inside of three weeks, but I won't be able to stay home more than a couple of days when I do come," said Mr. Bradley, as they were taking a final look around the shop before locking up the night before he left. "I must pack up now, so as to be ready to go out by the early express."

"Keep your mind easy, father, I'll have the shop empty by the time you get back," laughed Jim. "I'll give you a big cash order when you come and call on me."

"There's no such luck coming, I'm afraid, Jim, but if you do it'll please me better than any other order I get."

Jimmy wasn't very busy Tuesday morning, for his father had just gone. But the shop was swept and dusted, and Jimmy had it warm and comfortable, ready for any early customers that might drop in. He had lain awake a good while the night before, thinking how he might make sales. He thought, first, of getting someone to go round and take orders, but when he began to figure how much that would cost, he decided that wouldn't do. Besides he didn't know whom to get.

He had been wondering how it would do to try an "ad." in The Daily News. His father had one there, he knew. But Jim had ideas of his own about ads. Jim had been at school steadily, and was pretty bright in composition. Then he made it a point to read the advertising columns in the papers, and he had often wished to try his hand at it himself. So, getting a pencil and piece of paper, he made up his mind to try an ad. for The News next day.

"It's no use for me to get up one like we've had," he thought. "I must make it new and startling, and if it works, I'll try another." He hammered away at his plan till nearly dinner time, and, after using up several sheets of old wrapping paper, decided upon his ad. He determined to say nothing about it at home, but to see how it would work first.

On his way home to an early dinner, he passed by the News office and handed in his ad. "Hello," said the editor, "what's this. Is your father away?"

Jimmy explained to him that Mr. Bradley was away for not less than a fortnight, and added, laughing, "I'm going to try and sell out while he's gone."

"All right, Jimmy boy; You'll do," laughed the editor. "We'll see what we can do for you. This will be two dollars. You'll want a decent space."

Jimmy paid the money, hurried home to dinner, and was back in the shop again in less than an hour. He had had his dinner early, so as to be at the store at the usual dinner hour, ready for customers.

A few dropped in, and Jim made some sales. He told everybody his father was away, and he wanted to sell all he could "before he gets back." "Send me a customer if you can," he said. Several, through the day, promised they would, for the boy was a pleasant, obliging fellow, ready to do a good turn, and everybody liked him.

When there were no customers in, Jimmy was busy sorting up overshoes and fancy moccasins, and putting them in the window. He got a lot of old pasteboard boxes, and made what looked like shelves in the window. These he covered with a piece of red plush they had for dressing the window at Christmas time. Then he set up his moccasins and overshoes, and some of the nicest boots in the shop. Here and there he put in a handsome pair of baby's colored shoes, and fancy moccasins. Right in the cen-

ter he put a pair of the biggest men's boots in the shop, and right in front of them, on a piece of white plush, he put a pair of little red baby shoes. "That'll make 'em laugh," he thought.

He had a busy day. He did some trade, too, but was hardly through his window dressing till closing time. He noticed people stopping to look in the window as they passed, during the evening, and several of them laughed as they pointed to his centerpiece—the big boots and the baby shoes.

When Jimmy went home at night he told his mother he had done an ordinary day's business, and had dressed the window freshly, but he said nothing about his advertisement, for he was a good deal afraid it might not work.

The next morning he was at the store in good time. When he had everything ready for the day, he took a pencil and went to work again at another ad. He had not been working long when the newsboy came around: Jim opened the paper a good deal quicker than usual, for he wanted to see how his first advertising would look. And here, sure enough, it was, near the top of the paper, just alongside of the biggest dry goods advertisement in town. It read thus:

The Boss is Away from
BRADLEY'S SHOE STORE
 Jimmy Bradley is trying to give him a surprise when he comes back
 See our **OVERSHOES** and **MOCCASINS**
 Ten per cent. off for cash. **BOOTS**,
 too, ten per cent. off
BUY FROM JIMMY THIS WEEK.

And in one of the news columns Jimmy was pleased to read this from the Editor:

"We draw attention to Bradley's Shoe Store ad. to-day. Read it. It's Jimmy Bradley's first ad. We predict things for Jimmy."

Jim felt half afraid when he saw his name in print. "But it can't do any harm," said he to himself, "and I paid for it out of my own money."

Up to dinner time there had only been one or two customers, and they hadn't seen the ad. But Jimmy served them cheerfully, and told them to send their friends in, he was giving a ten-per-cent. discount for cash.

He hurried around to his early dinner and back quickly, so as not to miss those on their way home to dinner.

One old gentleman dropped in who pleased Jimmy. It was Mr. Wilson of the leading bank in the town. "I note your advertisement to-day, James. Your father's a good customer of ours. Let me see some of your moccasins." Jimmy thanked Mr. Wilson for reading his ad., and showed him several sizes of fancy moccasins. Mr. Wilson bought two pairs for his daughters, and Jimmy was delighted when he said, "I'm taking your advertisement home to show them; I shall speak of it." Jimmy came round to open the door for him, and bowed him out with thanks. "My ad.'s working some," he said to himself.

But it was not till about the middle of the afternoon that he began to be busy. A number of young ladies came in, laughing over his new advertising. To these he sold some overshoes and several pairs of moccasins, and up till tea time he was quite busy.

But the evening was the best time. He was busy till nearly closing time, and when he counted up his sales that night, he had nearly fifty dollars.

Next morning he got the next "copy" finished, and ready to take to the News when he went around to dinner, it read:
 "Jimmy Bradley thanks his patrons. Busy times at Bradley's Shoe Store. Ladies' slippers and boys' boots in the window. Ten per cent. off this week. The Boss is away yet."

Jimmy hadn't told his mother about his advertising yet, as he wanted to keep her from knowing, so as to give her as big a surprise as possible.

That forenoon he cleared out his show window and dressed it up, as hastily as possible, with ladies' slippers and boys' boots. During the day he sold a goodly number of pairs of moccasins and overshoes, and the slippers began to go, too. In the evening he sold several pairs of boys' boots and some fancy slippers. He had several customers that night, and was kept so busy he had very little time to speak of his ad. to-day. But he

found out a good many had seen it, as they spoke of it, and asked him how he was getting on.

But the best part of the day was when he got home that evening, and his mother asked him about his advertisements. She thought he had forgotten to bring the "News" in, but, when making a call that evening, she had her attention directed to his ad. by a friend. She questioned Jimmy closely. But when he told her of the business he had been doing, and how he had banked seventy dollars on his way round to dinner, and had nearly twenty-five dollars in the safe, and another advertisement coming out next day, "Won't your father be surprised," she said, "we didn't know we had such a boy. You've done wonderfully." Jimmy's younger brothers and sisters were as happy as Jimmy over his rushing business.

Jimmy had two more ads. in The News before his father came back.

When Mr. Bradley came home on an afternoon train, and heard of Jimmy's success he was greatly surprised. As he talked it over with his wife, he said, "I didn't know it was in him. I'll set him to writing the ads. for me. He's going to be a success. I must go off down to the store, and see how he's getting on."

Jimmy was busy with several customers when his father came in, and Mr. Bradley helped him wait on them.

That night, when Jim showed his bank book and his father counted the cash in the till, Mr. Bradley exclaimed, "Why boy, you beat our Christmas trade, even. I guess I'd better stay away. You've certainly got a big order for me," he added, as they looked over the empty shelves and drawers.

Jimmy kept himself busy all winter. The News editor said, "Jimmy knows how to write ads. The run is on his store now. If he works, he can hold it."

And the customers said, "We like to trade at Bradley's, Jimmy is so polite and obliging."

When Mr. Bradley finished his route in the spring, he found that his home business during the winter had been the best he had for years. And Jimmy's heart was warm in the thought that he had been able to help his father.

The firm is now Bradley & Son, and Jimmy is now James Bradley, Esq. But he often says he got his start "trying to help father in a dull season," and remembers that winter as one of the happiest he ever spent.

A Girl's Garden—Her Character.

Will you cultivate your garden or neglect it? There is no spot of ground however bare, that cannot be tamed into a state of beauty. It cannot be done easily, but many things worth doing are not done easily. We must be willing to take trouble, to be industrious, vigilant in our gardens, and to dig, plant and weed intelligently. In our garden there must be plants worth growing, the hardy plants—courage, fortitude, diligence, cheerfulness, willingness; and the good, old-fashioned plants—simplicity, patience, courtesy, modesty, sympathy. I call these the dear old-fashioned virtues, worth cultivating, because in these modern days there is danger that opposite characteristics are being planted in our lives.

Enemies find their way into our gardens. Weeds must be pulled out without delay. They are troublesome faults in character, thrusting themselves where they have no business to be. Weeds are idleness, vanity, envy, carelessness, and many other traits which destroy beauty. Indolence is a great defect in character. Its real name is sloth, and it has its root in self-indulgence, lack of thoroughness, putting ease before effort, and pleasure before duty. I think our gardens should not be shut-in, narrow, enclosed places, but from them we should have a broad view, where we can look out and beyond, and learn largeness of heart, generosity, and that there are many other gardens in the world besides our own.—Priscilla Wakefield, in The delineator for April.

Books as Friends.

"He that loveth a book," says Isaac Barrow, "will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter. By study, by reading, by thinking, one may innocently divert and pleasantly entertain himself, as in all weathers, so in all fortunes."

"Books," says Jeremy Collier, "are a guide in youth and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from being a burthen to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things; compose our cares and our passions; and lay our disappointments asleep. When we are weary of the living, we may repair to the dead, who have nothing of peevishness, pride, or design in their conversation."

"History," says Fuller, "maketh a young man to be old without either wrinkles or gray hair, privileging him with the experiences of age without either the infirmities or inconveniences thereof."

Books are now so cheap as to be within the reach of almost everyone. This was not always so. It is quite a recent blessing. Mr. Ireland, to whose charming little "Book Lovers' Encyclopaedia," in common with every lover of reading, I am greatly indebted, tells us that when a boy he was so delighted with White's "Natural History of Selborne," that in order to possess a copy of his own he actually copied out the whole work.

Mary Lamb gives a pathetic description of a studious boy lingering at a bookstall:

"I saw a boy with eager eye Open a book upon a stall, And read as he'd devour it all; Which when the stall-man did espy, Soon to the boy I heard him call. 'You, sir, you never buy a book, Therefore in one you shall not look.' The boy passed slowly on, and with a sigh, He wished he never had been taught to read, Then of the old churl's books he should have had no need."

The Home Beautiful.

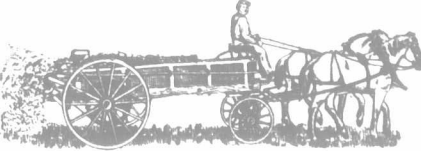
"Yes, Mary's parlor is pretty bad," said her cousin, feelingly. "What with the cheap oil-paintings, and the 'throws' over the chair-backs, and the statuette, and the onyx table, and all. But then, don't you remember Aunt Jane's parlor? Aunt Jane thought it wicked to spend money on anything but the necessities of life. She had chairs and tables, and a dark carpet that wouldn't show dirt, and not a picture nor an ornament. I never saw a flower in Aunt Jane's house—except at her funeral. Mary grew up in that grim, bare place, and her own house is the reaction. She was starved of the beauties of home in her youth, and she craves pretty things, and has never learned how to choose them."

Good taste is usually formed in children early, or not at all; and it is a most precious possession. A photograph of a fine picture, hung in a public-school room, is good for every child there. But it would be better yet to have such a photograph in every home. Flowers on dining-table are not useless luxury; they are a refining factor in a child's life. As to cost, indeed, it is the fussy things that are expensive, not the beautiful ones.

A home in which beauty is sought for is every child's right; and as the true, the good, and the beautiful belong together, the home beautiful helps toward the true home and the good one.

"What is an orphan?" asked the teacher of the class in definitions. No body seemed to know. "Well, I'm an orphan," said the teacher, seeking an illustration that would not reveal too much. At this a hand popped up, and the owner of it exclaimed: "An orphan is a woman that wants to get married and can't."—[Life.

"Success" Manure Spreader



The rear axle on the "SUCCESS" is larger than on any other machine and fully one-third stronger. The gear and sprocket attached to either end is keyed on, and the machine is driven from both ends of the axle. By the direct drive, the "Success" is made 25% lighter draft. Over 10,000 machines in use and not one link of drive chain has ever broken.

MANUFACTURED BY The PARIS PLOW CO., Limited Paris, Ont. EASTERN AGENTS: The FROST & WOOD CO., Limited Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.



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

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

EXPERIENCED farm hand wanted at once, by the year. State wages. Box Z, London, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred collie pups, three months old. Apply to Miss Mary Shurtleff, Compton, Prov. Quebec.

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

FOR SALE—147 acres, Base line, between Whitby and Pickering. Good soil and buildings. Apply to Miss Vail, on premises, Pickering, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—Will sell from 2 to 12 acres, two miles from ocean, excellent for poultry and fruit. Correspondence solicited. Box 3, Port Orange, Florida, U.S.A.

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

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

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

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

MAN experienced in fruit culture for large fruit farm. Reference, Address, "Fruit," Farmer's Advocate, London.

ONE of the best 100-acre farms in Lambton Co. Everything new and up-to-date. A beautiful home. Situation the best. A big bargain. Write Box 36, Wyoming.

WANTED—Englishman, married, farmed in States 16 years, would like to rent farm on shares, or would work farm on salary. House required. Good references. Garmey, Beaverton, Ont.

WANTED—Experienced, married farm hand at once, first class wages to suitable person. Address A.C.W.H., Westfield P.O., Huron Co., Ont.

Business Chance Cream Separators & Dairy Machinery

One of the largest and oldest European manufacturers is desirous of arranging with one large first class firm for each Province in Canada for the sale of their goods.

Send particulars and references to A. B., care of The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

Note the advertisement in this issue of a quantity of pure-bred and other sheep to be sold by auction on the premises of the Amos Cutler Estate, near Cobden, Ont. For particulars see the advertisement.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

The name of Arkell has become a household word among fanciers of the stately Oxford Down sheep; for the success that has followed this breed, considerable credit is due to Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., which firm are careful in their selections and true to the line in culling out. The consequence is they have a flock that stands among the best in point of size and quality. Many of their breeding ewes are direct from imported stock, while the best imported rams are being used upon them each year. They have fitted and sold several show flocks this season, and are still in shape to supply No. 1 stuff to anyone wanting such. Let them know your Oxford wants and they will endeavor to please you. The rams now in use were imported from the famous Reading flock, which rams have proved themselves to be excellent stock-getters. Summer Hill Stock Farm lies about three miles from Teeswater (C. P. R.) in Bruce County.

SEVEN THOUSAND RESCUED BOYS.

The plan followed by the State of Ohio in remaking naughty boys, has had excellent results, according to Eugene Wood's article, "A School for Boys," in the October number of Everybody's Magazine.

"Statistics show," says Mr. Wood, "that out of the 11,000 boys who have been in the Lancaster, Ohio, school since it was started, between sixty-five and seventy per cent. have made useful, honorable men out of themselves. How many of them would have done so anyhow it is impossible to tell; but the chances are that they would all have gone irrevocably to the bad, else they wouldn't have been committed. They aren't sent to Lancaster for making faces at the teacher.

"Of these 7,000 or so rescued boys some have done extremely well. One man I know of is now a millionaire of very great importance in the world. He is proud of the fact that he was a boy there. He takes his friends to the place to show it off to them, and tell what it did for him. 'The turning-point in my life,' he says. There are others in very high positions in the State of Ohio and other States, men of affairs, trusted men, that say the same thing."

SECURE A HOME.—The agricultural world is to-day turning its eyes on the wonderful valley of the Saskatchewan. It in the last West; the only opportunity you will ever have to secure a home with all the advantages of railways, schools and churches within reasonable distance. If you are interested in this, kindly write to J. P. Clinton & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

HAY PRESSES.—That hay is the most valuable crop raised by the farmer goes without dispute, and the farmer is finding it more and more difficult to market his surplus hay crop on the local market. This necessitates putting the commodity in such shape that it can be transported to the city or foreign market at as low a rate as possible, and hay must be pressed for this reason. The Dain hay press is proving itself to be one of the machines which is "built for business" in every particular. The two essentials in hay presses are durability and capacity. These two qualities are combined in the Dain. Nine and one-half tons in half a day, as an example, is pretty fair work, and fifteen tons is looked upon as an average day's work. The Dain press is strongly built in every particular, both in the power and baling case. The power has a compound leverage which lessens the draft. The Dain is a full circle press, with two feeds to the circle. It has a 94-foot sweep. Attention is drawn to the tucker or folding device used on the Dain press, which makes the bales as smooth on the top as bottom. No tufty, lumpy bales can come out of the Dain. This is a very advantageous feature for loading in cars, as bales can be packed tightly. Bales can be made any weight up to 200 lbs. The Dain Manufacturing Co., Preston, Ont., will be pleased to hear from any intending purchasers.

POULTRY

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each week, and at one cent per word for one word. Names and addresses must always accompany advertisements under this heading. Persons having good pure bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BEAUTIFUL, selected Barred Rock cockerels. Prize-winning quality. Prices right. A. E. Donahy, Colborne.

FOR SALE—S. C. B. Light and White Wyandotte cockerels. All stock at fair prices. Jos. Rooke, 111 Wellington Road, London.

FOR SALE—Orpington Buff, black and white from best English and American strains; some imported from England; selling cheap. Write your wants. J. U. Tanner, Lancaster, Ont.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES, winter layers, March-hatched pullets, cockerels not akin. Prices right. Chas. A. Goulding, Vine-mount, Ont.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White Wyandotte and Minorca cockerels, early chickens and fine birds, at 75 cents each. D. W. McClary, Inkerman, Ont.

A Record Unexcelled

THORNCLIFFE AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

28 PRIZES OUT OF 30 ENTRIES

Write for descriptions and prices to ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor Thorncliffe Stock Farm, 36 Toronto St., Toronto.

Beechridge Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering the grand stock bull Scottish Hero (Imp.)—36102—also four young bulls got by him and out of Imp. dams. Prices very moderate.

JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare P. O. and Station.

Oxford Down Sheep

Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale. Reasonable. For particulars, apply to PETER ARKELL & SONS, Summer Hill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.

Leicester Sheep | Berkshire Swine

Young stock, either breed or sex, of choice breeding for sale. Prices low. Apply to JOHN S. COWAN, Fairview Farm, Attwood Stn. or Tel. Donagel P.O.

FOR SALE

A good two-shear registered OXFORD RAM, bred by Lee, Simcoe. Address, A. G. ANDERSON, Port Dover, Ont.

Dr. William Osler recently prescribed this quaint cure for the gout: "First pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a spinster who never wished to wed; second, wash the handkerchief in an honest miller's pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a person who never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client, and, sixth, apply it, hot, to the gout-tormented part. A speedy cure must follow."

A few days ago a witty but not over-industrious Celt was one of the street gang at Newburyport, and a few minutes before noon he threw his shovel into the gutter, sat down on the curbstone, and proceeded to fill and light his pipe. Just as he extracted the first puff of smoke, Superintendent of Streets Pritchard came around the corner, and seeing Pat, roared out: "Here! What are you throwing down your shovel for at this time of day?" "To cool it, sir," said Pat, whereupon the superintendent dodged around the corner to get his face together.—[Ex.

"Hold on!" shouted the corpulent matron in the big skyscraper. "I want you to take me and my six children to the top floor." "Sorry, lady," chuckled the elevator boy, "but I can't do it." "Can't do it? Why not?" "Because I am too young to raise a family." And tipping his blue cap, he guided the car out of sight.

Some advertisements on this page. Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

BOOK ON FORCING VEGETABLES.

Can you recommend a practical book on hot-house work? Am especially interested in the growing of tomato, cucumber and melon plants. F. R. W.

Ans.—One of the latest and best books on the growing of vegetables under glass is called the "Forcing Book," written by L. H. Bailey, published by the MacMillan Publishing Co., New York; price, \$1.00. H. L. HUTT.

LEOPARD PLANT—APPLE-DRYING RACK.

1. Give name of plant of which enclosed is a leaf; also the cause, prevention and cure of the little insects which are on the leaf. I have picked them off, washed them with soapy water, soot water, tobacco water, and now have left the plant outdoors all summer, but it is unimproved.
 2. Give instructions to make at home a rack for drying or evaporating apples.

SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER.

Ans.—1. This house plant with large green leaves and white, sometimes yellow, blotches is a farfugium, sometimes called leopard plant, a name that is also applied to two or three other kinds. The insect is a coccid. It can be controlled by frequent washing with strong soap suds. To eradicate it, give the plant repeated washings with suds of whale-oil soap. Soda is used in making hard whale-oil soap, and potash in the soft kind. Potash whale-oil soap is far more effective as an insect remedy than the soda product. J. D.

2. The simplest kind of evaporating rack is made by taking half-inch bass-wood boards of any convenient length, say, two or three feet, placing them side by side to any convenient width, and nailing cross strips on the bottom and other strips around the edges to form the ends and sides of the rack. These boards are suitable for drying in the sun, but are not overly-convenient around the kitchen stove. For the kitchen, a better plan is to suspend from hooks in the ceiling over the stove a rack made by using for the bottom cleats placed a quarter of an inch or so apart, instead of solid boards.

SUBSOILING—SILO.

1. Is the subsoil plow of any benefit, and to what soil and crops does it give the most benefit? When should it be used, fall or spring?

2. Explain how to figure out the capacity of a round silo. When do you take the capacity of a silo, when just filled, or after it has settled?

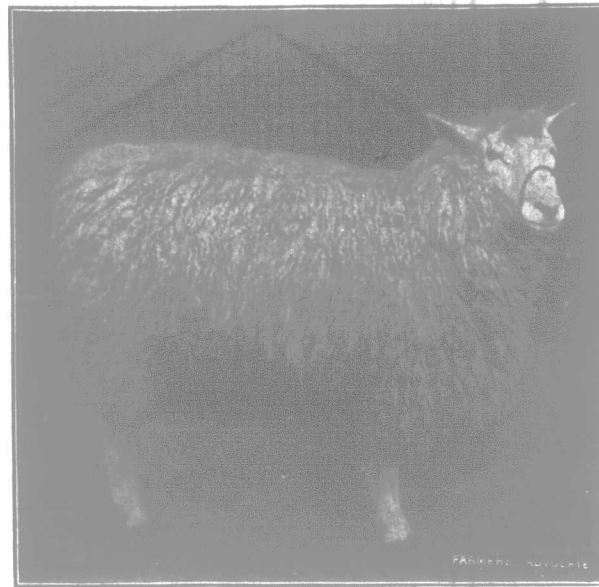
Simcoe Co., Ont. C. M. S.

Ans. 1. Most farmers who have tried it, the writer included, regard subsoiling as principally a waste of labor. On soil with a hard clay pan underneath the furrow depth it may be a slight advantage if done in the fall on corn, root or potato land, but we do not advise it under ordinary circumstances. At the Ontario Agricultural College, where shallow plowing is practiced, quite a bit of subsoiling is done, though, instead of a subsoil plow, they have tried various kinds of "grubbers," all built, however, on the principle of a wheeled cultivator. This is used in the spring, after some lighter cultivation has been given. Our own preference is to plow six to eight or ten inches deep, and depend for subsoiling upon clover roots and winter wheat.

2. To estimate the capacity of a silo in tons, first get the capacity in cubic feet. If a four-sided silo, this is done by multiplying the length in feet by the width and the product by the height. If a round silo, you arrive at the same content by multiplying the square of the radius (radius is half the diameter) by 3.14 (22/7) and the product by the height. For example, a silo 12 feet diameter and 28 feet high would contain 6 x 6 x 22.7 x 28 = 3,168 cubic feet. An average cubic foot of silage weighs 40 lbs., or 50 cubic feet weigh a ton. Thus a silo containing 3,168 cubic feet will contain, nominally, 63 tons. The deeper

UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE

Having disposed of my farm, I am offering, by auction, on **WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18th, 1905** my entire flock of **Manor Lincoln Sheep**, consisting of 133 head, as follows:



- 80 Ewes, from 1 to 4 years old.
- 27 Ewe Lambs.
- 2 Stock Rams.
- 4 Yearling Rams.
- 20 Ram Lambs, all registered.

Also a half-dozen registered **Shorthorn cattle**, and the **work horses** and **farm implements** will be sold at the same time.

12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved security.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp

Will meet morning trains at Ilderton on day of sale.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, JAS. STANLEY, Lucan,
Auctioneers.

GRAHAM WALKER, Proprietor, ILDERTON, ONT.

Dain Corn Sheller

Will shell your corn rapidly and cleanly.
 Is durably made, and price moderate.
 Has a cleaning fan driven by friction. No belts.
 Furnished with pulley when desired.
 Send for circular and prices.

DAIN MFG. COMPANY
Preston, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice, A. M. Hunt will sell, by auction, for The London and Western Trusts Co., Committee of Amos Cutler estate, on **Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1905**

At 11 a.m. sharp, on the premises, **Lots 9 and 10, 10th Concession of Lobo, near Coldstream, 27 Horses, 30 Cattle, 65 Sheep**

A large quantity of this stock is pure-bred and it is all extra good and must be sold. For further particulars refer to posters; apply to The London and Western Trusts Co., Committee; Fraser & Moore, Solicitors for Estate; or to

A. M. HUNT, Auctioneer, LONDON. R. K. COWAN, Local Master.
Dated 26th Oct., 1905.

the silo, the greater the average weight per cubic foot. The estimate of 40 lbs. per foot applies, we believe, to settled silage, but as the silage while settling is likewise losing slightly in weight, there is not so much difference in the specific gravity of newly filled and settled silage as might be supposed. Much depends upon the amount of moisture in the corn at filling, the strength of the stalks, proportion of ears and other considerations.

A man went into a chemist's shop and bought a bottle of some patent steam, which was advertised thus:

No more Coughs.
 No more Colds.
 Is 1/3d the Bottle.

Three days later he went to the shop, complaining that his cough was laid up, and that he could scarcely breathe. "I've done all that the bottle says," he said, "but my cough is no better." "What's the matter?" asked the chemist. "I've done all that the bottle says," he said, "but my cough is no better."

To answer any advertisement in this paper...

The young stock that John S. Cowan, Pongal, Ont., proprietor of Fairview Farm, is offering for sale through these columns is highly bred, and the quality is quite in keeping with the breeding. Upwards of 50 head of Leicester sheep, of a uniform type, and with an even quality of lustrous wool, are to be seen at Fairview. Rams from the leading show flocks have been used for several years. The one now in use is from a ewe by the noted sire of winners, Stanley (Imp.). This sire is an imported ram, that is also in the Maple Lodge flock. This is a compact sheep, of choice quality, both in carcass and fleece. If you want to get a run of good quality, at a reasonable price, write Mr. Cowan. The Berkshire herd numbers about 25 head, and has been bred with an eye to supplying the bacon curers' wants. Mr. Cowan made his first venture at the show by showing at the Provincial Winter Fair, London, last fall, and he was successful. It is worth noting that the quality of the sheep is such that they are ready to sell.

again. The female foundation is built upon sows bred from the noted Highclere strain, shown so successfully by Geo. Green, of Fairview. The young stuff is by a pair of good boars, one of them from the famous Willow Lodge herd of Wm. Wilson, Brampton, Ont. These young pigs are lengthy, deep-sided ones, that only need to be seen to be appreciated. Fairview Farm is about 3 miles from Atwood station (G. T. R.). Give Mr. Cowan a call.

In the report and prize list of the Western Fair, published in the "Farmer's Advocate," September 21st, a mistake occurred in the section for herd of four calves, wherein credit for first was given to Wm. Stewart & Son. The order of placing was: 1st, Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.; 2nd, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie; 3rd, N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners.

Mr. H. W. Truman, Manager of the Canadian branch of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., reports the sale of the beautiful dappled-grey Percheron stallion, Monteagle, that caused such a sensation at the Western Fair, London, three weeks ago, to the Poplar Hill, Ont., Percheron Horse Co., Arch. Campbell, president. The horsemen of this locality are to be congratulated on securing this splendid horse. The Canadian branch of the Bushnell firm were never in a better position than at present to meet the demands of their rapidly-increasing Canadian trade, having recently fitted up first-class, commodious stables at the Western Hotel, London, Ont., where they will be pleased to show their horses to intending purchasers.

In the New York State Fair report, appearing in one of our American exchanges, we notice that Messrs. R. A. and J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., were successful in winning a good share of the awards in Shorthorns, including senior female championship on the cow, Olga Stamford, and junior female sweepstakes on the yearling heifer, Spicy's Duchess. Following are the placings of the Canadian herd: 1st in aged bulls on Mildred's Royal, 2nd in bull calves on Earl of Stamford, 1st in aged cows on Olga Stamford, 1st in two-year-olds on Irene Stamford, 1st in yearlings on Spicy's Duchess, 1st in heifer calves on Superba. Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., was the judge.

LINCOLN SHEEP SALE.

The dispersion of the oldest-established flock of Lincoln sheep in Canada, known far and wide as the Manor Lincolns, the property of Graham Walker, Ilderton, Ont., affords the grandest opportunity that has ever been afforded to Canadian farmers to make a start or to replenish their flocks from one of the most noted flocks on the American continent. We are quite safe in saying that the stately Lincoln has as many admirers, and is in as great demand the world over, as any other breed; consequently, just now, when prices are gradually on the advance for both wool and mutton, and when the shortage of breeding stock is so discernible, farmers would consult their own interests by adding a few choice sheep to their present stock in trade. Up to a year or so ago, when Mr. Walker ceased showing, his flock took no second place wherever shown, either in Canada or the U. S. No better judge of what a Lincoln should be could be found than Mr. Ghetter known as Graham Walker, and parties that are fortunate enough to get any of this flock are getting a part of his ripe knowledge with them, with the bright prospects that are ahead for the sheep industry. Farmers that are alive to their own interests will not let this opportunity pass to get a foundation for a flock. It is not necessary for us to attempt to describe this flock; the show-yard career of the Manor Lincolns for the past number of years is, or should be, a sufficient guarantee of their good qualities.

Among the Shorthorns are two young bulls of good breeding and a pair of heifer calves, sired by Prince Sunbeam, the noted sweepstakes winner. These calves are from heavy-milking dams and should bring fair prices. See the advertisement in this issue, and remember the date, October 18th. Intending purchasers can rely upon everything being sold without reserve, as the owner has sold his farm.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

20 SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

Thursday, October 26, 1905

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

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

IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE

OF PURE-BRED Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep

at DANVILLE, QUE.

Wednesday, October 11, 1905,

Consisting of a herd of 70 head of Ayrshires, including young imported bull, Admiral Togo, and a number of young bulls. 25 cows; 6 two-year-old heifers; 15 yearlings; 15 calves; a fine flock of 35 Shropshires, winners for the last three years, and mostly all imported. Catalogues sent on application.

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF Cattle, Sheep and Swine

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

On October 25th, 1905

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

The sale will commence at one o'clock, and will be held in the comfortable judging pavilion on the College farm. Bids by mail will receive special consideration. For catalogues, apply to G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

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

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN OR TROUBLESOME ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 5-B free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by W. F. Young, P.O. 73, 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. 41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont

Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

Rosedale Stock Farm—Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep.

Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. Telephone at house and farm. Ten miles west of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Ry.

A FEW WELL-BRED Hackney Mares, Fillies and Foals

belonging to the Sandy Bay Stock Farm for sale. Apply HORACE N. CROSSLEY, 91 Woodham Ave., Toronto, Ont.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

One straight Scotch bull calf, fit for service, by Golden Count—2640. Have still a few ram heads. Prices reasonable. W.M. McINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P.O. Port Elgin Station and Telegraph.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

PURCHASE OF CROP.

If a man buys a crop from one of his neighbors—hay, grain, potatoes, orchard, all except the garden—which is entitled to the second cut of clover? Ontario.

Ans.—The purchaser. RECIPE FOR MANGE OINTMENT.

Will you please give me the recipe for the treatment of mange, which appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" about ten years ago? J. McA. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Take one pound of sulphur, four ounces of mercurial ointment, two pounds of lard, one-half pint of olive oil. The above ingredients should be combined thoroughly, and applied liberally to every part of the skin. After the first application, wash with warm water and soap, and apply again. Except in bad cases, not more than three or four dressings are necessary. The stable, clothing, harness, brushes, combs, etc., should be scalded and thoroughly cleaned or the disease may appear again.

Subscribers writing us about things that have appeared in back numbers should be as definite as possible. Searching through volumes of old files often requires much valuable time.

ZENOLEUM UNDER TEST.

The following has just been received from B. H. Bull & Son, owners of Canada's great Jersey herd, Brampton, Ont.: "We have used your Zenoleum in connection with the Brampton Jersey herd for some time. We consider Zenoleum unexcelled as a thorough disinfectant. We consider it a pleasure to highly recommend your goods to all stockmen and breeders." Zenner Disinfectant Company, Box 113, Brampton, would be glad to send booklets and full particulars.

THE COMING SHORTHORN SALES.

The dispersion sale on November 1st of Mr. W. D. Flatt's noted herd should interest Shorthorn breeders throughout the Dominion, as it is rare indeed that such an offering is placed within their reach for securing stock of the most desirable breeding and character. There are certainly few herds in the country that would not be greatly benefited by the introduction of some of this blood, which is being eagerly sought after in the Old Land, in South America, and in the United States, where Canadian-bred, Scotch-topped Shorthorns are popular and eagerly taken at good prices when offered at public sales in that country, where the present great crop of corn, the value of which is estimated at two and a half billions of dollars, will place the stockmen in a position to buy liberally from Canadian breeders. Our own country is also full of feed, and few of our breeders are overstocked, but most of them can well do with one or more of the richly-bred animals to be sold at Mr. Flatt's sale, and that of Mr. Attrill and others at London, the day after the Hamilton sale.

In the London sale will be found a capital lot of young bulls, ready for service this fall—big, thick, lusty fellows, in excellent condition—besides the two grand young imported bulls at the head of Mr. Flatt's herd, to be sold at Hamilton, and the splendid list of young females included in both sales. See the advertisement, send for the catalogue, and take a day or two off to attend these unusually interesting dispersions.

THE OFFICIAL WINDUP.

Now the Japanese and Russians, they have all the papers signed, And the envoys up at Portsmouth have been toasted and been dined; There's but one official matter that remains to peace a bar— Mister Kipling, write your poem and we'll end this dreadful war.

The ambassadors have finished, they have nothing more to do, And upon the steppes of Asia now the armies wait on you;

Two great rulers wait upon you, the Mikado and the Czar— Mister Kipling, write your poem and we'll end this dreadful war.

Warranted to give satisfaction. GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle. As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

The Repository BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props. Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock. Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

FOR SALE About 60 HEAD of Hackneys consisting of highest grade breeding stock in this country, and Full and Half-bred Colts, 4 years and under. For full particulars, address: W.D.W., Post-office box 1461 NEW YORK, N.Y.

Shires, Percherons, Clydes, and SPANISH-BRED JACKS for Sale. Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kincardine, Ont. DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed. NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or can get it from any wholesale druggist. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by Imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to W. D. PUGH, Clarendon, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

For advertising and subscription rates see back

Notice regarding the...

Wm. McIntosh, Burgoyne, Ont., reports a great many enquiries for Leicesters, and some sales—one in Quebec, and a number locally. He has still a few ram lambs and one straight Scotch bull calf fit for service, by the good old breeding show bull, Golden Count =26440=.

In the report of winnings at the Western Fair, Bull & Son were credited with first on Jersey cow, three years. David Duncan won first in this class with his cow, Lady Primrose; also third on heifer calf, with which Mr. Edmonds was credited. On referring to the judges' books we find that in the heifer calf section the judges' returns credited Edmonds with third prize, though the mistake was subsequently discovered, and Duncan got the money.

In sending a change of advertisement, Jas. Douglas, Willow Bank Stock Farm, Caledonia, Ont., desires us to draw attention to a specially good lot of young bulls and heifers he is offering of the Nonpareil, Crimson Flower, Boyne Lady, Orange Blossom, Strathallen, and other good families, most of them being sired by the grand imported bull, Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =45220=, bred by Lord Roseberry. He also has some very choice Leicester rams, and a few ewes that are worth looking after. All correspondence about the above stock will be cheerfully answered.

THE END OF THE OLD HORSE.

Nearly 30,000 dead and useless horses are annually taken to the slaughterers in London. Live horses brought in must be kept alive for three days, and their appearance in no way altered, lest it should prove that the animal has been stolen. The carcass of the pole-axed horse answers numerous purposes: The hide is used to make leather carriage tops, boots and whip lashes; the flesh removed from the bones is cooked in large kettles and sold to the cats'-meat vendors, while the tripe is used for dog food. An average-sized horse yields about 390 lbs. of meat. The bones are placed in a digester to remove the oil, which is sold to candle-makers, makers of lubricating oil, and to leather dressers. The residue of the bones is ground up for manure; the hoofs go to the makers of glue, and the hair of the tail and mane to the upholsterers.

HOW MUCH WATER FOR STOCK?

An American veterinary surgeon some years ago made investigations into the quantity of water required daily by horses and cattle. His experiments showed that a horse requires 64 lbs. to 80 lbs., or from eight to ten gallons per day. During two months—February and March—five horses, when not at work, drank each from 48 lbs. to 60 lbs. of water daily, and when in full work from 62 lbs. to 84 lbs., the greater quantity being drunk in the afternoon. Cattle drink more than horses. During the same months "dry" cows drank each 78 lbs. of water daily, when cows in full flow of milk drank no less than 112 lbs. It was noted that the cattle drank nearly three-fourths of the water in the morning, thus showing a striking difference from the horses.

THE "MOST" REMARKABLE OX.

What is described in the newspapers of the day as "the most remarkable, large, and fat ox ever exhibited in this kingdom," was killed on December 17th, 1879, by Mr. Coats, a butcher in Darlington. It was rising six years old, and was bred and fed by Mr. Christopher Hill. Its dimensions were: Height, at the crops, 6 ft.; at the shoulder, 5 ft. 9½ in.; at the loins, 5 ft. 8 in.; from the breast to the ground, 2 ft. 1 in. Length, from horns to rump, 9 ft. 5½ in. Breadth, over the shoulders, between two perpendiculars, 2 ft. 10½ in. Girth, before the shoulder, 9 ft. 7½ in.; behind the shoulder, 10 ft. 6 in.; at the loins, 9 ft. 6½ in.; over the first rib, 10 ft. 5 in. Circumference, drawn with a cord from one ear along his side and round the hips to the other ear, 18 ft. 7½ in. Weight, the four quarters, 151 st. 10 lbs.; the two fore-quarters, 75 st. 7 lbs.; the two hind-quarters, 76 st. 3 lbs. 14 lbs. to the stone.

Trumans' Champion Stud

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

Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

IN AMERICA.

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

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

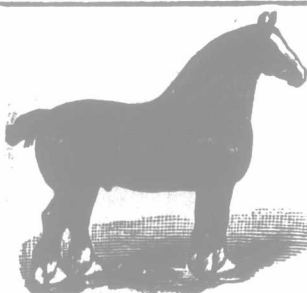
We guarantee every horse, and insure them against death, from any cause, if desired. Large importations arrived April 9th, July 8th and Sept. 4th, and another due Nov. 3rd. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new catalogue R.

A FEW GOOD RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Bushnell, Illinois.

Canadian Branch Stables: Western Hotel, London, Ont.
H. W. TRUMAN, Manager.



NEW IMPORTATION OF

Clydesdale Stallions

Just arrived from Scotland.
Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

See them at the Toronto Exhibition or write us for prices and particulars.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, - - Columbus, Ontario.

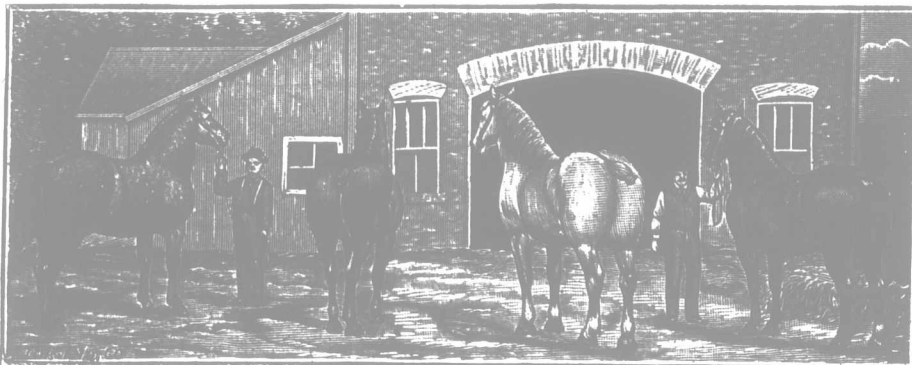
HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys

BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

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



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

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

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

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

GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE,"

CLAREMONT

Importers of :: HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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

For advertising any advertisement in this paper, apply to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PERENNIAL ST. JOHN'S WORT.

I am sending you a sample of weed which is spreading fast on a farm in this locality. I would like to know the name of it, and if it is hard to eradicate.

W. C.

Ans.—The weed you send is the perennial St. John's wort, called in botany *Hypericum perforatum*. Readers may know it by its small opposite leaves, which are sprinkled with transparent dots visible when the leaves are held up against strong light. It has yellow flowers, with black dots on the petals. This is a pernicious weed, which has come to us from Europe. Its acrid juice makes it inedible for stock; by its perennial roots and numerous seeds it can keep its hold and spread rapidly in meadow and pasture ground. It disappears before good cultivation and rotation of grain with hoed crops. J. D.

SEEDING ALFALFA—KIND OF CLOVER TO SOW WITH—TIMOTHY—OVERSEEDING STRAWBERRY BED.

1. What is the best time to sow alfalfa, and how much seed should be sown per acre? Does it give a crop the first year?
2. What is the best kind of clover to sow with timothy seed, and how much of each to the acre?
3. What is best to do with an overgrown strawberry bed? Are the runners any good for transplanting next year? A. G.

Ans.—1. Sow alfalfa seed, 20 to 30 lbs. per acre, as early in the spring as the land will work up fine and mellow. The thicker seeding is advised for high dry land, where the germination is liable to be incomplete. Sometimes one or even two cuttings are obtained the first year, when the alfalfa is seeded without a nurse crop, but this is unusual.

2. Red clover, 7 or 8 lbs., and alsike 2 or 3 lbs. per acre for average conditions. For flat clay land where red clover is not to be depended on, a couple pounds less red and a couple pounds more alsike is advised.

3. Better plow up the patch next spring, after using the plants that have rooted from the runners during 1905, to set out the new patch. If you can get thrifty plants of a superior variety from some neighboring grower, so much the better.

Veterinary.

CALF-KNEED—LAMENESS.

1. Two-year-old colt has gone back on her knees. She is very large for her age. Do you think she will ever be fit for work, and would it be wise to breed her?
2. Twelve-year-old mare is very lame in one fore leg. She is worse when turning. She does not like to bend the knee, and always points the foot when standing. She is getting worse all the time. Several blacksmiths say it is not in the foot. I can find no swelling or soreness. F. W. A.

Ans.—1. This is a congenital conformation called "calf-kneed," and nothing can be done. She will make a serviceable mare for general work. If bred, it is probable she will produce foals with more or less of the same conformation.

2. I am of the opinion the lameness is in the foot, and recovery is doubtful. Repeatedly blistering the coronet (all around just above the foot) is the proper treatment. Details for blistering are often given in these columns. I would advise you to show her to your veterinarian, as my diagnosis may not be correct. V.

"Clarke's" Gloves

Made from every leather from which good gloves can be made, and every glove is stamped, so that you know exactly what you are getting.

"Clarke's" Horsehide—real horsehide, not cowhide—is our best working glove—and we guarantee it to be heat and wet proof, soft, pliable, and neat fitting; will wear like iron, and stand scorching and scalding without getting hard.



Tanned in our own tannery and made up in our own factory. We do not buy the leather, like other makers of these gloves—the wearer gets the advantage of the profit thus saved in extra value.

See that the gloves you buy are stamped "Clarke's."

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Write for our catalogue. It's free.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.

A splendid opportunity to procure a choice young Shorthorn bull is afforded at "Maple Shade," the farm of John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont. Just to hand is their 1905-6 catalogue, giving the pedigrees of seventeen royally-bred bulls; strong, square, fleshy fellows, useful alike for producing the finest export steers or mating with the best Shorthorn females. Visitors will be met at Brooklin station (G.T.R.), or Myrtle (C.P.R.), on notice by telephone or telegraph. Write for the catalogue, and examine the pedigrees. They will bear inspection.

In the report of the Standard-bred at the Ottawa Fair, the name of J. E. McIntosh's stallion was printed Pat Saharie instead of Pap Larabie. This is an instance of the inaccuracies liable to occur through the reviewer being obliged to depend upon word of mouth for information as to names, etc. Despite the utmost care such slips will occur. The public can scarcely appreciate the difficulty or the pains taken, because the reader does not notice the many details recorded correctly, whereas he is struck at once by the error on the printed page. A catalogue of entries goes far to obviate mistakes.

FELLING TREES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An idea of the difficulties of Pacific Coast lumbering is suggested by the following item from the Semi-weekly World, Vancouver, describing "a tree-felling foot-board," which was the subject of a recently-issued Canadian patent.

The device is designed to save the time and labor usually spent in cutting notches and securing foothold where large trees are to be felled. It consists of a light plate, to the corners of which are secured dog spikes, by which the plate may be rapidly and safely fastened to the trunk of a tree. On the plate is a socket, in which the footboard is pivotally mounted so that it may be swung round and set to any desired angle. A simple and efficient release is provided by which the position of the board may be changed when desired by the foot of the tree feller without the necessity of his getting down off the board. The footboard has been fully tried by practical loggers, and has given general satisfaction.

Lump Jaw

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

Notorious—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and ailments of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

GLENGORE STOCK FARM ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE.

We have five bulls for sale, all imported, bred to a Blackbird sire. Also females, all ages, just ready to calve. Prices very reasonable. Inspection invited. Geo. Davis, Alton Sta., C.P.R.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE

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

YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

I am offering several young Hereford bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. One nice smooth 2-year-old, sired by sweepstakes bull at Toronto, and one 3-year-old, sired by champion bull of Buffalo and Toronto, are in good breeding condition, and will be sold worth the money.

W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont. Box 523.

Broxwood Herefords

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

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

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

Shorthorns for Sale

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED. Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Monroe, Mich., Jan. 20, 1905.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle:
Dear Sir,—I have been using your remedy for catarrh fever on my horse with great success, after trying several other so-called remedies without any returns. Send me one of your veterinary books.
Yours very truly, F. G. STRONG.

LAST CALL FOR T. D. McCALLUM'S SALE.

In this issue appears the final announcement of the dispersion sale of Mr. T. D. McCallum, Danville, Que., whose noted herd of Ayrshire cattle and flock of Shropshire sheep go under the auctioneer's hammer on Wednesday, October 11th. The Ayrshires comprise 70 head, including the young imported bull, Admiral Togo; a number of other young bulls, 25 cows, 6 two-year-old heifers, 15 yearlings and 15 calves. Besides these are the fine flock of 35 Shropshire sheep, mostly all imported. Write at once for catalogue, and arrange if possible to attend the sale. Remember the date, Oct. 11th.

Official records of Holstein-Friesian cows from July 21st to Sept. 10th, 1905, under the careful supervision of U. S. State Agt. Colleges and Experiment Stations: During the period from July 21st to Sept. 10th, 1905, records of 86 cows have been accepted; sixteen of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day records, 4 made 14-day, 2 made 30-day, and 1 made a 35-day record. The averages by ages were as follows:

Twenty-one full-age cows averaged: age 7 years 5 months 9 days; days from calving, 30; milk, 424.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.30; fat, 14.011 lbs. Six four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 7 months 8 days; days from calving, 39; milk, 405.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.62; fat, 14.717 lbs. Eleven three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 6 months 21 days; days from calving, 22; milk, 394.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.25; fat, 12.817 lbs. Thirty-two two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 5 months 15 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 301.5 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.32; fat, 10.013 lbs. In the aged cow list Leila Pietertje, 21.013 lbs. fat from 550 lbs. milk in 7 days, and Ybma 3rd's Pledge, 20.137 lbs. fat from 637.2 lbs. milk in seven days, and 82.135 lbs. fat from 2,672 lbs. milk in 30 days, will be noted; but just what such figures really mean requires a moment's thought. Take the statement of 2,672 lbs. milk containing 82.135 lbs. fat given by Ybma 3rd's Pledge and analyze it; 89 lbs. of standard milk per day for 30 days, over two quarts per day more than could be got into a ten-gallon can. Suppose the forty-two quarts retailed at five cents per quart, the income for the thirty days is \$63.00. If taken to the creamery there are 82.135 lbs. fat, and almost 2,600 lbs. skim milk and buttermilk for the calves and pigs. In the four-year-old class Molly Netherland De Kol, with 20,723 lbs. fat from 458.1 lbs. milk in 7 days, holds first rank; while among the three-year-olds Pontiac Calypso, 18,805 lbs. fat from 413.4 lbs. milk, and Canary Longfield, 17,142 lbs. fat from 444.9 lbs. milk are notable. Canary Longfield's 30-day record of 72,522 lbs. fat from 1,949 lbs. milk, when compared with her seven-day record is a remarkable showing of steady production. Pontiac Kate, 12,495 lbs. fat from 320.1 lbs. milk, and Pontiac Soldene, 12,386 lbs. fat from 383.4 lbs. milk, head the two-year-olds and make a fine showing for the age. The 16 records begun not less than eight months after calving show that H-F breeders are determined to prove beyond cavil the staying powers of the breed. Early in her first period of lactation the two-year-old heifer, Pontiac Columbo, produced 15,567 lbs. fat from 444.4 lbs. milk in 7 days, and 61,088 lbs. fat from 1,790.5 lbs. milk in 30 days; while more than eight months from calving she produced 10,313 lbs. fat from 300.4 lbs. milk in 7 days, and 20,543 lbs. fat from 601.3 lbs. milk in 14 days. Another heifer, Johanna Aeggie 4th, made a prior record of 11,523 lbs. fat from 290.8 lbs. milk not long after calving; yet 248 days from calving she made a record of 9,184 lbs. fat from 217.4 lbs. milk; a difference of only 2,339 lbs. fat, while Johanna Hengerveld De Haan, at 345 days from calving, actually bettered her prior record by over one pound fat.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:
4 high-class imp. bulls.
3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
14 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramaden. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1905.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Appl. **T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.**

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale. Champion winners all over America. Both sexes. Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers. **A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

FOR SALE

IMP. ROYAL PRINCE 45223 (82181) and young stock of his get (either sex); also Young Cows bred to him; also OXFORD DOWN SHEEP any age or sex.

JOHN McFARLANE, o Green Oak Farm, Box 41, Dutton, Ont.

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

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

Prize List, Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa

HORSES.
THOROUGHBREDS.—Two-year-old gelding or filly, sired by a Thoroughbred stallion—1, P. Gorman, Ottawa, Ont. Best Thoroughbred stallion exhibited—Gold medal, P. Gorman, Ottawa, Ont.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—Carriage stallion, 4 years and upwards, not under 15½ hands—1, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; 2, A. M. Fisher, Athol, Ont.; 3, J. C. Nolan, Ottawa, Ont. Carriage stallion, three years old—1, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; 2, J. H. Skuce, Carsonby, Ont.; 3, H. M. Mather, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont. Carriage stallion, 2 years old—1, Jos. Legault, Chartrand, Ont. Yearling stallion—1, Albert Chartier, St. Paul l'Ermitte, Que.; 2, R. Routliffe, Hull, Que.; 3, E. W. Booth, City View, Ont. Stallion, any age—1, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, Albert Chartier; 2, T. Fairburn, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; 3, H. M. Mather, Foal—1, H. M. Mather; 2, Albert Chartier; 3, T. Fairburn. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, Ault, Irving & McDonald, Winchester, Ont.; 2, John McEwan, Hawthorne, Ont. Two-year-old gelding or filly—Thos. McEwan, North Gower, Ont. Yearling gelding or filly—1, H. M. Mather; 2, J. V. Beauchamp, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont. Mare, any age—1, James Stewart, Moose Creek, Ont.

STANDARD-BREDS.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, R. W. Stewart, Aylmer, Que.; 2, Jas. E. McIntosh, Martintown, Ont.; 3, Wm. McKay, Morewood, Ont. Stallion, 3 years old—1, R. W. Stewart. Stallion, any age—R. W. Stewart. Best Standard-bred stallion—Gold medal, R. W. Stewart.

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards, not less than 15½ hands, to be driven in harness—1, John A. McGregor, Brinston's Corners, Ont.; 2, J. H. Skuce, Carsonby, Ont.; 3, John Reardon, Ottawa, Ont. Stallion, any age—1, John A. McGregor. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, Albert Chartier; 2, Graham Bros., Mosgrove, Ont.; 3, R. Routliffe, Hull, Que. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, Robert Clarke, Ottawa, Ont.; 2, John Helmer, Hintonburg, Ont.; 3, Albert Chartier. Yearling gelding or filly—1, Joseph Legault, Chartrand, Ont.; 2, H. M. Mather, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.; 3, Robert Clarke. Foal—1, E. Lafontaine, Ottawa; 2, J. Legault; 3, Alex. Dynes, Hintonburg, Ont. Brood mare, not less than 15 hands high, with foal of same type by her side—1, E. Lush, Aylmer, Que.; 2, Alex. Dynes. Mare, any age—1, J. G. Clarke. Stallion, with three of his get; get not to exceed three years—1, John Reardon. Roadsters, pair mares or geldings, 4 years or over, 15½ hands and over—1, Dr. Boucher, Ottawa, Ont.; 2, W. James Wilson, Merrickville, Ont. Roadster, mare or gelding, not less than 15 hands—1, E. Chevrier, Ottawa, Ont.; 2, Giles Howard, Ottawa, Ont.; 3, Wm. C. R. Leggett, Shawville, Que.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, Geo. Hay, Lachute, Que.; 2, Anderson & Stewart, Moose Creek, Ont.; 3, Wm. McKay, Morewood, Ont. Stallion, three years old—1, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Stallion, any age—Gold medal, Geo. Hay.

CLYDESDALES (imported or Canadian-bred).—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; 2 and 3, Robert Ness, Howick, Que. Stallion, 3 years old—1 and 2, Smith & Richardson; 3, Robert Ness. Stallion, 2 years old—1 and 3, Smith & Richardson; 2, Robert Ness. Yearling stallion—1 and 2, Smith & Richardson; 3, J. G. Clarke, Ottawa, Ont. Brood mare, with foal by her side—1, Adam Scharf, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; 2, J. G. Clarke. Filly, three years old—1 and 2, Smith & Richardson. Filly, 2 years old—1, Smith & Richardson. Foal—1, Adam Scharf; 2, J. G. Clarke. Mare, any age—1, Smith & Richardson. Stallion with three of his get, get not to exceed three years—1, R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont. Best pure-bred stallion any age—Gold medal, Smith & Richardson.

ENGLISH SHIRES (imported or Canadian-bred).—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Anderson & Stewart, Moose Creek, Ont.; 2, Dr. Watson, Howick, Que. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Dr. Watson.



Tuttle's Elixir

cures lameness, splint, curb, thrush, colic, founder, distemper, etc. Standing offer, good everywhere. \$100 for a failure where we say it will cure. "Veterinary Experience" rec. 100 pages, the perfect horse doctor. Write for a copy.

Tuttle's Elixir Co.,
 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
 Lyman Knox Sons, Montreal and Toronto.
 Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.



Eight imported bulls, right colors, of the best Scotch breeding, from 6 to 18 months old. Seven HOME-BRED BULLS mostly the set of HAPTON CHANCELLOR (Imp. and from imported cows. Also cows and heifers, imp. and Canadian-bred.

H. J. DAVIS,
 Importer and Breeder
SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

GREENGILL HERD
 of high-class

SHORTHORNS

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

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

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and COTSWOLDS

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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., ½ mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles.

GEO. AMOS & SON, - Moffat, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

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

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

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

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

FORSALE OR EXCHANGE

Scottish Baron - 10421 - (Imp. in dam). Also several young bulls and heifers.

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

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

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

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.

Scotch-Topped SHORTHORNS

Three choice young bulls, ready for service, for sale at low prices. For particulars, write to **W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, - Mt. Forest, Ont.**

Shorthorn Bull Proved 3785, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Write or call on **RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.**

Advertise in the Advocate

Best Shire stallion exhibited—Gold medal, Anderson & Stewart.

HEAVY DRAFT.—Clydesdale or Shire, Canadian-bred.—Heavy draft stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont. Stallion, 2 years old—1, John Wallace, North Gower, Ont.; 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; 3, C. W. Barber, Gatineau Point, Que. Yearling stallion—1, Smith & Richardson. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, George Bradley, Carsonby, Ont. Yearling filly or gelding—1, C. W. Barber. Mare, any age—1, C. W. Barber. Best Dominion-bred heavy-draft stallion, any age—Gold medal or \$25—1, John Wallace.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN OR NORMAN—Stallion, 4 years and up—1 and 2, Andrew Spratt, Johnston's Corners, Ont. Best stallion exhibited in this class—Gold medal, 1, Andrew Spratt.

FRENCH-CANADIANS.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, C. E. Standish, East Hatley, Que.; 2, T. Owens & Sons, Stonefield, Que.; 3, Louis Thorien, Repentigny, Que. Stallion, 3 years and upwards—1, Louis Thorien. Stallion, 1 year and upwards—1, C. E. Standish, East Hatley, Que.; 2, L. P. Sylvester, St. Therese de Acton, Que. Brood mare with foal—1, C. E. Standish. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, L. P. Sylvester. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, C. E. Standish. Foal—1, C. E. Standish. Best stallion, any age—Gold medal, 1, C. E. Standish.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS (imported and Canadian-bred).—Bull, 3 years and upwards—1, Peter White, Pembroke, Ont. Bull, 1 year—1, Peter White. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Bull, any age—1, Peter White. Cow, three years old and upwards—1 and 2, Peter White. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Peter White. Heifer, one year old—1, 2 and 3, Peter White. Heifer calf under one year—1, 2 and 3, W. C. Edwards & Co. Best female, any age—1, Peter White. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, over one year old—1, Peter White. Best herd of one bull and four females over one year—Gold medal, Peter White.

GALLOWAYS.—All prizes won by Lt.-Col. McRae, Guelph, Ont.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que. Bull, two years—1, W. H. Hunter & Son, Orangeville, Ont.; 2, H. D. Smith. Bull, one year—1, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter & Son. Bull calf, under one year—1, W. H. Hunter & Son, Orangeville; 2, H. D. Smith; 3, W. H. Hunter & Son. Bull, any age—1, W. H. Hunter & Son. Cow, three years and upward—1, 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter & Son. Heifer, two years—1 and 2, H. D. Smith; 3, W. H. Hunter & Son. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, W. H. Hunter & Son; 3, H. D. Smith. Heifer calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter & Son. Female, any age—1, W. H. Hunter & Son. Herd, bull and four females, over one year—Gold medal and diploma—W. H. Hunter & Son.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—All prizes awarded won by A. G. Spafford, Compton, Que.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, John Hopkins, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; 2, N. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont. Bull, two years—1, George Rice, Tilsonburg, Ont.; 2, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont. Bull, one year—1, G. A. Gilroy; 2, George Rice; 3, J. A. Richardson, South March, Ont. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1, John Cruise, Lachute Mills, Que.; 2, G. A. Gilroy; 3, Geo. Rice. Bull calf, under six months 1 and 2, G. A. Gilroy; 3, G. Dowler, Billing's Bridge, Ont. Bull, any age—1, John Hopkins. Cow, four years and upwards 1, George Rice; 2, N. W. Brown; 3, George Rice. Cow, three years—1, George Rice; 2, N. W. Brown; 3, G. A. Gilroy. Heifer, two years 1, Geo. Rice; 2, J. A. Richardson; 3, N. W. Brown. Heifer, one year 1, N. W. Brown; 2, G. A. Gilroy; 3, Geo. Rice. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1, G. A. Gilroy; 2, Geo. Rice; 3, N. W. Brown. Heifer calf, under six months—1 and 2, N. W. Brown; 3, G. A. Gilroy. Female, any age—1, George Rice. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year—Gold medal and diploma, 1, George Rice. Herd of bull and four females under two years, bred and owned by exhibitors—G. A. Gilroy.

(Continued on next page.)



CURE CONSTIPATION
Laxative Pills
 CURE CONSTIPATION

Stick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Heart Burn, Water Brash, or any Disease of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Laxative Pills are purely vegetable; neither gripe, weaken nor sicken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

An Opportunity

We have decided to offer for sale our imported **Show and Breeding Bull**, Prime Favorite, bred by W. S. Marr; one junior yearling bull, one senior yearling heifer, one junior yearling heifer, two senior heifer calves. All in good show form. Also 20 yearling Shropshire rams.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
 Burlington Jct. Sta. Telephone in house.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS
 20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.
H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont.
 Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378. Guelph, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT

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

SHORTHORNS

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

Belvoir Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender.

CLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp., dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show.

YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.
 1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:

Broad Scotch (Scottish Hero (59893), Missie 134th, by William of Orange.)

Butterfly (Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterflyly 46th (Sittytton Butterflyly).)

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

Valley Home Stock Farm

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. For particulars apply to: **S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.**

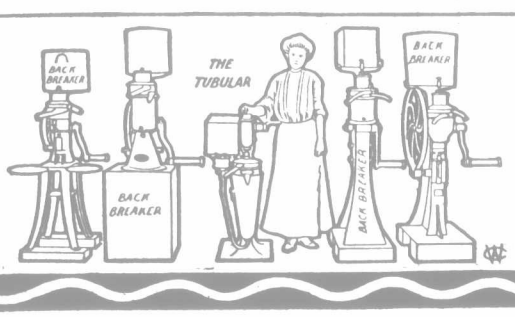
Streetsville or Meadowvale, C. P. R. Brampton, G. T. R.

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

TUBULAR--or "Back Breaker?"

When you see the waist low Tubular you can't be driven into buying a back-breaking, "bucket bowl" separator. Can and crank are just the right height on the Tubular. Here is the largest Dairy Tubular along side four "back breakers." The girl with her hand on the Tubular is 5 feet, 4 inches tall. This is an exact reproduction from a photograph. Which kind for you? Makers of "back breakers" try to get their cans low by setting the cranks low. High cans break your back backward--low cranks break it forward. Unless you are a double jointed giant, you'll find a high can is no joke. To show you how high these "back breaker" cans really are, when the machines are set high enough to turn easily, we raised these "back breakers" 'til their crank axles were level with the Tubular crank axle. "Back breaker" makers don't like this picture--it's too true. They try to squirm out of it. You wouldn't like turning cranks as low as "back breaker" makers put them.

The low can is only one of many advantages Dairy Tubulars have over all others. Dairy Tubular bowls are simple--"back breakers" are complicated. Tubulars are self-oiling--no oil holes to fill up. "Back breakers" are oil drippers and oil wasters. To learn a lot more about Tubulars, write today for catalog N-193.



The Sharples Separator Company
West Chester, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can.

Prize List Central Canada Exhibition--Continued.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; 2, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que. Bull, two years—1, Eugene Paradis, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; 2, Rushton Farm; 3, E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que. Bull, one year—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, E. P. Ball; 3, B. H. Bull & Son. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, Rushton Farm. Bull calf, under six months—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Bull, any age—1, B. H. Bull & Son. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, Rushton Farm. Cow, three years old—1 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Rushton Farm. Heifer, two years—1, E. P. Ball; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son. Heifer, one year—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, E. P. Ball; 3, Eugene Paradis. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Rushton Farm; 3, E. P. Ball. Heifer calf, under six months—1, E. P. Ball; 2, Rushton Farm; 3, B. H. Bull & Son. Female, any age—1, B. H. Bull & Son. Herd of one bull and four females over one year—Gold medal and diploma, B. H. Bull & Son.

GUERNSEYS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, Guy Carr, Compton, Que. Bull, 2 years—1, E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que.; 2, Guy Carr. Bull, one year—1, E. P. Ball; 2, Guy Carr. Bull calf, under one year—1, Guy Carr; 2, E. P. Ball. Bull, any age—1, E. P. Ball. Cow, four years and upwards—1, Guy Carr; 2, E. P. Ball. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2, Guy Carr; 3, E. P. Ball. Female, any age—1, Guy Carr. Herd of bull and four females over one year—Gold medal and diploma—1, E. P. Ball.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; 2, J. H. Black, Genoa, Que.; 3, A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont.; 4, Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Que. Bull, two years—1, Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que. Bull, one year—1, A. Kennedy & Son; 2, Hon. W. Owens; 3, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1, J. G. Clark; 2, Hon. W. Owens; 3, R. Hunter & Sons; 4, Isaleigh Grange Farm. Bull calf, under six months—1, A. Kennedy & Son; 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 3, A. Kennedy & Son; 4, J. G. Clark. Bull, any age—1, R. Hunter & Sons. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 3 and 4, Isaleigh Grange Farm; 5, J. G. Clark; 6, D. Cumming, Russell, Ont. Cow, three years—1, R. Hunter & Sons; 2, A. Kennedy & Son; 3, J. G. Clark; 4, Hon. W. Owens. Cow, three years old and upwards, Canadian-bred—1, Isaleigh Grange Farm; 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 3, J. G. Clark; 4 and 5, A. Kennedy &

Scotch Shorthorns

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM



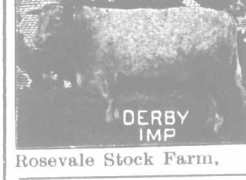
Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, write to

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS.

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

Scotch Shorthorns



YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS. sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp., =36063, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to W. J. Shean & Co. Owen Sound, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Bapton Chancellor =40359--(79286) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock of the leading Scotch families for sale at all times. Apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C. P. R. Paris, G. T. R.

Willow Bank Stock Farm

Established 1855
Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Imp. Rosterman of Dalmeny =45220 at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm

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

J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.

Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

First-class Shorthorns

Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Stn., G.T.R. Tyrone P.O.

Wm. Grainger & Son.

Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty--37861. Also a few females. Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Son. Heifer, two years—1 and 5, R. Hunter & Sons; 2 and 6, Isaleigh Grange Farm; 3, J. G. Clark; 4, A. Kennedy & Son. Heifer, one year—1 and 3, Isaleigh Grange Farm; 2 and 6, R. Hunter & Sons; 4, J. G. Clark; 5, A. Kennedy & Son. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1, 2, 3 and 4, R. Hunter & Sons; 5, A. Kennedy & Son. Heifer calf, under six months—1, D. Cumming; 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 3 and 4, Isaleigh Grange Farm. Dry cow, three years and upwards—1, J. A. Wood, Genoa, Que.; 2, J. G. Clark; 3, R. Hunter & Sons; 4, J. G. Clark. Dry heifer, two years—1 and 3, Hon. W. Owens; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons. Female, any age—1, R. Hunter & Sons. Herd of bull and four females over one year—Gold medal and diploma—1, R. Hunter & Sons; 2, Isaleigh Grange Farm; 3, J. G. Clark; 4, A. Kennedy & Son. Herd of bull and four females under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor—R. Hunter & Sons. 1905 derby—1 and 4, R. Hunter & Sons; 2, Isaleigh Grange Farm; 3, J. G. Clark.

FRENCH-CANADIANS.—Bull, 3 years and upwards—1, L. P. Sylvester, St. Therese de Acton, Que.; 2, Louis Thorien, Repentigny, Que.; 3, A. Dennis, St. Norbert, Que. Bull, two years—1, L. Thorien; 2 and 3, A. Dennis. Bull, one year—1 and 2, L. Thorien; 3, A. Dennis. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1, A. Dennis; 2, L. P. Sylvester; 3, L. Thorien. Bull calf, under six months—1, L. P. Sylvester; 2, A. Dennis; 3, L. Thorien. Bull, any age—1, L. P. Sylvester. Cow, four years and upwards—1, A. Dennis; 2, L. Thorien; 3, L. P. Sylvester. Cow, three years—1, L. Thorien; 2, A. Dennis; 3, L. P. Sylvester. Heifer, two years—1, L. Thorien; 2, A. Dennis; 3, L. P. Sylvester. Heifer, one year old—1, A. Dennis; 2, L. Thorien; 3, L. P. Sylvester. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1, L. P. Sylvester; 2, A. Dennis; 3, L. Thorien. Heifer calf, under six months—1, A. Dennis; 2, L. P. Sylvester; 3, L. Thorien. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females over one year—Gold medal—L. P. Sylvester.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.—All prizes won by Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont., except second in aged ewes, which went to A. Dennis, St. Norbert, Que.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont. Shearling ram—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Albert Chartier, St. Paul l'Ermitte, Que. Ram lamb—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, A. Chartier; 3, Hastings Bros. Ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Hastings Bros. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. One ram lamb, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes, and two ewe lambs—1, Hastings Bros.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, A. Dennis, St. Norbert, Que. Shearling ram—1, Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont.; 2 and 3, A. Dennis. Ram lamb—1, A. Dennis; 2, L. P. Sylvester, St. Therese de Acton, Que.; 3, A. Dennis. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, A. Dennis; 3, L. P. Sylvester. Shearling ewe—1, A. Dennis; 2, L. P. Sylvester. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, A. Dennis; 2, L. P. Sylvester. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes, and two ewe lambs—1, A. Dennis.

SOUTH DOWNS.—All the first and second prizes in this class were won by Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., and all the third prizes by Guy Carr, Compton, Que., except that there was no second or third awarded in sec. 7, for flock prize, and no third in shearing ewes or in ewe lambs.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.—All the prizes awarded in this class won by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.

SUFFOLK AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—All the prizes awarded in this class won by Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.

DORSET HORNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2, Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont.; 3, J. A. Richardson, South March, Ont. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Col. McGillivray; 2, Hastings Bros. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Col. McGillivray; 3, J. A. Richardson. One ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Col. McGillivray. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Col. McGillivray. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Col. McGillivray; 3, J. A. Richardson. One ram, two aged ewes, (Continued on next page)

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the hump--a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg--a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good--may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work--occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns

of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star =48685, by Wanderer's Last (imp.) Special offering: A few choice young bulls.

Wm. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont. Box 496.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

Shorthorns--Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. A few young cows safe calf; also bull calves.

Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont.

EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns STOCK FARM

Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to DONALD McQUEEN, Landarkin P.O., Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to

Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis P.O., Glenvale Stn., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

Scotch Shorthorns & Cotswold Sheep

Choice young bull, by Prince Gloster (Toronto winner). Also yearling ewes and ewe lambs for sale. Apply to

S. H. BUCKLER, Glenraven Stock Farm, Myrtle Station, Raglan P.O.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to

John Elder, Hensall Sta. & P.O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to

CHAS. E. PORTER, Tottenham Sta., G.T.R., Lloydtown, Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires--1 Shorthorn, yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address

E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires--A few good

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

Don't Wait! BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young JERSEYS. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont. Box 552.

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

Rushton JERSEYS

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

Highgrove Jersey Herd--Our present offering is: 5 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly bred bulls. ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Prize List Central Canada Exhibition—Continued.

two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—1, Col. McGillivray.
OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, Albert Chartier, St. Paul l'Ermitte, Que.; 2, L. P. Sylvester, St. Therese de Acton; 3, A. Dennis, St. Norbert, Que. Shearling ram—1, Albert Chartier; 2, J. A. Richardson, South March, Ont.; 3, H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg. Ram lamb—1, L. P. Sylvester; 2, Albert Chartier; 3, H. J. Whitteker & Sons. Ewe, two shears and over—1, L. P. Sylvester; 2, Albert Chartier; 3, J. A. Richardson. Shearling ewe—1, L. P. Sylvester; 2, A. Chartier; 3, H. J. Whitteker & Sons. Ewe lamb—1, Albert Chartier; 2 and 3, H. J. Whitteker & Sons. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes, and two ewe lambs—1, L. P. Sylvester.

CHEVIOTS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.; 3, H. F. Goff, Cookshire, Que. Shearling ram—1, Rushton Farm; 2, H. F. Goff; 3, Rushton Farm. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Rushton Farm; 3, H. F. Goff. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, Rushton Farm; 3, H. F. Goff. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Rushton Farm; 3, H. F. Goff. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Rushton Farm; 2, H. F. Goff. One ram, two aged ewes, two shearing ewes, and two ewe lambs—1, Rushton Farm.

SWINE.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2, Wm. Wilson, Brampton, Ont.; 3, R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 2, Wm. Wilson; 3, R. Reid & Co. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Wilson. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Wilson. Breeding sow, two years and over—1 and 3, Wm. Wilson; 2, R. Reid & Co. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, Wm. Wilson; 3, R. Reid & Co. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, Wm. Wilson; 3, R. Reid & Co. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Wilson. Litter, not less than five, under three months, and suckling—1 and 2, Wm. Wilson. Herd—1, Wm. Wilson.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1, Thos. Short, Ottawa; 2, J. G. Clark, Ottawa; 3, P. O. Collins, Bowsville, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1, J. G. Clark; 2, P. O. Collins. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, P. O. Collins. Boar, under six months—1, P. O. Collins; 2, J. G. Clark; 3, Wm. H. McConnell, Aylmer, Que. Breeding sow, two years and over—1 and 2, P. O. Collins; 3, J. G. Clark. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, P. O. Collins; 3, J. G. Clark. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, P. O. Collins; 3, W. H. McConnell. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, P. O. Collins; 3, J. G. Clark. Litter of pigs, not less than five, under three months, and suckling—1, P. O. Collins; 2, Wm. H. McConnell; 3, P. O. Collins. Herd—1, P. O. Collins.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, two years and over—1, Robt. Clark, Ottawa, Boar, one year and under two—1, Robt. Clark. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, Chesley Pillar, Russell, Ont.; 2, Robt. Clark. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, Robt. Clark; 3, Chesley Pillar. Breeding sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3, Robt. Clark. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, Robt. Clark. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, Robt. Clark; 3, Chesley Pillar. Sow, under six months—1, C. Pillar; 2 and 3, Robt. Clark. Litter of pigs, not less than five, under six months, and suckling—1, Robt. Clark. Herd—1, Robt. Clark.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, two years and over—1, R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont.; 2, J. A. Richardson, South March, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1, R. Reid & Co. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, R. Reid & Co. Boar, under six months—1 and 3, R. Reid & Co.; 2, J. A. Richardson. Breeding sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3, R. Reid & Co. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, R. Reid & Co. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, R. Reid & Co. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, R. Reid & Co.; 3, J. A. Richardson. Litter of pigs, not less than five, under three months, and suckling—1, R. Reid & Co. Herd—1, R. Reid & Co.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 36 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos. for sale.

GEO. RICE,
Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

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

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

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

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

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,
Caledonia, Ontario.

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

Lyndale Holsteins

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

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

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds

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

Maple Park Farm || HOLSTEINS

Bred from the great De Kol Pieterje and Posch families.
S. MACCLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.

At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.
o **J. A. RICHARDSON, South March P.O. and Stn.**

Holstein Bull for Sale

Prince Pauline De Kol 5th. 4 years old.
Bred by H. Bollert.
CHAS. D. BROWN, o Haysville, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Am now offering my stock bull, Prince Pauline De Kol 4th, who has six sisters in the Advanced Registry; also 1 imp. cow, 6 years old; 2 three-year-old heifers, prizewinners; 2 one-year-olds and a number of young bulls, some of them out of imp. dams.
o **W. H. SIMMONS, Burgessville Sta., New Durham P.O.**

Maple Glen Holsteins.—Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale.

Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julip Pieterje Paul. Secure the best.
o **C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

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

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

J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

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

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

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

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



Few Canadian Holstein-Friesian breeders hold the enviable position of Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont., whose successes in advanced registry tests have been frequently noted in these columns. This fall they intend to have several more animals officially tested, and to continue the official testing until every individual shall be either in the advanced registry or on the butcher's hooks. The stock bull is Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose dam has an official record of 27 lbs. 14 ozs., and whose sister, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, holds the world's official record of 31.31 lbs. in seven days. His get at Ottawa this year won first and second in the junior classes. At the present time the Messrs. Brown are offering for sale about 15 heifer calves, a number of officially-tested cows, and two young bulls, one of them being out of a first-prize female, his grandam a sweepstakes winner.

"AGRICULTURAL BOTANY."

"Agricultural Botany" is the title of an admirable text-book of over eight hundred pages, by John Percival, M. A., F. L. S., Professor of Botany at the South-eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Eng. The author very truly says in the preface, "Practical men and the agricultural press have from time to time complained of the absence of text-books of botany suited to the wants of the student of agriculture, those in existence being works which treat the subject from a purely scientific standpoint, and contain a large amount of matter which, though important to the botanist, is nevertheless of little interest or value to the agriculturist whose time for training in such matters is necessarily limited." This book is designed to supply the lack. Its contents are based upon many years' experience in teaching and lecturing to students, practical farmers and gardeners, and will be of interest to all who desire to obtain an insight into the general structure and life process of vegetation, a knowledge which must conduce to a more satisfactory and economical management of all cultivated plants. The book contains some two hundred and sixty-five illustrations, all the drawings for which were original. The panicles or ears of the several grasses illustrated are all drawn the natural sizes of average specimens, in order that the figures may be of use in the identification of these plants. The farm seeds are also drawn to a uniform scale, and their relative sizes may be seen at a glance. The work, which is fully indexed, includes ample treatise upon all branches of the subject, treated in eight divisions, viz., general external morphology (anatomy), internal morphology, plant physiology, classification and special botany of farm crops, weeds of the farm, farm seeds, fungi (considered chiefly in relation to some common diseases of plants), and last of all, the morphology, reproduction and work of bacteria. The book throughout is original, authoritative, comprehensive, non-technical and lucid, and should find a regular place as a text-book in our agricultural colleges, and as a reading and reference work in the home of everyone interested in the biology of agriculture. It is well gotten up, in good English style, by the publishers, Duckworth & Co., 3 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C., London, Eng., and may be ordered through this office, \$2.00, postpaid.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality, it has been called the bright weather of the heart.—Smiles

When you have made a child glad, you have made a man good. The child can belong to God as soon as he can to the Devil.—B. F.



If you could only see the Easy Running
EMPIRE
Cream Separator

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



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

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

OGILVIE'S Ayrshires

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

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

Springhill Farm Ayrshires

FOR SALE: One young bull fit for service; also a few bull calves and females, all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
Maxville, C.A.R., and Apple Hill C.P.R.

FOR SALE Ayrshire Bull, Pretorius, 1433, bred by R. Ness, Howick, by Duke of Clarence, imp., red and white. Dam Fanny, by Harcomb of 1780, with two others by Carlyle of Leosnessock 1247, imp., 1655. **Stormont, Shorthorn,** 2 years, red, bred by Kerr Bros., by Lord Aberdeen, of Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. Osnabrick 58699, 1 year, red and white. Apply for particulars to **J. BERGIN, Cornwall, Ont.**

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

Meadowside Farm

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

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES Are now offering Lender of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address **John W. Logan, Allan's Corners, Que.**

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE For sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago.
o **DAVID BENNING & SON, Glenhurst, Williamstown, Ont.**

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped Aug., 1905. For full particulars address, **D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.**

H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg are just now offering: 12 choice young Ayrshire bulls, from 1 month to 2 years of age, breeding and individually gilt-edged. Also a few Oxford Down rams and ewe lambs, and Buff Orpingtons. o **North Williamsburg P.O., Morrisburg Sta.**

AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milk and stamina. Jan. and March boars and young pigs of good type and breeding. See us at Toronto, or write for prices.
ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O.

In no place in the Maritime Provinces, and probably in few districts of Canada, can so many herds of really good live stock be found within a small area as around Amherst, N.S., proof of which statement is furnished by the prize-lists of the fall fairs. At Sherbrooke, Que., Logan Bros., of Amherst Pt., won eleven first prizes and four diplomas on Holstein cattle, doing nearly as well in Shropshire sheep. At the N. S. Provincial in Halifax they, as usual, got the lion's share of prizes in Holsteins, and a big share of the best sheep awards. H. S. Pipes & Son, of Amherst, put up a strong show at the latter exhibition with their uniform herd of St. Lambert Jerseys. W. W. Black has one of the best Hereford herds in Canada, and the twenty head or so at Halifax took nearly everything in sight. He also shows a lot of grade and cross-bred beef cattle, having been very successful with the Hereford-Angus cross. He has also some useful Clydesdales and Hackneys. F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence, three miles from Amherst, has a first-class herd of Shorthorns, representatives of which did well at Halifax, while he also shone in grade fat stock. Fred S. Black, Amherst, has some top-notch Ayrshires, most of which have won showing honors, and C. W. and F. T. Holmes put up a creditable show in swine and poultry. Looking over the above herds, studs and flocks, we think we have some excuse for being proud of Cumberland Co. live stock. **BLUENOSE.**

PETER COCHRAN'S SHORTHORNS AND OXFORDS.

One of, if not quite, the strongest herds of Shorthorns in the Eastern part of Ontario is that belonging to Mr. Peter Cochran, owner of Riverview Stock Farm, in the County of Lanark, six miles from Almonte station, on the C.P.R., and ten miles from Carleton Junction. Mr. Cochran's specialty is Shorthorns, but he also has an extra nice flock of Oxford Down sheep, and a number of Chester White hogs. The Shorthorns number 36 head, and belong to the Crimson Flower, Athelstane, Lady Jane and Rose families, headed by the massive, mossy stock bull, Bruce Enfield, Vol. 18; sired by the 2,600-lb. bull, Royal Bruce 26018; dam Enfield Daisy 24012, by Prince Arthur Enfield 14680. The result of the mating of this bull on the herd is a lot of thick, even, straight-lined, mossy youngsters, among which are some that if properly fitted could go up against the best in the country. The lieutenant in service is Scotchman Vol. 21, bred by Jas. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont., sired by Scottish Hero (imp.); dam Rosabel 2nd 26627, by Tenth Crown Jewel 16607. He is a roan, and belongs to the Roan Duchess family; is a very compact, evenly-built bull, and an extra nice handler, and will certainly leave the herd better than he found it. The females are noted for their heavy-milking qualities; they are all breeders. In nice thriving breeding condition, and are built on true up-to-date Shorthorn lines. The foundation Athelstane cow is Whitty Maid 2nd, Vol. 17, by Coldstream Lad 24708; dam Whitty Maid 28441, by Mayfield Duke 19770. The foundation Lady Jane cow is Verna, Vol. 14, by Alderman 17883; dam Countess of Almonte 27604, by Lansdowne 12022. The foundation Rose cow is Itonia Queen, Vol. 18, by Indian Agent 16999; dam Lizzie Fairfax, Vol. 18, by Oxford (imp.). The foundation Crimson Flower cow is Annie Laurie 26598, by Baron 3rd 9334; dam Crimson Gem 20134, by Canadian Victor 11798. Among the lot at present are four yearling bulls and several bull calves, all but one being sired by the stock bull; the other is a get of Darnley. They are a very straight-lined, sappy lot, and will be a profitable investment for whoever is lucky enough to get them. There are also for sale several very choice heifers. In the Oxfords there are for sale five rams: two yearlings and three lambs. In Chester Whites there are young stock of both sexes coming on. In writing Mr. Cochran, address Almonte P. O. You can depend on what he says, and his stock is right, from the standpoint of both breeding and individual excellence.

Lincoln and Cotswold Rams Wanted

1 and 2 years old.

Quote prices delivered Ilderton, London, Huron & Bruce R.R.

J. H. Patrick, - Ilderton, Ont.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904.

SPLENDID MUTTON GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardiness 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 Sheep

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guineas champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guineas rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale. **Cables—DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG.**

The MARHAM COTSWOLDS

Largest flock of the breed in England, numbering 1,200. Over 300 rams disposed of annually. Fifty-second annual ram letting, **July 27th, 1905.**

T. BROWN & SON, Marham Hall, Downham Market, - Norfolk, Eng. Telegrams: Marham. Railway station: Downham, G. E. Ry.

SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair

COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. **ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.**

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have retired from showing at fall fairs, 2 years and over show ewes. **ONLY** now offered. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks?

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, - Woodville, Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Glosier families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, - Ontario.

Champion Dorsets

Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality.

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, - Thorndale, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please Mention "Advocate"

MORROW'S HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS.

Four miles from Brighton Station, in the County of Northumberland, lies Hilton Stock and Dairy Farm, the property of Mr. R. O. Morrow, a gentleman making a name and reputation as a breeder of high-class Holstein cattle and Tamworth swine. The Holsteins at present number about a baker's dozen, headed by the typical and richly-bred bull, Jack Horner, a son of the great bull, Emperor Joseph (imp.), whose daughters hold so high a place in the advanced registry list. Jack Horner is now three years old; he is a splendid type of Holstein, and has proven his superiority as a sire. He is now for sale, as the herd being small, and his daughters two years old, a change of sires is necessary. The females are a large, well-formed lot, with ideal dairy conformation, and show large results at the pail, milking from 45 to 70 lbs. a day. None of them have ever been officially tested, which is to be regretted, as there are certainly advanced registry candidates among them. There are for sale a number of young females from 1 to 6 months old, that show good form. The Tamworths are of Colwill and Hallman strains, which means that they are the best procurable. Of these there are animals of both sexes for sale—young sows ready to be bred and boars fit for service, as well as younger ones. Write Mr. Morrow, at Hilton P.O. You can depend on what he tells you.

R. HONEY'S HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

Minister Stock Farm lies in the County of Northumberland, six miles from Hastings station, on the Belleville-Peterboro branch of the G.T.R., and is the property of Mr. R. Honey, the well-known Holstein and Tamworth breeder. The Holsteins now number about 22 head, with milk records of from 50 to 84 lbs. a day. Queen of Minister is a very large cow, showing an exceptionally nice type, and is an enormous producer, milking in her flush 84 pounds a day, which tested 4% of butter-fat. There is an eleven-months' son of hers, got by Hector De Kol, a son of the great bull Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd. This young bull is a model of Holstein perfection, and is for sale. One of this cow's daughters is Queen of Minister 2nd, that has milked 70 lbs. a day, and gives promise of still greater things. Minister Maid 2nd also milks 70 lbs. a day. She too has a seven-months-old bull calf that is for sale. Then comes Snowflake Queen, a granddaughter of Queen of Minister, that gives wonderful promise. This summer she has raised two bull calves, and raised them well. One of them is a son of hers, and he too is for sale; and thus we might go on. None of this herd have ever been officially tested, which is to be regretted, as their ability to make a wonderful showing is beyond question. The present stock bull is Katie's Tosco's De Kol, by Tosco Pride Pan-American. This splendid bull last fall won first and second at Toronto. The females are now all in calf to him, and anyone wanting a young Holstein bull should look after the youngsters, as they are bred in the purple and built on true dairy lines, and will go quick. Mr. Honey takes great pride in the Yorkshires, as well he may, for we feel safe in saying that for truthness to bacon type they have few equals, and no superiors, showing a length, depth and evenness of conformation that stamp them at once as being about as near the ideal as it is possible to get. Mr. Honey has been breeding this type of Yorkshires for a great many years, and has shipped them to every part of the country, and in every case has given entire satisfaction. His Yorkshires, as well as his Holsteins, have won the lion's share of the prizes at a number of the leading county shows for a great many years, and are still winning this year. He has on hand at the present time for sale young stock of both sexes and all ages. If you are wanting Yorkshires write him. You can depend on what he says. His post office is Brickley, Ont.

The present moment is the worst; the lenient hand of Time is daily and hourly either lightening the burden, or making us insensible to the weight.—Burns.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach Cramps and all Summer Complaints take



Don't experiment with new and untried remedies, but procure that which has stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's has stood the test for 60 years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. It is rapid, reliable and effectual in its action and does not leave the bowels constipated. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Mrs. Benjamin Lutz, Aylmer, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea for several years past and I find it is the only medicine which brings relief in so short a time."

Lincoln Rams

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, from imported and home-bred ewes, and from imp. Dudding ram, at very reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs for sale. **SHORTHORNS** of the Marr Roan Lady, Broadhooks and Missie families.

A. D. McUGAN, Rodney, Ont. Glencairn Stock Farm.

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type. A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. Correspondence promptly answered.

R.R. Stations: **W. H. ARKELL,** Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, C.P.R.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Linden Oxfords

Some good yearlings and ram lambs. Also a fine imp. 2-shear ram for sale. Write or come and see.

R. J. HINE, - Dutton, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearing ewes. The right type. Prices moderate. Come and see.

WM. D. DYER, - Columbus, Ont.

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep Scotch Shorthorns & Clydesdales

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred H. M. VANDERLIP, Gainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Gainsville.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Our success is attributed to: 1st—We endeavor to live up to representations. 2nd—Furnishing reg. pedigree and guaranteeing to replace non-breeders. 3rd—Our herd consists of the best blood, the sires used are a superior class. The "mail order" business is a boon to breeders who do not abuse the confidence of their patrons. Vine Sta., G. T. R., 100 rods from farm.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O.

GOSSIP

G. MACINTYRE'S HOLSTEINS.

While in the vicinity of Renfrew a few days ago, we called at Glenorchy Stock Farm, two miles from the town limits, the property of Mr. G. MacIntyre, and were both pleased and surprised at the excellence of his herd of over 50 head of high-class Holstein cattle. Many a day has passed since we had the pleasure of looking at so large a herd, that presented so uniform a type of dairy conformation. Mr. MacIntyre has never had any of his cows officially tested, which is very much to be regretted, for we are convinced that were it done Glenorchy Holsteins would now be holding a very honorable position among the most noted herds in the country. We noticed among the many other good ones, a couple of yearlings, that had they been in the ring at Toronto would probably have been decorated with the red. At the time of our visit the cows were milking on grass alone from 40 to 60 lbs. a day, a yield which is extra good for cattle that get no special care. The herd's breeding is gilt-edge, and the present stock bull is leaving an exceptionally nice lot of calves; in fact, we have seen no better. At present for sale there are several young bulls and a large number of young females. If you are looking for young Holstein stock, don't neglect to look after this lot promptly, as they will soon go. Mr. MacIntyre is one of the leading farmers in the County of Renfrew, and is every way reliable. Write him to Renfrew P. O.

Still onward, with an increased determination to produce the best possible, is the maxim of that old and reliable firm of R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, Ont., the well-known breeders of Clydesdale horses and Tamworth and Berkshire hogs. At their splendid farm, Maple Cliff, which, by the way, can be reached by street cars from Ottawa every few minutes, is the splendid stallion Cecil (imp.), winner of first and championship at Ottawa as a two-year-old. He is in ideal shape this year, and is one of the horses that is going to leave an indelible stamp of improvement on our Canadian Clydesdales that will keep his name immortal in Clydesdale lore. Another stallion is the Canadian-bred Maple Cliff Stamp 4307, by Right Stamp 2245; dam Highland Maid 11th 2569, by Sir Walter (imp.). He is a horse of commanding appearance, choke-full of Clydesdale character, with grand quality of bone, ankle and foot, and has a natty sweet way of moving. He won first at Ottawa as a four-year-old, and first this year as a four-year-old. He is for sale. Fannie (imp.) 6756, by Lord Lochinvar, and Woodend Lily (imp.) 6751, by Labori, are a pair of fillies that could hold their own in any company. They won first at Ottawa in the team contest in very strong company. They are both in foal to Cecil. There are also two aged mares and one yearling; the aged mares also being in foal to Cecil. Any of these are for sale, and are a choice lot. The Tamworths are all either imported or bred from imported stock. The present stock boar is Dalany 4121, by Osgoode Chief; dam Belle, by Bobs, the first-prize winner at the Pan-American. Among the many good brood sows is Darfield Rose 4th (imp.), and Darfield Rosaline (imp.), a pair of exceptionally nice ones. The other brood sows are all from imported stock. For sale there are animals of both sexes and all ages. If you are looking for breeding stock write this firm. They can serve as good as the country produce, and always describe an animal exactly as it is. So with the Berkshires, they are all descended from imported stock, and bred on these bacon farms. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

ORCHARD HOME HERD Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires Imported and home-bred stock of the most approved bacon type. We furnish registered pedigree, prepay express charges, and guarantee satisfaction. Our stock are of the highest standard, and have given our customers the utmost satisfaction. Special prices on fall pigs. Write for particulars.

WOOL AND HIDES

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

SHROPSHIRE

Ram and ewe lambs, also one shearing ram and ewes for sale.

C. WREN, Uxbridge, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice-bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

We are Importing Shropshires

If you want any sheep brought out, write us. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep.

ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P. O., Ont. DORSETS and YORKSHIRES

Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered. E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont. Gilead's Spring Farm, Wentworth Co.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF

Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, ready for service. Several calves of both sexes, and a number of heifers about ready to breed, and others well forward in calf. All at moderate prices. Daily mail at our door. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

I have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows, a few sows bred and ready to breed, and my stock hog Elm Dale Ned 2503. Also two cows and choice lot of bull calves from one to eight months old.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P.O. Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable. Glenair Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

ORCHARD HOME HERD Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Imported and home-bred stock of the most approved bacon type. We furnish registered pedigree, prepay express charges, and guarantee satisfaction. Our stock are of the highest standard, and have given our customers the utmost satisfaction. Special prices on fall pigs. Write for particulars.

S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O. LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boars. Also a few boars ready for service. Have son bred things 3, 4 and 5 months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

William Wilson, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

For Sale Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Have for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of spring litters sired by imported Polegate Doctor. Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock, Ont.

S. DUNLOP'S SHORTHORNS.

Greenmount herd, 20 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, the property of Mr. S. Dunlop, Eady, Ont., will be sold by public auction on Lot 13, Con. 10, Medonte Township, Simcoe County, on Thursday, Oct. 26th, 1905.

This farm is three miles from Coldwater station, where conveyances will meet all morning trains on day of sale. The herd represents the Stamford, Louisa, Agnes, Strawberry and Wildame families, and is noted for the heavy-milking qualities of the females. They are in splendid condition, and are regular breeders. Among them are a number of the low-down, thick, beefy kind; others are the large, deep-bodied, heavy-milking kind—in fact, this is one of the best dual-purpose herds in the country. The bulk of the younger cows are sired by War Eagle 27609, by Warfare 24839; dam Zora Twenty-first 25472, by Killarney (imp.). The heifers are principally by the bull, Kinellar Chief 35624, by Kinellar of York 24504; dam Good Friday Duchess 25597, by Earl of Fife. Set down the date, October 26th, and attend this sale, as it offers an excellent opportunity to strengthening an existing herd, or lay a foundation for a new one, with what is so often asked for, a heavy-milking Shorthorn. James Slater, of Orillia, and Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, will wield the hammer, and the terms are 10 months credit, or 5% off for cash.

COLWILL BROS.' SHORTHORNS AND TAMWORTHS.

Few if any names in Canada are better and more favorably known among breeders and the public generally than Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., so long and honorably associated with the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth hogs. The 17 head of Shorthorns now pasturing on their splendid farm, half mile from the village of Newcastle, belong to noted Symes and Lavender families, at the head of which is the typical and richly-bred bull, Donald of Hillhurst, bred by the late Senator Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Que.; sired by the great bull Joy of Morning (imp.), and out of Diadem (imp.). He is a dark red, and a grand type of the short-legged, thick, up-to-date Shorthorn. His predecessor was the 2,700-pound mass of beef, Brave Baron (imp.), Indian Chief's banner son. This great bull left an indelible stamp of superiority on the herd that will perpetuate his memory as a great sire. There are several of his daughters in the herd now for sale, two and three years old; the three-year-olds being safely in calf to the present stock bull. These heifers are a grand lot, and should go very quickly at the prices asked. There is also one fourteen-months-old bull, got by the present stock bull, and out of a Symes-bred cow, that shows good form, and is thick, even and mossy; another, six months old, by the same sire, and out of a Lavender cow, is a roan that will develop into a good one. These bulls and a couple younger ones are for sale, and are well worth looking after. Mr. Colwill has also a high-grade bull, six months old, that is an extra good type, and were he pure-bred would make a prizewinner of a high order. Anyone wanting a bull to cross on grade cattle might do worse than look after this youngster, as he will be sold very cheap; in fact, no fancy prices are asked for any of the animals. If one thing more than any other has made the Colwill Bros. famous, it is their Tamworth hogs. On the farm just now are about 75 head; a herd of Tamworths that are not excelled on the continent; a herd that have for years at all the leading exhibitions won their full share of the prize moneys offered, besides championships and medals galore; a herd whose representatives are to be found in every corner of Canada, and in most States of the Republic as well. At present there are a large number of both sexes and any age for sale at living prices, both prizewinners and hogs that have never been shown. Mr. Colwill has lately sold his aged stock boar, Colwill's Choice 1343, to Mr. Bertram Hoskin, of the Gully. This wonderfully perfect boar has to his credit as winners at the leading exhibitions five first prizes and three silver medals, truly a great record, and Mr. Hoskin is to be congratulated on securing so great a hog to head his herd.

He Will Cure You First Then You Pay Him

The physician, who has not sufficient confidence in his own ability to cure his patient first and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those, who are in search of honest treatment.



Dr. Goldberg's acceptance of a case for treatment is equivalent to a cure, because he never accepts incurable cases. He is satisfied to receive the money for the

value he has given the patient, but he expects to prove his worth and show positive and satisfactory results before he asks for the fee. So, should he fail to cure the case, the patient loses nothing, while the doctor, when he cures the patient, has given him what is worth much more than money—he has given him his health back. Dr. Goldberg is the first specialist in the United States or Canada, who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted that not a dollar need be paid until cured.

There is no guesswork, no experiment about his method. He is a known expert in his chosen specialty, and offers you the best, and only the best treatment. When your life or your health is at stake, inferior treatment (which leaves after-effects worse than the disease itself) is dear at any price.

Dr. Goldberg has 14 diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners, which should be sufficient guarantee as to his standing and ability. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, it will be to your advantage to get the doctor's opinion of your case free of charge. He wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poisoning, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. All medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation prepaid. Address him simply, Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Suite 535 Detroit, Michigan.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to:

Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to

GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. LOIRNE FOSTER, MGR.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

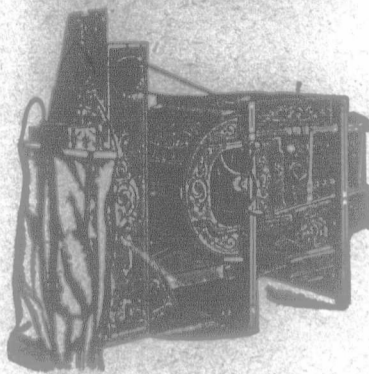
for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ont. Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchill, Ont.

INCREASE YOUR GRAIN CROPS 20%

The Earth Will Yield It Up If You Sow Good Seed.

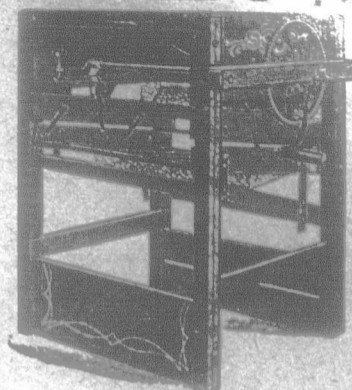


CHATHAM FANNING MILL. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour.

The Chatham Fanning Mill is the most perfect invention in existence for cleaning and grading seeds and grain. Its use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States and in all the grain-raising countries in the world proves its absolute merit. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour, and 16 screens supplied, which adapt it to every natural use. It cleans the grain and sorts it into all kinds and sizes and insures

PURE, PLUMP, HEALTHY SEEDS

absolutely free from weeds, a gain of fully 20% in the crops and a great reduction in labor. Bagging attachment will save labor of one man.



CHATHAM SEPARATOR For separating Oats from Wheat

PRIZE AWARDS at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo; World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Only One Example

Mr. O. E. Perkins, of Hallsport, N.Y., got \$550 more for 1,000 bushels of wheat than his neighbor did, by cleaning it with his Chatham Mill and selling it for pure seed at \$1.25 per bushel, against 70 cents per bushel which his neighbors received in the market.

Chatham Separator, for separating Oats from Wheat illustrated above is indispensable to those who want to thoroughly separate oats from wheat. It is used for this purpose only, and is operated with practically no effort.

Guaranteed for Five Years

Every Chatham Fanning Mill and Chatham Separator is guaranteed to give satisfaction for five years, and our easy payment system will enable either one to earn its cost many times over before the bill is fully paid.

We also sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. Write now before you forget it; a post card will do.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, Dept. 201 CHATHAM, CANADA

Alberta Customers supplied from Calgary, Alta. John I. Campbell, Agent. Manitoba, Assinibois, Saskatchewan supplied from Brandon, Wm. Alwell, Agent. British Columbia supplied by Theo. Elliott, New Westminster. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick supplied by G. S. McPherson, Halifax. 608

Chatham Farm Scale

is a necessity to every farmer who wishes to know how much he buys and sells. It is standard weight, guaranteed by the Canadian Government, and is made in 3 styles, capacity, 2000 lbs.—2-wheel truck scale, 4-wheel wagon scale and 4-wheel wagon scale, high beam.

Simplest and handiest scale made; drop a lever and it becomes a strong truck, raise a lever and you have an accurately adjusted, perfectly constructed farm scale. When the lever is dropped no weight or wear comes on knife edges of the scale, an advantage which no other farm scale possesses.

Sold also on easy-payment plan Five Years' Guarantee



CHATHAM FARM SCALE, CAPACITY 2000 LBS. Also Two Other Styles.

Inoculating the Ground.

In the whole history of agricultural science there is nothing that illustrates the power of mind over matter more forcibly than the discovery most graphically described under the above title in a recent Century Magazine. In its present practical form, this method of making arid land fertile is the invention of Dr. George T. Moore, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

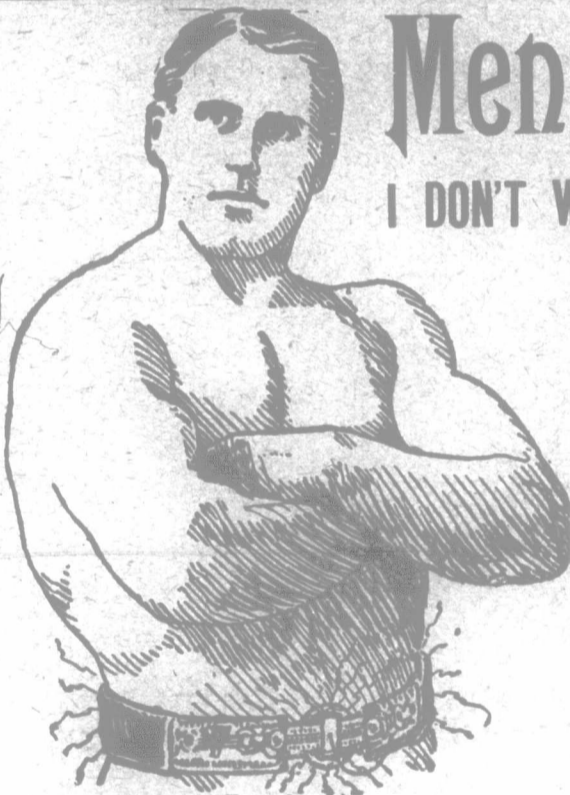
Briefly described, this inoculation is a way of putting into the soil the nitrogen of the air. When soil is worn out, it is because it has lost its plant food—nitrogen. Fertilizing in the ordinary, expensive methods, adds new nitrogen. But why is it that certain crops "enrich" the soil, while others exhaust it? Why is it that a rotation of crops improves the soil, as every farmer knows?

Some years ago a German chemist discovered that a certain class of plants—peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, lupin, vetch, and the like—gained nitrogen food, not only from the earth, but from the air, seven-tenths of which is pure nitrogen. This takes place in a curious way: The plants have on their roots nodules or tubercles, varying in size from a pin-head to a potato; these growths, long regarded as useless excrescences, are, in fact, made up of millions of bacteria, and it is their singular function to absorb nitrogen from the air and convert it into plant food. Thus, a field planted with alfalfa, may not only yield a good crop when the soil itself is lacking in nitrogen, but after the crop is gathered there may actually be left more nitrogen in the soil than it had before.

Now, what Dr. Moore has found is a way of cultivating and strengthening these nitrogen-absorbing bacteria, until he has developed a type of hungry germs, with five or even ten times the capacity of their ancestors. Moreover, plants exposed to these improved bacteria develop larger tubercles, drink in great draughts of nitrogen from the air, and prosper exceedingly. The farmer gets the bacteria in convenient form from the Department of Agriculture, soaks his seed in a dilution, or "inoculates" the soil by mixing the solution with earth, and spreading it over the soil and harrowing it in.

Of course the process is applicable only to plants of the class named above—not to grain or other non-leguminous crops; of course, also, the process is useless in soil already well supplied with nitrogen. The results have been in many cases amazing. For instance, of two specimens of alfalfa grown by a Maryland farmer—one from rich soil with untreated seed, the other from sandy upland with inoculated seed, the latter is more than double the size of the former. Still more striking is the fact that this same Maryland farmer has redeemed by this method two-thirds of his land, previously abandoned as hopeless, and has made it more productive than the other third, increasing his total gain fivefold.

If the true producer is he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, the discoverer of this wonderful process must take a high place in that rank.—[The Outlook.



Men, Here's an Offer I DON'T WANT YOUR MONEY TILL I CURE YOU.

You've doctored and doped till you are sick of it all.

You would pay for anything that would give you back your old vim, You don't want to pay out any more money till you are sure.

I will cure you first and you can pay me afterward. Is that fair? Then get in line.

I know what I can do, because I've done it, and am doing it every day. I'm sure the Electricity is the life, and that I can restore it where it's lost. So if you need what I offer, and don't want to risk my price, I'll take the chances and cure you first and then you can pay me.

Now, I can't cure everything. I don't claim to, and I won't take a case that I don't feel sure of, but all these troubles which come from an early waste of vitality, from dissipation of any kind, from decay of nerve power, or from any organic, stomach, liver or kidney weakness, I can cure, and those are the cases I am willing to tackle and take the chances on.

I'm curing them every day. Here are a few men who recently answered "Cured":

CHAS. COESANT, Masonville, Ont., cured of Kidney and Urinary Troubles, as well as Weakness.

HENRY WEEKS, Tillsonburg, Ont., cured of Rheumatic Pains, Constipation, Sleeplessness, and General Debility, is now strong and vigorous.

Tell me where you are, and I'll give you the name of a man in your own town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town. That's enough. You are the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. All I ask is reasonable security. Come and get it now.

Call To-day FREE! Consultation. Book. Test.

If you can't call, send Coupon for free book

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. until 8.30 p.m.

It is reported that on a recent occasion when Arthur Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Charles Beresford and the Japanese minister were dining out together, Mr. Balfour, who was standing treat, asked Mr. Chamberlain what he would have.

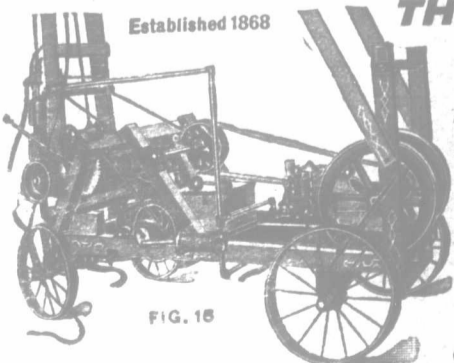
"Thanks, I'll take Scotch, Arthur," was the response.

"And what will you take, Lord Charles?"

"I'll take Irish, Arthur."

"And what will you take?" addressing the Japanese minister.

"I'll take Port Arthur, thanks," was the answer.



Established 1868

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A. Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE

Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock Drilling and Prospecting Machinery.

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

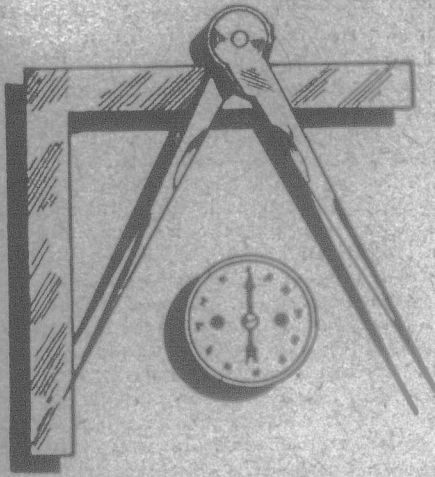
HIRAM'S SCHOLASTIC DISTINCTION.

Caller: "How is your son getting along at college, Mrs. Suddencymer?"

Motherly old soul: "Hiram's doing first rate. He's taking a special study this term. He writes me that he's the receiving end of the best battery in the college line. That's something in the electrical line, isn't it?"

To hold rigidly to the path of high purpose, to do our best rather than to do what is easiest, calls for the exercise of all of manhood's finest abilities.—Watchman.

The Pandora Thermometer



The thermometer on the Pandora range oven means precisely in accuracy to the cook what the square and compass mean to the draftsman. Without the square and compass the draftsman would have to work entirely by guess, just as you do without an accurate and reliable thermometer on your oven.

The Pandora thermometer reduces cooking to an exact science. You know precisely how much heat you have and what it will do in a given time. It is one of the small things which makes the Pandora so much different and better than common ranges.

McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories:
London, Toronto, Montreal,
Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Hamilton

SEND TO-DAY

When you build or repair you want the roof that will give you the best service for the least money. That's why we want to tell you more about

PAROID ROOFING

Contains No Tar. Slate Color.

Economical in cost, easy to put on, durable and satisfactory. Don't take an imitation. If your dealer hasn't Paroid, send to us. At any rate Send To-Day for Free Sample and Book on "Building Economy."

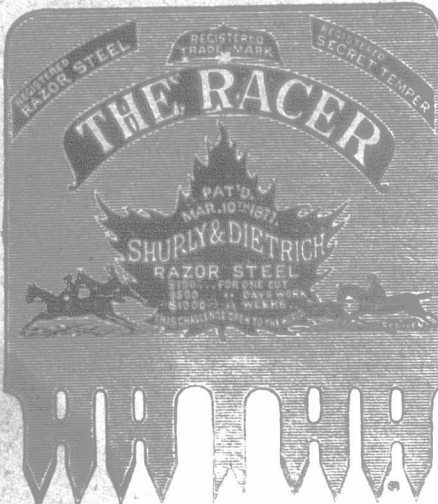
Originators of the complete roofing kit—fixtures in every roll.



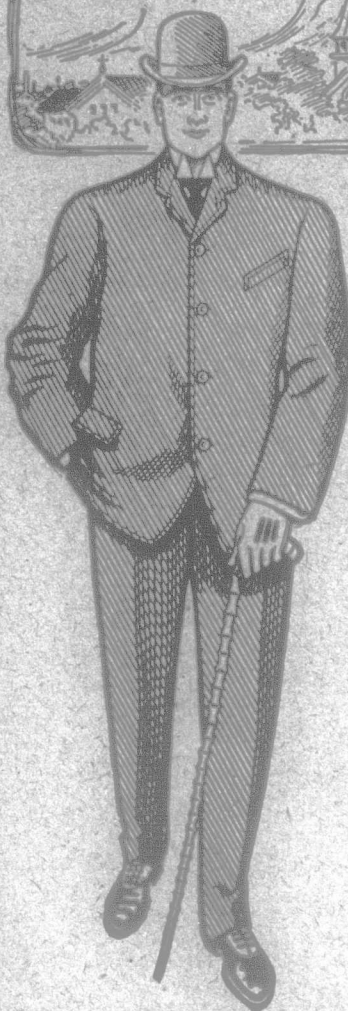
F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers,
Established in U.S. 1817. Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are splayed ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now handled silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws. Manufactured only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



In answering my advertisement kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Be The Best Dressed Man In Town

Tell us whether you prefer dark or light goods—checks or stripes—plain or fancy colorings. We will send samples carefully selected from our enormous stock of suitings and overcoatings—with a book of the new styles, tape line and self measurement blanks—

All Free of Charge

Return to us the sample of cloth you like, with measurement blank filled in—and our tailors will make up the garments as you specify.

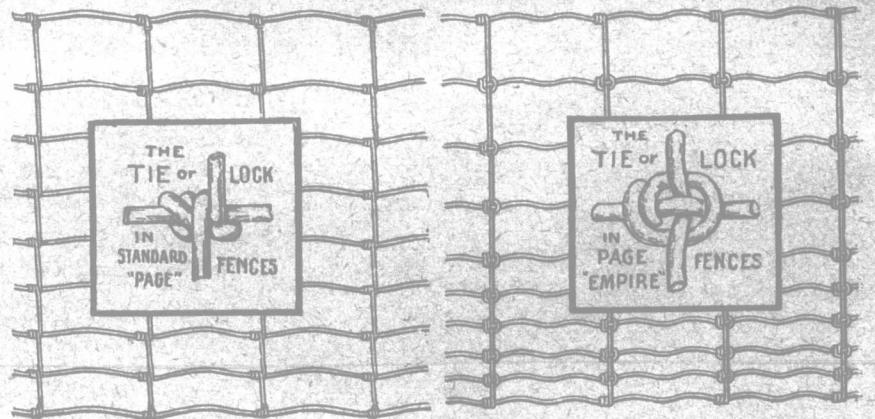
When you receive them, examine them—try them on. If they are not perfectly satisfactory in every way and if you do not think them worth \$5. to \$10. MORE than our price, DON'T TAKE THEM.

They won't cost you a cent and we will take your word for it.

Anyway, write us about your needs to-day and we will send free, samples and style book.

Suits and Overcoats to order.....\$15, \$20 and \$25
Express charges prepaid to any Express Office in Canada.

ROYAL CUSTOM TAILORS
TORONTO, Ont.



Page Fences Wear Best

Because

- Wire is double strength.
- Wire is coiled—not crimped.
- It has twice the elasticity.
- Wire is not injured at joints.
- Joints cannot slip—see cut of lock.
- Superior quality galvanizing.

Page Fences are painted WHITE—this is our trade-mark; don't rust and are easily seen. Two styles: The old reliable "Page" with continuous wrapped stay, or the "Page Empire" with straight stay. In medium weight or extra heavy—all No. 9.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED,
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Branches: Montreal, Toronto, St. John.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade,
James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

