

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1880

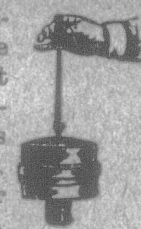
J. H. Grisdale  
Exp. Farm

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. DECEMBER 1, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 636

**Melotte**  
CREAM SEPARATORS

give entire satisfaction because they are built on the simplest mechanical principles. Compare its bearing with the top, middle and lower bearings of others.



Frictionless, Self-emptying and Self-balancing Bowl.

WRITE FOR BOOK-LET—do it now.

**R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd.**  
MONTREAL.

**MANY THOUSANDS**

Of people have been saved from poverty and distress by a policy of life insurance.

**MANY THOUSANDS**

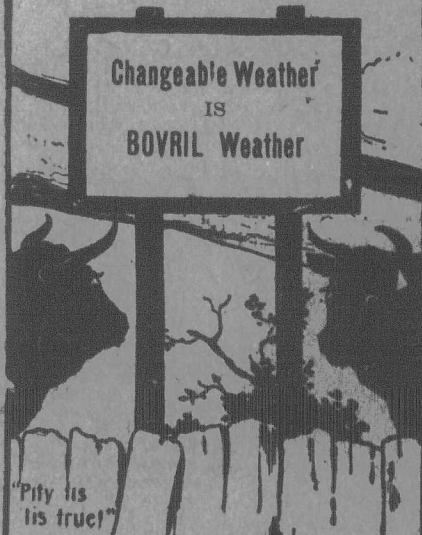
Of people have saved money to support themselves in their declining years by a policy of life insurance.

The accumulation policies issued by the Confederation Life are free from conditions from date of issue, and guarantee most valuable privileges and benefits to the insured.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

**CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION,**  
TORONTO, CANADA.

Changeable Weather  
IS  
BOVRIL Weather



"Pity is his fruct"

**Windsor Salt**

is the Salt for **Butter-Makers.** It dissolves evenly, works in quickly, and gives a delicious, appetizing flavor.

Windsor Salt is the purest, most economical Salt. And every one who uses it says so.

Ask your Dealer about it.

**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 elliptic 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 branded 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.**



**SUNLIGHT SOAP** REDUCES EXPENSE

**\$5,000 Reward** will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

No modern cow stable is complete without one of

**Louden's Feed & Litter Carriers.**

Our Double-beaded Steel Track can be curved and switched in any direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all giving satisfaction. Manufactured by Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers; in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogue and prices.



Louden M'ch'y Co.  
Guelph, Ontario

**Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,**  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

**James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.**



*The* **NORTHERN Business College**

OWEN SOUND.

Winter term opens MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1905.

Business Department, Shorthand and Type-writing Department, Telegraphy Department, also Preparatory Department for those far behind in education. Write for terms to

C. A. FLEMING, Prin., OWEN SOUND ONT.

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**Boyd's Syllabic** No positions, dots, shades or dashes. 112 syllables.

WRITE the English language: the most simple, legible and speedy system in use to-day. Students write to us in shorthand after their first lesson. Many pupils placed in less than 30 days, at a salary from \$400 to \$600 a year. Instruction and dictionary, \$1.50, mailed to any address, postpaid. Write for our circulars, Moon's Correspondence School, Kern Hall, Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.

*The* **CENTRAL Business College**

STRATFORD, ONT.

This small advertisement represents the largest business college in Western Ontario. Get our catalogue.

Elliott & McLachlan, Principals.

**HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR**

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

**The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.,**  
TORONTO.

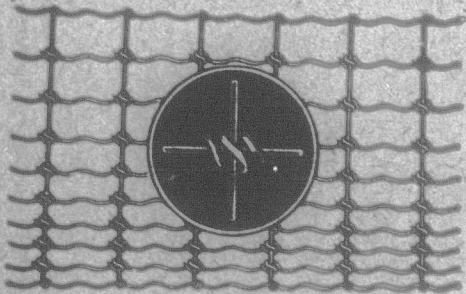
Assets over One Million Dollars.

Absolute security. Issues the best policies for farmers and others. No better company to insure in, or for an agent to represent.

D. FASKEN, PRESIDENT.

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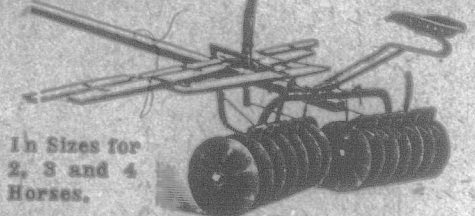
**IDEAL FENCING**

Strong and durable, because Large Gauge (No. 9) Steel Galvanized Wire is used throughout. See our Exhibit at Principal Fairs, or write for Catalogue!

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

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

**Bissell's Disk**



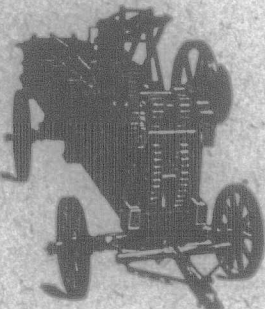
14 Sizes for  
2, 3 and 4  
Horses.

HAS MADE A GREAT RECORD  
THROUGHOUT ALL CANADA.

Adapted for work on Summer Fallows, Stubble Fields, or, in fact, anywhere. Inquire of your nearest Agent, or write direct for particulars and prices. Address

T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W, Elora, Ont.

Columbia Hay Press-Co., Kingsville

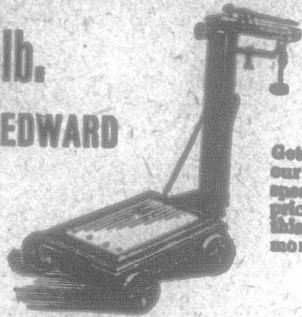


Our customers are unanimous in praise for the Columbia Press. They say it will do all we claim for it and even more. It has a record of 50 tons in 10 hours. We will guarantee it to do at least 4 tons per hour. Write for full description, with testimonials of reliable persons.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

**KING EDWARD SCALE**



Get our special price this month

C. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

**BOYS FOR FARM HELP.**

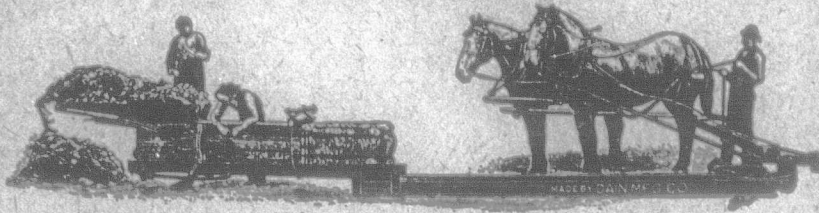
The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 15 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred R. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

**To Hold and Cure RUPTURE**

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

**Canadian Dairying,**  
BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN,  
of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid.  
William Briggs, 20-22 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

**ARE YOU THINKING HAY PRESS?**



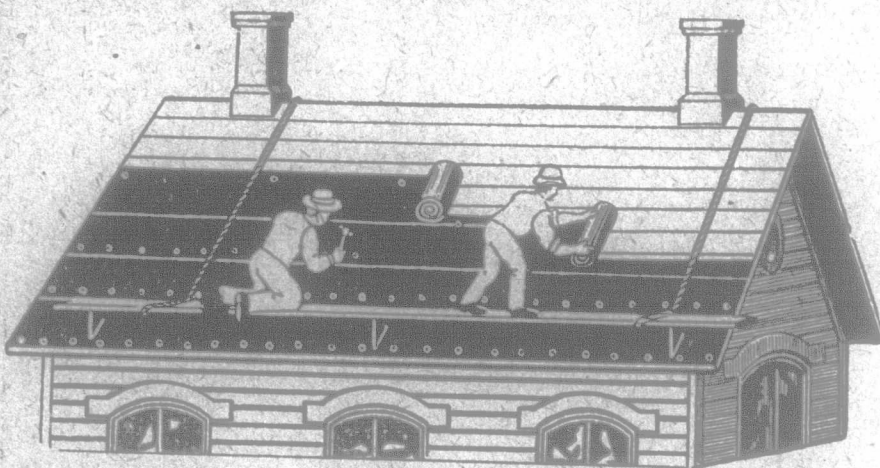
**The Dain**

embodies all the latest ideas. Is a Pull Power, full circle machine. Is easily set for work, and can be put on its trucks ready for the road in twenty minutes. Will press 12 to 15 tons per day. Make any size of bale up to 200 lbs., and good clean ones, too. Send for price and catalogue.

**DAIN MANF'G COMPANY, PRESTON, ONT.**  
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**USE MICA ROOFING**

For Flat or Steep Roofs. It is Waterproof, Fireproof, quickly and very easily laid, and cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample.



**HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO'Y,**  
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**The Farmer's Advocate**

Home Magazine

IS A WEEKLY FARM JOURNAL.

It is the only one in Canada. As a weekly it has made a great success, as a paying advertising medium.

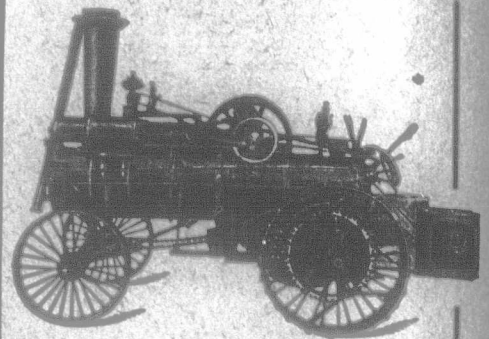
An advertiser can reach more good buying people by placing copy in the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine than by any other paper published in Canada. In quality of circulation, and all the features that make a paper popular amongst readers, our magazine stands in a class by itself. Nothing approaches it.

Our readers are buyers. More and more advertisers are finding that out; also, a greater variety of advertisers. It's not one class only that is benefiting by using our columns. Every article that sells can be profitably advertised in our pages. Advertisers who once start with us keep on advertising year after year.

If you want to reach buyers and reach them quick, send us your advertisement.

**THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LTD.**  
LONDON AND WINNIPEG.

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Send for Handsome Catalogue describing:

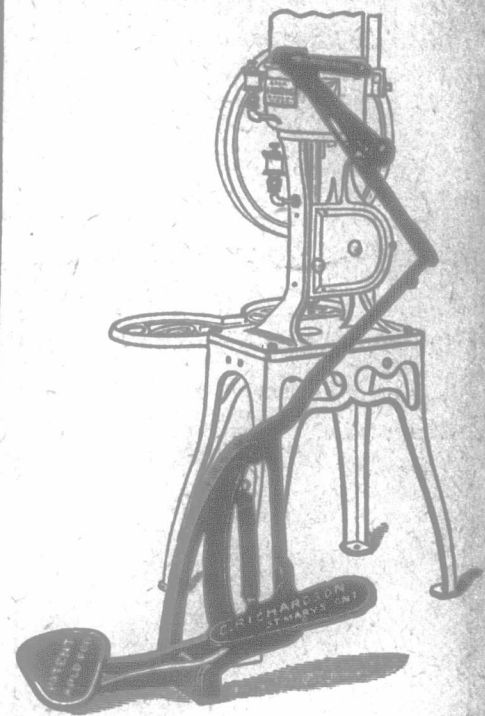
**"S. & M." ENGINES**

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

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

**THE TREADLE POWER**

Can be attached to any machine operated with crank



SAVES HARD WORK. AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply

**C. RICHARDSON & CO.,**  
Box 1048. St. Mary's, Ont.

**Queenston Cement**

The best and cheapest

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

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

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**Salesmen Wanted**

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

# Sharples Tubular Separators

## EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE


If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

**Like a Crowbar**

Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-192.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address:

**THE SHARPLES CO.** CHICAGO, ILL. **P. M. SHARPLES** WEST CHESTER, PA.



**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

"Talk about your clever chauffeurs!" remarked the Brooklyn man. "You should see Peckham."

"Why, he hasn't any automobile, has he?"

"Oh, no; but you should see how he can guide the baby carriage through a crowd."—Philadelphia Ledger.

One of United States Senator Tillman's favorite stories concerns an old darky who was taken very ill. He called in a physician of his own race, but after a time, as there were no signs of improvement, a white doctor was summoned. Soon after arriving Dr. — felt the old man's pulse, and then examined his tongue.

"Did your other doctor take your temperature?" was the first question he asked.

"I don't know, boss," replied the darky; "I hain't missed anything but my watch as yit."

A watchman who had been engaged by the directors of an Australian bank had brought with him good recommendations. The chairman of the board sent for him and proceed to "post him up" as to his duties.

"Well, James," he began, "this is your first job of this kind, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your duty must be to exercise vigilance."

"Yes, sir."

"No stranger must be allowed to enter the bank at night under any pretext whatever."

"No, sir."

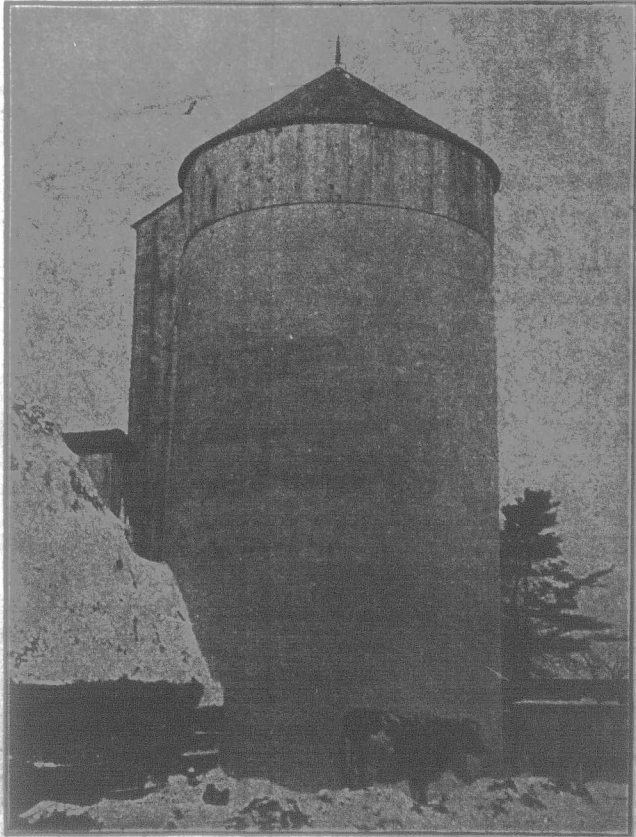
"And our manager—he is a good man, honest and trustworthy; but it will be your duty to keep your eye on him."

"But it will be hard to watch two n.m. and the bank at the same time."

"Two men? How?"

"Why, sir, it was only yesterday that the manager called me in for a talk, and he said you were one of the best men in the city, but it would be just as well to keep both eyes on you, and let the directors know if you hung about after hours."

## PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE SILO



Built for HENRY BROUGHTON, Sarnia Township, Lambton County, Ontario, 14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, with

# "Rathbun's Star" BRAND

MANUFACTURED BY

## THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED

SOLE SALES AGENTS: **The Rathbun Company**

310 and 312 Front St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

**Custom Robe & Fur Dressing**

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

**B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.**

**Advertise in the Advocate**

# C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

**\$6 LANDS:** 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$148.80 and nine equal annual instalments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent. 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 instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

**DISCOUNT FOR CASH:** If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

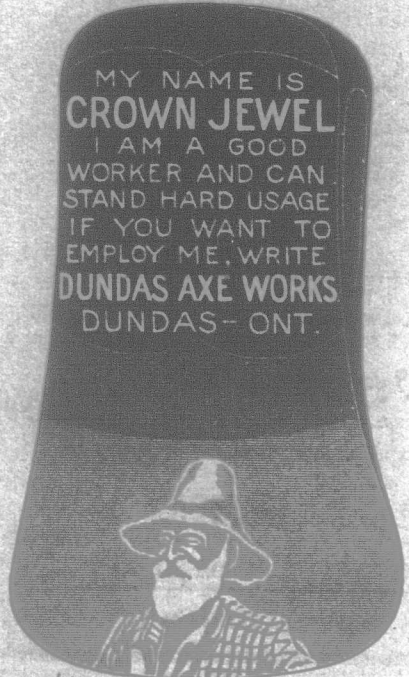
FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO **F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.**

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

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

**WINTER FAIR**

Guelph, Ont.,  
**Dec. 5th to 9th, 1904.**  
 The greatest educational show in Ontario for farmers and stockmen.  
**ENTRIES CLOSE NOV. 19th.**  
**RAILWAY RATES**—Single Fare from all Ontario points.  
 For programmes, etc., apply to  
**A. W. Smith, A. P. Westervelt,**  
 President, Secretary,  
 Parliament Bldg., Toronto, Ont.



MY NAME IS  
**CROWN JEWEL**  
 I AM A GOOD  
 WORKER AND CAN  
 STAND HARD USAGE  
 IF YOU WANT TO  
 EMPLOY ME, WRITE  
**DUNDAS AXE WORKS**  
 DUNDAS-ONT.

Write for Booklet.

**TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.**  
 92 ST. JAMES ST.  
 CUTTING PROCESSES  
 LIVE ST. SPECIALITY

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

EATON'S MAIL ORDER NEWS TORONTO

SPECIAL BARGAINS in  
**Axes, Saws and Lanterns**

Probably you are thinking about the necessary tools for your winter's work in the woods. Do not lose time and energy by using poor instruments when you have the opportunity to secure good ones at such low prices as those quoted here. We guarantee them to give satisfaction or refund your money.

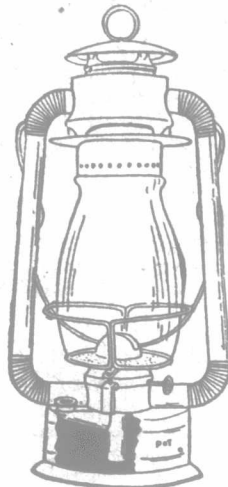
**DAISY SAW**



This famous lance tooth Crosscut Saw is made of the finest tempered steel. It has thin ground back and is specially adapted for easy running. We guarantee this saw to give satisfaction. It is fitted complete with solid handles.

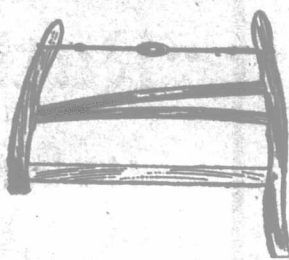
5 foot.	Regular price \$3.50.	Special	2.89
5 1/2 "	" " 3.75.	"	2.98
6 "	" " 4.00.	"	3.23

**COLD BLAST LANTERN**



This Lantern is made specially for farm and stable use. It will not blow out and has a non-spilling fountain which ensures perfect safety. Has strong frame and good handle and large sized wick. It is 14 1/2 inches high. Regular price 90c. Our Special price 59c.

**BUCK SAW**



This easy running Buck Saw has tapered blade of good steel, and a good strong frame, neatly painted. Every saw ready for use. Regular price 65c. Special price 48c.

**CHOPPING AXE**

Made of the best quality tempered razor steel, guaranteed to keep its edge. It is sure to become a favorite with woodmen. Assorted weights, good hardwood handle. This axe and handle complete. Regular price 95c. Special price 75c.

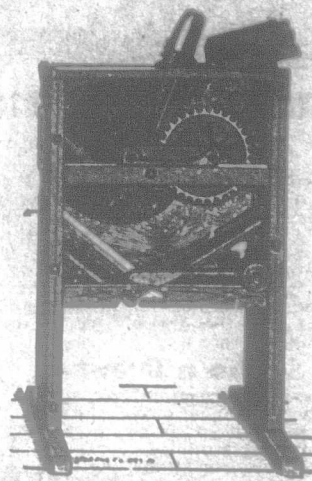


Write for Special Xmas. Catalogue

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
 TORONTO, CANADA

Mail Orders Filled Promptly

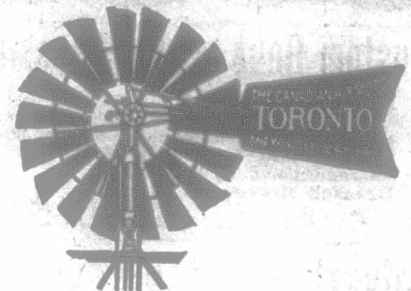
If you require a  
**CORN SHELLER**  
 try the  
**DAIN**



It will shell your corn rapidly and cleanly. Is durably made, and price very moderate indeed for an up-to-date machine. Write for circulars and prices.

**DAIN MFG. CO., PRESTON.**  
 Fairchild Co., Winnipeg.  
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**WINDMILLS**



**THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR**  
 combines  
**STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY.**

10 years' test all over Canada and in all parts of the earth. Will make FARMING a PLEASURE, not DRUDGERY.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,**  
 Toronto, Ont. Limited.

**British Columbia Farms**

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

**The Settlers' Association,**  
 322 Cambie St.,  
 P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B.C.

**MONEY**

Won't buy it, but we will send "FREE" to any address our "Farm Pamphlet," which contains valuable information regarding

**British Columbia Farm Lands**  
 in the far-famed LOWER FRASER VALLEY, "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA."

**F. J. HART & CO.,**  
 Real Estate Agents,  
 NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

**WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS**

over 30 graduates have been placed in good positions. In our new telegraph book many of them tell of their success. We can do equally well for you, and will send you this book free if you will send your name and address.

**DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY**  
 9 Adelaide East, Toronto.



**The Berliner Gram-o-phone**  
 (MADE IN CANADA)

WILL MAKE A GRAND

**Xmas or New Year Present**

**Type A. complete with 3 free Records \$15.00**

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

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

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

# The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine. ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 1, 1904.

No. 636

## EDITORIAL.

### Handling in Judging.

The question is worth considering whether, in judging at the fairs, especially in the breeding classes of live stock, undue time and importance is not given to handling the animals. The observant onlooker has noted that, both in the case of young men taking part in judging competitions and of older men, in placing awards, many, in commencing work, make a rush to grapple with the animals in close quarters, as if handling were the principal and most important part of their work, while, in fact, since the handling qualities depend largely upon the feeding and condition of the animal, it is secondary to symmetry of contour, to the underpinning, the action, and the evidences of constitutional vigor. An animal defective in one or all of these qualities may, from being exceptionally well fed and groomed, handle well, as far as its flesh is concerned, and the condition of its skin and hair may also have been greatly improved temporarily by the same treatment. It is, therefore, good practice before handling to take a general look over the competing animals, noting the placing and quality of their limbs, the spring and depth of ribs, the straightness of upper and lower lines in the special meat-producing animals, the wedge-shaped conformation in dairy cows, and such other features as are generally agreed upon as requisite in the ideal type of the class of stock in hand. When this general survey has been made, a closer examination is in order, including a reasonable amount of handling, but the promiscuous punching and pinching from end to end of the beast sometimes seen in the judging ring, can be of no earthly aid in a comparison of quality, and is rather an evidence of lack of proficiency and of confidence in one's own competency to adjudge quality correctly. A gentle pressure by the fingers in a few particular places, and a gathering of the skin upon the animal's side in the palm of the hand, in the case of cattle, and of the legs of a horse where hair is abundant, should be sufficient to satisfy a capable judge. With sheep, on account of the wool, of course careful handling is more necessary, but even in that class the general appearance should count for much, since in this case, as in the others mentioned, good handling depends largely upon condition, as the result of judicious feeding. The hand, in judging, aids and assists the eye, and should be called into use when it is a close contest between two animals in breeding classes, and more especially in fat-stock classes, where the animals are intended for immediate slaughter, as at that period greater firmness of flesh is requisite for best results, from the butcher's standpoint, than at any earlier period. The judge should satisfy himself that the beast he gives the highest place is superior to the others in important points, such as covering of shoulders, depth and smoothness of flesh on loins, freedom from patchiness or gaudiness, and these points can be approximately adjudged by the eye alone, though, to make assurance doubly sure, the hand should also come into use, but, as before intimated, getting too close at first is liable to confuse the mind in the effort to balance the claims of the competing exhibits. In this connection, the too common practice at some shows of allowing onlookers to crowd close to the judge and the exhibits cannot be too strongly condemned. It is an injustice to judge and exhibitor alike, and should not be permitted. The judge should have ample room to stand off and view the animals from a reasonable distance, and,

if he so desires, to see them walk, and the exhibitors are entitled to reasonable room to show their stock to the best advantage.

### Apple Growers Co-operate.

It requires no very great business acumen to realize that the apple-growing and marketing industry in some parts of Canada is in a bad way. Even now, one may drive up almost any concession in many of the older Ontario townships and see barrels upon barrels of splendid Spies, Kings, Greenings, etc., lying wasting under the trees or still hanging upon the branches, and this in an off year for apples. The apple-growing business is about to have a verdict passed upon it by the average farmer, if, indeed, it is not already passed. The industry must either expand or contract. The conditions confronting the industry are lack of demand, due to distance from markets, and consequent high freight rates; expensiveness of labor, of which more and more is required on account of the necessity of spraying, cultivating, grading, pruning, etc., and the lack of uniformity in the varieties and quality of the fruit produced. The influences tending to enlarge the industry are the efforts to secure improved freight rates, and so bring markets closer, the provision of cold-storage facilities, co-operative handling of orchards and marketing of fruit, and the practice of specializing in the production of certain grades of apples.

We have hope that the latter forces will prevail, and that our orchards will, in the future, be a "fruitful" source of revenue. It must be assumed that the apple-consuming public is able to assimilate all the apples that are at present grown, if they are provided with the fruit in continuous and regular quantities. The history of market operations sustains this assumption. For a short season, the public is surfeited with fruit, and then for months it clamors for apples. This is a condition which, if mended, would immensely improve the apple-growing business, and it can be mended. At the recent World's Fair, we had the spectacle of fruit a year old coming out of storage in perfect condition. This illustrates the possibility of storing fruit until the market glut has been passed. But better storage conditions is but one phase of the required improvements. There must also be developed a system of perfectly honest grading, and of controlling the output. Such a system calls for a co-operative effort.

The scheme of co-operative handling of orchards for spraying purposes has been tried in some parts; other communities co-operate to purchase spraying outfits, supplies of insecticides, fungicides, packages, etc., and still others carry the system into the practice of grading, packing and selling the fruit. So far, we are not aware of any extensive co-operative system that combines the work of spraying, purchasing supplies, grading, packing, storing and marketing, yet it is only rational to suppose that such a system will soon be inaugurated where there already exists the spirit and a limited practice of co-operation. The co-operative syndicate at Forest, Ont., is a case in point. This association receives the fruit from a large number of its members at a central packing-house (a rink), grades the fruit, disposes of the culls to the canning factory, packs the better grades in boxes or barrels, places the association stamp upon the package, and conducts the business of sale through the manager. It also purchases all packages, and by good business tactics secures them cheaply. From a co-operative system such

as this it is but a short step to a broader plan, and in the very near future we may expect to see the co-operative idea greatly expand, beginning with the spraying of the trees in the early part of the season by a power sprayer, followed by the purchase of supplies, the grading and packing of fruit, and then the erection or operation of large storage plants where fruit may be stored, and sent forward for sale as the market demands it. For the successful carrying out of such a plan there is required a thoroughgoing, competent manager, whose hands must not be unduly restrained, so that he will be able to act at the most advantageous times. Many a co-operative enterprise has been wrecked through this very reason, and good managers often find it most unsatisfactory trying to please a large number of people who do not thoroughly understand the work in hand. The fruit industry is deserving of all the support and business ability that appears to be available, and to obviate the repetition of much of the loss that is being sustained this year, growers should endeavor to organize themselves and the trade, so as to get all the possible revenue from the industry.

### Canadian Cheese Absolutely Pure.

To achieve fame is to incur the responsibility of preserving it unsoiled—no easy task in the white light of modern scrutiny and publicity. By means of its purity, high quality, regularity, and sufficiency of supply, Canadian cheese captured the British market, and to hold that great position imposes obligations upon farmers, cheesemakers, dealers, transportation companies, and the Government. The whole chain was lately put to the test, and while the first cable reports from England read like a calamity to Canadian dairying, the sequel proved to be one of the most signal triumphs and novel advertisements that Canadian products ever enjoyed. Through the blunder of a public analyst at Hastings, England, some Canadian cheese taken from a provision shop by a Sanitary Inspector was "filled," or adulterated, with twenty per cent. of foreign fat.

When the High Commissioner and the representative of the Canadian Department of Agriculture found that the cheese in question was the product of a reliable factory in Molesworth, Ont., the matter was so energetically taken up that almost immediately there was collected a large body of the most convincing evidence in favor of the purity of the cheese, followed necessarily, of course, by the complete withdrawal of the accusation and the prosecution, and the dismissal of the case with costs. It is difficult to account for the taking out of the summons in the first instance, especially in view of the fact that the report of the analyst of the Government laboratory in London showed conclusively that the cheese contained no other fat than milk or butter-fat, and that the amount of such milk-fat present was no less than forty-three per cent., a figure which at once ranks the product as of the very first quality. But the case did more than merely show that this particular sample of Canadian dairy produce was pure, for the evidence gathered in Canada, and submitted at the Hastings Court, constituted a remarkable body of testimony to the care taken by the Canadian Government to render it absolutely impossible that any adulteration ever is made in the cheese manufactured in the Dominion. In the first place, the Canadian law absolutely prohibiting the addition of foreign fat is clear and explicit, and so thoroughly does the sentiment of the people harmonize with this piece of legislation that the section of the Act dealing

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

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with the matter has never been violated. It was shown that any adulteration with foreign fat was impossible after the cheese had been manufactured, and in the Hastings case the whole process of the manufacture of this particular sample was followed up from the delivery of the milk by the farmer to the arrival of the cheese in England, sworn affidavits from the storer, the buyers, the manufacturers, and everyone connected with the handling of the product being forwarded from Canada, and the proof of the purity of the cheese as testified by the British Government analyst thus being abundantly confirmed. The affidavits, too, gave, incidentally, reliable information regarding the processes of preparing cheese for export in Canada, and no one reading that testimony could help coming to the conclusion that in buying Canadian cheese the public of Great Britain have a guarantee of purity, quality, and cleanliness of preparation such as they possess in regard to very few food products sold in their shops and markets. Better even than all of the restrictions is the presence in Canada of an exceedingly high ideal as to the purity of the dairy products of the Dominion, an ideal based on the knowledge that it is only by keeping its cheese and other farm produce pure and above suspicion that the articles sent abroad from the Dominion will be able to retain their hold on the markets of the world. The worst of these food prosecutions is that the public take a keen interest in allegations of this kind, especially when they are followed by convictions, whilst extremely little notice is taken of those instances where the local analyst has been proved to have made a mistake. In this case, however, the matter does not rest at the mere negating of the deposition of the Hastings analyst, for the energetic manner in which the Canadian authorities took the question up, and the magnificent testimony which they were able to produce in favor of the purity and quality of Canadian cheese gave the public an interest in the case far

beyond that usually evoked by a prosecution of this kind. "Not only are the High Commissioner and the Department of Agriculture to be congratulated," concludes the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, one of the very first trade journals in the United Kingdom, "but Messrs. Thomas Ballantynes, of Stratford, Ontario, who bought and exported the cheese; the famous Molesworth cheese factory, of Ontario, who made it; Messrs. Andrew Clement & Sons, Ltd., of Glasgow, who imported it; and the shopkeepers of Hastings who sold it to the consumers, are, alike, to be felicitated at the sequel to the case, whilst the general public, both of Canada and the United Kingdom, must feel mutually gratified that an occasion has been furnished for demonstrating that the food supplied the mother country from her colonies is absolutely pure and above suspicion."

### Another House Plan Competition.

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

### Potato-growing at Experimental Farm.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I am pleased to see by your editorial in the "Farmer's Advocate" of November 10th that you are calling the attention of the farmers of Canada to the importance of the potato crop, and how that crop may be increased. You pointed out the great difference in yield between the heaviest and poorest cropping variety in our test of varieties last year, and also pointed out the increases in yield which had been obtained by spraying. There is no farm crop which, in my judgment, can be influenced so much by proper methods of culture as the potato. It has been shown by experimenters that by using fresh seed, or coating it with land-plaster, there will be a marked increase in yield over the method often adopted by farmers of cutting their seed long before it is required, and allowing it to dry, more or less. It has been shown that, in proportion to the amount of potato tops eaten by the Colorado potato beetle, so will the crop be reduced, and yet many farmers do not begin to spray until the vines are covered with rapacious larvae, which have consumed much of the foliage before the Paris green takes effect. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight and rot gave us an increase of marketable potatoes, in 1901, in an average of eleven varieties, of one hundred bushels per acre; in 1902, in an average of eleven varieties, of one hundred and twenty-one bushels per acre and, in 1904, in an average of fifteen varieties, of sixty-three bushels per acre, and yet few of our farmers will spray their potatoes. This year, the most productive variety, the Vermont Gold Coin, yielded at the rate of five hundred and fifty-four bushels per acre; while the least productive, the Bliss Triumph, one hundred and twenty-seven bushels per acre, a difference of four hundred and twenty-seven bushels per acre; and while the difference in bushels would not be so great in field culture, relatively speaking it would, yet farmers are content to plant the same variety, year after year,

that has proved only fairly satisfactory with them.

I note that you consider that our list of varieties is too large. In 1888, we had four hundred and eighty-eight varieties of potatoes under test, including seedlings, and have been gradually reducing our collection since that time, adding new kinds from year to year, as thought desirable. This year we tested seventy-three varieties, in uniform plots, and fourteen in smaller plots. Some of the former will be dropped another year, and most of the latter added. In order to get a fair estimate of a variety, it is necessary to test it for a number of years, to get a good average, as varieties will vary in relative yield from year to year. We realize the importance of reducing the number tested, but feel that it is not wise to drop a variety without a thorough trial, some early potatoes not yielding as well as the main crop, but being worth keeping on account of their earliness. We note that you suggest our trying to develop a blight-proof potato. I may say that, in our comparative tests, we have been working in this direction, and in our list of twelve varieties which have averaged best in yield here for a number of years will be found some of the best of those which are freest from blight, though not designated as such. The importance of this subject has not been overlooked, and will receive still greater attention in the future.

W. T. MACOUN,

Central Experimental Farm. Horticulturist.

### HORSES.

A feed of boiled barley and a little flax seed every Sunday, with other favorable conditions of feed and care through the week, should make the hair sleek and the skin soft.

It takes a little time to sweep down the cobwebs and dust from the ceiling and walls, but it insures better health and cleaner surroundings.

If in-foal mares are not required for light work they should spend from six to eight hours a day in the open yards, so that they may develop rugged constitutions in themselves and offspring.

The dealers say there will be a good demand for good, marketable work horses during the coming winter.

Prices are not extra brisk now, but it is a good time to fit up. A little extra flesh on a horse always sells for more than it costs to produce.

There is a struggle of the draft horse breeds at the International Show in Chicago this week in teams of geldings suitable for heavy street work. The results of these annual contests should indicate what type and blood is most desired by the discriminating buyers.

The management of the National Horse Show, held at Madison Square Garden, New York, is contemplating reopening classes for the heavy breeds.

### More of the Kind Wanted.

A writer in the Live-stock Journal, of London, England, upon the subject of the evolution of a Heavy Hunter line makes some peculiar suggestions, so it seems to us. The Heavy Hunter of England is very much the same type of horse that we popularly call the general-purpose or heavy road horse. He is the large size in the typical saddle horse. As everyone agrees, this is one of the most useful types of horse ever produced. He is hardy, useful on the farm or road, is good with machinery, and can move quite a good load about. The great difficulty is to produce him. There is no established pure breed of his type. The Thoroughbred and Standard-bred of the most approved types are under his size. The Hackney and other Coach breeds are specialized for other purposes, and the source of supply of the good, useful, big road horse, or, as the English call him, the Heavy Hunter, is from a happy-go-lucky combination of different strains of blood. In England, this horse appears to be in even greater demand than in Canada, and the production of him is a fertile source of discussion. In the article referred to, the writer goes so far as to suggest the use of fine-quality Clydesdale stallions upon light, sound Thoroughbred mares, and from the fillies so obtained to build up a family line of hunters. This is just the sort of thing

that is too frequently practiced in this country, and against which much has and is being said, but if the Englishman cares to devote his time and resources to the accomplishment of this very desirable object, horsemen on this side the water would no doubt be highly pleased. In Canada it would seem that the best way to firmly fix a strain of horses of the Heavy Hunter type would be to select the largest of our Standard-bred and Thoroughbred stallions for use upon the big, clean-limbed mares still to be found on many farms. What we want is to get away from the ideal of the racing type of both trotters and Thoroughbreds, and endeavor to breed for utility, both for country purposes and the heavier harness work of the cities.

**A Question of Hackney Breeding.**

A reader asks this question: From what did the Hackney horse originate? Are they a pure breed? Explain their breeding.

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

Certainly, the breed is pure; that is, they are bred in certain blood lines true to type, but purity is a quality having variable degrees, and the Hackney blood, perhaps, is not as pure as that, for instance, of the Thoroughbred. The Hackney breeders, very wisely, we believe, admit from time to time to their studbook the names of mares that cannot trace in all their blood lines through many generations to a certain arbitrary head. For instance, a mare may be of the Hackney type, no doubt possessing a considerable amount of Hackney blood, but be ineligible for registration, yet may be inspected and recorded as such. Then, the filly produce of such mares, by a registered sire, will be eligible for "half registry," and if this half-registered animal produce a filly by a registered stallion it is eligible for full registry. By such means as this, although possibly the breed may suffer something in its prepotency, yet it gains by a continual infusion of new blood, and thus the source of foundation stock is widened. Of course, the Hackney Association is sufficiently careful to see that the inspected stuff is true to type, and has been bred from stock of carriage character.

The conditions for registration of horses bred in Canada or the United States are:

1. A stallion shall only be recorded in the "full registry" class, and to be eligible must be out of a "full-registered" dam, and either by a "full-registered" sire, or an English "entered" sire imported prior to October 1st, 1891, and "half registered" in the Canadian Hackney Studbook.

2. A mare by a "full-registered" stallion, and out of either a "full-registered" or "half-registered" dam, shall be eligible for "full registry."

3. A mare by a "full-registered" stallion, and out of an "inspected" mare, shall be eligible for "half registry."

4. A mare by an English "entered" stallion, imported prior to October 1st, 1891, and "half

registered" in Canadian Studbook, out of either a "full-registered" or "half-registered" dam, shall be eligible for "full registry," and if out of an "inspected" dam shall be eligible for "half registry."

5. A mare by a "full-registered" stallion, out of an uninspected mare may be inspected, and, if passed, shall be eligible for "half registry."

Half-registered animals will be numbered, but their numbers will be in brackets, with words, "half registered," also in brackets.

All horses under fourteen hands high shall be registered and classified as ponies.

All horses fourteen hands and over shall be registered as Hackneys.

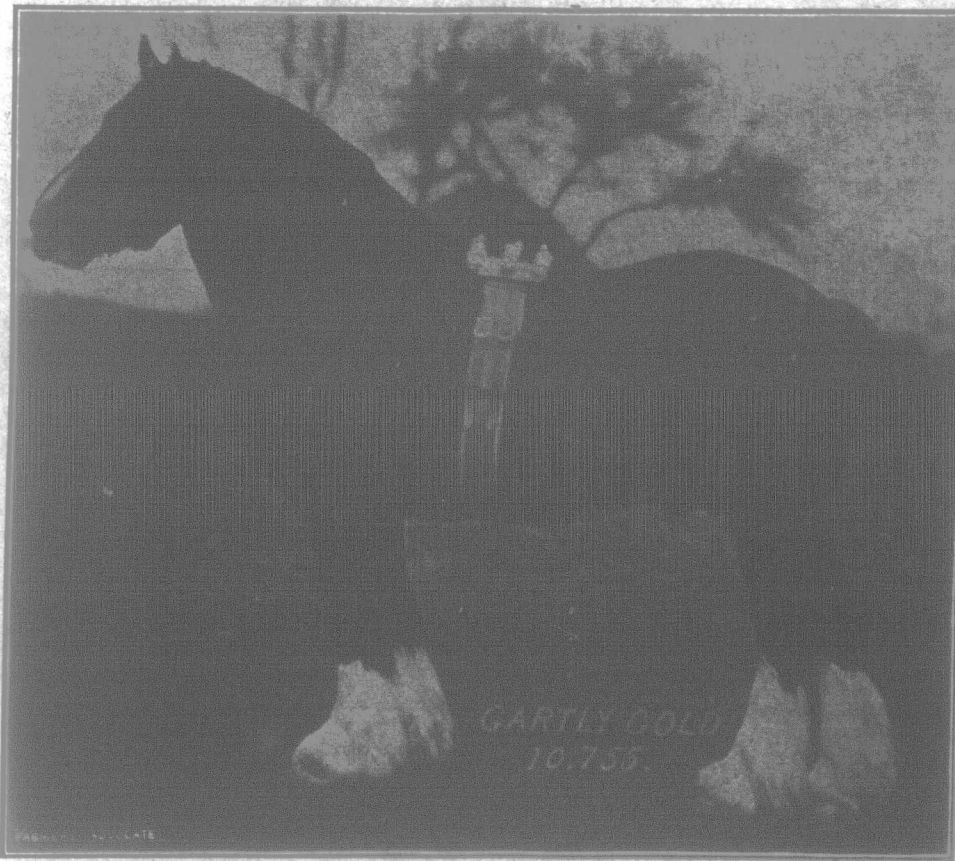
Inspection Fees.—Mare or filly certified to be sired by a "full-registered" Hackney stallion, and other mares not less than two years old, fee \$15.00, \$5.00 to accompany application (which amount will in no case be returned), difference to be paid before certificate is issued. The Society reserves the right to refuse to inspect any mare in the event of the expenses exceeding fees, unless the applicant agrees to reimburse the Society.

**STOCK.**

**Ringworm on Cattle.**

In a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture of Ireland, ringworm on cattle is described and treatment prescribed as follows:

The disease is not caused by a worm, as its name might suggest, but by a parasitic plant which lives in the skin and hairs and produces crops of "seed," or, as they are technically called, spores, just as the po-



Gerty Gold (Imp.) 10755.

Clydesdal: stallion. Imported and owned by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont.

tato blight is caused by a parasitic plant which grows on the potato and spreads by its crop of spores. Ringworm spores, like those of the potato disease, are so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. When brought into contact with the skin they germinate, and, under favorable conditions, will develop a fresh patch of the disease. The ease with which ringworm spreads can, therefore, be easily understood. A healthy animal can be infected by contact with a diseased one, or by rubbing against walls, posts or other fittings against which diseased animals have previously rubbed. The disease may also be transmitted in many other ways, such as by the spores being carried on the clothes or hands of those in charge of the stock. The disease sometimes attacks both horses and men.

It is obvious that to prevent the spread of ringworm stock-owners must adopt means to destroy its spores. This can be done by regularly dressing each diseased spot as soon as ringworm appears, and by disinfecting the walls and fittings of the houses in which animals suffering from ringworm are kept.

The Department have found the following treatment successful: Rub the diseased patches every second or third day, until a cure is effected, with a mixture composed of one pint of train or fish oil and half a pound of sulphur, or with a mixture of lard and sulphur. The mixture should be rubbed on and around the effected spots with a stiff brush of convenient size. Each of these mixtures is inexpensive, and perfectly safe. Other dressings sold by chemists will usually be found efficacious if applied regularly and persistently; some of them, however, are poisonous, and care should be taken that the animals do not lick them.

**Scottish Shorthorn Sales.**

In the following table are the general averages and the highest individual prices at the leading Scotch sales of Shorthorns in 1904, as compiled by the Aberdeen Free Press:

	Average.	Highest Price.
Collynie (draft) (18) .....	226 12 6	2651 0 0
Uppermill (disp.) (113) .....	156 5 4	1260 0 0
Holl (draft) (12) .....	116 12 9	326 0 0
Sanquhar (draft) (41) .....	100 6 8	315 0 0
Burnside (draft) (6) .....	64 11 6	131 5 0
Newton (draft) (20) .....	62 11 7	136 10 0
Pirrieemill (draft) (22) .....	60 1 9	139 0 0
Auchronie (draft) (17) .....	51 0 4	173 8 0
Whiteside (draft) (19) .....	49 19 1	99 15 0
N. Anguston (disp.) (31).....	46 7 4	105 0 0
Fingask (draft) (11) .....	39 0 9	75 12 0
Perth, joint bulls (260) .....	36 13 6	430 0 0
Lessendrum (draft) (31) .....	31 8 8	64 1 0
Craigwille (draft) (20) .....	31 5 8	105 0 0
Inverness, joint (63) .....	30 18 2	63 0 0
Abdn., joint (spring) (137)....	26 18 11	139 0 0
Mulben, Neish (draft) (8).....	25 14 6	45 3 0
Westside (draft) (31) .....	24 16 6	54 12 0
Elgin, joint (M. G. Co.) (14)....	24 16 6	35 0 0
Elgin, joint (N. A. Co.) (17)...	24 16 0	38 17 0
Perth, joint (females) (57)....	22 17 0	69 6 0
Abdn., autumn (joint) (19)....	21 13 9	33 12 0
Suttie (dispersion) (35) .....	20 10 8	39 18 0

**A Plea for the Aberdeen-Angus.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" an enquirer asks whether he should start in Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus cattle. I would say in reply that

there is a far better field with the Angus than with the Shorthorn, for the following reasons: They are hardy, hornless, early maturers, good rustlers, and no breed will fatten with less lumpiness and waste, according to the opinion of some leading livestock experts. They have been sold at public auction in the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, during the four International Expositions held in Chicago; 261 car-loads of fat cattle, one hundred and twenty-three, or nearly one-half the entire number being grade Aberdeen-Angus, that sold for an average of \$7.09 per cwt.; eighty-one car-loads were Herefords, and sold for an average of \$6.36 per cwt.; and fifty-seven were Shorthorns, and sold for an average of \$6.53 per cwt. Three out of four of the grand champion dressed carcass prizes of this

show have been awarded to Aberdeen-Angus and their grades.

These figures are facts, from the greatest stock market in the world. If this young man will go to this year's International he will have the best chance in the world of comparing the Angus with the other breeds, and I am certain he will decide in favor of the Angus. They are becoming more popular in Canada every day. Rounthwaite, Man. S. MARTIN.

**Wool Values Rising.**

The condition of the wool market at present is very gratifying to sheepmen. The demand for domestic wool, at least, is greater than the supply, and there is reason to expect that prices will continue to advance for some time, and those who have wool to sell feel very bullish on the situation. Eastern buyers are so confident that spring prices will be higher, that they have agents out West making contracts for wool at prices ranging from sixteen to twenty cents. In the face of future prospects it looks foolish for sheepmen to make such contracts, in spite of the fact that such values are tempting. If the eastern woolmen did not feel certain that the market would advance they would not be so anxious to close contracts at present.—[Chicago Live-stock World.]

### Notable English Shorthorns of the Past Show Season.

(Written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by G. H. Parsons.)

In spite of the fact that the resources of home breeders have been taxed to the utmost of late by the keenness of the foreign trade—a demand which must be met with the best only—one could not help being struck by the general excellence of the Shorthorn classes at the leading shows during the past season. Not only were the prizewinners themselves of considerable merit, but the animals which followed them in the respective classes showed a marked improvement and uniformity of type and character which cannot fail to gratify ardent supporters of the breed. This satisfactory state of things was particularly noticeable in the junior classes, especially yearling heifers, amongst which some really sensational animals appeared. The Shorthorn seems to be fairly booming again, and one very often sees where herds of other breeds are being dispersed, to be replaced by the all-conquering "red, white and roan." It is not proposed in this short article to give a detailed account of the past show season; but some notes and a few portraits of animals that distinguished themselves, and came under the immediate notice of the writer. [Note.—Photos by G. H. Parsons.—Editor.]

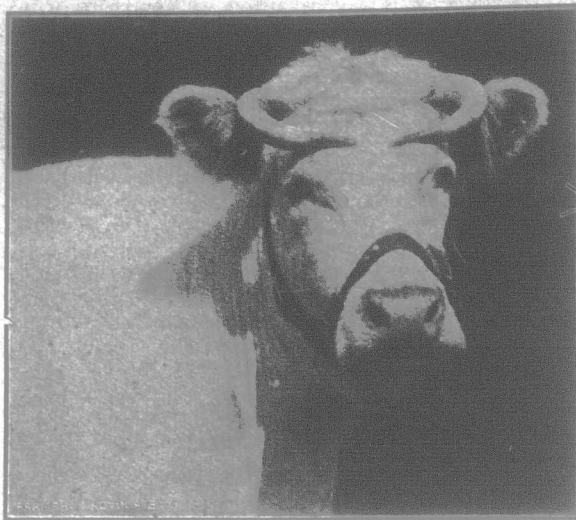
The Shorthorn campaign proper, usually commences at the Birmingham Spring Show and sale in March, where a very large selection of well-bred animals are always exposed for sale, and high prices obtained. This year was no exception to the rule, for the demand for the best was very brisk, and a large number of animals changed hands at prices ranging from 100 gs. to 600 gs.; the latter figure, which is the highest that has been recorded at these sales for some years, was given by that plucky representative of the Argentine, Mr. F. Miller, for the first-prize winner in the class for bull calves under twelve months old. This was "Loyal Victor," sire Franciscan (76711), out of Lovat Duchess (Vol. 47, p. 318), by Proud Duke (59718), bred and exhibited by Viscount Baring, of Micheldever, Hants. Brought out in the very pink of condition, the splendid symmetry, wealth of flesh, and gaiety of carriage which this handsome youngster possessed earned universal admiration from all who saw him; his beautiful mossy coat was of that rich plum-colored roan so much sought after, and his whole appearance proved him to be a bull of exceptional merit. In the hands of his new owner, Loyal Victor was, in the opinion of a large number of those present, rather unlucky to be defeated at the Royal Dublin Spring Show, but he was put at the top of his class and afterwards reserve champion at Belfast.

The Oxfordshire Show at Wallingford, which is the first of the important summer shows, saw the Shorthorns out in great force. Mr. R. P. Cooper's stylish dark roan, Rose Victor, was champion bull, and Viscount Baring's sweet yearling heifer, Lady Broadhooks 3rd, by the same sire as Loyal Victor, carried off the female championship.

After winning at the Somerset County Show, the Earl of Powis' huge bull Alastair (78217) secured the championship at the Bath and West Show, Swansea, a success which he followed up by also winning first and champion at the Shropshire and West Midland, first and champion at the Hereford and Worcester, and first and champion at the Welsh National Show, Aberystwith. At the Royal, however, he could get no higher than h.c. This massive bull, who scales 25 cwt., is a roan, calved in 1900, bred by Lord Lovat, of Beaufort, N. B., and being by that great stock-getter Royal Star (71502), out of Maggie Undine 8th; he combines some very fashionable Scotch blood in his pedigree. In spite of his immense bulk, Alastair is a very even-fleshed bull, and a good walker; his fore end is well proportioned and massive, his ribs well sprung and evenly covered, while his hind quarters are extremely neat, and his thighs full and deep.

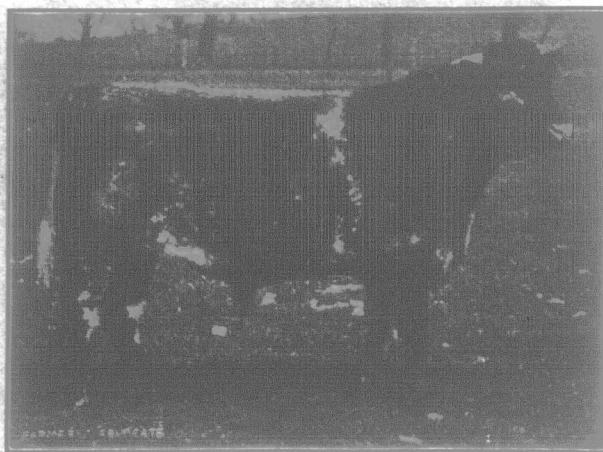
Another great aged bull who was well to the fore through the whole season is Mr. Tom Atkinson's (of Bury, Lancs.) Chewton Victor 6th (80686), a roan,

calved in August, 1901; bred by Mr. G. F. King, and got by Bapton Victor's Champion (76684), out of Countess XXXIII. In 1903 this well-known bull carried off no less than 28 first prizes and five championships at leading shows, and during the present year he won 22 firsts and 8 champion cups, as well as other prizes. At the Royal, Dublin, he was second and reserve for the Chaloner plate, given for the best bull;



Head of White Heather—A Royal Champion.

at the Essex County later on, he was first and champion, and occupied the same position at Otley, Darwen, Edgeworth, Ramsbottom, Ulvaston, Peterboro, and the Royal, Lancashire. The King's handsome red bull, Ronald, beat him at Park Royal, but only after a close struggle. Chewton Victor, as his long list of victories prove, is one of the finest bulls that has been seen in our show-yards for a considerable time. Standing on very short legs, he does not give one the impression of being a very big bull, but this is due to his extraordinary neatness, for he is really a bull of great scale. It is very hard to find a fault anywhere in him, for his level back, well-set tail, deep flanks and handsome



Loyal Victor.

shoulders, as well as other good points, stamp him as a beef sire of the highest type. Like so many other good ones he has been sold at a high figure for export to South America, where he should have a great future.

Coming to the females, we once more find Mr. J. Deane Willis' renowned cow, White Heather, head and shoulders over all her rivals. She has gone through this season undefeated, and it is doubtful if we have ever had a much more successful Shorthorn throughout the history of the breed. In addition to being five times first and twice champion at the Royal, she has

placed to her owner's credit something like £800 (\$4,000) worth of prizes, including cups and plate, a record that will take some eclipsing. Her this year's wins comprise first and champion at the Essex County, where she met Flora 6th, and was the first animal of her own sex to beat Mr. Harrison's wonderful heifer; first and champion female at the Royal, Park Royal; and first and 50 gs. cup at the Royal, Lancashire; in addition to other prizes. Unlike so many Shorthorn cows that are found in our show-rings to-day, White Heather has a grand udder, a point in which more than one champion in the past has been lacking. The merits of this great cow have been so often described that it is useless to dwell upon them here, and needless to say it would be very hard to find a more beautiful and typical female of this world-famed breed alive to-day. White Heather, who was calved in 1898, is by Merry Mascn (67486), out of Beauty XXIV., and her breeder is Mr. J. B. Manson, of Kilblean, Old Medrum, N. B.

Lord Powis' herd, which has been very successful of late, provided the runner-up to White Heather at several of the shows, including the Royal. This was Lady Sybil, who also secured first at the Bath and West; two firsts at the Shropshire and West Midland; first and champion at the Hereford and Worcester, and first at the Welsh National shows. She is a very handsome, light roan seven-year-old cow, of Scotch breeding, out of the herd of Mr. Morton, and is by Mandarin (69062), bred by Mr. Wilson, of Pirriesmill, and from Lady Mabel, of Bates breeding. Lady Sybil is an exceptionally neat cow, and a grand handler, who should come out next year very conspicuously at some of the leading shows.

As previously mentioned, the yearling heifer classes were very strong this season, and what a phenomenal animal Lady Amy 7th must be is clearly shown by her unbroken series of successes at all the leading shows. She first came out at the Bath and West of England Show, Swansea, where she was placed at the head of a very strong class; at the Shropshire and West Midland, Shrewsbury, she also won; then came the Royal, at which a very stiff tussle took place for the red rosette between her and the also undefeated Lady Broadhooks 3rd, the Powis Castle heifer winning; and next she secured firsts at the Royal, Lancashire, Hereford and Worcestershire and Welsh National Shows. Bred by her owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool, Lady Amy 7th is a roan, born January, 1903, by Cornish Knight (78641), by the Willis-bred Monocrat, by Captain of the Guard, and out of Lady Amy 5th, by Master Archer, bred by Mr. Duthie. She is in her breeding a combination of Bates and Cruickshank blood, and is about as near perfection as it is possible to get in a show animal, which is saying a great deal. Her sweet feminine head, with its beautiful expression, sets off her magnificent deep front; her back is very broad, and as level as a billiard table; though standing on short legs she has great scope, and carries as much flesh as any two-year-old, and as an example of early maturity cannot be excelled. Her future will be watched with the greatest interest by breeders, for with ordinary luck she should be a hard nut to crack for the highest honors at some of next year's big shows.

#### So Cheap, and Yet so Good.

Herewith you will find postal note for \$1.50, being my subscription for the current year for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." You are to be congratulated for your enterprise in giving the agriculturist such a valuable journal for the comparatively small sum of \$1.50 per year. In fact, no farmer's home is complete without the "Farmer's Advocate."

ROBT. FERGUSON.

Grey Co., Nov. 15th, 1904.

#### Only One Best.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, for "Farmer's Advocate." We appreciate your paper very much, and would not wish to be without it, as it is the best farm paper printed.

ROBT. ELLIOTT.

Hastings Co., Nov. 17th, 1904.



Lady Amy 7th.



Lady Sybil.



### Lincoln Sheep.

The Lincoln breed of sheep originated in the county of Lincolnshire, England, where they are yet more generally kept than any other breed, while they may also be found in several other countries in that country, and are widely distributed in other countries, having found their way in large numbers into Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, Canada and the United States. The original Lincolnshire sheep were a large, loosely-made breed, with flat ribs and deep bellies. Their improvement, which was effected principally by crossing with Leicester rams, commenced about the middle of the eighteenth century, while Mr. Bakewell, the great improver of Leicesters, was yet living. In general form, the Lincoln somewhat resembles the Leicester, but they are deeper-bodied and carry heavier fleeces, are woolled on the legs, and, as a rule, have a tuft of wool on the forehead. They are the largest and heaviest of the English breeds. The average weight of matured rams in good condition, may be put at 300 to 325 lbs., and ewes at 250 to 270 lbs. Show rams, highly fitted, have weighed as high as 400 lbs. and up to 450 lbs. Their flesh is firm, and their backs well covered with flesh, which is of good quality, the meat being juicy and well marbled or mixed, the lean with the fat. They are the heaviest shearers of all the English breeds, the average weight for fleeces in well-fed flocks being from twelve to fourteen pounds, unwashed, while there are records of rams' fleeces weighing twenty to thirty pounds. The wool on yearling ewes, the first fleece, grows very long, sometimes measuring twelve to sixteen inches and upwards, and the quality of the wool in the best flocks is excellent, being fine, and yet strong, lustrous and of even quality all over the body, and they hold their wool on the belly and legs into old age. Lincolns mature early for their great size. They are good grazers, and also answer admirably for folding. Their docility, improved breeding and strong constitution enable them to feed profitably and make good returns. Their value in crossing upon Merinos and other breeds, increasing the weight of wool and mutton, both of which are of good quality, is among their strongest claims for preference. They have been largely and successfully used for crossing on the range flocks of the United States, and in South America, where they have been eagerly sought after and imported from England at very high prices, the Argentine breeders buying the best rams obtainable, with practically no limit as to price. The well-furnished Lincoln has a squarelike and massive appearance, strong, straight, well-placed limbs, a strong neck, well set into the shoulders, a deep body, and all the indications of constitutional vigor.

The National American Lincolnshire Sheep-breeders' Association was organized in 1891, and the present secretary is Mr. Bert Smith, of Charlotte, Michigan. There have been recorded something over 10,000 of this breed by owners distributed through many of the Middle and Western States, and in every Province in Canada, though the principal flocks are found in Western Ontario.

### Worth Double the Cost.

Enclosed find the sum of \$3.00, for 1904 and 1905. I would not be without the "Farmer's Advocate" if it cost as much more.

R. SHEEHAN.

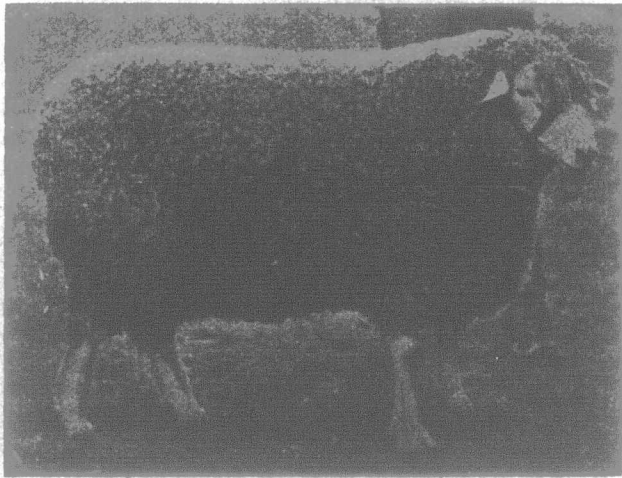
Peterboro Co., Nov. 12th, 1904.

## FARM.

### Shall I Move to Town?

The practice of selling or renting a farm and moving to town has become quite general over almost the entire country. Farmers who do this are called "retired" farmers, and it is no small tribute to the resources of any state or country that the farmers are about the only class of men engaged in active employment who are able to retire after they have passed middle life. The merchant, the lawyer, and the doctor seldom retire. The officeholder seldom retires voluntarily, but, fortunately, he is often "retired."

The reasons usually given for moving to town are various. Those given by the man over sixty years of age are the following: First, "I am too old to do a full day's work on the farm; therefore, I will retire,



Lincoln Ram.

move to town, and take life easier." It is quite true that when a man passes sixty, or in some cases fifty, he is much less able to do a hard day's work than before. His joints become stiff, his fingers are all thumbs, and he gets out of breath when he chases the fractious horse or tries to drive the old sow out of the potato patch. He tires more readily after a day's plowing, and is convinced, whether he will or not, that he is growing old.

He has not, however, become useless on the farm because of any or all of these things. He has had a lifetime of experience and observation, and has qualities which the young man has not had time to acquire. When a man thinks about retiring, his head, if he has used it to good purpose, is worth more dollars per month to the farm than the work he can no longer perform, as compared with his younger days. The old man's place is not to do a hard day's work, but to direct and plan and allow others to execute.

This brings up the second reason for moving to town; namely, it is almost impossible to get help either in the field or in the house. Unfortunately, this is true. Help never was as scarce on the farm as it is in 1904, nor has it ever been less efficient. Not because the young men of to-day are less intelligent than heretofore, but because the improvements in farm machinery and in methods of feeding and caring for stock require a higher degree of intelligence and greater skill. Farming is fast becoming a profession, or business, requiring skilled labor. Formerly we bought muscle when we hired men; now we buy brains and practical experience as well as muscle. The young men who have not brains enough to do farm work are being driven to town to work on the streets or on the roads, or in some line of business where they are required to do but one thing, and that becomes automatic from habit

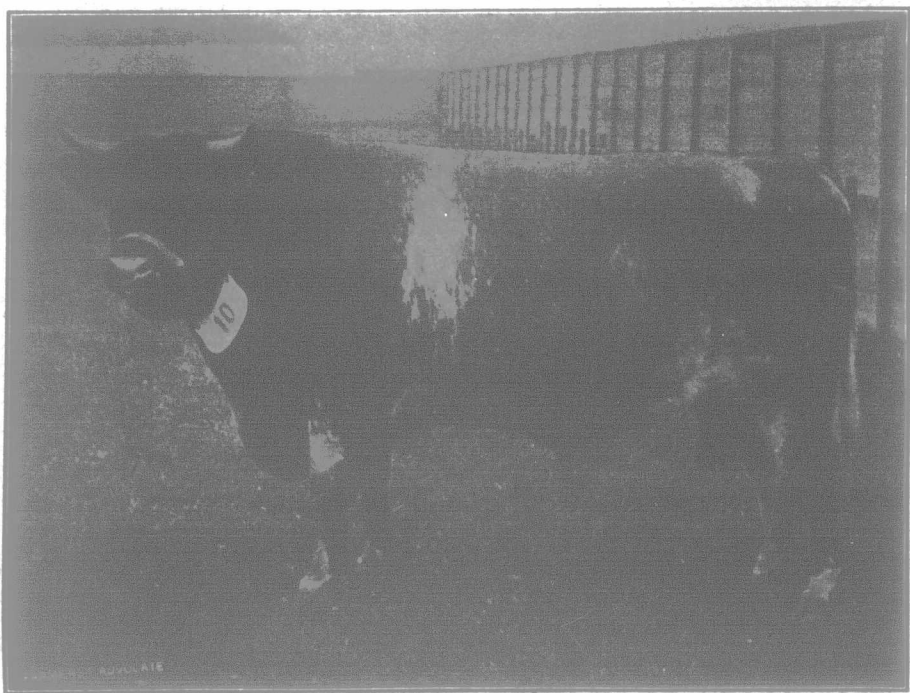
and does itself. Nor is it likely that things will be any better soon. The demands on the hired man in the way of intelligence and skill will become greater and greater every year. The time will come before very long when labor will be more or less of a drug on the market in the town or city, but this labor will be useless on the farm.

We suggest a better way out of the difficulty than moving to town. Let the man past middle age rent his farm to the brightest young farmer that he can get hold of, and give him, to use a common expression, a good "lay." Let him, however, retain in his hands the rotation of crops generally, and give directions as to how the farm shall be managed. Let him build a small but comfortable house for himself, retain one team, a cow, and enough acres of land to keep him busy, and go into some special line of farming; such, for example, as raising seed corn, improving grains, breeding improved hogs, or poultry, or beekeeping—anything to keep his mind busy and keep himself as much as possible under the old environment.

The third argument for moving to town is: "I want to give my children the benefit of a first-class education." Now, it is quite true that the country school is not what it should be. It is equally true that so far as the mere imparting of knowledge the graded school in the city or town is superior. The inferiority, however, of the country school and the superiority of the city school is largely the result of the custom of farmers moving to town. The country schools are comparatively empty; the city schools are overcrowded. However, the farmer must bear in mind that education does not consist solely in imparting knowledge. That really is but a small part of it, and the farmer who moves to town solely for the purpose of giving his children an education in one line is quite likely to give them a worse education in another. They are removed from the simplicity of the farm life. They do not acquire the sterling virtues of the farm boy or girl. They acquire much more expensive tastes and habits. They are very apt not to learn the first and most important element of all education, the habit of steady and persistent work. We had rather take our chances with a boy or girl reared wholly in the country and educated at a first-class country school than one educated in town at the graded schools. The chances of success in life for the children are not increased but diminished by moving to town and being educated in the graded schools. The school is all right enough, but the accessories to the school are frequently all wrong.

The fourth argument is: "I want to be near church and prayer meeting." A sufficient answer to this is that as a matter of fact people in town do not attend church any better or even as well as the farmers in the country. The habit of church-going is peculiarly a country habit, and while it involves in the case of old people more or less sacrifice, and more in the country than in the town, we doubt if the retired farmers discharge their church duties as well as they did when they were in the country.

The fifth and last argument is: "I have earned a rest, and intend to take it." If by rest is meant the opportunity to do nothing, we do not believe any man ever earned it, and if he did, he is very foolish in claiming it. Rest kills men; moderate and wisely-directed work never does. A man is a good deal like a machine. He rusts out much quicker than he wears out. If a man who is past middle age expects to live out his days, he must keep his mind active. He must have something to do in which he is vitally interested. Look around at the hale, hearty old men, whether in town or country, and you will find that they are almost invariably men who are constantly thinking and planning, who take an interest in all things around them, and are especially interested in young people. The remark is often made that this man or that man who is in the seventies or eighties is as greedy for money as he ever was in his life. These men are



Chewton Victor 6th (E06C6).



Alastair (76217).

grossly misjudged. Ordinarily they do not care for money. They are simply working to prolong their lives. They know that if they quit work the undertaker will find a job before long. They understand that the mind is the essential part of man, that the body can not live long after the mind ceases to be active, and hence they find pleasure in carrying on their ordinary work, not as drudgery, not for the purpose of hoarding money, but simply for the purpose of prolonging life and enjoying it.

Herein lies the great objection against retiring or moving to town. The retired farmer in town is a fish out of water. He is usually grievously disappointed. When he was in the country, the groceryman and the merchant were anxious for his patronage. They were glad to see him, and gladder still to see his wife and daughters come into the store. A candidate for office would frequently run out on the street to shake hands with him, ask how things were going in his township, inquire after his crops, his live stock, and his wife's health, and in various ways give him to understand that he was a good deal of a man in the county—a man of influence and power. When he moves to town these classes of people all drop him out of their thoughts. He is no longer an influential man in the township. They know that he is disappointed in the cost of living in town; therefore, that he is disposed to economize. They regard him usually as a hindrance in the way of securing public improvements, and, in fact, as a rather undesirable citizen. His life training has been different from theirs, and he is driven to associate with other retired farmers. Nearly every one of them has his own disappointment, if he will confess it, which disappointment does not decrease by comparing notes. There is a constant danger of drifting into the habit of sitting on store boxes and discussing finance, declaiming about the shortcomings of tenants, telling about the things they did when they were boys, and about the big crops they grew on the farm, none of which tends either to lengthening days or substantial comfort.

There are cases when the removal to town is a wise one, and about the only thing, in fact, left for a man to do. The man's own health sometimes demands it; oftener the health of the family. What we wish to impress upon the minds of our readers who think of moving to town is this, that it is one of the most important moves that a man can make in his entire life, and that it should only be made as a last resort, and only then after a thorough investigation of the effects which retirement may have.

We confess that our own opinions on this matter have changed with years. We once advised a friend of ours to sell his farm and move to town. Two or three years afterwards he told us that he believed that we were entirely honest in our judgment in considering his own best interests, but that he was satisfied that it had shortened his days, and in this we are firmly convinced that he was entirely correct.—[Wallace's Farmer.

**Rust of Grain.**

A reader asks: Will you kindly inform me what "rust" in grain is?

1. Is it a germ, and will it be reproduced the following year, where it has been so severe as to make the crop worthless; or,
2. Is it altogether a weather-caused affair, as alleged by some, and having no effect upon next year's crop, sound, good seed being sown?

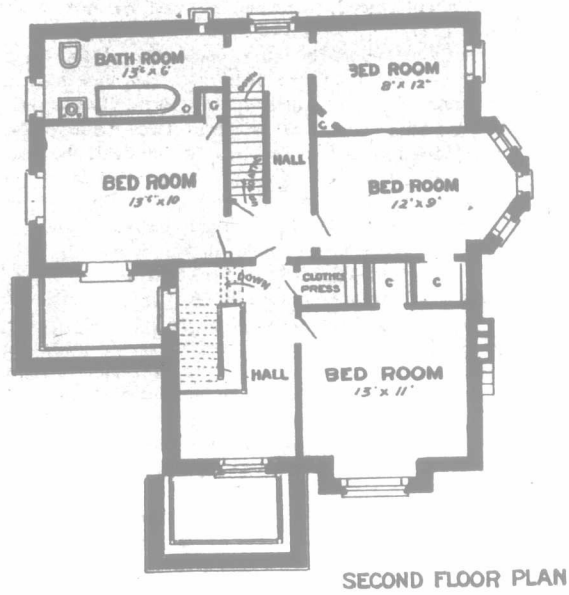
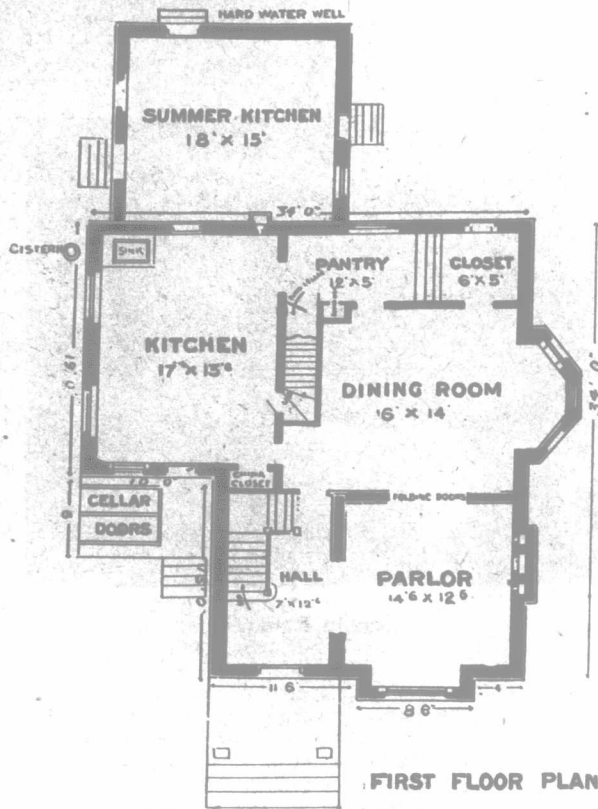
J. R. H.

Rust of grain is a fungous growth, which lives upon the juices of the plants upon which it grows. Rust itself is a plant, but as it is not provided with green leaves or stems it cannot elaborate plant food as it is contained in the soil, so must live as a parasite upon plants that do elaborate food. Like the higher plants, it propagates itself by specially-produced organs, called spores, which correspond in function to the seeds of the more differentiated plants. These spores are of two kinds: (a) those that are produced rapidly in the summer season, and which infect the growing grain at once; and (b) those that are produced later, when the grain is about ripe or destroyed by disease, and conditions for rust growth are not favorable. These spores are thick-skinned, and suitable for carrying the disease over winter. It is generally supposed that, the following year, the disease is first developed upon some other host before it appears upon grain, but this is not necessary, as the summer spores may live over winter, and cause the disease in the following crop. As might be supposed, the weather has a great influence upon the development of rust, although it does not cause it. Rust, like the germ diseases of animals, does not develop readily in bright, clear weather. Sunshine is the enemy of both fungous and bacterial diseases, but damp, muggy weather is suitable for the development of both. Rust often winters over in volunteer wheat, or plants of the Borage family (blue weed, comfrey, gromwell, etc.), so these plants should be destroyed. This, the rotation of crops, and the growing of early, rust-resistant varieties, are the best means of avoiding the disease.

I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is an excellent paper, and would not like to miss any copies.  
 ROBERT FORD.  
 Montreal, Que.

**A Convenient Farmhouse.**

The house plan illustrated this week is that of Mr. Robt. Tunis, of Wentworth Co., Ont. The house was built in 1903, and cost about \$1,600. The walls are of brick, and the cellar has outside and inside entrances. In the cellar also are separate apartments for dairy products, vegetables, furnace, and one for general storage. The roof is artistically designed, and the house is furnished with the conveniences of a bath-room. The drawings were made by Estella C. Tunis, and received second prize in our house-plan competition.



**Improving the Farmhouse.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read, with considerable interest, the letters in the "Farmer's Advocate" about improving the barnyard and the cattle stables. I quite agree with the writers that these are very important matters, and I trust the hints that have been given in the letters referred to will serve to stir up others to thinking and to action in making needed improvements, which, in many cases, may be done with little expense. But while we are thinking of inconveniences in the stables, let us not forget to give a little attention to the farmhouse, and see whether some changes may not be made there that will add to the comfort of the family and the convenience of doing the work, which now so generally depends altogether upon the goodwife and daughters. I am glad to see that the "Farmer's Advocate" is giving prizes for farmhouse plans, which are being published in the paper, and which should be very helpful to those contemplating building, but we cannot all have new houses, and most of us will have to make the best we can of the houses we have. There are many good, substantial farmhouses in the country that were built long ago, when less consideration was given to a convenient arrangement of the rooms than in these days, and, as they were built to last a lifetime, little thought is given, in the majority of cases, to making changes in them. Farmers are giving a good deal of consideration nowadays to remodelling their barns to make them more con-

venient, which is commendable. When that is done, why not see if something cannot be done to improve the layout of the house, from the standpoint of convenience and comfort to the workers therein.

The house in which the writer was born, a brick house, was built over sixty years ago, and is still sound and in good repair, but it was planned with no regard for convenience, and with little for appearance. It was a story and a half high in front, and a single story at the back, which was in one large room, 36 x 16 feet, which served for many years as kitchen, dining-room and living-room, with a door near a corner at each end, one of which was the main entrance used, though there was a front door entering the parlor, which was seldom used, and hardly ever opened in winter. Coats and hats were hung upon nails in the living-room, in the absence of a hall or lobby. Later, a frame kitchen was built at one end of this long living-room, but, as there was a pantry under the stairway in the main house, no one thought of planning for one off the kitchen, and the supplies from the pantry had to be carried the whole length of the long room to the kitchen, and to make things more inconvenient, the floor of the kitchen was just two steps lower than that of the dining-room, the effect of which, when a woman had to carry dishes in both hands from one room to the other, can readily be imagined, and with a family of a baker's dozen and, in summer, half a dozen hired men, to cook for and feed, the part played by the women folk was no picnic.

The head of the family in this case was not penurious, he was generous and liberal in most things, but his main ambition was to own a large farm, and by industry and energy he added to his holdings till he owned five hundred acres in a block, and had extensive farm buildings for his stock, though they, like his house, were about as inconvenient as they could have been made.

In course of time, the homestead farm, by arrangement with the trustees of the estate, came into the hands of the eldest son. A few years later he and his life partner began to think about and discuss the possibility of making things more convenient in the house, and although from the nature of things it was not possible to make it by any means ideal, a very great improvement was made at a very moderate cost. The long room was divided by folding doors into dining-room and sitting-room, the kitchen raised to the level of the dining-room, a pantry was partitioned off one corner of the kitchen, which was large. The entrance door to the living-room from outside was closed, the window of the old pantry back of the stairs, which was near the center of the house, was enlarged to an entrance door, with fanlight above, the old pantry making a nice lobby for a hat rack, and hooks for coats; a doorway was opened from this lobby into the parlor, and a good-sized porch erected outside the entrance door, proving a great comfort in a case where there had been no veranda, or other covered place where one could sit outdoors in summer. Two large upstairs rooms were increased to three by a simple arrangement of partitions, and a pediment window was placed in the front of the house, improving its appearance and giving added light and ventilation to the rooms. And when the painting and papering was finished, our young people had a happy thanksgiving party, and we all felt proud of our old home in its new dress. A year or two later we turned our attention to the cellar, which was in far from a sanitary or satisfactory condition, and which should, perhaps, have been the first part of the house to be improved. It had a clay floor, there was no drain from it, it was often damp, and sometimes flooded, so that blocks and planks had to be used to get to the shelves for supplies, and more than once a pump had to be used to get the water out. There was no stairway to the cellar from the outside, and everything had to be carried through the kitchen, even the turnips that were fed to the stock, which, in the early days, were stored in the house cellar. The first work of improvement in this connection was to put in a tile drain, which required the digging of a ditch only about ten rods long. Then we put in a stone stairway from the outside, on the side next the barns, so that milk and vegetables were carried in and out in summer without going through the kitchen. A cement concrete floor completed this improvement, affording convenience, comfort and greater security for healthfulness. The wonder is that in a case where there was no lack of means, where large expenditure was made on barns and stables for stock, the condition of things in the house was allowed to go on for nearly forty years without improvement. The probability is that there are many similar instances in the country, where the owners could well afford to make the necessary improvements, but from thoughtlessness or indifference allow awkward and unsanitary conditions to continue from year to year, and, it may be, for a lifetime, without attempting changes that would save time and labor, insure health, and perhaps save in doctor bills many times the cost of the needed repairs.  
 J. C.

**The Macdonald and Provincial Consolidated Schools in Nova Scotia.**

By A. W. MACKAY, SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The Middleton Macdonald Consolidated School is situated in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, at a junction of the Western Railway system of the Province. The town and original school section of Middleton had a school of three departments, about 130 pupils and property valued at about \$200,000.

In the spring of 1903 seven surrounding school sections, each having a single teacher, averaging about 34 pupils, with about \$300,000 assessable property, were consolidated with the central section by the Legislature into one large school section, to come into existence at the beginning of the school year, in August. Prof. J. W. Robertson promised that for three years the extra cost, beyond that of the average for the previous three years, would be met by Sir William O. Macdonald. A board of trustees, consisting of three from the Middleton section and one each from the other seven original sections, was created by the Act.

About the end of May, Mr. Robertson had to go to Europe on account of his health, and the Superintendent of Education was supplied with funds and authority to erect and equip the Macdonald buildings, and supervise the conveyances and general school administration. The buildings were promptly started, but as they were not ready for occupancy before the end of the half school year, the first of February, 1904, temporary accommodations had to be provided for the opening of the school about the first of September.

Eleven vans on wheels, costing on the average \$183 apiece, were used for the conveyance of the pupils until the snow came; when homemade canvas-covered vans on runners, at a cost of about \$51 apiece, took their place. Only pupils from the sections beyond the boundary of the old Middleton section were to be carried to and from school. The other pupils within a radius of nearly two miles from school were required to walk, as under former conditions.

When the tenders were being called for in 1903 the following conditions were specified as governing the contracts:

- (a) The vans must reach the Middleton school-house not earlier than 8.30 a.m., nor later than 8.50 a.m.; and be ready to leave the school not more than five minutes after the time for the school to close each day.
- (b) Each van must be provided with a driver satisfactory to the school board, horses and harness, and rugs or robes.
- (c) Each van must carry all children over five years of age within the districts assigned, and any others who within the year may become entitled to the use of the vans by becoming permanent residents.
- (d) The driver, while the children are in the vans, must have the same care for their physical and moral welfare as the teacher has while they are in the school-room.
- (e) The vans must be free from dampness, and be comfortable when in use, and not be exposed to the weather when not in use; nor must they suffer damage beyond the ordinary wear and tear, except at the cost of the contractor, who shall be responsible for any such damage.
- (f) Each contractor shall be bound to the amount of \$500 by two approved sureties, whose names shall be mentioned in the tender.

The following table is an abstract of the essential elements of the eleven routes and the approximate cost per day (assuming 200 days to the year), according to the contracts made in August, 1903 and 1904, respectively:

Route	Miles	Pupils	1903.	1904.
No. 1.....	6	22	3.20	4.50
No. 2.....	4	21	1.87	
No. 3.....	2.5	11	1.50	1.49
No. 4.....	5	28	2.95	2.55
No. 5.....	2.5	22	1.69	1.50
No. 6.....	5.7	22	2.74	2.58
No. 7.....	5	22	3.00	2.47
No. 8.....	5	25	2.50	1.99
No. 9.....	5	22	3.12	2.12
No. 10.....	4	24	2.20	1.99
No. 11.....	5	18	3.00	2.37
Cost per day .....			\$26.77	\$23.56

This shows a saving of over \$600 for the second year on the item of conveyance. As there may be 215 days in the school year, the actual cost per day may be about 7 per cent. less.

	Before consolidation.	After consolidation.
Pupils enrolled, school year .....	367	418
Average daily attendance .....	198	286
Percentage enrolled, daily present .....	54	68

As during the first half of the consolidation year, the children were crowded in temporarily-seated and poorly-ventilated halls and rooms, the improvement during the second half year was greater than these figures indicate.

Now the pupils are more regular in attendance than

formerly, all the pupils from two to five miles being, as a rule, present, even on stormy days, and there has been only two or three days in the year when the vans could not run punctually. The schoolrooms are beautiful, clean, warm, well ventilated and equipped with every modern convenience. In addition to the ordinary class-rooms, library, etc., there is a large physical laboratory in the main building, which has also the general convocation room. The adjacent old building has been thoroughly remodelled into a practical science building, containing a large mechanic science room, domestic science room, chemical laboratory, and a subsidiary class-room. There is a model school garden, beside the well-graded school-grounds. A large stable is in the immediate vicinity, for the protection of twelve vans and their equipment. Instead of the discomfort of the little stove-heated rural school, there is the full enjoyment of a full suite of well-graded ordinary departments and a variety of manual-training laboratories, not excelled in the largest city in the Province.

The equipment is far beyond what the sections could dream of developing were they left to themselves. But as the school board appeared to feel that they could carry out in the future what Sir William Macdonald should start them off with, all their desires were gratified, as the following statement of the first year's work must abundantly demonstrate.



A. H. Mackay, B. A., LL.D.

Superintendent of Education for the Province of Nova Scotia

The new Macdonald buildings, the reconstruction of the old building into laboratories or a practical science building, and the general equipment of the whole, with grounds and school garden .....

The vans, stable and ground .....	4289 29
Total expenditure on capital account .....	\$25478 01
General (annual) running expenses .....	10628 18
Grand total expenditure .....	\$36096 19
From regular ordinary sources received .....	3957 85
From Sir Wm. C. Macdonald received .....	32188 29
Grand total receipts .....	36096 14
<b>ANALYSIS OF GENERAL RUNNING EXPENSES.</b>	
(First School Year.)	
Expenditure.	
Salaries of van drivers .....	\$ 5462 40
Salaries of teachers .....	2796 28
Provincial aid of teachers .....	1055 93
General expenses (fuel, janitor, insurance, annual repairs and supplies) .....	1808 52
Total .....	\$10628 13
Receipts.	
Sectional assessment .....	\$ 1780 00
Provincial aid to teachers .....	1055 93
Municipal school fund .....	596 67
Manual training grant .....	221 25
Raised by school entertainments .....	220 00
Fees from pupils from outside sections .....	104 00
Sir Wm. C. Macdonald fund .....	6665 29
Total .....	\$10628 13

The manual training grant will hereafter amount to \$600 per annum; for only one of the departments—mechanic science—was in operation during the first year, and for only the latter portion of the year.

In order to sustain the present high standard of teaching staff and equipment, the consolidated section shall have to raise its local rate of taxation from 35c. on \$100 to perhaps \$1.50, even allowing for some reduction yet on the cost of conveyance. Many school sections throughout the Province tax themselves more highly than this figure, with only a poor house and a weak school to show for their efforts.

The Middleton consolidated school is the first of the Macdonald schools to go into operation in Canada. It is one of the largest of its kind, selected by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson to test the upper limit of consolidation. The conveyance of large schools for any considerable distance, proves more expensive than supplying the school with an ordinary teacher. Where the schools are small, therefore, we have better chances for economical consolidation. The new Provincial regulations were, therefore, framed to specially encourage consolidation where the number of children to be conveyed from beyond the ordinary two-mile limit may be small, or conveniently distributed for conveyance for at least a part of the way to or from school, so that those beyond the two-mile limit may be put on an attendance par with those within the limit. The Middleton consolidation gives the section all the High School, Special School and Common School privileges of a modern city.

**EAST BAY CONSOLIDATION.**

The first consolidation under Provincial regulations is that of East Bay, Cape Breton, where four old school sections were united by the district school commissioners. A central school building has since been built and opened, and arrangements made for the conveyance of pupils from four distant wings of the new section. Conveyance is contracted for at \$260 per annum. Subsidies, respectively of \$100, \$90, \$60 and \$10, are sufficient for the four routes; the drivers also providing their own horses and carriages.

**BOULARDARIE ISLAND.**

In Boulardarie Island, Cape Breton, where eight school sections have been reconstructed into five, a distant wing of one of the new sections has agreed to provide satisfactory conveyance for a few distant pupils for \$40 per year.

In many other sections of the Province, small sections are being united without the necessity of conveyance; for this itself doubles local resources; and several cases involving conveyance are being already considered. In such cases, an amount less than the grants saved by the consolidation can be given to the consolidated section, in addition to its regular grants under the new regulations. And \$2,000 is authorized to be expended in each county to aid the new school-house in any such consolidation—\$200 for each school section absorbed into the central one. East Bay consolidated school has therefore qualified for \$600 from this grant, leaving still some \$1,400 as prizes for the next consolidations within the county.

For the last six years the Education Department of the Province has been placing before the "free and independent electors," who control the educational administration of our self-governing school sections, the consolidation experiments in the United States and Australia, with recommendations and inducements to test some of them here. But it was not until Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, with the aid of Sir William O. Macdonald's generous funds, gave the brilliant object-lesson at Middleton, that the popular fancy was caught to the extent of stimulating some sections to test what can be done under the inducements offered by the Province—inducements which are and must be on a more economical scale for each, than the grand "coup de theatre" necessary to capture public attention at first.

**A Rust-proof Wheat.**

A St. Louis correspondent calls our attention to the efforts of a certain milling company in Dakota, to exploit for Western conditions a variety of wheat that is rust-proof and a heavy yielder. Investigation revealed the fact that this variety of wheat is none other than the well-known Wild Goose wheat, grown more or less in Ontario for the past fifty years. Now it is being used quite largely for the manufacture of macaroni, for which purpose it is excellently adapted, but the Northwest growers and millers are unanimous that it is unsuitable for flour milling purposes. The immunity of Goose wheat from rust is not disputed, nor is its heavy yielding qualities questioned, still its flour does not fulfill the requirements of the baking trade, as it will not produce as strong a flour as the hard wheat now grown in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

**A Scottish Subscriber.**

As I am leaving this farm on the 20th of this month, kindly address the paper after that date to Bruceland, Elgin, N.B. I have enjoyed your paper, and intend continuing it.

Skene, Aberdeen. ALEX. WATSON.

Enclosed please find \$2.00 for your valuable paper, and allow me to say that the paper gives me great pleasure. I find it very instructive.

Pittsburg, Pa. DR. A. L. LEWIN

Water in the Farmhouse.

There is no respect in which more improvement could be made in the appointments of the farmhouse than in the water supply. The time and labor that could be economized, the many weary steps that could be saved for the busy housewife, and the conveniences and comforts that could be secured, are out of all proportion to the moderate cost of an improved system of waterworks. And not only in the house, but also in the stables, a great saving of labor would result from a system of water supply properly devised and executed. In the great majority of farmhouses and farmsteads the well and pump, and that frequently at some distance, forms the whole outfit. Yet, at reasonable cost the farmhouse could be supplied with all the modern conveniences connected with a water system—water taps at the kitchen sink, water for the lawn, hot and cold water for the bath-room, and a flushing closet. The necessary parts for such conveniences will be enumerated and briefly discussed.

For all of these conveniences there must be a supply of water elevated above all the points at which water is required, and sufficiently elevated to give good pressure. For this purpose a tank, and a motive power to pump the water to the tank, are required. If the tank is situated in the garret of the house, or in the loft of the stable, it is sufficiently protected to keep it from freezing, in view of the fact that the water in it is continually changing. For motive power, the cheapest and most practicable are the windmill and the hydraulic ram. The windmill is too familiar an object in the landscape to require description, or to need a discussion of its advantages. It is applicable to almost all circumstances, and costs practically nothing to maintain it in operation. The hydraulic ram is suited to special circumstances only—where there is abundance of water to furnish the power and a slight fall available. Where it is practicable, it is highly satisfactory, is cheap, and automatic.

The size of the tank necessary will, of course, depend upon the number of occupants, and the amount of water each is likely to use, and also upon the character of the motive power, whether steady or intermittent. If a windmill is the power, it is intermittent, and it will be necessary to have a large reservoir to carry over a calm period. The hydraulic ram is continuous, and a much smaller tank will serve the purpose. It seems sufficient to allow for the house a tank capacity of 30 gallons for each occupant; thus for a family of five persons, a tank 4 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet, if rectangular, or if cylindrical 4 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep. If a hydraulic ram is the power, a smaller tank would do. A tank of the size above would contain, if full, 1,500 pounds of water, and in constructing the house provision should be made for adequate support for this weight.

The supply pipe may discharge over the edge of the tank, and in all instances an overflow should be provided connecting with the drain or other waste. From the bottom of the tank a main pipe may be carried down with branches to supply the different parts of the house. For each purpose—the sink, bath, drinking tap, and closet—half-inch pipe is usually considered large enough, with the exception of the pipes leading to and from the water-front in the stove (supposing that this is the source of hot water), which should be three-quarter-inch pipe to allow ready circulation of water. The main pipe from the tank leading to these should be three-quarters of an inch.

The closet arrangements should consist (1) of the closet proper, which should be of a form to retain four inches or more of water after being flushed, and which should flush completely with a single momentary pull of the trip; (2) a tank or cistern of its own, situated on the wall above it, and capable of discharging about two gallons of water at a single flush, through an inch pipe, leading from the tank directly down to the closet. At the top of this pipe, closing it when not in use, is a ball valve, which, to flush the closet, is pulled out of its seat at the end of the pipe by means of a lever to which a chain is attached. When the water is discharged from the tank the ball is "sucked" into its seat, and a ball-float drops and opens the water-pipe from the main supply. When the cistern is filled, the float is raised to its place, and the supply pipe is closed.

I have described this form of cistern and closet because I believe it to be one of the best, on account of its simplicity and practical perfection. Many types of flushing arrangements have complicated machinery, that is liable to get out of order; but the style here described very seldom does, and if it does is easily fixed.

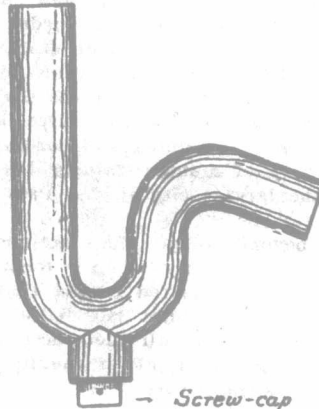
All waste pipes in the house—from the sink, bath, and the closet—should drain into the "soil-pipe," which is a large drain-pipe, conducting to the sewer or the cesspool. The soil-pipe should be four inches in diameter, and need not be larger for any private house. Within the house, and through the house-wall, this pipe should be of cast iron, with leaded joints made perfectly tight. Underground, beyond the house, glazed sewer tile should be used, with joints made tight with cement. At the house end, the soil-pipe should continue full size vertically through the roof, and be open at its upper end to allow ventilation and discharge of noxious gases from the cesspool.

All the fixtures in the house that drain into the soil-pipe should be "disconnected" therefrom by means of suitable traps, in order to prevent the sewer gases from finding their way into the house. All traps should be fixed in accessible positions, open plumbing being followed in all cases. When less than three inches in diameter, the trap should be provided with a screwed cleansing cap. All waste pipes leading to the main soil-pipe should be 1 1/2 or 2 inches in diameter.

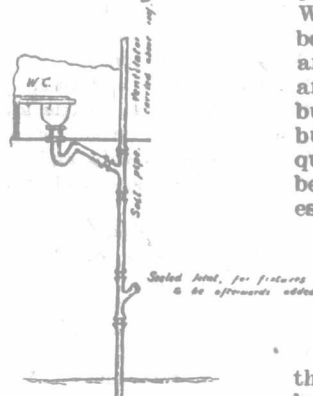
DISPOSAL OF THE SEWAGE.

For detached houses, possessed of all the household conveniences, and not within reach of a general sewer system, it is always a difficult problem to dispose of the waste waters. If a cesspool is provided in close heavy soil, there is the probability of soon filling up on account of the inability of the soil to absorb the water. In light, open soil, there is, on the other hand, danger of polluting the well water, on account of a too ready seepage of the foul waters.

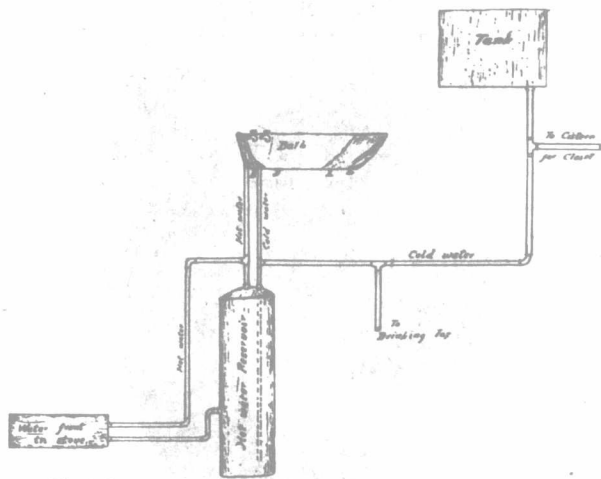
Yet a cesspool is, perhaps, the most practicable means of disposing of the sewage, and if right conditions exist, and proper precautions be taken, the cess-



Trap for disconnecting house fixtures from soil pipe.



Sketch showing water-closet trap and soil pipe.



Sketch showing arrangement of pipes and fixture for hot water.

pool need not be a nuisance. The correct situation for a cesspool is in a gravelly elevation or hillside, where the soil will absorb the water readily. If the ground is loose and open, but low, there is likelihood of ground water filling in during wet seasons, and backing up into the soil-pipe. Harm would result by blocking solids at the end of the soil pipe and gradually choking the pipe. The site of the cesspool should be chosen as far from the house and other buildings as convenient, and especially distant from the well. While it must be low enough to allow sufficient fall for the soil-pipe—not less than 1 foot in 40—it should not be situated in such low ground that it cannot be drained by an overflow pipe, the latter connecting with the cesspool at a point somewhat lower than the entrance of the soil-pipe. Such overflow pipe should be constructed of land tile with open joints, and may be led away some distance into the ground, terminating in a blind end, the escape of overflow water taking place through the joints of the tile. In ground at all close and heavy, several of these overflows should be provided, radiating in different directions, for in such ground the excavation may be depended upon to fill in a short time.

When there is any danger of cesspool seepage or overflow contaminating a neighboring well or stream, the cesspool should be constructed of masonry work, cemented inside, so as to be water-tight. When full the cesspool may be pumped empty into a tank on wheels, and the material carried to the woods or swamp. This method, of course, means a great deal of trouble, and need not be resorted to until the previous methods have failed. But extreme precaution should be taken against contamination of drinking water.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

Whether Farming or Not.

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed the sum of \$5.00 as subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," which, although I am not farming now, I would not like to be without.

Wolfe Co., Que.

JAS. W. ANDREW.

DAIRY.

A Retrospect of Dairying in Cape Breton.

My trip through the Island of Cape Breton is drawing to a close, and as I look back over the summer's work, it is with a degree of satisfaction and pleasure. The weather, taking it all through, has been fine, and I have met many former friends. With regard to the dairy interests on the Island, one largely marks progress by comparison, and when comparing this season's work with the trip of 1901, when I covered largely the same territory, this has been in every respect the better one. The meetings have been more largely attended. Those who were pupils three years ago came again this year, and brought others with them. Country people, as a rule, are a little diffident, but this time I was no longer a stranger, and so they would gather round me, and be more in an attitude to learn.

I am frequently asked, "Do I notice any improvement?" and I can truthfully say "Yes." Women, themselves, tell me they are making better butter, and have private customers, and are getting a higher price for it. Some I know are getting twenty-five cents per pound for their butter, all the year round, and it is excellent butter, for I have eaten it. Merchants say the quality has improved, and they are perhaps the best judges, and of all classes, they have the keenest appreciation of the work of the "Travelling Dairy School."

Since my last visit, people without number have discarded the old dash churn, and now have a barrel one; while many have also gotten a lever butter-worker.

The sale of separators over the Island the past three years is quite worthy of note, and our work has been largely the means of introducing them. We have always carried a machine, and, after explaining the principle involved in separating the cream from the skim milk, the machine is run to let the people see the actual operation. A sample of the skim milk is saved, and tested, and compared with the samples of skim milk brought by the farmers to be tested. The great loss in the average skim milk in the country has led many of the more progressive farmers to see the gain to be derived from a machine.

I stated plainly the conditions under which it would be advisable to invest such a sum of money for the purpose of getting the cream from the milk. Three years ago, I only found two separators in Cape Breton, now agents of half a dozen makes are doing business here.

I always think the buildings on a place—not so much the house as the barn—denote the thrift of the farmer. That times are better, and faith in farming stronger, may be judged by the number of new barns of larger and more improved building which have been erected the past year or two. There certainly was great room for improvement in this direction, and much of the poor stock is directly due to their improper housing and bad care through the long, cold winter.

This is a most unfortunate season to pass judgment on the cattle, for the pastures have been so very poor, and the hay crop a failure, that the cows are nearly all dry this early in the season.

There seems such a lack of fine udder development in the cows that it is the exception to get one which gives a heavy flow of milk. The milk, I must say, though, is of splendid quality. A cow here is considered to do very well if she produces one hundred pounds of butter in a season. I fear I would never go into the dairy business if I could not get cows to do better than that, for such an amount of butter would not pay for the food consumed in a year.

I blame the farmers for the careless way they breed their stock. Male scrubs of the poorest, smallest type are to be seen all over, running at large along the roads. The agricultural associations in many districts have been striving to improve the cattle by importing pure-bred animals, but, I think, the trouble is they change the breed too often. For a year or two, they will have a beef animal, then they will get one of the dairy type, and so on.

Owing to the great scarcity of food, many cattle are being sold this fall, and I really think it will do much to better conditions here, for it is to be hoped that in a few years better stock will fill the places of those that have to be sacrificed now.

Yesterday, at a meeting, I noticed how attentive a young man was to all that was going on, and his questions indicated that he had an intelligent and practical knowledge of the art of buttermaking. Afterwards, he came to speak to me, and said, although he had never seen me before he felt himself to be an old pupil of mine, for he had read my articles on buttermaking in the "Farmer's Advocate," and had been working along the lines laid down by them. I wish more farmers took a good agricultural paper. I often tell them they could not expend a dollar

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or two in a more profitable way. The far-reaching good done by such a means of conveying knowledge cannot be estimated. L. R.

### The Macdonald-Robertson Institution.

FOR AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION, RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION, AT ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, NEAR MONTREAL.

[Special correspondence "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."]

Ottawa, November 28th. — Professor James W. Robertson, of Ottawa, who for five years was Dairy Commissioner, and for the last eight years Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion of Canada, has resigned his position. He has done so to devote his whole time to assisting Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, to found an institute at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, for research, education and practical illustration work in agriculture. The exact nature of the institute and the work which it will attempt has not yet been stated. Professor Robertson cannot say anything definitely descriptive of the plans to be carried out. However, a little more than a square mile of land has been secured, and the season of 1905 will be occupied in erecting buildings, draining, fencing and making general preparations for the opening of the institute, which will probably take place the following season. Sir William Macdonald has purchased the Robert Reford farm, and the live stock and crops belonging to it. This going concern will form part of the great farming school. Five more properties adjoining the Reford site have already been secured to provide accommodation for the varied work of the institution and its growth.

It is understood the scheme has three distinct branches. There will be a department of research, including the bacteriology of soils and products; soil physics; plant and animal biology; and chemistry, concerning agricultural, horticultural and rural life generally. This department will be housed in modern laboratories, with suitable and sufficient equipment.

A department of farms will comprise object lessons. There will be special illustrations of dairy farming, the production of meats, and a farm for small cultures, such as poultry, bees, fruits and vegetables. Provision will be made for receiving working apprentices, who will be given an opportunity to learn to do by doing. They will be instructed in advanced methods. Each farm will be conducted on a separate and profit-making basis; and within each of the illustration farms there will be small farms of from one to five acres, for management by groups of advanced apprentices.

The other lines of work will be followed in the department of instruction, which will be charged with the advancement and improvement of education for rural communities, suited to both men and women, and boys and girls.

The department of instruction will have residences for men and women, and the courses will be similar to those at the best agricultural colleges and schools. Household science, and the newer branches of elementary and secondary education, such as organized nature study and manual training, will also form part of the studies and course of training. The proposed organization for the work will thus provide for a department for research; a college and school for instruction; and a department of farms, where the knowledge acquired in the other branches can be applied and put to the test and illustration of profit-making administration.

The situation of the institute, designed to benefit rural life in Canada, is an ideal one. Ste Anne de Bellevue is twenty miles from Montreal, the great commercial metropolis of Canada. Between these places, twenty or thirty local passenger trains a day are plying. The properties secured are adjoining the village of Ste Anne de Bellevue, which will afford lodging and boarding accommodation for transient or short-course pupils at the institution. The site is on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and has a beautiful southern exposure, overlooking the river. It is on the route of the great national highways, the C. P. R. and G. T. R., and will be convenient to the farming class of all Canada.

### The Knife Surprised Him.

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your premium knife which you sent me. It is far ahead of anything I expected. I will try and get all the new subscribers to your paper I can, and wish you every success. WALKER BOTHAMS. Simcoe Co.

Enclosed find \$3.00 for the "Farmer's Advocate." It is a welcome guest in our family. Boys and girls all like it, even the neighbor boys like to get a look at it after school. Perth Co., Ont. JOSEPH NAFZIGER.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

### The Long Keeping of Apples.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

When apples begin to decay in December, that ought to retain their flavor and keeping qualities into February, and we know that they have been carefully hand-picked and not injured in any manner, it seems necessary to look around for a reason. At the present moment of writing the Pewaukee apples that are good winter keepers have the mellowness that should not be theirs until March, and show symptoms of deteriorating that has never before been observed. For this the severe winter and lack of vitality in the tree is generally blamed as the cause, as they suffered severely from the extremely low temperature. Tender-skinned apples, like the Fameuse and McIntosh, are injured by too much handling. It is a customary thing to see a retail dealer in apples rub up the skins of such fruit to make them attractive, but this waxy coating is a preservative that cannot be dispensed with.

The temperature of a fruit-house or cellar is best when kept as near to the congealing temperature as possible without actual freezing, but it is of no avail if the fruit does not go into storage in good order and proper ripeness. This time is when the seeds are fully colored. If fruit is to be kept all winter it should be gathered early in the day, for a barrel of apples that have been sun-heated will lose their best keeping qualities, and the grower will probably wonder how it happened. It is sometimes argued that the keeping cellar must be dry, and that dampness is injurious, but in Russia it is the custom to keep apples in cold water, and it is still remembered by some of the Montreal buyers that there was once a cargo of Fameuse apples sunk in a canal-boat in autumn, and only raised the following April, at which time the apples were found to be sound and of good quality, although this variety can rarely be kept to retain its flavor after February when exposed to the air.

If cold fruit is put into a warm cellar it will be apt to decay, as the deposit of moisture upon its surface induces fungous growth and mould.

We have much to learn on this subject, and watching the careless picking of some beautiful apples this autumn, it seemed as if the subject was worth more experiment and study. Especially in warm seasons, when the apples are heated as they go into the baskets, is there danger of not keeping, and fruit for shipment should always be gathered in the morning and before it becomes overripe. ANNA L. JACK.

### Maine Fruit-growers Meet.

The Maine State Pomological Society annual meeting was held at Skowhegan, November 16th, 17th and 18th, the first day being devoted to arranging the display of fruit. President Z. A. Gilbert delivered the annual address. He laid stress on the money value of a good orchard, citing instances in point, and recommended improvement of the quality, better storage facilities for the grower, that fruit might be held for at least fair prices, and supervision of the introduction of new varieties by a competent committee. The President referred to the lack of representation of Maine industry and Maine fruit at the St. Louis Exposition, in marked contrast to that of other States.

Secretary Knowlton in his report, and Dr. Twitchell in a paper on "Our Markets," laid stress on the same steps in improvement, and committees were appointed to take the matters recommended by these gentlemen in charge. Dr. Twitchell also strongly recommended the passing by legislature of an act similar to the Canada Fruit Marks Act, and would like to see it become a national law as well. He read the act, and spoke of its excellent working and the advantage of having the Government back of the business, thus securing honest branding and correct commercial rating. The gentleman wished the society to take some action looking to assistance from the State in the extermination of the brown-tailed moth, and guarding against the introduction of the gypsy moth; also to take steps to have fruits and flowers receive the recognition they merit on the premium lists of our fairs.

In September a meeting of the society was held in the orchard of C. S. Pope, Manchester, from which E. L. White said that he had learned these lessons: Barnyard dressing seemed to him to give better results than fertilizer, while plowing and harrowing in connection with either increased the yield, and had the same effect, only in a lesser degree when no fertilizer of any sort was used. He noted the thrifty appearance of trees where hogs had worked the previous year in contrast to the sickly appearance of those which had received no attention. In Mr. Pope's orchard the U. of M. have been conducting experiments for a few years, the work being carried on in sections, thus affording opportunity for comparison of results. Mr. White also learned that in grafting the bud on the scion should not be put too near the bark on the trunk, as the branch from this bud will split off quickly.

Mr. De Coster believes in home fertilizers and cultivation; also in the use of sheep, swine or poultry in the orchard. He remarked that in an orchard of his own where sheep had run, there was not one apple in ten but what was perfect, and cited an instance where the keeping of poultry, in combination with fruit-raising, had been made a financial success, the chickens to

keep up a flock of over 1,000 hens being raised in barrels under the trees.

S. H. Dawes, of Harrison, has used the following formula for three years on his orchard: Nitrate of soda, 350 lbs.; sulph. of ammonia, 150 lbs.; sulph. of potash, 230 lbs.; acid phosphate, 220 lbs.; kieselguhr, 50 lbs. All to be thoroughly mixed and sown on the surface under the tree, out a little further than the limbs extend, at the rate of ten lbs. to a medium-sized tree, from the first until the tenth of May, or as soon as the blossom buds begin to open.

He reported an enormous increase in the fruit yield, great thrift in the trees, and the largest crop of hay for some years. Contrary to others, Mr. Dawes maintains that an orchard can be kept in the best of condition in grass ground, and in seeming corroboration of his statement, Mr. Dawes took first premium in State exhibit, best in his county, and a good share of first premiums in single exhibits, besides some second and third prizes.

Miss Edith M. Patch, Entomologist to the U. of M., gave a paper describing in detail the brown-tailed and gypsy moths, their habits, and the disastrous and disagreeable results of their visitation.

Prof. Munson emphasized the importance of a horticultural education, and in a brief talk on experiments and results gave as a good formula for fertilizer, 3% nitrogen, 3% potash and 6% phosphoric acid, adding that sometimes more nitrogen than necessary was used. Mr. H. P. Gould, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, advised experimenting with the soil to see how much of the different ingredients was available, and feeding the trees, as it were, a "balanced ration." He showed how climate and soil were responsible for most variations in color, size, shape and flavor of any variety, even almost obliterating in some cases its original type. He said that a difference in elevation of 100 feet would make a difference of one day in the blossoming and ripening period; that the application of nitrogen had been known to delay the ripening process, and that a liberal fertilization would sometimes make an annual bearer of a biennial, the effect lasting several years. From the afternoon spent in the discussion of the markets we gleaned that a study of their demands, together with the adaptability of our environments, should be considered in order to grow and market fruit to the best possible advantage; selecting the market for which our ground was suited to grow fruit, and putting it on the market in the package demanded.

Mr. Abel Stevens, Woodside Gardens, Wellesley, Mass., talked on the rose. After paying tribute to its beauty and fragrance, he spoke of the many varieties, giving characteristics of each, and the protection needed in winter. As a formula for ridding them of the bugs that eat the flowers, a half pound of bar-soap dissolved in one gallon boiling water; two gallons kerosene, agitate to a foamy mass, and add 15 gallons of water, and spray the foliage. For the aphid or plant louse, one pound of tobacco dust steeped in five gallons of water, or one pound of whale-oil soap dissolved in five gallons of water; wash the bushes with the mixture.

At the annual business meeting the following officers were chosen: President, Z. A. Gilbert; North Green; Vice-presidents, D. P. True, Leeds Centre; E. L. White, Bowdoinham; Secretary, D. H. Knowlton; Treasurer, E. L. White, Wayne; Member of the Executive Committee for three years, R. E. Libbey, Newport.

The society adopted a suitable design for a sweepstakes premium, to be given for excellence of fruit exhibit.

### Protecting Fruit Trees from Mice.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, issues the following warning: Last winter thousands of fruit trees were girdled and killed by mice, and the same thing will doubtless happen again the coming winter, unless orchardists take precautions to prevent it. Mice are not usually very troublesome in orchards where clean cultivation is practiced and rubbish is not allowed to accumulate as a shelter for them, but the orchardist will find it necessary to provide some sort of protection, if he wishes to be fairly sure of bringing his young trees safely through the winter.

The mice burrow along the ground under the snow in search of food, and as soon as they come to a young tree start to gnaw it. Wooden veneer is probably the most satisfactory protection against them, and it has the additional merit of being a good preventive of sunscald. The veneer is wrapped loosely around the trunk and tied, and an air space is left between it and the tree. These veneers cost from \$3.75 to \$5.00 per thousand. Ordinary building-paper, which costs a mere trifle, is also a first-rate protection, but it is not of much value as a preventive of sunscald. Tar paper is also effective, but as trees have been injured by its use, it is better to be on the safe side and use something else. In any case, the lower end of the paper should be banked with earth, so that the mice cannot readily get under it to the tree. A mound of earth about a foot high around the base of the tree will often turn them, and even snow tramped about the tree has proved effective, but these are not so trustworthy as the veneers or the building paper.

The Fruit Division also points out that this plague of mice is largely due to the common practice of destroying every owl and hawk that can possibly be shot or trapped. It is a great mistake to do this. All varieties of owls and hawks are great mousers; indeed, mice constitute the chief item in the bill-of-fare of most

species. At least ten varieties of owls are classed as residents of Canada, and of these only the great horned owl is a menace to the farmers' poultry yard. Of a dozen species of hawks commonly found in Canada, only three are classed as chicken hawks, viz., the Sharp-shinned hawk, the Goshawk, and Cooper's hawk. The four varieties usually known as "hen hawks" scarcely ever visit poultry yards, and an occasional depredation is far more than counterbalanced by their services as destroyers of mice, rats, squirrels and other enemies of the farmer.

W. A. OLEMONS.

## POULTRY.

### How one Fancier gets Winter Eggs.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As winter is now approaching, a few suggestions on the poultry industry may prove helpful to those who read this article.

My first suggestion will be in the interest of pure-bred poultry. Ask the farmer why he raises pure-bred horses, cows, sheep or swine, and his reply generally is, they are more productive, and command better prices. This is just as true of pure-bred fowls. They lay more eggs, their eggs are nearly all one size and color, and, therefore, command a higher price and are more sought after than eggs of all sorts and colors.

Farmers need not expect their fowls to lay in winter, when they are compelled to roost in the open barns, tree tops, or shed lofts, where they are exposed to all sorts of weather which winter nights bring. They deserve clean, dry, warm quarters, and must have them if they are expected to yield a profit.

My experience has taught me that if our feathered friends are properly attended to they will pay their owner a handsome profit for time and money expended. Following is my plan of feeding for eggs in winter: The first step is to have the fowls secured in a high, dry, well-ventilated house, with ample room, and lots of light in the south side of the house. When this is done, next comes the feed question, and I have a very good plan of feeding; at least, it always produced good results for me. The morning meal is a mash, composed of two-thirds bran and balance of ground oats, seasoned with two tablespoonfuls of poultry food for every fifteen adult fowls. This warms them up and keeps them in fine condition till about 10 o'clock a.m., when I scatter either wheat or oats in their litter, and make them scratch for every kernel they get. This stimulates the body, puts it in a healthy condition, and, furthermore, supplies the right nutriment for the "laying hen." Then, again, at 3 o'clock p.m., I hang cabbage heads or mangels some eighteen inches above the floor for the fowls to pick at. This affords good exercise and promotes health in the stock. This is all they get until a few minutes before roosting time, when they get all the wheat or corn they can eat up clean, and therefore go to roost with their crops full. On severe cold nights I heat the corn or wheat, and it has a grand effect on the fowls.

J. W. DORAN.

Ranfrew Co., Ont.

## APIARY.

### Suggestions for Honey Show.

By Morley Pettit.

The Fruit, Flower and Honey Show has come and gone. While the attendance was not up to the mark, and finances fell short, it was through no lack of interest taken by directorate and exhibitors. It was a new thing, and people did not quite realize the amount of beguety, sweetness and "luxury" contained in the Granite Rinks during Thanksgiving week.

The Honey Show was excellent, but some features might be added to make it even a better advertisement for honey than it was. For instance, for one day, or, in fact, every day, the programme might read: "A sample of honey will be given free to every person who attends." For the purpose, a barrel of granulated honey could be set up in a conspicuous place, and the staves removed, to leave the white, barrel-shaped cake of honey. Then, a lady or gentleman could give each person, on a thin piece of wood, a sample of granulated honey. Very many people would eat granulated honey for the first time, and go home to ask their grocer for more. Demonstrations should, by all means, be given in the proper grading and packing of honey, especially sections, and the difference between ripe and unripe honey made clear. For the benefit of the public, the different varieties of honey should be explained, and samples shown, so that people would at least learn that honey is not dirty because it is dark. Instructions in liquifying might also be given, and many other things could be done at this place to educate producers and advertise honey.

Of course, this would take money, but we have been assured of Government support for whatever can be done to advance the industry.

### A Perfect Reading Glass.

The reading glass did not arrive till to-day, and perfectly "fills the bill." J. R. HEA.  
Wellington Co., Ont.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Canadian.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on January 11th.

The Manitoba Legislature has been called to meet December 6th.

The Hon. J. R. Stratton has resigned his portfolio in the Ross Government.

Toronto has been marked by big Liberal and Conservative demonstrations during the past week.

Mr. C. M. Hays says there is no foundation whatever for the rumor that the G. T. P. had absorbed or intends to absorb the Canadian Northern road.

The sealing schooner Agnes G. Donahoe of Halifax has been seized by the Uruguayan authorities. The agents have wired for particulars.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier left Ottawa for Monterey, California, on November 22nd, for a short holiday. They will return about the middle of December.

The Abbe Bourassa, late Secretary of Laval University, and brother of Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P., died in Montreal on Nov. 20th. He was forty years of age.

The Allan liner Ionian, which arrived at Halifax on November 21st, from Liverpool, had on board 200 Russian soldiers, most of them army reserve men, who, upon the calling out of the reserves, deserted, crossing the line into Germany, and afterwards making their way to England. Many of them crossed the frontier concealed in loads of hay, and one swam a boundary river, followed by the shots of sentinels on guard.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company will be the first of the three big power companies now under construction on the Canadian side to generate electric power by means of the Falls. It is expected that the electric machinery will be in readiness to allow the gates to be opened on one of the six big ten-thousand horse power turbines during the first week in December. The event will be an exceedingly important one in the history of electrical industries in Canada.

The new ministers in the Ontario Cabinet, Charlton, McKay, Graham and Evanturel, were sworn in at Government House, Toronto, on November 22nd. Hon. J. R. Stratton and Hon. E. J. Davis go out; Hon. J. M. Gibson resigns the Attorney-Generalship, but remains in the Cabinet without portfolio. Hon. R. Harcourt remains Minister of Education. Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, becomes Attorney-General. The offices of the new Ministers are as follows: Hon. W. A. Charlton, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Provincial Secretary; Hon. A. G. McKay, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. F. E. Evanturel, Minister without Portfolio.

### British and Foreign.

Blinding snowstorms were reported from Great Britain November 22nd.

Ophthalmia, owing to loss of sleep, is causing much distress at Port Arthur.

The steamer Tungchow, laden with 3,000 tons of meat, was captured by the Japanese while trying to enter Port Arthur on Nov. 23rd.

The Talantsee Islands have been overflowed by the sea, and 30,000 persons are destitute. The Talantsee Islands are a small group in the Celebes Sea, off the north-east coast of the Island of Celebes, and belong to the Netherlands.

On November 18th a battalion of infantry stationed at Bahia, Brazil, mutinied. When the commanding officer attempted to remonstrate with the men he was shot dead. Other troops then charged the mutineers, and order was restored.

The Missouri State Building at the World's Fair, has been destroyed by fire. The building cost \$145,000 and contained \$75,000 worth of furnishings, including valuable portraits of Missouri Governors and Supreme Judges, which cannot be replaced.

The lumber vessel, Makawell, sailing from Tacoma to Mexico, is missing, and the stern of a vessel and large quantities of lumber have drifted in to shore at Lennard Island. It is feared that the crew, consisting of Captain Nelson and twelve or thirteen men, have perished.

A despatch from Port Said states that the Russian volunteer steamer Voronetz, which passed through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea as a transport, has three submarine boats on board, and that the Yaroslav, which also came through in this way, has a large supply of Hotchkiss guns.

Much excitement has been caused along the Red Sea

by the appearance of three fast-sailing yachts, one flying the French, and the other two the British flags. The mission of the yachts is a mystery, but it is surmised that they are either torpedo boats in disguise, or that they are on special business for the Russian Government. It has been ascertained that the yachts were chartered by individuals whose names the agents refuse to divulge.

Out of a column of 500 Portuguese troops engaged in fighting the rebel Cuyate tribesmen in Portuguese West Africa, over half have been killed. The Portuguese made a valiant stand, but had no chance, as their ammunition ran out, and the enemy, who numbered fifty to one, kept firing upon them from the shelter of huge ant hills. The entire party would have been annihilated had it not been that the natives, fearing, it is supposed, the arrival of a relief column, suddenly ceased firing and fled.

"The situation still practically unchanged in Manchuria," is the trend of all despatches from thence this week. On November 26th another grand general assault was made upon Port Arthur. Word comes, however, that the Japanese are hurriedly massing their strength, in order to make a final attack before the Baltic fleet, whose first division is now making its way through the Red Sea, shall have succeeded in reaching the vicinity of the beleaguered town. Admiral Togo's marines, on the other hand, are enthusiastic over the prospect of another big sea fight, after so long a respite, and the Japanese warships are being put in battle order as speedily as possible. In the north, nothing more important than occasional skirmishing has taken place. Upon one occasion, a party of Chinese bandits under six Japanese officers, made an attack upon some Russian outpost guards, but were repulsed, leaving 200 dead upon the field, the Russians losing 30. In Mukden conditions are in a bad state. The water has become so foul as to be unfit for drinking. Moreover, the people of the surrounding country are flocking in for the winter, and the difficulty of knowing where to put them has become a white elephant on the hands of the Russians. Rents have gone up at such a rate that \$2.00 a day is now the price asked for a small room, while fuel is so scarce that it costs a cent a pound. In Russia, in Europe, the gloomiest fears are entertained. Much depression has been occasioned by the recent publication of Kuropatkin's report, which states that during the twelve days alone which preceded the 21st of October, the Russian losses in sick and wounded amounted to 943 officers and 31,211 men. No mention is made of the killed, but it is unofficially stated that in the right wing alone 8,000 men fell. In Southern Russia desertions are occurring daily. The men simply fail to appear at the recruiting stations, and when looked for, are nowhere to be found. Four hundred and thirty are already enroute for America, having been furnished with tickets by the Galician Relief Committee, and 400 more are now at Lemsberg, ready to start. Others are crossing the boundaries in all directions.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

The Temiscaming Railway has reached New Liskeard, Ont., and hereafter mails and supplies will be regularly received.

Stocks of flour are running low in Japan, and it is believed that the demand for all breadstuffs will be strong from America soon.

Rev. Martin Gibb will endeavor to induce 1,000 emigrants from England to settle on Pelee Island, Ont., where he estimates, owing to the fertile soil and mild climate, 10 to 15 acres will easily support a family.

A farm upon which sheep are kept ought to be not only fertile, but also evenly fertile, which is a much desired condition. The farms are very few that cannot with profit keep sheep.

There is some grumbling at the high township rate, but WE CANNOT GET NEW STEEL BRIDGES, ROADS IMPROVED AND GRAVELLED, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS, WITHOUT PAYING FOR IT.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, the Canadian Commercial Agent at Leeds, England, says: "First-class Canadian cows would readily bring here from \$80 to \$125 each, and suitable store cattle bring at least double current prices in Canada."

The farmers of the Province of Aisne, in Southern France, are threshing their grain, grinding their flour, cutting roots and pumping water by electricity. The owners of large farms have their own motors. The smaller proprietors club together to buy a motor, which is moved from farm to farm as each farmer needs it.

Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, President of the Newfoundland Timber Estates Company, on November 16th transferred to Sir Alfred Harmsworth & Bros., the London publishers, lumber areas in the island of Newfoundland, on which the Harmsworths purpose establishing large pulp mills. The price paid was \$500,000. The Harmsworths will spend \$2,000,000 in erecting pulp mills.

A Liverpool sugar expert has been making a thorough investigation into the practicability of attempting to raise sugar beets in England, and now announces

that 1,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom are suitable for the purpose. He has made more than 1,000 experiments to test British soil and climate, and they have satisfied him that these essentials are even better adapted to the production of sugar than those of Germany.

Arrangements have been made by which all Ontario Institute speakers who will attend meetings during January and February will be in attendance at the Experimental Union and Winter Fair at Guelph, during the week beginning December 5th. Most of the time will be taken up in attending the regular sessions of the Union and the Winter Fair, but provision will be made for two or three additional sessions, at which lecturers will be given information that will be of special use to them in their work during the winter.

Save the Envelopes.—The Post-office Department, in its last supplement to the Postal Guide, has the following notice, which is of more than usual importance to the public: "Persons who receive letters that have been misdirected or delayed, are requested to preserve the envelopes, and send them specially directed to the Deputy Postmaster-General, with any information in the case that may be of service to the department in making an investigation. The public will understand that letters which are not registered are carried through the mails and delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, without any kind of record being kept of their delivery; the department has, therefore, no means of knowing how the post offices are doing their work unless those whose correspondence is subjected to irregularities bring the cases to its notice. In thus laying cases of irregularity before the department, care should be taken to send in the envelopes of mis-delivered correspondence, as the postmarks on the envelopes furnish evidence which enables the department to bring the irregularities home to the offenders. Any information as to posting or delivery which may be in the possession of the person complaining is also desired, since where one piece of evidence fails another sometimes becomes effective."

### Auction Sale of Shires.

The auction sale of imported Shires—mares and stallions—at the Repository, Toronto, on the 22nd ultimo, from the stud of Mr. Chambers, of Holdenby, Nottingham, afforded another rare opportunity of securing the very best draft foundation stock. The lot included three stallions and sixteen females, a brood mare and a three-year-old filly having died after leaving England. The average for the nineteen sold works out at \$339. The largest purchaser was Mr. J. W. Forster, of Bassano, Alberta. The names of the animals and purchasers, with the prices paid, follow:

**STALLIONS.**  
Pindar II., foaled 1901; Wm. Laking, Hamilton, Ont. ....\$510  
Alake II., 1902; S. J. Raspberry, Hamilton ..... 355  
Thornton Tip-Top; J. W. Forster, Bassano, Alta. 422

**BROOD MARES.**  
Caria, 1899; J. W. Forster ..... 350  
Leda, 1899; Wm. Laking ..... 325  
Dorcas, 1899; J. W. Forster ..... 410  
Gwen, 1899; Wm. Laking ..... 360  
Besor, 1899; J. M. Guardhouse, Weston ..... 395  
Minerva, 1900; William Hendrie, Hamilton ..... 450

**THREE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES.**  
Holdenby Anna, Wm. Laking ..... 240  
Molly of Holdenby, Wm. Harris, Toronto ..... 285  
Abigail of Holdenby, J. W. Forster ..... 310  
Alice of Holdenby, J. W. Forster ..... 415

**TWO-YEAR-OLDS.**  
Holdenby Belle, Wm. Alcon, Swinton, Ont. .... 300  
Eadie of Holdenby, Wm. Pearson, Hamilton ..... 240  
Judy of Holdenby, J. W. Forster ..... 285  
Holdenby Sall, Col. MacGillivray, Uxbridge ..... 335  
Flower of Holdenby, H. George, Crompton ..... 215  
Maudie of Holdenby, J. W. Forster ..... 310

### Hospital for Sick Children.

The Hospital for Sick Children, College street, Toronto, Ont., appeals to the fathers and mothers of Ontario for funds to maintain the thousand sick children that it nurses within its walls every year. The hospital is not a local institution, but Provincial. The sick child from any place in Ontario who can't afford to pay has the same privileges as the child living in Toronto, and is treated free.

The hospital had last year in its beds and cots 761 patients, 267 of these were from 196 places outside of Toronto. The cost is 98 cents per patient per day, and there were 129 sick little ones a day in the hospital.

Since its foundation the hospital has treated 10,371 children—about 7,500 of these were unable to pay, and were treated free.

Every dollar may be the translator of your kind thoughts into the hospital kind deeds.

Everybody's dollar may be the Friend in Need to Somebody's child.

Let the money of the strong be mercy to the weak. The hospital pays out dividends of health and happiness to suffering childhood on every dollar that is paid by the friends of little children.

If you know of any sick child in your neighborhood who is sick or crippled or has club feet, send the parent's name to the hospital.

Please send contributions to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman, or to Douglas Davidson, Sec.-Treas., of The Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto. J. ROSS ROBERTSON.

### A Youthful M. P.

The photo-engraving on this page of the "Farmer's Advocate," of Norman Frank Wilson, "Pleulands" farm, Cumberland, Ont., member-elect for the County of Russell in the Dominion Parliament, by a majority of about 900, portrays a representative young farmer who is, we believe, the first graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College elected to the House of Commons, and the youngest Ontario member in the House. Mr. Wilson is a practical farmer, an enthusiastic breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, and a successful feeder of export steers. Mr. Wilson was 27 years old when elected, but under the weight of his new responsibility has since aged somewhat, and will register 28 in the present month. He is, we understand, a bachelor at this date, a defect which we are not without reason to hope may soon be remedied. We congratulate the young member on his success in life, and covet for him a career of usefulness as a representative farmer in the legislative councils of his native country.



Norman F. Wilson, B. S. A., M. P.

Member-elect for Russell County. First graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College elected to the Dominion Parliament, and youngest member from Ontario.

### Seed-growers' Meeting.

The Executive Council of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association have arranged for an informal conference of the members of the association to take place in the City Hall, Guelph, on Wednesday, December 7th, at 9 p.m. sharp.

The main topics for discussion will be:  
1. Cultivation and care of hand-selected seed plot for (a) cereal grains, (b) corn, and (c) potatoes.  
2. The process of hand-selection of seed from a practical standpoint.  
3. The advisability of fixing standards of quality in respect to purity or vitality of seed catalogued for sale by members.  
4. Seed fairs.

Prof. C. A. Zavits, Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph, and member of the executive council of the association, will be chairman of the meeting and direct the discussions. The President of the Association, Prof. J. W. Robertson, will also be present at the meeting. The object of holding this conference is to provide for free discussion among seed-growers, on matters pertaining to the growing, selecting, preserving and disposing of seed, of which records of their history are kept by the association. G. H. OLARK, Chief of Seed Division, and Secretary C. S. G. Asso.

### Coming Events.

Dec. 12th—Fat Stock Show at Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction.  
Dec. 12th to 15th—Maritime Winter Fair, at Amherst, N. S.  
Dec. 21st and 22nd—Prince Edward Island annual convention of Farmers and Fruit-growers, at Charlottetown.  
Jan. 17th, 1905, 11 a.m.—Annual meeting of Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Toronto.  
March 6th to 10th, 1905—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

### Forthcoming Stock Sales.

The following auction sales of pure-bred stock are advertised in this paper:  
Dec. 9th—John I. Baisdon, Markham, Ont., Clydesdales, Cotswolds, Berkshires, Yorkshires.  
Dec. 14th—John Hill, Wellesley, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires.  
Dec. 21st—Hodkinson, Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., Shorthorns.  
Dec. 21st—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont., Holsteins and Yorkshires.

### The Hamilton Clydesdale Sale.

The auction sale at Hamilton, Ont., on November 28rd, of forty-nine Clydesdale fillies, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, was very largely attended, and was a decided success. The fillies were a good, even lot, in moderate condition; indeed, just as they came off the pastures and the sea voyage, and were full of quality. The bidding was brisk from first to last, and many more would probably have been taken at equally good prices had the supply held out. The highest price, \$505, was paid for the three-year-old Lavender, by Acme (18405), Mr. Gunn, Toronto, being the purchaser. The \$300-mark was reached a second time for the yearling, Graceful Girl, by Stately City (10466), bought by Marshall Lyons, Dundas. The average for the whole number figured out at \$295. Following is the sale list:

Lavender, 3 years; D. Gunn, Toronto .....	\$505
Graceful Girl, 1 year; Marshall Lyons, Dundas .....	500
Bramble, 3 years; J. Sharpe, Millgrove .....	420
Marie Correll, 2 years; A. R. Fierheller, Mt. Elgin .....	340
Tommie's Princess, 2 years; Thos. Mercer, Markdale .....	255
Maggie, 2 years; Jas. Hyalop, Stratford .....	300
Vesta Tilley, 1 year; Wm. Woodley, Dundas .....	245
Royal Kate, 1 year; D. O. Flatt, Millgrove .....	155
Juliet, 1 year; Thos. Mercer .....	245
Marie Studholme, 1 year; Thos. Martin, Duncleith .....	290
Etta, 2 years; A. S. Rogers, Toronto .....	250
Begonia, 1 year; E. G. Maddock, Walnut .....	265
The Bride, 1 year; John Hill, Wellesley .....	250
Queen of the Roses, 1 year; Fred Howe, Ingersoll .....	305
Chaplet, 2 years; T. B. O'Malley, Wallacetown .....	255
Blossom, 2 years; D. Gunn .....	405
Kate's Fashion, 2 years; Thos. Mercer .....	270
Lady Fashion, 2 years; T. B. O'Malley .....	255
Wee Janie MacGregor, 1 year; J. D. O'Neil, V.S., London .....	205
Flower Girl, 3 years; Marshall Lyons .....	375
Molly, 2 years; A. Stewart, Ivan .....	365
Florrie Forde, 1 year; Dr. Eald, Simcoe .....	170
Bedelia, 1 year; A. Rundell, Galt .....	270
Marie Lloyd, 3 years; A. R. Fierheller .....	400
Bessborough Blossom, 3 years; W. J. Evans, Iona Station .....	275
Jubilee II., 3 years; W. J. Evans .....	285
Gracilis, 1 year; H. Dymont, Dundas .....	210
Bessborough Princess, 1 year; Mathes Hahn, Hawkesville .....	205
Cleopatra, 2 years; Thos. Mercer .....	300
Condace, 1 year; Thos. Mercer .....	210
Edna May, 1 year; Miss Van Wagner, Stony Creek .....	205
Victory, 1 year; A. Young, Glanford .....	265
Dandie, 1 year; W. P. Ronson, Courtland .....	200
Queen's Maid, 2 years; Samuel Peart, Rockwood .....	265
Fearless Madge, 2 years; I. Devitt & Son, Freeman .....	290
Lady Acme, 2 years; D. Gunn .....	395
Attractive Meg, 2 years; John Hall, Strabane .....	480
Maggie III., 2 years; W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman .....	310
Royal Agnes, 2 years; T. B. O'Malley, Wallacetown .....	340
Lady Simon, 1 year; J. D. O'Neil, V.S. .....	200
Miss Mitchell, 2 years; Geo. Belton, Thorndale .....	305
Lady Provost, 1 year; A. S. Rogers .....	250
Acme's Heiress, 1 year; John Ross, Inverhaugh .....	325
Miss Laurie, 2 years; W. E. Handley, Rockwood .....	300
Acme Princess, 2 years; J. W. Innis, Woodstock .....	330
Handsome Rosa, 1 year; D. O. Flatt .....	325
Miss Scott, 1 year; J. W. Innis .....	290
Royal Mary, 2 years; Jas. Robson, Birt .....	300
Blue Stocking, 2 years; John Hall .....	400

49 fillies sold for a total of \$14,465; average, \$295.

### Want Canadian Wheat.

A Minneapolis correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes: "Minneapolis millers want Canadian wheat, and want it terribly. They have already resorted to various devices to get it. They imported some of it in bond, made it into flour and shipped the flour abroad, thereby avoiding the duty, which the Government does not impose upon grain to be exported again. But that has been cumbersome and full of red tape; and it has had one most serious disadvantage: When the wheat was imported, in order to escape the duty, not only the flour made from that wheat, but also all siftings, must be exported. And there is no market for the by-products abroad. The millers suggest—and Congressman Lovering, of Massachusetts, has already introduced such a bill into Congress—that whenever a certain bulk of wheat is imported the duty on the wheat shall be refunded. But what solution of the question will ultimately be made remains to be seen. Perhaps the millers will do as the farm implement manufacturers have done within the past two years, build branch factories in Canada to supply the Canadian trade. And thereupon the millers will become, as these farm implement manufacturers have become, the most active opponents of reciprocity. Meanwhile, Canada's wheat goes east by Canadian railways to Canadian ports. Meanwhile, the greatest grain elevators in the world are being built at Port Arthur and Fort William, Canadian lake ports which no one east had ever heard of, but which will loom large on the map within a few years. Meanwhile, Canada is preparing for the autonomous domestic handling of her own wheat crop, and looks forward to sit on America's throne as queen of the wheat world. Meanwhile, the Minneapolis mills languish."

MARKETS.

After Thanksgiving Day, the Toronto cattle market was visited by large numbers of country buyers in search of good feeding cattle...

Toronto Live-stock Prices.

Export Cattle—Extra choices are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.40; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.

Stockers and Feeders—A number of feeders are buying feeding cattle, and trade has a better tone on that account.

Milk Cows—\$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—3c. to 5c. per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The market has a slightly firmer tone for sheep, and lambs are higher.

Hogs—Are unchanged at \$4.80 per cwt. for selects, and \$4.60 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario—Steady at \$1.02 to \$1.08; red and white, 95c., spring, and 89c. to 90c., goose; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.02; No. 2 northern, 97c.; No. 3 northern, 92c., Georgian Bay ports, 6c. more for grinding in transit.

Barley—No. 2, 47c.; No. 3, 44c.; No. 3, malting, 42c., Toronto freights.

Corn—New American, mixed, 55c.; old American, No. 2, yellow, 67c.; No. 3, 66c.; No. 3, mixed, 64c., on track, Toronto.

Oats—33c. for No. 1, white, east, low freights; No. 2, 32c., low freights, and 31c. to 32c., north and west.

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

Buckwheat—56c., east and west.

Baled Hay—The movement is quite heavy. There is also a fair export demand.

Baled Straw—Baled straw is in good demand, and the market is quoted firmer at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Potatoes—Quotations continue steady, although there is a firm tone to the market.

Poultry—The demand is fair. Quotations are 5c. to 9c. for chickens; 5c. to 6c. for hens; 7c. to 7c. for geese; 8c. to 8c. for ducks; 11c. to 12c. for young turkeys, and 9c. to 10c. for old turkeys.

Butter—Receipts continue to offer freely, and the market is fairly steady in tone.

Creamery, prints .....20c. to 21c.

Dairy tubs, good to choice .....15c. to 16c.

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice .....16c. to 17c.

Cheese—The market is still firm. Job lots here are quoted at 10c. to 10c. per lb. for large, and 10c. to 11c. for twins.

Eggs—New laid are coming forward more freely. The demand for all kinds is active.

28c. for new laid; 20c. to 21c. for fresh, and 20c. for hmed.

Wheat, white .....\$ 1 04 to \$ 1 05

do, red ..... 1 04 to 1 05

do, goose ..... 91 to 92

do, spring ..... 1 02

do, cereal ..... 1 07

Peas ..... 67

Oats ..... 36 to 36

Barley ..... 49 to 51

Rye ..... 80

Buckwheat ..... 50 to 55

Hay, No. 1 timothy, 9 00 to 10 50

do, clover or mixed, 7 00 to 8 00

Straw, sheaf ..... 12 00

do, loose ..... 8 00

Dressed hogs, cwt. .... 6 25 to 6 75

Butter ..... 20 to 22

Eggs ..... 30 to 35

Old chickens, dressed, per lb. .... 8

do, live ..... 5

spring, do, per lb. .... 9

do, live ..... 7

Spring ducks, lb. .... 9

do, live ..... 8

Geese ..... 8

do, live ..... 7

Potatoes, per bag ... 75 to 1 00

MONTREAL LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

The export market was very uncertain last week, Liverpool being lower, and London higher.

Hogs—Bacon, green, 7c. to 8c.; finest smoked, 12c. to 13c.; hams, large, 10c. to 11c.; small, 13c. to 13c.; barrel pork, \$16 to \$18 per bbl.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Grain—There is now nothing more selling for export, prices being now at points west, for through Portland or St. John shipment.

Beans—The market is rather firmer; quotations for primes ranging from \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bushel, according to quantity.

Hay.—Prices on spot are about the same. Navigation will close this week, which will practically mean that this will be a poor market for low-grade hay until next spring, though No. 1 will be in good request.

Potatoes—The position of the market has improved considerably during the past few days.

Poultry—The demand is fair. Quotations are 5c. to 9c. for chickens; 5c. to 6c. for hens; 7c. to 7c. for geese; 8c. to 8c. for ducks; 11c. to 12c. for young turkeys, and 9c. to 10c. for old turkeys.

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Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice .....16c. to 17c.

Cheese—The market is still firm. Job lots here are quoted at 10c. to 10c. per lb. for large, and 10c. to 11c. for twins.

Eggs—New laid are coming forward more freely. The demand for all kinds is active.

Apples—Shipments last week were 42,018 barrels, and 2,898 boxes, a large increase on the previous week.

Cheese—Holders of cheese are not feeling quite so confident of effecting sales now as they were formerly.

Butter—Cheapest creamery might be quoted at 20c. to 20c., to the local trade; medium to good being 19c. to 20c.

Eggs—The market shows no change. Demand continues good for local and outside trade, and export shipments are just ceasing.

Small eggs, cracked, but of fair quality, are quoted at 15c. to 16c. Dealers are paying 20c. to 21c. per dozen for straight-gathered stock, at country points, and selling the same at 22c. to 22c.; selects being 24c. to 25c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6 to \$7.15; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5.80; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.10.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.55 to \$4.75; good to choice, heavy, \$4.65 to \$4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.55 to \$4.65.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.30 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.30; native lambs, \$4.30 to \$6.15.

British Cattle Markets.

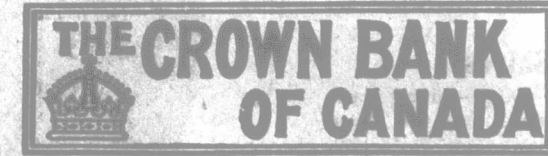
London.—Live cattle are quoted at 8c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, at 8c. per lb; sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; butchers', \$3.75 to \$4.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.05.

Hogs—Heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Yorkers, \$4.45 to \$4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.15; Canada lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.90; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, top mixed, \$2.25 to \$4.50.



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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drivers and Grain Dealers, and all-out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security.

Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms.

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

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

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





## Best Things

A Department Devoted to Life, Literature and Education.

*"There is a working class—strong and happy—among both rich and poor: there is an idle class—weak, wicked and miserable—both among rich and poor."—Ruskin.*

### Better Things for Rural Schools.

The inauguration of a consolidated rural public school at Guelph, Ont., adjacent to the Ontario Agricultural College, by combining four ordinary sections, will be an object lesson of intense interest to teachers, school trustees and all others throughout the Province concerned in education. In plan and purpose it corresponds with similar schools established by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson and Sir William Macdonald in other Provinces. The initial experiment was at Middleton, N. S., and the test there being the longest and most thorough, we have requested Dr. A. W. MacKay, the widely-known Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, to furnish us a review of the situation, in order that educationists in other parts of the country might have definite information as to what had been accomplished, and as a guide to similar efforts which may be made by other trustees in the direction of consolidation. Dr. MacKay tells us that the equipment is far beyond what the sections could dream of had they been left to themselves, and he adds that many school sections throughout the Province tax themselves more highly, and with only a poor house and a weak school to show for their effort. We commend Dr. MacKay's comprehensive article to the careful perusal of our readers. One word of caution on our part should be given. It will take time for the consolidated-school idea to develop and spread, no matter how well it justifies itself, and pending the crystallization of the public mind upon the plan, school boards everywhere should in no way relax their efforts at improving the character of present schools by the employment and proper remuneration of the best available teachers, by bettering the school equipment and beautifying the school grounds. The latter improvements can be easily made at a very trifling outlay.

### "Imperial Genius."

The German press is usually strongly anti-British, but Die Post, a Berlin paper, editorially pays the following tribute to Great Britain as a world-wide empire-builder.

"However we may view England from the standpoint of our own national interests, we must, if we are to judge righteously, be filled with admiration at the great work which England has done. British national pride often enough is offensive to foreigners, but if ever pride was justifiable in any historical nation it is justifiable with the English, for here it is pride which does not rest on feelings or imagination, but on the real results of a colonial policy which has created the British world-empire—an empire which stands to-day as the most brilliant manifestation of the imperial genius of the European race."

### Idleness and Work.

The false standard of life widens the cleavage between different classes of the community. The foolish envy of idleness creates bitterness among the workers, and it has to be confessed that the frivolous work of idlers gives ground for bitterness. The envy is foolish, whatever we may say about the worse than folly of selfish idleness. Richard Jefferies, in one of his sketches, tells of meeting three women field-workers. He envied them, and thought their health ideal. What would he not give to be like them? "There was that in their cheeks that all the wealth of London could not purchase, a superb health in their carriage princesses could not obtain." But he could see plainly that they regarded him with bitter envy, jealousy and hatred written in their eyes. They cursed him in their hearts, simply because they worked, and he seemed to be idle. Because he did not appear to be doing any visible work, they hated and envied him; and he who knew both lives, would have gladly exchanged places to get their unweary step, and to be always in the open air and abroad upon the earth.

Whether it be a cause or effect of the prevalent idea, there is a pleasure-loving spirit abroad. We are looking more and more to excitements, and less to duty, for our true happiness. In our day there are more temptations than ever before to a great number of people to lead an aimless, useless existence. This is due to the accumulation and extension of wealth, making it possible for many to live without work. Perhaps, as a consequence of this, the general standard for all of us has been relaxed. There are more occasions for pleasure, for amusements of all sorts, which, though

innocent in themselves, make it easy for us to fritter away a great deal of time, which might be spent with equal recreation to much more purpose. One has only to mention the subject of reading to call up a vision of the mass of trivial and ephemeral and stupid waste of printer's ink. How much of our reading is disconnected, purposeless, inane—merely to pass the time, as we even say. There is a place for recreative literature, but surely the great treasures of the world deserve better treatment, and demand more serious study than most of us ever give them.—[From "Work," by Hugh Black.]

### What is Nature Study?

From the Public School Teacher's Point of View.

Nature Study is the direct successor of what has passed for half a century under the name of Object Lessons. One of the results of the increased attention to the science of teaching has been to make it clear that the Object Lesson, as generally understood and taught, was occupying only a small part of its very important field, and, further, that it lacked, or had lost, the spirit of its great introducers—Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel. With

trees, birds and beetles, rocks and stars, from books or pictures or lectures, has not the slightest claim to be called Nature Study, in the pedagogical sense.

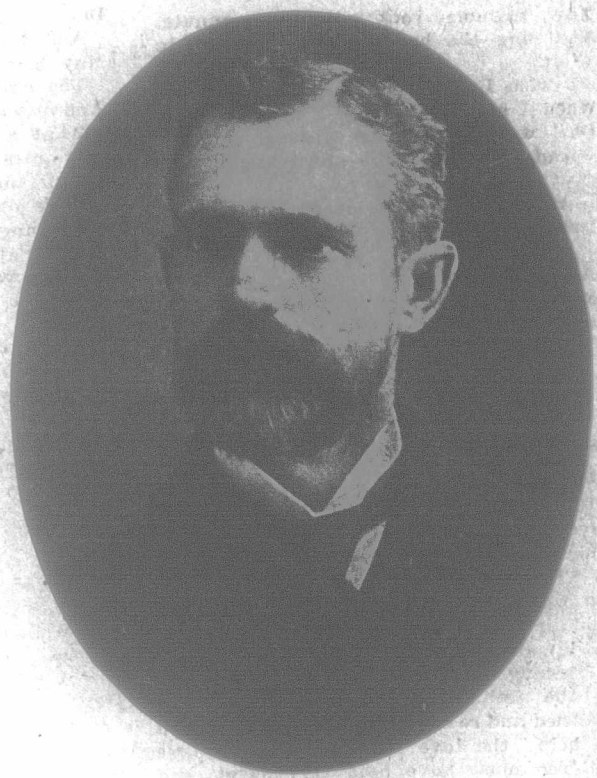
Another misconception, though a less harmful one, confuses Nature Study with Elementary Science. This confusion is liable to be made by teachers possessing considerable knowledge of one or more sciences, but lacking a knowledge of the laws of development of the child. Such persons naturally impose their own partialities and adult interests upon the child, instead of skillfully utilizing the child's natural interests and activities. Natural desire is the accompaniment of proper assimilation of nourishment, whether physical or mental. The whole round of nature, in a superficial way, touches the questioning experiences of the child. Science, while based on this common round, branches off into ever narrowing but deepening fields.

The child's interests, while differing in their objects from those of the adult, are none the less real and active. It is the aim of the teacher of Nature Study to discover, sympathize with, vary and utilize these interests, and to guide the activities—which are better to the extent that they are self-originated—that these interests call forth.

To study the child and discover its interests is less than half the duty. It is comparatively easy to humor a child's interest, but it requires the teacher's best skill to sustain that interest and guide it to an educative issue. A knowledge of plants, animals and minerals, and the forces that act upon them, is very useful to the Nature-Study teacher, but some knowledge of the laws of mental development, and of the finding-out or heuristic method, is the indispensable part of his preparation for successful work.

Children hunting a lost ball in a meadow adjoining their play-yard discover a ground-bird's nest, with four spotted eggs. Their interest is aroused; they describe it to their teacher, and inquire to what kind of bird it belongs. Unfortunate for them if he is scientist enough and unpedagogical enough to say at once, "It is a bobolink's nest." Better were he a good teacher and no ornithologist, for then would he co-operate with them in discovering means to satisfy their curiosity. Best, if he knows well both children and birds, then will he be able to guide them to discover the answer to their question by the way that will best develop their powers, and excite them to ask several other related questions, and similarly discover the answers. Training in the use of opportunity and power of investigation is usually immensely more valuable to the child than the fact or knowledge gained.

The importance of a teacher's consciousness of a definite aim or purpose in any subject which he is teaching cannot be overrated. The aim determines the means employed. In the case of a subject like Nature Study, which has several values, the most important one should fix the aim. Neither increment of knowledge nor enrichment of sympathy is so valuable at the Nature-Study stage as training the young



Mr. John Dearness, M.A.

Vice-principal London (Ont.) Normal School.

in a decade the name Nature Study has come to be applied to an enriched and revived Object Lesson course.

The new term is not, however, a wholly fortunate one, because it is so easily misunderstood to mean memorizing a mass of facts about natural objects and phenomena. Pedagogically, Nature Study is NATURAL study; that is, education by nature and by natural methods, realities being substituted for words and pictures, and other more or less meaningless symbols. Acquiring information about weeds and

student to discover truth by the proper exercise of his own self-activities, but when this value is judiciously sought, the others are duly realized, and that in their proper relations.

Generally speaking, the stages of a completed Nature-Study lesson will show the following sequence:

The attentive exercise of the senses upon the objects or phenomena of study; that is, the getting of the "raw materials" of thought (observation).

Comparing, relating, seeking causes and effects, perceiving; in short, working over by mental processes the "raw material," the sense experiences, and reaching influences, generalizations, judgments (inductions), applying, where practicable, these inductions to new situations (deductions).

Expressing the steps or stages in the observing, reasoning, the judgments, applications if any, by speech, drawing, writing or other suitable mode.

Expression gives the opportunity to correlate reading, writing, spelling, composition, drawing, etc., with the Nature Study. For example, the children interested in the ground-bird's nest referred to, will take pleasure in describing the nest and the bird, making drawings of the situation, modelling the eggs in clay and coloring it, imitating the bird's song, neatly writing and reading their compositions, and, finally, studying in their reading books, W. C. Bryant's "Robert of Lincoln" with spirited appreciation. In this way the Nature-Study lesson not only makes opportunity for the expressive studies just named, but also renders them attractive, by showing the child how they are related to the needs that arise in his experience.

JOHN DEARNESS.

London Normal School.

Christmas Present for Every-body.

Christmas is coming, It soon will be here, The merriest day In the whole bright year. If you wish to please Both the grave and the gay, Both the old and young, You can take this way: One-fifty (\$1.50) enclose With address of a friend, Without any delay To the "Advocate" send. Each week in the year To your friend 'twill bring A fine Christmas gift That's fit for a king. More than fifty gifts! And each one a prize To instruct the mind And delight the eyes. And three cents will pay For each of these gifts. Think—only THREE CENTS! But what loads it lifts, Loads from heart and brain And from body too,— For if you stick fast It will pull you through.

Our paper itself Is this weekly prize, In a hundred ways 'Twill open the eyes Of your grateful friend And all on his farm, For both old and young, It is sure to charm. The CHRISTMAS NUMBER This year we'll send, As well as next year's To your fortunate friend.

—Santa Claus.

Headquarters: The "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Premiums Please the Girls.

Dear Sir,—I have received the bracelet and friendship hearts, and am very well pleased with them. I shall do all I can to get subscriptions for the Farmer's Advocate, as we consider it the best farmer's paper. JENNIE REID. Algoma, Ont.



Learning to Pray.

Kneeling fair, in the twilight gray, A beautiful child was trying to pray: His cheek on his mother's knee, His bare little feet half hidden, His smile still coming unbidden, And his heart brimful of glee.

"I want to laugh. Is it naughty? Say, O, mamma! I've had such fun to-day, I hardly can say my prayers. I don't feel just like praying; I want to be outdoors playing, And run, all undressed, down stairs.

"I can see the flowers in the garden-bed, Shining so pretty, and sweet, and red; And Sammy is swinging, I guess. Oh! everything is so fine out there, I want to put it all in the prayer, Do you mean I can do it by 'Yes'?"

"When I say, 'Now I lay me'—word for word, It seems to me as if nobody heard, Would 'Thank you, dear God,' be right? He gave me my mother, And papa and brother— O, mamma! you nodded I might."

Clasping his hands and hiding his face, Unconsciously yearning for help and grace, The little one now began. His mother's nod and sanction sweet, Had led him close to the dear Lord's feet, And his words like music ran:

"Thank you for making this home so nice, The flowers, and my two white mice,— I wish I could keep right on; I thank you, too, for every day, Only I'm 'most too glad to pray; Dear God, I think I'm done."

"Now, mamma, rock me—just a minute, And sing the hymn with 'darling' in it. I wish I could say my prayers! When I get big I know I can, Oh! won't it be nice to be a man, And stay all night down stairs!"

The mother, singing, clasped him tight, Kissing and cooing her fond "Good-night," And treasured his every word. For well she knew that the artless joy, And love of her precious, innocent boy, Were a prayer that her Lord had heard.

—Mary E. Dodge.

They Brought Young Children to Him.—S. Mark, x: 13.

How glad those Jewish mothers must have been that they had not lost the opportunity of bringing their little ones to Christ, and how thankful those children would always be that they had been held in the arms of the Saviour of the world, and that His hands had been laid in blessing on their young heads. And think of the feelings of the Master Himself. Scorned and rejected by the men He wanted to help, the love and trust of the little children must have been very sweet and comforting. The clinging arms around His neck, the confiding little head which nestled so close to His heart—that heart which was wounded and broken by the sins of the world—must have cheered and helped Him in His difficult work. No wonder he was "much displeased" with the disciples who thought their Master too busy to be troubled with children. And He has not changed. He still loves the little ones, and is displeased with those who would keep them from Him. Can we doubt that He is also especially pleased with those who bring them to Him. If it is a grand work to awaken a hardened sinner to repentance, think what a blessed work it is to save a soul from the sorrow of looking back on a wasted life, to be the instrument in God's hands of setting his feet in the

right path from the first. Think, if some who have presented their whole lives as a beautiful offering to Christ, should some day gratefully own that it was largely your doing! Prevention is far better than cure. It is more sensible, as someone has said, to build a fence at the top of a precipice, rather than a hospital at the bottom. Schools are better than jails, and it is wiser to train children in the way they should go, instead of spending all our energies in the difficult task of trying to reform them when they are grown old in evil habits.

But are you doing this? Are you only teaching the children to "say their prayers," or are you showing them how to pray? Do they think they say them to "mother," or have you opened their eyes to the tremendous fact that they are addressing the great Creator of the universe? Children are so quick to grasp the truths which grown people can only learn slowly and painfully. And well they understand the difference between "saying prayers" with the lips only, and really "praying." At least, it is very easy to make them understand. One evening last summer, when a little five-year-old visitor of mine had hurried through her prayers and climbed into bed, I had a few minutes' quiet talk with her on the question of whether she had thought about God or not while she was on her knees. She looked very serious for a moment, and then said: "I'll say them over again!" and again the little curly head was bowed low over the clasped hands, as she knelt beside the bed. If she did not know the meaning of all the petitions offered, at least she knew that Jesus was listening, and that her words were not spoken into empty space.

"Oh! say not, dream not, heavenly notes To childish ears are vain, That the young mind at random floats, And cannot reach the strain. Dim or unheard the words may fall, And yet the heaven-taught mind May learn the sacred air, and all The harmony unwind. And if some tones be false or low, What are all prayers beneath But cries of babes, that cannot know Half the deep thought they breathe? In His own words we Christ adore, But angels, as we speak, Higher above our meaning soar, Than we o'er children wean: And yet His words mean more than they, And yet He owns their praise: Why should we think He turns away From infant's simple lays?"

Mr. Moody describes how his little son on one occasion went sulky to bed after refusing to obey his mother. He says: "I went up and sat down by the side of the little child, and said: "'Did you pray to-night?' "'I said my prayers.'" "'Did you pray?' "'Well, papa, I told you that I said my prayers.'" "'Yes, I heard you; but did you pray?' "He knew that he could not pray while he was feeling rebellious and angry, so at last he said: 'I wish you would call mamma.'" "He soon secured his mother's forgiveness, and then he got out of bed and really 'prayed.'"

If you have the opportunity of influencing little children, a beautiful and glorious field of work lies right at your door. The strong imagination of childhood makes the unseen very real to them. It is easy to encourage them to do little acts of service for their Lord, to speak to Him naturally but reverently in prayer, to fight real battles against temper, selfishness or vanity, remembering that they are soldiers fighting for their Captain. In short, it is easy to bring young children to the children's Friend, and, with the help of the Holy Spirit, to awaken in them a loyal devotion, which will be a joy and inspiration to them-

elves and others, through time and through eternity.

But, whatever you say, be true. Don't tell the children things you don't believe yourself. I heard, only yesterday, of a young widow who has no faith in Christ herself, but is determined to bring up her little boy in his father's faith. She tries to teach him to pray, although she never prays herself. No one is quicker than a child to detect insincerity, and such teaching is likely to make him conclude that all religion is only make-believe, only a fashionable sham with no reality about it. Fancy a person attempting to teach music or painting without knowing anything about the arts—and prayer is an art, and a very difficult art too. If you haven't found Christ yourself, and yet wish your children to believe in Him, your first business surely must be to seek Him. Seek Him earnestly by Bible-reading, by asking people who know Him, by trying to obey His commands, and by prayer. Yes, you can pray even if you are not sure that anyone is listening. He hears your cry for help, and will help you, if you are sincere and earnest in searching for the truth: "On the other side of a very thin veil is—Jesus."

You cannot bring the children to Christ unless you come with them yourself. You cannot teach them to know and love Him, unless you love Him yourself. Oh, never feel that your life is narrow or commonplace, if you have this grand opportunity of service within your reach. When the Master takes the children in His arms, He surely looks with loving approbation on those who have taken them by the hand and drawn them close to His side.

"Golden head so lowly bending; Little feet so white and bare; Dewy eyes, half shut, half opened— Lipping out her evening prayer. "Well she knows when she is saying, 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' 'Tis to God that she is praying, Praying Him her soul to keep. "Half asleep, and murmuring faintly, 'If I should die before I wake'— Tiny fingers clasped so saintly— 'I pray the Lord my soul to take.' "O the rapture, sweet, unbroken, Of the soul who wrote that prayer! Children's myriad voices floating Up to heaven, record it there. "If, of all that has been written, I could choose what might be mine, It should be that child's petition, Rising to the throne divine." HOPE.

Old-fashioned, but so Comfortable.

Warm, light and easy to slip on, this little wrap is called a nightgale after the beloved nurse who was such a blessing to the sick in the last half century. It is not at all difficult to make and will be a welcome gift.

Take a piece of soft woollen material, two and a half yards long, and three-quarters of a yard wide, herring-bone it all round, and edge it with a narrow knitted or crocheted edging, about three-quarters of an inch wide.

Divide the material exactly in half, and mark off nine inches from each side of the middle front edge, and join together with a little bow of ribbon to form a burnous at the back. Ten inches on each side below this little bow put a ribbon to secure the neck. Turn the two back corners up five inches and make them secure with a ribbon bow to form sleeves. That is the whole thing.

Many people prefer a knitted nightgale made with double Shetland or single vest wool. The number of stitches and size of needles must depend upon the fineness and character of the wool used. It is necessary to knit loosely both for the look and feel, which should be quite soft to the touch.

Put on from 100 to 150 stitches to make a width of three-quarters of a yard and knit backward and forward (garter knitting) until you have two and a half yards in length. Fasten off and take a crochet-hook and commence to make an edging—12 double crochet in one stitch, and one single crochet in the next, and so on all round, making the corners even fuller.

Now divide the whole piece of knitting in half and proceed as with the material.—The Prairie Farmer.

**Warning as to Fire.**

We do not often care to record sad events in the "Farmer's Advocate," there is so much need of cheer and brightness in the short lives of men and women. Yet, when reading the following despatch from the Globe last week, we felt that we must comment upon it by way of warning:

"Whitevale, Nov. 21.—This afternoon Mrs. John Larkin was nearly burned to death. While putting chips into the stove, her apron caught fire. She immediately tore it from her, throwing it to the floor, but her skirts caught, and immediately she was a mass of flames, and rushed outside screaming. Her husband and the hired man, who were plowing, rushed to her assistance, only to find the unfortunate woman lying on the ground with her clothing burnt off. As soon as possible doctors arrived; after consultation, they left her sleeping. No hope is entertained for her recovery. Death is looked for at any moment."

Over and over again during the past year accounts of frightful tragedies, such as this, have appeared in Canadian and U. S. papers. At one time it is a girl, whose clothes catch fire while she is drying gasoline-washed gloves over a lamp. At another, a child gets a fire while playing near a burning rubbish heap in a yard; and yet again the story is told of men and women being burned to death in the dead of night, the fire which consumed their homes being attributable, in almost every case, to old and defective chimneys.

Surely a word of warning is necessary. People grow so accustomed to fire in stoves, on chip-yards, etc., that its terrible possibilities are unregarded until perhaps too late. People cannot be too careful while working about burning material of any description. Fire is a useful slave, but a terrible master, and the sooner people learn to keep proper watch upon it, the better for the safety of life and property.

**"Tales of Olden Times."**

Probably the old shepherd is once more telling some of the legends which surround, as an atmosphere, the ancient castle on the hilltop. The sheep are resting amongst the hillocks; the children out from school have scrambled up from the valley to hear another of the oft-told tales which have fired their young imaginations, and which may, whether true or purely imaginary, not be without an influence on their lives. Let us listen: "Yonder castle was built by the old lords of Avenel, men as much beloved in peace as they were respected in war. They were the bulwark of the frontiers against foreigners, and the protectors of the natives from domestic oppression. . . He who usurped their inheritance no more resembled them than the night-prowling owl resembles a falcon because she builds on the same rock. . . He was more than once outlawed, both by England and Scotland, his lands were declared forfeited, and upon his head was set a price." And from these historic contrasts we may be assured that the wise old shepherd would draw a moral, which told amidst such surroundings would be more likely to be remembered by his little audience than any lesson conned upon the bench at school and repeated by rote at the motion of the teacher's wand o' office.

H. A. B.

**Humorous.**

Jester—"The diagnosis of the attending physician was a great comfort to our deceased friend, the prohibitionist." Quester—"What was the nature of that diagnosis?" Jester—"Water on the brain."

Mrs. A.—Now, Mrs. B., will you come and see our apiary?

Mrs. B. (who has been putting it off the afternoon)—Well, Mrs. A., the truth is, you know, I—I'm rather afraid of monkeys!

I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is a first-class publication in every respect. The women think very highly of the Home Magazine, as it contains many useful hints. Enclosed find \$1.50 for a new subscribe. As a premium, please send me the A1 farmer's knife.

D. P. L. CAMPBELL.

Prescott, Ont.



**The Primrose.**

One of the most satisfactory plants for winter blooming is the Primrose, whose handsome downy leaves and clusters of bright-faced little blossoms, showing bravely from November until spring, make the plant a well-deserved favorite in every house in which it has been grown. Possibly the largest and handsomest variety suitable for the house is the Chinese Primrose. The flowers of this species range in color from pure white to deep crimson, often showing an "eye" of deeper tint in the center, with fringing or fluting along the outer edge of the petals, and, as the leaves of a full-grown plant droop prettily about the edge of the pot, the variety is especially adapted for a hanging basket or flower-shelf. At this season of the year, fine specimens already in bloom may be procured from any reliable florist; but, if one chooses, one may raise the plants from seed. Florists, in fact, raise their plants from seed each year, although good ones are sometimes carried over a second year. When the seedlings are large enough they should be transplanted into small pots—never directly into large ones—and shifted into larger ones when necessary, care being taken each time that the crown of the plant, from which the leaves start, stands well above the soil, otherwise rot is likely to set in. The final potting should be into pots six inches in diameter, these being quite large enough for plants in bloom. A good potting compost to be used while the plants are young is composed of leaf-mould and loam, with a little sand mixed in. For later shiftings well-rotted manure may be added to the mixture, although many prefer putting on diluted manure water once a week after the flowers come in bud. Good drainage is very essential. The plants should be watered thoroughly whenever the soil be-

comes dry, but the leaves should never be showered, nor water allowed to fall upon the crown, as the Chinese Primrose strongly resents having its face washed.

Primula obconica is a species which meets with much favor because of its perpetual blooming qualities. If intended for the winter window-garden, however, it should not be permitted to bloom exhaustively during summer. The flowers of P. obconica are much smaller than those of the Chinese variety, but they grow on much larger stems, and the whole plant has a very graceful, attractive appearance. This species requires plenty of water, and strict watching for fear of mealy bugs. If these appear touch each one with a small paint brush dipped in alcohol. . . Mexican Primrose, yet another variety, with rosy-pink blossoms, is much liked. It may be grown in the garden during summer and lifted in the fall to bloom in the house during winter.

**SHIFTING.**

Some people seem to think that any plant that needs shifting, must of necessity, be a very troublesome member of a household. This, however, is not so, provided one knows how to "shift." In doing so, turn the pot sidewise, and give it a sharp rap on something to loosen the soil about the edges. Now place your hand over the top to hold the soil, and turn the whole bottom upward, lifting off the pot. The soil should remain in a solid mass, which may be set, without further trouble, into a larger pot, and the space around the edge filled in with fresh soil. Shifting, by the way, is only necessary when the rootlets show around the outside of the mass of soil. When repotting is necessary, as sometimes, in the fall, the soil should be very

an old gentleman who was telling some ladies about a rare flower that was there. He said it came from South America, and told the legend that the Spaniards had about it, and gave their name for it, but said the English for it was the "Holy Ghost Flower." Then I remembered what you had written about it. I asked him where it was. He said he had not seen it, but he heard it was there. I was very much interested and wanted to see it; so I asked a young lady, whose father had an exhibit there, if she knew where it was. She did not—had not heard of it. She asked her brother; he knew nothing about it, but went and asked his father, and he took us to it. It was with a collection of Orchids. There it was, just as you described it: the dove, with its wings outspread over what looked like a tiny cradle. I looked around to find the old gentleman, but he had gone away. I met some ladies from a Western town and took them and other friends to see it. So I write and thank you for the pleasure you gave us, for if I had not read your article, I should not have known anything about the rare flower.

Yours very truly,  
(MRS.) J. RUSH.

Humber Bay, Ontario.

**Domestic Economy.**

**CORN CAKES.**

One quart of sifted meal, one teaspoonful each of salt and soda, and buttermilk to make a thin batter; bake or fry on very hot griddle.

**BUTTERMILK BISCUIT.**

Three cupsful of buttermilk, one of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to admit of being rolled out into biscuit.

**BAKED EGGS.**

Grease well a dish or pan, with butter, break into as many eggs as you wish to cook, sprinkle over a little salt and pepper, and place them in the oven a few moments. They are very good, if well cooked.

**HAM TOAST.**

Mix with one tablespoonful of finely-chopped ham, the beaten-up yolk of an egg, and a little cream and pepper, heat over the fire, and then spread the mixture either on hot-buttered toast, or on slices of bread fried quite crisp in butter; serve very hot.

**FRIED BREAKFAST BACON.**

Remove the rind, and cut up several slices of bacon, scatter in the frying-pan and fry gently. Beat up six eggs, add to them salt and pepper, pour over the bacon, let it set nicely, and turn. Have ready slices of toast, on which lay the bacon and eggs.

**PANCAKES.**

The folks of two eggs, beat them up lightly, add a pint of milk and a little salt, and flour enough to make a thin, smooth batter. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and stir them as lightly as possible into the batter just before baking; they are very nice, and made without baking powder or soda. As fast as fried flap over or cover with a pan, till ready for the table.

**BREAKFAST FRITTERS.**

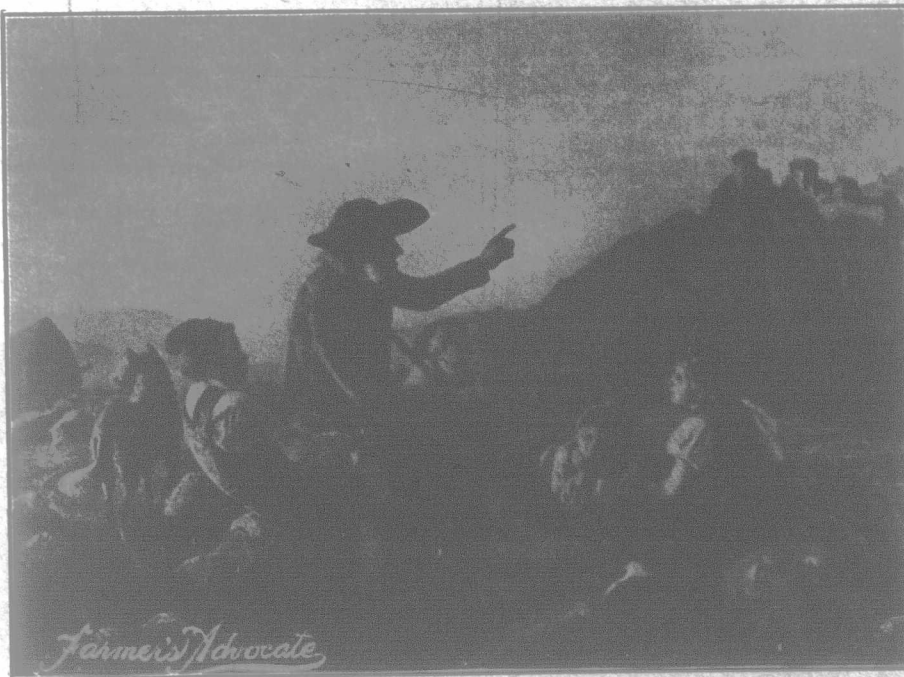
Two eggs, beat well, two cupsful of buttermilk or sour milk, a little salt, a half teaspoonful of soda, and flour to make a batter stiff enough to drop from the spoon. Have a skillet of hot lard and drop in small spoonfuls and fry a light brown. They are nice and light. For a change you can put in some chopped meat or oyster for each fritter, for those that like oysters.

**EGG TOAST.**

Cut some small slices of bread, brown and butter. Take the yolks of hard-boiled eggs, put in a bowl with salt and pepper, melted butter, rub together and spread on the toast. Set where it will keep warm. Put a teaspoonful of milk in a saucepan with salt, butter and a little cornstarch. Have the whites of the eggs chopped, and dropped in the saucepan, let boil and pour over the toast.

**Many Thanks.**

Dear Sir,—Received your premium wrist-bag. Many thanks for same. Simcoe Co. JAS. GODDARD.



"Tales of Olden Times."

(From a painting by Heddeman.)

comes dry, but the leaves should never be showered, nor water allowed to fall upon the crown, as the Chinese Primrose strongly resents having its face washed. Primula obconica is a species which meets with much favor because of its perpetual blooming qualities. If intended for the winter window-garden, however, it should not be permitted to bloom exhaustively during summer. The flowers of P. obconica are much smaller than those of the Chinese variety, but they grow on much larger stems, and the whole plant has a very graceful, attractive appearance. This species requires plenty of water, and strict watching for fear of mealy bugs. If these appear touch each one with a small paint

brush dipped in alcohol, and new soil entirely placed in the pots.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

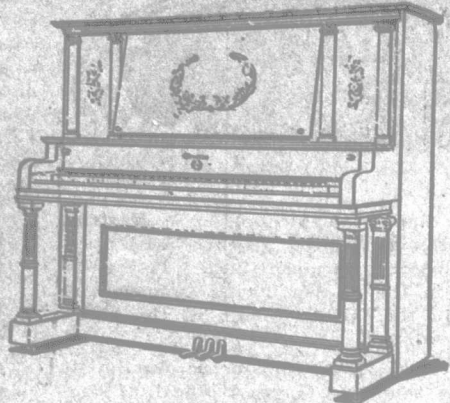
**The Holy Ghost Flower.**

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—I feel I must write and tell you what pleasure an article of yours has given me. I read, not long ago, an article in the "Farmer's Advocate" on "Some Curious Plants," which was very interesting, but I thought no more about it until last week, when I was at the flower show in Toronto. Walking around, I came up to

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming  
188 Yonge St., TORONTO.

## Good Pianos

PRICES LOWER  
THAN EVER



Not pianos of doubtful quality, but first-class pianos that we are offering at much lower prices than they could otherwise be bought for.

It is the essence of economy without an element of risk. You are absolutely sure of a reliable piano and extra value for your money. You cannot do better than that under any circumstances, and in buying one, you take no chance, for we guarantee it as fully and as confidently as the most expensive piano in our warehouses.

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1. We guarantee every piano, and agree to pay the return freight if not satisfactory.
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3. A handsome stool accompanies each piano.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

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Pianos under \$250—\$15 cash and \$6.00 per month.  
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Pianos over \$400—\$25 cash and \$10.00 per month.  
If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

**DOMINION**—7-octave, walnut, English cottage model, upright piano, by The Dominion Co., Bowmanville. A modern piano, used less than a year, with all improvements, three pedals, mandolin attachment, etc. Regular price, \$250. Reduced to..... **\$189**

**MENDELSSOHN**—7-octave, cottage style piano, by The Mendelssohn Piano Co., in handsome walnut case, with full swing music desk. This is a favorite piano with students, being of excellent tone, best repeating action, and in every way modern and attractive. Used only four months. Regular price, \$275. Reduced to..... **\$215**

**GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—Handsome upright piano, 7½-octave, by The Gerhard Heintzman Co., in rosewood case, with full swing front, solid panels, with hand carving in relief. This piano is in excellent condition, the action and interior being just like new. Height, 4 feet 3 inches. Original price, \$350. Reduced to..... **\$264**

**HARDMAN-HARRINGTON**—7½-octave, upright grand piano, in handsome walnut case, with full length polished panel, surmounted by hand carving. This piano is one of the last of an order of 50 pianos made specially for us by this company. Since placing the order, styles have changed, and though \$340 is the regular cash price, we now offer it for... **\$269**

**EMERSON**—7½-octave, upright piano, by The Emerson Piano Co., Boston. One of the finest pianos made by this celebrated company, handsome burl walnut case, Boston fall board and full swing front, handsomely carved, best American action, full overstrung scale, etc. A very fine piano, could not be told from new. Original price, \$425. Reduced to... **\$280**

**FISCHER**—7½-octave, cabinet grand piano, by J. & C. Fischer, New York, in handsome dark burl walnut case. One of the finest styles made by this well-known company, with centre swing music desk, handsomely carved, in excellent order and is just like new. Best American action, three pedals, full overstrung scale, etc. Height, 4 feet 10 inches. Original price, \$500. Reduced to..... **\$285**

**GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—7½-octave, cabinet grand, Gerhard Heintzman piano, in richly-figured mahogany case. This is one of our concert pianos, chosen for this purpose because of its beauty of tone. The piano is entirely modern, having left the factory only a few months, and is one of the handsomest pianos made by this company. Original price, \$450. Reduced to..... **\$315**

**GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—7½-octave, full-sized cabinet grand piano, by the Gerhard Heintzman Co.; handsome Colonial design of case, in burl walnut. This style has been discontinued because of changes in styles, but is a perfect instrument in tone and appearance. Regularly \$500. Reduced to..... **\$318**

**KNABE**—7½-octave, upright piano, by Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, in rich mahogany case with full length panel, Boston fall board, up-to-date trusses and pilasters, etc. This Knabe piano could hardly be called a used piano, but recent changes in case designs force us to call this an old style (but a handsome one), and to facilitate wareroom handling we have marked it as a used instrument. The regular price is \$600, we offer it now for..... **\$445**

# Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE ST., TORONTO



### House-decorating.

Young Mrs. Summer, one day in November,  
Decided her home to furnish anew;  
For reds were too bright, and browns  
Were too sober,  
Yellows had withered, greens faded  
From view.  
She sent for the Wind, and asked him  
Most sweetly  
To sweep off the trees and cut every  
flower,  
To brush clean the grass and smooth it  
all neatly,  
And freshen the gardens by sending a  
shower.

Young Mrs. Summer is tall, fair and  
stately;  
Her favorite color had always been  
green;  
Her beautiful home, until very lately,  
Was furnished and draped in its shimmering  
sheen.  
The Wind with a will worked eager and  
steady,  
But raised such a dust that the birds  
flew away;  
The butterflies too—and when all was  
ready,  
He went to My Lady and asked for his  
pay.

Young Mrs. Summer, when payment was  
over,  
Had little to purchase her favorite  
green;  
The birds were all gone, the bees and  
the clover,  
And everything round looked so cheer-  
less and clean!  
She went to the sky to do all her shop-  
ping,  
And stepped to a counter where bar-  
gains were low;  
And there with much care, and thinking,  
and stopping,  
She bought a white dimity—we call it  
snow.

Young Mrs. Summer, with brisk, busy  
fingers,  
Then covers the bareness with drapings  
of white.  
Next sends for Jack Frost, and not a  
day lingers,  
But starts for the South by the first  
train that night.  
There she will work through the long  
sunny hours,  
And Bachelor Jack will look after her  
home;  
She soon can buy green, and then with  
her flowers  
Sweet young Mrs. Summer will back  
again roam.

### The Squire's Son.

"Sarah, where are you?" called a  
sweet young voice.  
"Right here, miss, and what would  
you be wanting now?" came the reply,  
as the parlor-maid at the Hall came for-  
ward with smiling bow to her mistress—  
Lilian Nelson, the only daughter of  
Squire Nelson, of Royston Hall.  
"Oh, nothing particularly," she  
answered, only I thought I would ask you  
to tell my father not to wait luncheon  
for me. I think I will call at Finley  
Court."

Lilian was a beautiful girl of nine-  
teen, with a sunny face and golden hair,  
and was loved by everybody for miles  
around, as she well deserved to be. She  
passed out of the big iron gates and  
started off at a brisk walk down the  
road. She kept on for some time, mak-  
ing many turns, until she found herself  
on a strange road. It was not very in-  
teresting, and Lily turned at last into a  
side lane or path, which led her into a  
region of rocks and stones. She looked  
around with curiosity for a time, and  
then began to feel lonely and wished she  
was sitting in Clara Finley's drawing-  
room enjoying a cup of tea. She was  
considering, rather forlornly, her chances  
of ever getting home again, when a  
thick shawl was thrown over her head  
and a rough voice told her to be quiet  
and she would not be hurt. Lily  
struggled hard for liberty, but finding

resistance was useless, she at last lay  
exhausted in the arms of her captors, and  
felt herself being carried rapidly along  
for a considerable distance. At last  
they set her down and withdrew the  
shawl. Dazed and bewildered, at first  
she could hardly see, but as her senses  
cleared, she found herself in a long, low  
room, which she rightly guessed was a  
smugglers' cave. How was she to get  
out. Her father would never be able to  
find her here, and perhaps she would be  
kept here all— Her reverie was inter-  
rupted by the surly tones of a man bid-  
ding her come to supper. She sat down  
as directed, but of what the meal con-  
sisted, or who sat at the table, she had  
no idea. Once she heard a smothered  
exclamation, and looked up quickly.  
A man who sat opposite was  
gazing fixedly at her. When supper was  
over, Lily sat down in a far corner and  
began to think. Suddenly a voice at  
her elbow aroused her, and she started  
up, to find that the man who had seemed  
so interested in her at supper was beside  
her chair.

"Look," he said in a whisper, pointing  
to the men who were clustered around  
the table, drinking and playing cards.  
"Look! In half an hour they will be  
stupid with drink, and your only chance  
of escape will be then. I will let you  
out, and you must find your way  
home." "I understand all that," said  
Lily, "but you must tell me who you  
are, and why you seem so set on my  
escape. Will it not be imperiling your  
life?"

"It would take a long time to tell you  
the story of my life," he said with a  
hurried glance at the other men, "suffi-  
cient to say that when a lad of thirteen  
I was taken by these smugglers. From  
what I heard a diligent search was made  
for me, but all efforts to find me were of  
no avail. For thirteen years I have lived  
a lonely life with these men, but surely  
now I see the face of one of my own  
kindred. Oh, Lily, Lily," he broke off  
into an eager whisper, "you are my  
own beloved sister, and I am the long-  
lost brother whom none of you ever ex-  
pected to see again."

He stopped abruptly, for Lily had  
fainted. But he soon succeeded in re-  
storing her to her senses, and she sat  
for some minutes in silence. Then,  
touching him on the arm, she said:  
"I am not capable of clearly under-  
standing you yet, but please let us go  
home and tell father you are found. See!  
the men are all fast asleep." He led her  
along one narrow passage after another  
in silence, till at last he stopped and  
touched something. Immediately a flood  
of moonlight lit up the faces of Lily and  
Percy.

"Good-bye!" he said softly.  
"Oh, you must come too!" she cried.  
"What is the use of your staying? They  
will find out you have let me go, and  
they may kill you. Please, please come."  
"If you really wish it, I will," and  
taking her hand they started for home.

Little more need be said. Suffice it to  
say that next day a body of armed  
policemen broke into the cave and ar-  
rested every man without a blow. Percy  
Nelson was welcomed back to the home  
from which he had been stolen, and one  
of Lily's greatest pleasures now is to  
visit the deserted cave and listen to his  
tales of life with smugglers.

ALINE HARGITT (aged 13).  
Innerkip, Ont.

### A Nine-year-old Worker.

Sir,—I got your prize of a knife, and  
was well pleased with it. Everyone I  
show it to says it is a beauty. I am  
a little boy, nine years old, but will try  
to get some more new subscribers. With  
many thanks, I am EARLE HODGINS.  
Bruce, Ont.

"Both of my grandparents on my  
mother's side were nonogenarians," said  
Mrs. Oldcastle. "Is that so?" replied  
her hostess. "My folks was all Bap-  
tists, but Josiah comes from a Metho-  
dist family."

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



112 "King Baby Reigns"

**BABY'S OWN SOAP**

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

A Safe Soap for a TENDER Skin  
A Good Soap for ANY Skin

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.  
MONTREAL.

There is no other just as good.

GO TO  
*The Best.*

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

were placed at the following salaries: Two at \$600, one at \$700, four at \$720 and one at \$1,000. **DID IT NOT PAY THEM TO COME TO CHATHAM?**

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

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

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

We pay your railway fare in coming, up to \$8, and can secure good board at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week.

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

**\$4.50 Fall Suits**

We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, dark grey, dark red, fawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We, the manufacturers, offer it to you at the factory price \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest style. The jacket has a tight-fitting back, with half light-fitting front. It is lined in mercerized baton. The skirt is 7 gored, tailor-stitched in silk, faced with canvas and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with tabs of the goods, as pictured. The suit is trimmed with buttons and braid. A tucked skirt may be had if preferred. Skirt or coat alone \$2.50. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Sizes 30 to 44 bust. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Woolen, fall styles, any color, China silk, \$9.95. Best tailors, \$2.95. Luster, \$1.50. Velvet, \$1.95.

Jacket, coat, fall styles, light back, half light front, caps, any color wool frize, hip length \$3.50. Knee length \$4.95. Rain Coats (crayonite) same style and price as jackets.



**Southcott Suit Co., 130 KING ST.**

**FACIAL BLEMISHES**

of all kinds are positively cured by the use of our reliable home treatment. Don't go about with a blotched complexion when you may be cured at small cost. Consultation free by mail.

**Superfluous Hair**  
Moles, etc., entirely eradicated by Electrolysis at our office. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 10c. for books and sample of cream.

**Graham Dermatological Institute**  
Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto.

**STAMMERS**

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

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



**A Disreputable Muddle.**

The "Farmer's Advocate" keeps out of politics—you all know that. Very wise it is, too, for that same discretion, and sorry indeed would one be to see its pages given up to the often fruitless discussions, bitter revilings and scurrilous personalities which deface those of so many periodicals of the day. Of course, one recognizes it to be absolutely essential that the things which pertain to government be discussed in some, perhaps the majority of "newspapers." The freedom of the press, the freedom of the people demand it, and it would be a sorry thing to return to the pre-Wilkes days, when the mighty finger of government was placed all too closely upon the mouth of the grim iron monster which would belch forth its words to all the people. The art of government, too, what is it but the noblest of arts, the art of arts, in its purity most calculated to stir up the best and noblest impulses of men—noblest because least associated with self or selfish interests? He who recognizes himself as just a unit in a great mass of individuals, each in need of sympathy, and justice, and mercy, even as he, is little likely to be base, and such must be he who governs truly either by his vote as a subject, or by his influence as a potentate. The influence of the one, as of the other, must look, if rightly directed, toward the peace, prosperity, comfort and progress of the whole people who make up the "country" which one loves.

It is enough to make one simply sick to realize how this ideal has been torn down of late years, and dragged in the filth of a corruption which seems to have spattered even up and on to the robes of otherwise reputable citizens. As women, we "Ingle" folk take neither the one side nor the other with the political parties. How can we, since not one in ten thousand of us really understands the intricacies of the questions at issue? Few of us have followed every step for the years and years necessary to get at the bottom of affairs; those of us who have "attended" to politics have probably been nailed down to the Mail or Globe, or some other party organ—and that is no way to understand things. To be impartial one must read both sides—but where, oh where, does one get absolute impartiality? Reading Hansard is rather a tiresome business—so we may as well give in first as last that we know nothing at all about it.

There are, however, a few things which we do know. . . . We know that the man who will sell his vote is to be pitied, because he has neither conscience nor principle. We know that the one who offers him money or position for his vote is just a little bit more deserving of pity, since to lack of conscience and principle in this thing, he adds craftiness, and the disposition to take advantage of another's weakness. We know that a ballot-box scandal, such as that which causes the newspaper headings to flare deep and wide nowadays, whether Liberal or Conservative be at the back of it, is a standing disgrace to the Province, and that those responsible for it have placed themselves beyond the sympathy of every honorable—yes, honest—man and woman in the Dominion. We know that the upright man who regards his vote as a sacred trust, and the clean politician who regards votes cast for him as such, are men to be looked up to, examples to the children of the land, as pillars of useful, honorable, benevolent manhood. When we read such statements as this: "The plot failed, and the boxes were not used because Mr. John Williams, a Belleville lawyer of spotless honor, so carefully guarded the ballots held by him as returning officer that the extra ballots necessary to success could not be obtained," we realize what that one little phrase, "spotless honor" may mean. We know nothing about John Williams. Grit or Tory

matters nothing. But we do know that his "spotless honor" is a pure, luminous spot in a dirty muddle.

There have been too many dirty muddles of the kind in Canada. Just a little worse led to the Rebellion of 1837. We have no Family Compact now; an atrocity, such as the Gourlay injustice, has become impossible, so have such thorns in the flesh as the Clergy Reserves and like questions, and, thank Heaven, the day has gone past in Canada for such demonstrations as those that attended the years 1837-38. But we have had enough. We have a lack of political morality, which, if permitted to go on unchecked, is likely to ruin conscience and right in ways far removed from politics. No man can let his sense of right in one direction lapse without being correspondingly weakened in other lines. The man who buys a vote will either incline to doing something shady again, or he will despise himself—a disastrous experiment sometimes, but with some hope in it.

We do not feel that women are any better or more honorable than men. There are conscienceless women as well as men, and in just as strong a proportion. Nevertheless, there are honorable mothers and teachers throughout the country. Should not these join with the honorable men to stem this tide of political laxness? And how? Have not the women of the land the lives of the children in their hands. "As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." May not the children be taught the sacredness of a vote and the horror of a lie?

So the women have broken the "Farmer's Advocate" rule, and tampered with politics. Never mind—it's "only the women," as our Kipling quotation of last week had it. And after all, we have taken neither one side nor the other, but like the little dog that runs into the fight of big dogs, have been just taking a bite here and a bite there. So it's all right, isn't it?

**DAME DURDEN,**  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

**A YOUNG CANADIAN ARTIST.**

I have read the following letter with much interest, and heartily endorse Mahlstick's suggestion in regard to our art lovers exchanging ideas in the Ingle Nook. We wish the Ingle Nook to be just a "chatty" corner, in which our readers may talk to one another as they would if face to face. Every subject of public interest will be gladly given a place in it. Art lovers, come to the fore.

Dear Dame Durden,—The recent drawing contest aroused quite an enthusiasm for art in my own case, and I am sure it did in that of others too. So it occurred to me that the art lovers in the Ingle Nook might exchange ideas and helpful hints to keep up the interest.

Are there any members—students in art—who have just gotten a crack of the door open, as we might say, and are not able to open it farther on account of circumstances? If so, please shake hands, for misery makes company, you know.

Do you ever see a glorious sunset, with yellow corn stocks, perhaps, or something else in the foreground, and have such a desire to seize colors and brushes, and paint and paint until you have it all on canvas, that you can scarcely keep still? But alas! sunset is just the time when cows have to be milked and numerous other things are to be done; and so you sit and milk, and watch the sunset fade, and that is all there is about it.

The examples sent in recently were all good; but Mr. Begg's sketch was especially pleasing. Perhaps he could give his less-talented fellow creatures a few pointers as to his methods of sketching from nature sometime.

I will close this art, hoping to hear from some of the art lovers in the near future.  
**MAHLSTICK.**



Nothing is too Good for a Good Wife

Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having.

**THE NEW CENTURY WASHER**

does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them, and a tubful can be done in five minutes.

It is needed in every home, and you cannot afford to have it. If your dealer has it you should see it at once. Most dealers sell at \$8.50. If not, write us and we will be glad to send you a descriptive booklet.

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**RING VALUE**

Buy rings direct from us—the manufacturers—and save middle-man's profits. Our guarantee of "money back if not satisfied" makes ordering by mail perfectly safe.

This handsome ring set with pearls & amethysts, or pearls and any other colored stone, sent by mail for \$7.00. Each ring sent in a handsome case and fully guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalogue, free.

**Ambrose KENT & Sons Limited**  
156 Yonge St Toronto  
Dept. J

**The Revolutionizing of the Cracker**

Mooney revolutionized the cracker. He made folk admit that they never knew how good crackers could be, by making such delicious crackers as they had never tasted before. Then he set folk to eating Mooney's crackers who'd never eaten crackers before. In a year he had all Canada eating

**Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas**

You'll see why when you try them. Haven't you curiosity enough to buy a box at your grocer's?

**WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS**

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

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

**\$4.50 WOMAN'S SUITS**  
And up to \$12. Also Skirts, Jackets and Waists. Send for cloth samples and new styles. Southcott Suit Co., London, Can. Dept. A

# If You Only Knew

How vast is the adulteration of China and Japan teas you would not use them as a gift

# "SALADA"

CEYLON tea is Rich, Delicious and Absolutely Pure. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets by all Grocers.

## The Conservative Path

Many years of experience convince us that conservative methods are best—best for us and best for our customers. Our policy is to conduct the business of the corporation along the most conservative lines. In every transaction safety has been placed above every other consideration. This is purely an Investment Company, not a speculative institution.

INTEREST IS ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM, COMPOUNDED HALF-YEARLY.

**Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation**  
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE?

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

#### ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Should the recipient be a lady, a handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, 3½x6 inches, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, will accompany the announcement, with our compliments. To gentlemen we intend sending a first-class farmer's knife, fine steel blade, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle, manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Son, Sheffield, Eng.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

### CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

#### THE LEAVENWORTH MURDER.

Latest Developments in the Mysterious Case.

A Member of the Murdered Man's Own Family Strongly Suspected of the Crime.

The most beautiful woman in New York under a cloud.

Past History of Miss Eleanore Leavenworth.

"What does it mean?" she gasped; "what, what does it mean? Is the world mad?" and her eyes, fixed and glassy, stared into mine as if she found it impossible to grasp the sense of this outrage.

I shook my head, I could not reply. "To accuse me," she murmured; "me, me," striking her breast with her clenched hand; "who loved the very ground he trod upon, who would have cast my own body between him and the deadly bullet if I had only known his danger. Oh," cried she, "it is not a slander they utter, but a dagger which they thrust into my heart!"

Overcome by this, but determined not to show my compassion until more thoroughly convinced of her complete innocence, I replied, after a pause:

"This seems to strike you with great surprise, Miss Leavenworth; were you not, then, able to foresee what must follow your determined reticence upon certain points? Did you know so little of human nature as to imagine that, situated as you are, you could keep silence in regard to any matter connected with this crime without arousing the antagonism of the crowd, to say nothing of the suspicions of the police? When you defied the coroner to find any suspicious paper in your possession; when—I forced myself to speak—you refused to tell Mr. Gryce how you came in possession of the key—"

She drew hastily back, a heavy pall seemed to fall over her with my words.

"Don't!" she whispered, looking agonizedly about her. "Don't! Sometimes I think the walls have ears, the very shadows seem to listen."

"Ah," returned I, "do you, then, hope to keep from the world what is known to the detectives? Miss Leavenworth," I went on, "I am afraid that you do not comprehend your position. Try to look at the case for a moment in the light of an unprejudiced person; try to see for yourself the necessity of explaining—"

"But I cannot explain!" she murmured, huskily.

"Cannot!"

I do not know whether it was the tone of my voice, or the word itself, but that simple expression seemed to affect her like a blow upon the face.

"Oh!" she cried, shrinking back, "you do not, cannot doubt me too? I thought that you—"

"and stopped." "I did not dream that I—"

"and stopped again. Suddenly her whole form quivered. "Oh, I see," she murmured, "you have mistrusted me from the first; the appearances against me have been too strong. Ah, but now I am forsaken!"

The appeal went to my heart. Starting forward, I exclaimed: "Miss Leavenworth, I am but a man; I cannot see you so distressed. Say that you are innocent, and I will believe you, without regard to appearance."

Springing erect, she towered upon me.

"Can anyone look in my face and accuse me of guilt?" Then as I sadly shook my head, she gasped, "You want further proof!" and sprang to the door.

"Come, then," she cried: "come!" her eyes flashing full of resolve upon me. I crossed the room to where she stood, but she was already in the hall. Hastening after her, I stood at the foot of the stairs; she was half-way to the top. Following her into the hall above, I saw her form standing erect and noble at the door of her uncle's bedroom.

"Come!" she again cried, but this time in a calm and reverential tone; and flinging the door open before her she passed in.

There was no light in the room of death, but the flame of the gas-burner at the far end of the hall shone weirdly in, and by its glimmering I beheld her kneeling at the shrouded bed, her head bowed

above that of the murdered man, her hand upon his breast.

"You have said that if I declared my innocence you would believe me," exclaimed she, lifting her head as I entered. "See here," and laying her cheek against the pallid brow of her dead benefactor, she kissed the clay-cold lips softly, wildly, agonizedly, then leaping to her feet, cried in a subdued, but thrilling tone, "Could I do that if I were guilty? Would not the breath freeze on my lips, the blood congeal in my veins, the life faint away at my heart? Son of a father loved and revered, can you believe me to be a woman stained with crime, when I can do this?" and kneeling again she cast her arms over and about that inanimate form, looking in my face at the same time with an expression no mortal touch could paint, nor tongue describe.

"In olden times," she went on, "they used to say that a dead body would bleed if its murderer came in contact with it. What then would happen here if I, his daughter, his cherished child, loaded with benefits, enriched with his jewels, warm with his kisses, should be the thing they accuse me of? Would not the body of the outraged dead burst its very shroud and repel me?"

I could not answer; in the presence of some scenes, the tongue forgets its functions.

"Oh!" she went on, "if there is a God in heaven who loves justice and hates a crime, let him hear me now. If I, by thought or action, with or without intention, have been the means of bringing this dear head to this pass; if so much as the shadow of guilt, let alone the substance, lies upon my heart and across these feeble woman's hands, may his wrath speak in righteous retribution to the world, and here upon the breast of the dead let this guilty forehead fall never to rise again!"

An awed silence followed this invocation. It seemed to me as if the world stood still to listen; then a long, long sigh of utter relief rose tremulously from my breast, and all the feelings hitherto suppressed in my heart burst their bonds, and leaning toward her I took her hand in mine.

"You do not, cannot believe me tainted by crime now?" she whispered, the smile which does not stir the lips, but rather emanates from the countenance like the flowering of an inner peace, breaking softly out on cheek and brow.

"Crime!" the word broke uncontrollably from my lips; "crime!"

"No," she said calmly, "the man does not live who could accuse me of aught, here."

For reply, I took her hand which lay in mine, and placed it on the breast of the dead.

Softly, slowly, gratefully she bowed her head.

"Now let the struggle come," she whispered. "There is one who will believe in me, however dark appearances may be."

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### The Problem.

When we re-entered the parlor below, the first sight that met our eyes was Mary, standing wrapped in her long cloak in the center of the room. She had arrived during our absence, and now awaited us with lifted head and countenance fixed in its proudest expression. Looking in her face, I realized what the embarrassment of this meeting must be to these women, and would have retreated, but something in the attitude of Mary Leavenworth seemed to forbid my doing so. I stepped forward, and bowing to Mary, said:

"Your cousin has just succeeded in doing what you have expressed yourself so desirous of accomplishing, Miss Leavenworth; convinced me of her entire innocence in regard to this whole matter. I am now ready to join Mr. Gryce heart and soul in finding out the true culprit."

"I should have thought that it would have been sufficient for anyone to have looked Eleanore Leavenworth in the face to know her guiltless of crime." And lifting her head with a proud gesture, she fixed her eyes steadfastly on mine.

I felt the blood flash to my brow, but before I could speak, her voice rose again still more coldly than before.

"It is hard for a delicate girl, reared in the lap of love and luxury, unused to aught but adulation and sincerest expressions of regard, to be obliged to assure the world of her innocence in



# "Royal Household"

makes the Bread used on the tables of Royalty.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

**GOSSIP.**

On December 21st, Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., will sell by auction their herd of 30 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. Advertisement appears in this issue. Further particulars next week.

Messrs. Stone & Hamilton, Guelph, Ont., advertise for sale 16 Hereford cattle—6 females and 10 young bulls. The reduced railway fares during the week of the Winter Fair will afford a good opportunity to sell these cattle. Those who cannot take in the fair may learn particulars by writing.

Volume 59 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook has, through the courtesy of the Secretary and Editor, Mr. John W. Groves, Chicago, Ill., been received at this office. It is a substantial volume of 1,103 pages, containing pedigrees of 5,305 bulls, numbering from 214,519 to 219,824, and probably as many females, if not more, but these, not being numbered, are not readily enumerated.

**JOHN HILL'S DISPERSION SALE.**  
Our readers are reminded of the important auction sale on December 14th of the entire stock of pure-bred Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires belonging to Mr. John Hill, of Wellesley, Waterloo Co., Ont., near Baden on the main line of G. T. R., and Milverton on the Warton branch, where the morning trains will be met by teams to convey visitors to the sale. This stock is up to a high standard of excellence, including a number of imported animals that were purchased at high prices for the foundation of herds, but as Mr. Hill's lumber business demands his whole attention, he has decided to give up his farm. The grand imported Scotch-bred bull, Nonpareil Archer, for which Mr. Hill paid \$700 two years ago, has been in service in the herd. Most of the younger stock is sired by this bull, one of the best in Canada, and many of the females of breeding age are bred to him. Among the females are several imported animals and their produce. There are a few excellent young bulls bred from imported sire and dam that are of the right type and quality to head herds. The Clydesdale mares and fillies are a very excellent lot, including one or two imported ones. The Yorkshires are imported and bred from imported sires and dams for which high prices were paid. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue. Wellesley is a convenient place to get to, and there should be a very large attendance of farmers to take advantage of this opportunity to secure good stock, which will go at the bidders' own prices.

Send for Catalogue

**A MONEY-MAKER THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.**

No. 4A.

## The 20th-Century Knitting Machine



will clothe the family with Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, etc.; is simple in construction, substantially made, and easily operated. Our machines have held the highest place among knitters for over 30 years. Send for our illustrated catalogue; it is brimful of information and valuable suggestions for making money by knitting, or for those who want a thoroughly practical and serviceable machine for family use.

**CREELMAN BROS., GEORGETOWN, ONT., BOX 533.**

### MESSRS. HODGKINSON & TISDALE

intend selling by PUBLIC AUCTION, on their premises, SIMCOE LODGE, two miles from BEAVERTON STATION, on

**WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21st, 1904,**

30 head of registered

### Shorthorn Cattle

Catalogues on application to

**GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry, Auctioneer. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.**

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock.

## FAT STOCK SHOW

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT

Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction,

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1904.**

Prizes for cattle, sheep and swine. Admission free. For prize list, etc., apply

**ANDREW DODDS, Secretary, UNION STOCK-YARDS CO., Limited. 6 King Street west, TORONTO, ONT.**

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**BARGAINS IN PIANOS!!!**—You will not want to keep that old organ in your house a day longer when you find out the striking bargains which the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming Co., Toronto, is offering. Better look up the firm's advertisement, shown elsewhere in this issue, for it may be a long time before you

will have such a chance again. A first-class seven octave, three pedal, upright walnut piano, worth \$250, for only \$189, is only one of the "opportunities." The well-known firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming is thoroughly reliable, and will be sure to give you satisfaction. Look up their advertisement and see what they can do for you.

**GOSSIP.**

"Every man must look out for himself," is a motto that gets most anything you want except happiness and peace of mind.

Mr. Alfred Stone, of Guelph, offers in his advertisement on another page 25 head of Hereford cattle—20 females and 5 bulls and bull calves—which are being sold owing to his having disposed of his land. Write him for prices, or call on him.

On another page in this issue appears a cut of the Clydesdale stallion, Gartly Gold (10755), imported and owned by Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont. Gartly Gold was a very successful prizewinner in Scotland, having two years in succession won premiums of £120 each year to travel in the Hexam district. He was sired by the noted horse Gold Mine (9540), which won so many prizes in Scotland in the hands of Mr. P. Crawford, and his grandsire was the noted Goldfinder, by Lord Lynedoch, by Lord Blantyre, by Darnley (222). Few horses living have a prizewinning ancestry equal to that of Gartly Gold. His dam is the famous Gartly Princess, by Prince of Carruchan.

**FAT-STOCK SHOW AT TORONTO.**  
The Union Stock-yards Company will hold their second annual fat-stock show at Toronto Junction on Monday, December 12th, as advertised elsewhere in this issue. A good prize list for fat cattle and sheep is being offered and also for bacon hogs, the company contributing some \$500, and going to considerable expense in providing excellent accommodation. No admission fee will be charged, and it is hoped in the near future that the show will develop into one of the great annual events of the winter fair and fat-stock show season. A great deal of interest will center in the forthcoming show in the two sections for 16 best export-steers, in each of which prizes of \$40, \$15 and \$10 are being offered. For prize lists and any other information apply to Mr. Andrew Dods, Secretary Union Stock-yards Co., 6 King St., W., Toronto.

**California.**

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

*By mentioning any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.*



GOSSIP.

Change when you see a good reason, but one should make decisions more carefully than to have to change them often.

When Bishop Potter was asked the other day what he thought of woman suffrage, he made the diplomatic reply: "My dear madam, I have gotten away beyond that; I am trying to make the best terms with the sex that I can obtain."

This brings to mind the mot of William M. Everts when asked by a lady if he did not think that woman was the best judge of woman. He replied: "Not only the best judge, madam, but the best executioner."

At a village school in Suffolk a boy was detained from school to assist in sorting potatoes. The schoolmaster, as usual on such occasions, desired the boy's father to write and state the cause of his absence. The next morning the boy appeared with a note from his father, which contained but one word, "Kept-at-home-tatering." The schoolmaster, astonished at such an unheard-of word, puzzled over it for some minutes, and at last discovered it to signify that the boy was "Kept at home a-tatering."

"When I was a student at the University of Virginia," said Surgeon-General Rixey, of the United States navy, "there used to be an old man named Tom Crabbe, who cleaned my boots and ran my errands."

"Tom, one morning, came into my room in an excited and gay mood. 'My daughter, sir,' he said, 'has a little baby. A fine child. Twelve pounds in weight.' 'When was it born?' said I. 'This morning,' answered Tom. 'Is it a boy or girl?' 'Do you know, sir,' he said, 'I forgot in the excitement to find out whether I was a grandfather or a grandmother!'"

A lawyer was examining a witness in a case where the question involved was as to the mental condition of the testatrix. The witness under examination, herself an aged woman, had testified to finding the testatrix falling, childish, and that when she spoke to her she looked as though she did not understand.

The cross-examining attorney tried to get her to describe this look, but she didn't succeed very well in doing so. At last, getting a little impatient, he asked: "Well, how did she look? Did she look at you as I am looking at you now, for instance?" "Well, yes," replied the witness, softly; "kind of vacant like."

BUILDING UP A FINE STABLE.

At the Old Glory sale of Standard-bred horses in New York last week, Miss K. L. Wilkes, of Galt, Ont., paid \$15,500 for Sadie Mac, one of E. E. Smathers' string.

Sadie Mac is a four-year-old mare, by Peter the Great (2.07½)—Fanella (2.13), by Arion, 2.07½. She has a three-year-old record of 2.11½, and a matinee record this year of 2.08½. Last year she was unbeaten and her victories included the Hartford Futurity of \$7,500, and the Kentucky Futurity of \$20,000. This year she started only in matinee races. Her stake engagements for next season amount to \$55,000, and Mr. Smathers declares her to be undoubtedly the greatest stake trotter in sight.

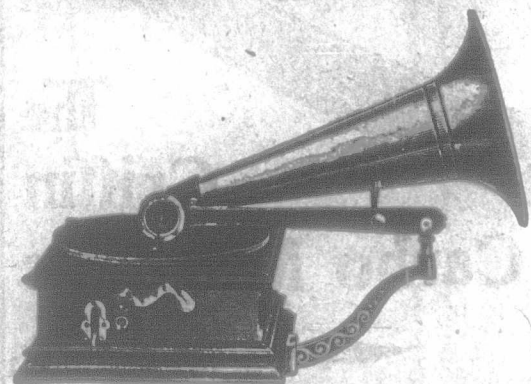
Miss Wilkes is already the owner of several very superior Standard-breds, including the stallion, Oro Wilkes, champion at the Toronto Spring Horse Show, and winners at the same show of first and second in the two-year-old class.

Major Delmar, the world's champion gelding trotter, with an unpaced trotting record of 2.01½, and a paced trotting record of 1.59½, was sold at the same sale at Madison Square Garden for \$15,000. The purchaser was C. K. G. Billings, owner of Lou Dillon. Major Delmar was consigned by E. E. Smathers, who bought him last year for \$40,000.

Prince Alert, the world's champion pacing gelding, with a race record of 1.59½, and a record of 1.57, with a wind shield, was sold to Edward Mitchell, of New York, for Walter Winans of London, for \$2,600.

Grace Bond, the champion three-year-old trotter of 1904, was sold for \$13,000.

NICOLE FLAT DISC RECORDS



40 cents each.

\$4.50 per doz.

"UNBREAKABLE."

These new process, extra loud, unbreakable 7-inch disc records will fit and work on any DISC TALKING MACHINE. They were never before offered by any one at less than 50c. Hundreds of selections to choose from. Guaranteed the highest quality and BETTER LOUDER and CLEARER than any other record on the market. Have no scratching or honny. To prove this we make the following

These records are not to be classed with any other make. A trial will convince the most skeptical. To prove this we make the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

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

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

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

CUT THIS OUT. SEND TO-DAY.

DOMINION MUSIC AND PHONOGRAPH CO., 3100 St. Catharine St., MONTREAL, P. Q.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

KINELLAR STOCK FARM, MARKHAM, ONT., on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1904,

HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED STOCK

Consisting of 3 Clydesdales, two supposed to be in foal to imp. stallions; 30 Cotswold ewes and ewe lambs, 20 Berkshires, different ages; also 2 large Yorkshires (boar and sow); also 15 Durham grade cattle, including one bull 14 months old.

Terms:—Ten months' credit on furnishing approved security. 5% per annum off for cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp. Trains met on morning of sale at Markham, G. T. R., and Locust Hill, C. P. R. For further particulars see Gossip or write to the undersigned.

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer, Port Perry, Ont.

JOHN I. BALSDON, PROP. MARKHAM, ONT.

GOSSIP

Thoughts of better conditions in the future are futile unless they help to give, and, therefore, get more joys to-day.

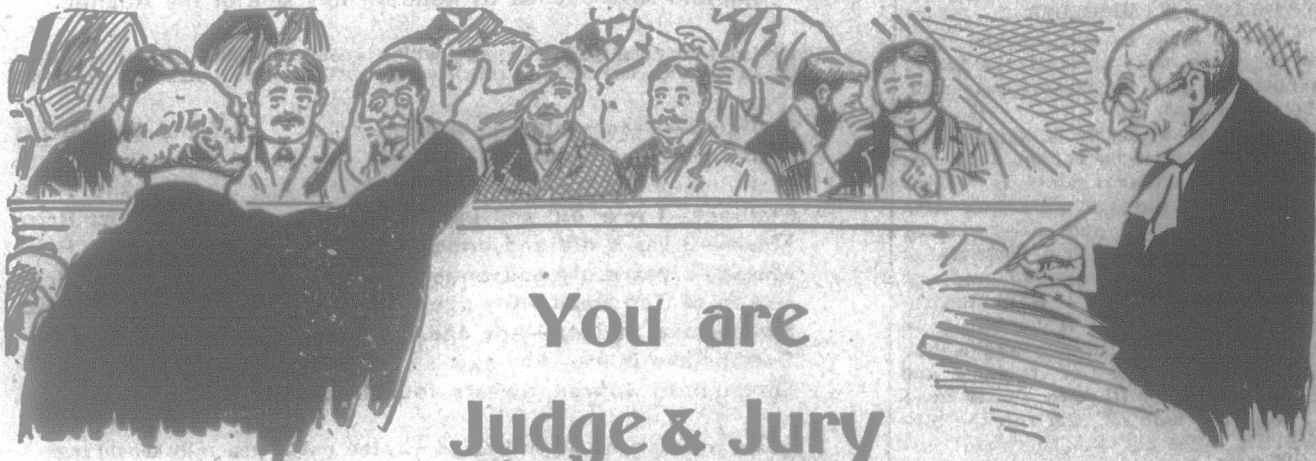
Dentonia Park Farm, East Toronto, far-famed for its fine herds of Jersey and Guernsey cattle, advertises in this paper superior stock of these great dairy breeds, which have made such splendid records in milk-and-butter production. Look up the advertisement, and write for particulars, or better call and see the stock, which is strictly first-class in breeding, type and quality.

Long years' experience in buying horses and studying the demands of Canadian buyers enables J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, Ont., and Lennoxville, P. Q., to supply Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney stallions of the type that breeders are most anxious to use. His stables are stocked with horses of these three different breeds personally selected in England and Scotland, and purchased at the very best terms that business ability and Canadian dollars could exact direct from the producers. Splendid opportunities are now afforded intending purchasers of selecting stallions at either of Mr. Hogate's barns. Sales are conducted privately, the cost of selling being thus reduced to a minimum. If in need of a stallion, write to see what the Hogate stables contain.

TRADE TOPICS

THE DAIN ONE-HOLE CORN SHELLER, manufactured in Ottumwa, Iowa, is advertised for sale in this paper, by the Canadian branch of the business, at Preston, Waterloo Co., Ont. It is described as simple, substantial, cheap, and guaranteed satisfactory.

THE T. EATON Co.—Now is the season of saws, axes, and stable lanterns. Special bargains in these lines of goods are advertised on another page by the T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, the firm that has done so much to popularize buying by mail. We wish to call special attention to their advertisement this week, and commend their goods to the purchasing public. See their splendid offer.



You are Judge & Jury

We present our case to you in all fairness. Our arguments are born out by facts. Our testimony is confirmed by unimpeachable witnesses. We know that Gin Pills cure all Kidney Troubles. We know that Gin Pills cured hundreds whom nothing else could relieve.

Canadians are our judge and jury. Such confidence have we in the strength of our case, that we make this sweeping offer:

Money Back if GIN PILLS Fail.

If you have sharp, shooting pains in the back and through the hips—if the hands and feet swell—if the urine is highly colored and offensive, scanty or too profuse—if you are compelled to get up during the night—if the stomach is bad, the bowels irregular, and the appetite poor—get GIN PILLS. They will cure the sick kidneys, take away the pain, make you eat and sleep, and build up the whole system.

Remember our guarantee: GIN PILLS CURE or your money back. 50c a box. At your druggist's, or from us direct.

THE BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. v, Winnipeg, Man.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS 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, it must be enclosed.

**Veterinary.**

**APPLICATIONS AFTER DEHORNING.**

What should be used as an application after dehorning cattle with dehorning clippers?  
 W. R.  
 Ans.—In most cases it is not necessary to apply anything; where healing does not take place in the normal manner, the wounds should be carefully washed, and a lotion composed of one part carbolic acid and twenty parts water applied three times daily.  
 V.

**INDIGESTION IN DOG**

Collie dog that drank large quantities of milk has lost appetite, bloats and has become very thin. He was in the habit of drinking a bowl of new milk twice daily, and at calf feeding time helped himself.  
 J. S.  
 Ans.—The new milk should not injure him, but the large quantities of the milk for the calves that he took overtaxed the digestion glands. Continue to give him new milk in small quantities, and add to it half of its bulk of lime water, to which you add five grains of sub-nitrate of bismuth. Give him in addition a little well-cooked lean meat.  
 V.

**CONSTIPATION IN PIGS.**

Three pigs nearly fit to kill, being fed on buckwheat and barley, one morning would not eat, but stood with their noses in the corner, rubbing them, breathing hard and shaking; got easier for a time, and then have a fresh attack. They die in three days.  
 G. S.  
 Ans.—The pigs were fed too much buckwheat, the hulls of which are very hard to digest. This caused constipation of the bowels. Treatment should have been purging with Epsom salts or raw linseed oil and changing the food. There would have been less danger of sickness if they had had plenty of exercise and green food.  
 V.

**LAME IN SHOULDER.**

My horse is lame in one shoulder, and wants to go to that side all the time; leans his hind part to the opposite side, and is all twisted up.  
 G. T.  
 Ans.—There is evidently a soreness on the shoulder, and he cannot bear the pressure of the collar against it. Give him rest; bathe the sore part well with hot water frequently, and after bathing apply the following lotion: Tincture of opium, four ounces; acetate of lead, six drams; water, one pint. When the inflammation is allayed, if he still goes lame, apply a blister of one and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, and rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours, rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and oil every day. If necessary, repeat the blister in a month.  
 V.

**LAME FILLY.**

Three-year-old carriage mare sprained her coffin joint running in the field four weeks ago. I have kept her quiet, and blistered her twice.  
 1. Is there any cure for coffin joint lameness?  
 2. How should it be treated?  
 3. How soon will she be fit to drive?  
 H. O.  
 Ans.—1. If you are correct in your diagnosis, that she has sprained her coffin joint while running, it is quite curable, as this is entirely different from the condition known as navicular or coffin joint lameness, which appears gradually from hard work, or driving on hard roads, etc.  
 2. You are treating her properly. Continue to give rest, and blister once every month, until the lameness disappears.  
 3. Not until the lameness disappears, and it is not possible to say how long that will be.  
 As you value the filly highly, and your diagnosis may not be correct, I would advise you to consult a veterinarian.  
 V.



**The Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razor**

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

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

With proper care it will not require honing for years. Address  
**THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ONT.**

**Cairnbrogie Champion Stud**

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

IDOLS and IDEALS in

**CLYDESDALE PERFECTION**

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

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

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

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirle's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

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

**GRAHAM BROS.,**

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

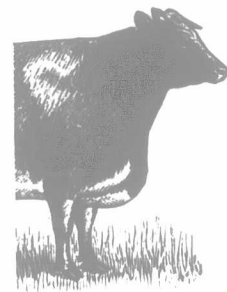
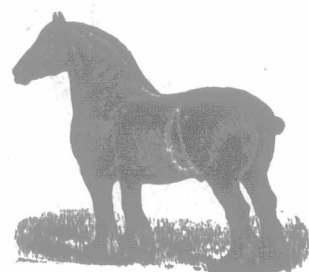
**UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE**

OF HIGH-CLASS

**Registered Stock**

will be held at  
**WELLESLEY STOCK FARM**

ON  
**WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1904,**



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

**ECZEMA.**

Filly that did irregular work has little lumps all over her body.

**A SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—This is eczema. Clip her and wash the body daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum in water. Give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week.  
 V.

**WARTS.**

A heifer, coming two years old, has warts all over her head and neck and a few on her sides. Some are the size of a twenty-five-cent piece, and some are from one inch to one and a half inches long. She is in good order and otherwise well.

**SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—Would advise you to apply strong acetic acid to the warts that are the size of a twenty-five-cent. piece, and for those that are quite long, nothing can be better than tying a hair or fine cord around the base, close to the skin, and they will drop off in a few days. You can apply the same drug to the site, which will prevent them growing again.

**SHOULDER LAMENESS.**

Colt got shoulder injured, and is very lame. I bathed with hot water for four hours, and then rubbed with turpentine and oil, and am now bathing again. There is no swelling, but the colt is quite lame.  
 J. F. S.

Ans.—I am inclined to the opinion that you are mistaken in the seat of lameness. If the shoulder were injured, there should be some swelling and soreness to the touch. Examine the whole leg carefully, and it is probable you will detect soreness some place below the knee, probably in the fetlock joint or the tendons or suspensory ligament. Locate the soreness; continue bathing, and after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniments. Keep perfectly quiet until better.  
 V.

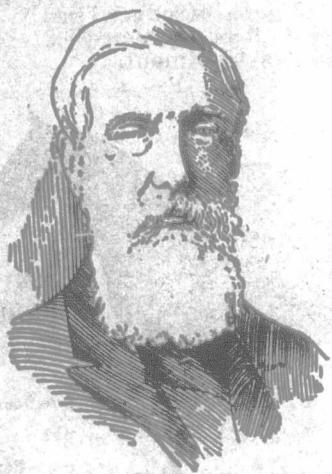
**GOSSIP.**

A year ago a manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago the manufacturer looked up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk. "What do you want?" he asked. "Want me pay raised." "What are you getting?" "Three dollars a week." "Well, how much do you think you are worth?" "Four dollars." "You think so, do you?" "Yessir, an' I've been thinkin' so fer t'ree weeks, but I've been so blame busy I haven't had time to speak to you about it."

**BIG ROUND-UP OF CATTLE IN B. C.**

Two parties of cowboys, each about thirty in number, have commenced operations on what will be one of the largest round-ups of cattle ever held in the interior of British Columbia. The herds which are to be rounded up comprise all the cattle belonging to the late Mr. John Wilson, Savona, whose will was admitted to probate in Vancouver a few months ago. No one knows exactly just how many head of cattle he owned, as they have not all been collected on his ranches near Savona for a number of years. The cattle have been variously estimated at from six to ten thousand, and as the grazing lands extend for miles on both sides of the river, the undertaking will be a big one. When the cattle are all rounded up in two large specially-constructed corrals, one on each side of the Thompson River, they will be divided up among the heirs to the estate, three in number. Here is where the main work of the big round-up comes in, for before the cattle are librated again, each will have to be freshly branded, and each of the heirs will have to have a new brand of his own. What animals are overlooked and not rounded up—and these will be quite a few in number owing to the extent of the country over which they are scattered—will be sold as soon as found, and the proceeds also divided equally among the heirs. It is estimated that it will take fully a year before all the stray cattle are gathered in, the herds freshly branded, and again turned loose to range over the hills.—[Columbian.]

# What is a Short Circuit?



City folks have a good idea of the effect of a short circuit. They know that if on an electric car the motor is short circuited the car stops—sometimes with an explosion. A short circuit happens when the electricity, by means of some conductor, is allowed to reach its natural magnet, the earth; immediately it rushes through its outlet and in its great excess of energy burns and melts the fuses leading to the motor—lucky if it does not burn out the motor itself.

## ARE YOU SHORT CIRCUITED?

Is Your System Short Circuited? Have you, by the traditional burning of the candle at both ends, exhausted your vital energy and find yourself like a burnt-out motor—no longer responsive to the calls of will; find nerves and muscles and will-power lacking, or working out of harmony—a state which quickly brings with it disease?

You need electricity and re-galvanizing, and the way to achieve this is by the wearing of

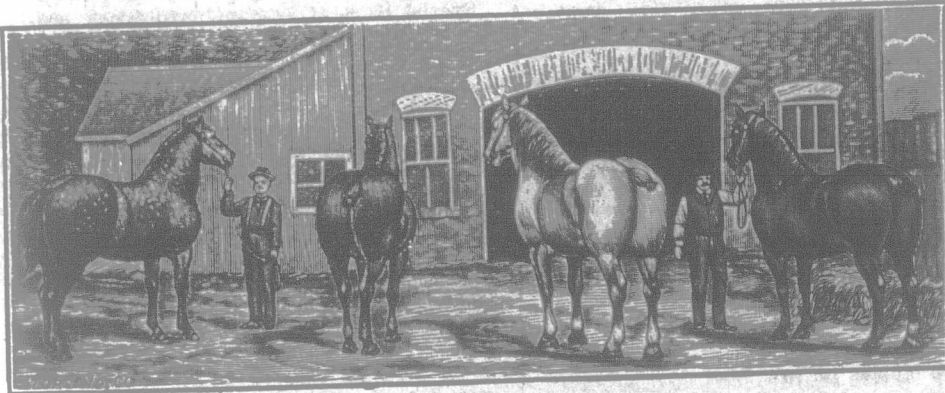
## DR. McDONALD'S ELECTRIC BELT

The finest Electric Belt in the world is what I offer you. My improved Belt is superior to any other made. It is not charged in corroding vinegar. It gives a stronger current of electricity than is possible with any "vinegar belt." It is guaranteed for three years. One does for eight persons.

**IT CURES** Rheumatism, Weak Back, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Losses, Debility and Varicocele. I am practically giving this splendid Belt away on trial, as the price has been put at the lowest possible figure, so that it is within the easy reach of everybody. Our prices are from \$3, and there is nothing at all to pay till you are cured. We send, absolutely free, to every person writing us, our beautiful illustrated Medical Book and the best Electric Belt on trial. We offer a better article at a lower price than any other, and all writing us receive immediate and skilful treatment. In every case we undertake a legal guarantee to cure you or refund money.

**FREE.** What we offer you is this: Our Medical Treatise free, together with our best Belt on fair trial. Remember, our Belt is positively guaranteed to be the strongest made, and it will cure you. Write to-day. It costs nothing to try it. Address

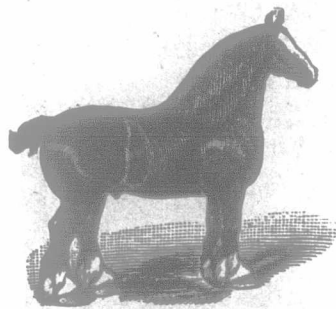
DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.



## 22 - PERCHERONS - 22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prize-winners in France, and Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont., and from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique Romulus. Our horses are all in fine shape, considering the superior quality of our horses. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, good, and dark dapple grays; they are large and blocky fellows, 2 to 4 years old, weighing from 1,600 lbs. to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice GERMAN COACHERS, HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES, that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere, inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchaser. HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, SIMCOE, ONT., 82 miles south-west of Toronto, on the G. T. R.

# Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES



OUR NEW IMPORTATION of HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES, up-to-date in size and quality, will be on view at Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 16-24, and afterwards at our own stables.

Address: Columbus, Ontario.

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

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

## THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The great opportunity you are awaiting is apt to be like to-morrow and never come, unless you peg away to-day with all the little opportunities you can command.

"Have you heard from your son?" "Yes, got a letter this morning." "How does he like college?" "Great. He's on the football eleven already." "Is he a good player?" "I should say he was. He wasn't on the team two days when he had a rib cracked, and to-day's letter informs me that he broke his leg in Saturday's game. I guess that's going it some. Why, Jones' boy has been at college two years, and has never had his hair mussed."

The late Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, was fond of his gun and spend much of his time hunting, says a representative from that State. One day the bishop was out with his dog and gun and met a member of his parish, whom he reproved for inattention to his religious duties. "You should attend church and read your Bible," said the bishop. "I do read my Bible, bishop," was the answer, "and I don't find any mention of the apostles going a-shooting." "No," replied the bishop, "the shooting was very bad in Palestine, so they went fishing instead."

In a courtroom of one of the blue grass counties of Kentucky, General H—, a prominent lawyer of that region, was defending a prisoner charged with horse-stealing, and the witness was swearing as to the identity of the stolen horse.

"How do you know this is the same horse?" asked General H—. "Well, I just know it is," said the witness.

"Well, how?" again asked General H—. "I can't tell exactly how; but I know it as well as I know you, General H—."

"Well, how do you know that I am General H—?" "Because, just before dinner, I heard Mr. C— say, 'General H—, let's go and take a drink,' and you went."

Daniel J. Sully, the dethroned cotton king, made a trip through the south, and when he came back he told a story of an old negro, who had been working for a cotton planter time out of mind. One morning he came to his employer and said:

"I've gwinter quit, boss!" "What's the matter, Mose?" "Well, sah, yer manager, Mistah Winter, ain't kicked me in de last free mums."

"I ordered him not to kick you any more. I don't want anything like that around my place. I don't want anyone to hurt your feelings, Mose."

"Ef I don't git any more kicks I'se goin' to quit. Ebery time Mistah Winter used ter kick and cuff me when he wuz mad, he always git 'shamed of hisself and gimme a quarter. I'se done los' enuff money a'ready wid dis heah foolishness 'bout hurtin' ma feelin's."

Mr. Nesbit, who had painted a picture of the noble redman in war-paint and feathers, wanted an unbiased opinion of his work. His wife said that the picture was the best thing of the kind that she had ever seen. His dearest friend, too, was decidedly enthusiastic. Both declared, in short, that anyone would know at a glance that it was intended for an Indian.

"To tell the truth," said Nesbit, looking somewhat doubtfully at the picture, "I haven't a great deal of confidence in either of you. You always praise everything I do. Now, I'm going down to the street to see if I can find some person who can be depended upon to give me an absolutely unprejudiced opinion of this picture—a child for instance Children always tell the truth."

Five minutes later Nesbit returned with three small boys, whom he had found playing in the street.

"Now, boys," he said, "take a good look at this picture. I'll give each of you ten cents if you'll tell me just exactly what you see."

"A rooster!" shouted the three boys, simultaneously.

## Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scur or Membranes. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Veterinary Advice FREE

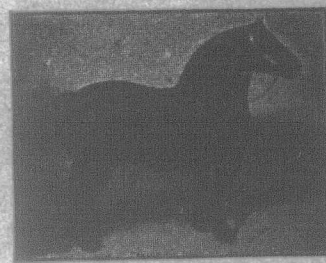


Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

## TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

is the only guaranteed cure for Colic, Curb, recent Stomach and Gallens. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Grease Heel, Swathes, Catarra, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specifics. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

## PERCHERONS



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

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

## BREEDING CLYDESDALES

I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported

## Clydesdale Stallions

that will do the horse-breeders of this country most good. They are a grand lot to select from, and I can give the best possible terms to intending buyers. Be logical, and secure a horse of the approved breed. It is a privilege to show my stock and attend to enquiries by letter. Call or write.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

## CLYDESDALES

One three-year-old stallion, prize winner at Toronto last spring; one two-year-old stallion; one one-year-old stallion; 5 foals, four of them stallions and one filly; and two year-old fillies. These animals are gilt edged, both in breeding and individuality. For description, see Gossip, this issue. Will sell cheap for quick sale.

DAVID CARSTAIRS, SOMANTON P. O. OSBOURNE STATION.

## INTERNATIONAL JACK BARN

The only importer of Spanish Jacks in America. Write to-day for prices and why you should raise mules.

Edward R. Hogate Troy, Ohio, U.S.A.

## CLYDE STALLIONS and FILLIES

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

ROBT. DAVIES, Toronto, Thorncliffe Farm.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Fillies for sale reasonable, considering quality. For price, etc., write to JOHN W. OWLES, Ashgrove Farm, Markham, Ont.

# TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

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

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

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

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

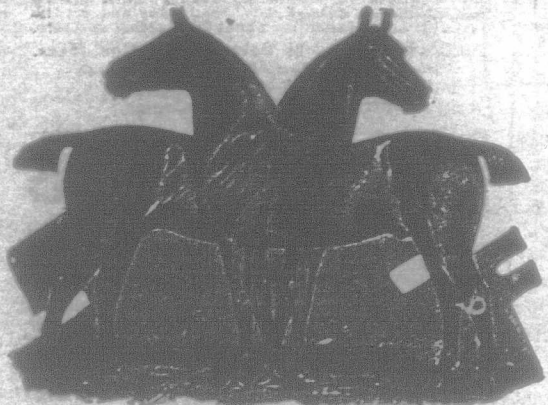
## Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address: **H. W. TRUMAN,** Manager, London, Ont., Branch. **J. H. TRUMAN,** Whittlesea, England.

## LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

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



and the largest importers in the world of

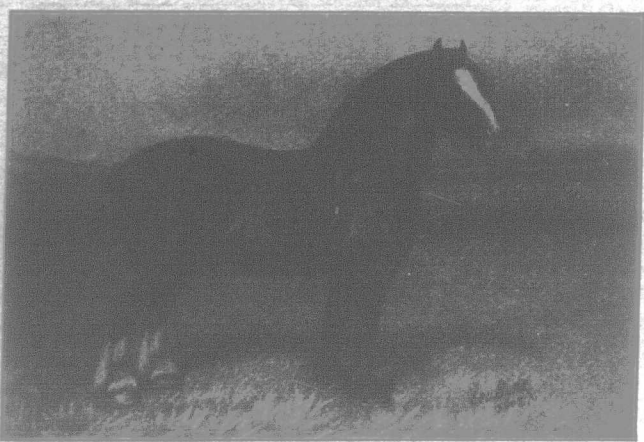
### GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS.

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

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

## ALEX GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



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

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

**Clydesdales, Percherons**

AND **Hackneys**

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

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

## CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions has arrived at Mitchell and is of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them.

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

## INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN

SARNIA, ONTARIO. - Branch Barn at Lennoxville, Que

**J. B. Hogate, Proprietor.**

IMPORTER OF CLYDE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS. 30 imported stallions, sired by the best sires of Scotland and England. Several of them ton horses. Can show you the highest-acting Hackneys in America. Having no salesmen enables me to sell first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. Write, or, better, come; will sure save you money. Terms to suit. Address:

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## ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### ECZEMA.

Mare has jumps like the halves of small marbles on shoulders and sides. They are very itchy, and she scratches them and makes them run. M. S. S.

Ans.—Purge her with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for two weeks; then, cease a week, and repeat, if necessary, etc. Give her body a good washing with strong, warm, soft soap suds; rub with cloths until dry. Then, dress twice daily with corrosive sublimate, twenty grains to a quart of water.

#### INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA.

Three cows have each gone blind in one eye. The eye discharges a watery substance; the ball turns white, and the cow becomes blind. F. O. C.

Ans.—This is infectious ophthalmia. Isolate all affected in a partially-darkened comfortable stable. Give each a laxative of one pound Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. Bathe the eyes well with warm water three times daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye: Sulphate of zinc, fifteen grains; fluid-extract of belladonna, twenty drops; distilled water, two ounces. Whitewash the stable before introducing fresh stock.

#### RINGWORM.

How would you advise treating ringworm on young cattle? J. S. F.

Ans.—The Dept. of Agriculture for Ireland, after devoting considerable time and study as to the nature of this disease, conclude that it is due to a germ, and is consequently very easily spread from place to place. To eradicate the disease completely, rub the affected parts with vaseline, or lard and sulphur; sweep out the stable, and whitewash all over. Then keep the affected animals separate from others, if possible, and clip the hair from around the affected parts so that they can be kept covered with the sulphur and grease.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### BET SUGAR IN ONTARIO.

Is there any beet sugar used in Ontario or in Canada, and about what per cent., if any? T. W.

Ans.—The output of both the Wallaceburg and Berlin factories, amounting to from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds, is all consumed in Canada, and practically all in the near vicinity of the factories. Besides this, it is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the sugar imported and refined in Canada, amounting to 26,672,083 lbs., is derived from beets grown in other countries.

##### COOKED APPLES OR RAW?

Which is the best for fattening hogs, cooked apples or raw ones? A. B. M.

Ans.—We do not think apples, whether cooked or raw, possess very great fattening qualities. They, like roots, are of more value as a regulator of health and a promoter of good appetite. If hogs eat a fair amount daily raw, we would not advise cooking; but if not, and it is convenient to cook apples with other feed, why do so. The only question of loss or gain in the matter is in connection with the fuel used and the work of cooking, for there is certainly not enough difference either way to counterbalance this extra labor and cost.

##### COLLECTING STALLION FEES.

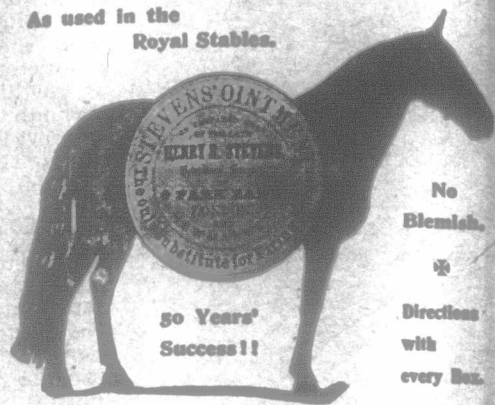
A bred a mare to B's stallion on the 2nd of June; bred her again on the 22nd of June; then to C's horse on the 13th of July. B's horse not being on the route then. Could B bring an action against A for the service fee? C. C. M.

Ans.—This is a thing that is quite frequently done, but the owner of the stallion very seldom brings claim, and it is doubtful if he could establish one. It is always best, however, to tell the stallioner in such a case what it is intended to do, and a change should not be made unless there is evidence that the horse was not a sure foal-getter. In this case, the season being over, we should think the owner of the stallion would have little claim upon the service fee, but at the same time if his horse was reasonably convenient, he should have been given a better chance to foal the mare.

## STEVENS' OINTMENT

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

As used in the Royal Stables.



No Bleeding  
Directions with every Box.

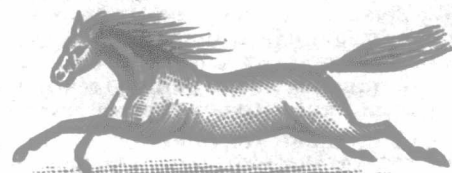
Australia alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.

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

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WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

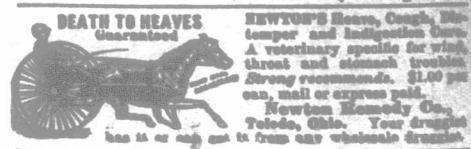
Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

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

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For price and particulars write to **R. & C. PALING,** Caledonia Stn. & Tel., - - North Simcoe

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Harness Composition  
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap  
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Black Dye Forstaining Hoof Oil  
Ebonite Waterproof Blacking  
British Polishing Paste  
For Metals and Glass

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.

Manufactory: London, Eng.

AGENTS FOR CANADA: B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd. MONTREAL.

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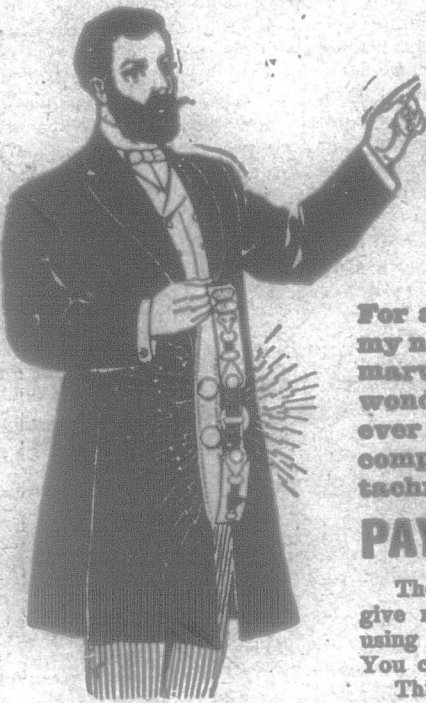


**THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,  
The source of all Power,  
The Fountain of Youth,**

discovered in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr. The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free. All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$5.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)  
**Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, MONTREAL.**

**MEN, I HAVE THE CURE**



**For Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease; Indigestion, Constipation or any Weakness, and**

**I WILL PAY \$1,000 FORFEIT**

For a case which I cannot cure with my new Improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced. This Belt is complete with Free Electrical Attachment, and you

**PAY ONLY WHEN CURED.**

The only condition I impose is that you give me security for the Belt while you are using it as evidence of good faith on your part. You can then use it on the above conditions.

This Electric Attachment carries the current direct and cures all weaknesses, varicocele, etc. It develops and expands all weak nerves and checks a loss of vitality. No case of Falling Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist this powerful Electric Attachment. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him, no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to the early loss of nature's reserve power. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may as well be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with special Electric Attachment (free), will restore your health. It will check all losses and affects every organ of the body. Most ailments from which you suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use. Put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of seventy says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble. Banishes pain in a night, never to return.

**EVIDENCE LIKE THE FOLLOWING COMES TO ME EVERY DAY:**

"I was a chronic sufferer from Rheumatism for 16 years. Your Belt cured me four years ago, and I have never had a pain or an ache since."—S. NICKERSON, Niagara Falls South, Ont.

"Two years ago your Belt cured me of sore back and weak kidneys, and I have never been troubled since. The cure is permanent."—GEO. S. WEBB, Aberdour, Ont.

"Your Belt strengthened my nerves and built me up, and I am well and strong for the past three years since wearing your Belt."—WILLIAM PORTER, Bredenbury, Assa.

"The benefits I received from your Belt are lasting and permanent. I have had none of my troubles since I stopped wearing it in 1901."—G. L. SAVAGE, Chesley, Ont.

**CAUTION**—Don't be misled by concerns offering you something in the form of an electric appliance for a few dollars. You may get a Belt, but in name only. No reliable business man will advertise a good article for nothing. Such an offer is merely a catch. The best is none too good when you want a cure. This we guarantee to give you.

**FREE BOOK**—If you can't call write for my beautiful descriptive book showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it **TO-DAY**. Address

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 129 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 5.30 p.m.**

**Advice to Mothers.**

By Edwin Wooton.

**THE STUPID CHILD.**

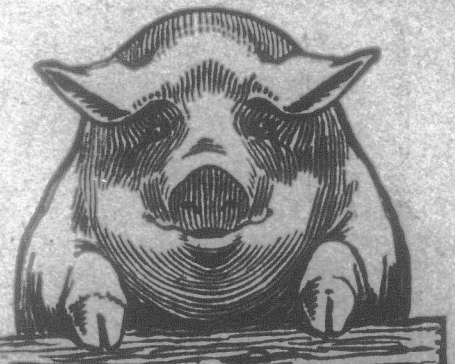
Some brains are preternaturally sensitive to impressions, retentive of that which is impressed, and rapid in carrying out mental labor. Others have an opposite character. We call the one "sharp" or "clever," and its contrary "stupid." If by clever we mean anything admirable, and by stupid anything despicable or pitiable, we shall often be wrong in our balancing of merits. Frequently slowness and irretentiveness are quite natural to persons who attain high distinction for intellectual conquests. Even an imbecile may be fully conscious of suffering unkindness. A merely slow child may know full well that he suffers injustice. Not without reason do I protest against the common practice of praising Tommy the sharp, and ridiculing Dicky the stupid. How often do we find one child in a family held up as a shining light and another made a target for jests! One child trained into a conceited prig and another made callous! The prig gains the idea that he is a phenomenon, and retains the notion until disillusioned by conflict in the world's arena. The fool of the family goes into the broader life beyond the threshold of home with the dominant belief of his being inferior to his fellows. Starting thus handicapped, there should be little wonder if he fails to achieve what men call success. Sometimes, however, he does this. Once removed from the false environment of home the boy expands mentally. If he goes where no account of his "stupidity" has preceded him, he may find that certain qualities other than sharpness are appreciated—to wit, honesty, fidelity, energy, with those many associated traits that together make up that most admirable thing—trustworthiness. Think what this means—to be worthy of trust! You, if a wise master, might prefer placing in sharp Tommy's hands any secret service work, but you would most certainly feel safer in trusting your finances to Dicky.

Parents, do not snub the stupid child. Do not compare him day by day with his reputedly more clever brother. Believe me, that in so acting you work manifold evil. Not only will the children be harmed, but your own moral sense. The stupid child may attain that noblest self-conquest implied in the word forgiveness; but to forget is not within his power.

And are you quite sure that the fault is not with your idiotic system? Possibly you are more stupid than the child, and think to drive the Pegasus of the gods harnessed to your rumbly old cart laden with a loose jumble of dry "facts" along the ruts of common school life. There is another type of mind, the analytical, that does not lend itself to the methods of the schoolmaster. It does not register the ideas of others until they have been examined and comprehended. But it is such a type that makes the thinker, the intellectual master, whereas the brilliancy of the rapidly acquisitive child is apt to be ephemeral as the light from a meteor, and as useless.

Will you give yourselves a chance by affording one to the stupid child? His geography and history should be as interesting as any fiction, full of the romance of strange peoples and scenes. A book like "Hereward the Wake" can be made the nucleus around which will crystallize all the facts that led up to and followed the Norman conquest. "Ivanhoe" will serve in like manner for the time of the first Richard; and "Woodstock" for that of the Commonwealth.

Pictures of great battles and other historical scenes, and photographs (stereoscopic, if possible) of foreign countries are amongst the best of educational agents for the subjects concerned. You may find that while the stupid child is quite unable to commit a proposition of Euclid to memory (and he would be very little the better if he succeeded), he is far from failing to benefit by a patient demonstration of the same. There are other plans by which the road may be made smoother. It is not easy to commit to memory declensions and verbs, but it is quite so to master the



**Hungry Hogs**

The hungrier a hog gets, the better—provided he digests and assimilates all he eats. The good appetite means more weight, quicker finishing and greater profit.

**DR. HESS STOCK FOOD**

gives a sharp appetite, and by toning up the digestive and assimilative organs, insures that the maximum amount of the food eaten will be turned into weight. It also expels worms and prevents disease.

It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). Good alike for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pails \$3.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small doses.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cure and Instant House Killer.

**Handsome Watch FREE**

Anyone can secure this fine Watch by a few hours easy work. It has handsome ornamented case, a celebrated American lever jewelled movement, guaranteed, carefully adjusted, with hour minute and second indicators tested by experienced workmen, and will equal for time a \$30 GOLD WATCH. We desire to introduce our famous Marvel Washing Blue into every home and to do so we will buy 100,000 10c. packages at 5c. each. Send us your name and address and agree to a 10c. package at only 5c. a package. A Prize Ticket goes with every package. Every lady needs and will buy Blue. We will send 35 packages by mail postpaid. When sold send us the money, \$1.75, and we will send you this handsome Watch at once. Don't delay. If you sell the goods and return the money quickly we will send a handsome Chain and Charm with your Watch. Address **THE MARVEL BLENDING CO., Dept. 300 Toronto Ont.**

**"GOLD" FREE WATCH**

To boys or girls or any one giving us a few minutes of their spare time. Send your name and address—no money—and we will send you, postage paid, and trust you with 25 of our assorted jewelry novelties to sell for us at 10c. each. They sell readily, as each customer is entitled to a beautiful extra present from us. When sold send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send Free, all charges paid, this handsome guaranteed gold-laid American movement, \$50.00 appearing Watch and Chain and if you send your order at once we will give as extra presents a pair of handsome gold laid Collar Buttons and a fine solid gold shell Ring, plain, engraved, or with brilliant stone setting, equal in appearance to rings costing \$15 and \$20; will wear for years. Order now and earn all four presents. Address **THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 787, Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.**

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One Man with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made at Essex Centre, Ont. NO DUTY TO PAY. Send to Main Office for free catalog showing latest improvements, and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Address **Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 16 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.**

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# We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. We want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

### We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease. Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$100,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

### Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- |                     |                     |
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| Asthma              | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia      | Kidney Disease      |
| Bronchitis          | La Grippe           |
| Blood Poison        | Leucorrhoea         |
| Bright's Disease    | Liver Troubles      |
| Bowel Troubles      | Malaria—Neuralgia   |
| Coughs—Colds        | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption         | Piles—Pneumonia     |
| Colic—Croup         | Pleurisy—Quinsy     |
| Constipation        | Rheumatism          |
| Catarrh—Cancer      | Scrofula—Syphilis   |
| Dysentery—Diarrhoea | Skin Diseases       |
| Dandruff—Dropsy     | Stomach Troubles    |

- |                   |                  |
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| Dyspepsia         | Throat Troubles  |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis     |
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| Gonorrhoea—Gleet  | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

### OUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 438-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
 I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a sec. bottle free I will take it.  
 .....  
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 Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

### Advice to Mothers—Cont.

elements of a language by the oral method. See if there be not some one intellectual thing to which the child is drawn by his nature. It may be poetry, seamanship, floriculture, or aught else. Whatever its character be sure that you have in this a center where the intellect may evolve its powers, radiating thence through its entire scope.

Many a boy and girl has turned in disgust from the study of physics and chemistry until the truths took life by being shown experimentally. Does the child hate the schoolroom? How much good you will be able to work by taking him into the fields, to the seashore, or up the cliff front, and showing him the wonders of nature. He must be indeed a stupid child to whom these things make no appeal and for whom the microscope and the sky-directed telescope have no story. If the child has any sense of the humorous, that sharpener of all other faculties, see that you nourish and not crush it. Let him read the masters of humor, and encourage him to see the quaint aspect of things. So long as he is shut up in the castron shell of the commonplace he will be a mental dwarf, believing that one and one always make two, and failing to see that quite as frequently they make eleven.

Avoid corporal punishment unless the case is one of real rebellion, where the angry mind must be made to feel that right is stronger than wrong. When you do strike let there be pain without injury. An adult who boxes a child's ears ought to be imprisoned. Flogging as a cure-all shows the physician to be more stupid than his patient. It drives out self-respect and drives in a sense of injustice.

An Irishman, meeting another one holiday, invited him to the nearest saloon to have a drink.

"What'll ye have, Jim?" said the host.

"I don't know. What are ye going to take?"

"I think I'll take a pale ale."  
 "All right," said the other, "give me a pall, too."

"What kind of fish have you hereabouts?" asked the stranger. "Oh, most kinds." "I hope there are some game fish to be had," continued the man from Maryland. "Tell me, what was the weight of the largest fish ever caught in this region?" "Well, sir," responded the West Virginian, "we don't never take no weighin' machines with us when we fish, so I wouldn't like to say, being an honest man, 'ust how much that last trout of mine did weigh. But, stranger, I don't mind telling you that when I pulled that fish out of the water the river went down a foot!"

"I read in the paper the other day," said "Tom" Dunn, "where a German over in Hoboken left \$25 in his will to treat his friends after his funeral. Of course, the Germans never did anything that the Irish could not equal, and so that story reminded me of another of a Hibernian friend of mine. The doctor told him he had only a few hours to live. He called me over, and says he:

"Tom, I want you to take \$10 of me money that's in me wallet and treat me pallbearers.

"It was a touching moment. Struggling with my emotions, I said to him:

"I'll do it, Billy. But shall I treat 'em going out or coming back?"

"Treat 'em going out," says Billy, a sport to the last. "I won't be with you coming back."

Among the many good stories told by Senator Daniel, of Virginia, is the following:

A gentleman in the south was one day in conversation with a Yankee who had brought letters of introduction from a friend in the north, when it transpired that the northerner was a veteran of the civil war.

"Yes," said the Yankee, "I was a participant in the late unpleasantness. You see this?" he added, pointing to a scar in his face—"I got that at the second battle of Bull Run."

"How in the world did you get hit in the face at the battle of Bull Run?" mischievously asked the southerner.

"Oh," responded the Yankee, with the utmost nonchalance, "I suppose I got careless and looked back."



**ELEGANT FREE**  
**14K SOLID GOLD SHELL**  
 Your choice of 5 14K Solid Gold Shell Rings, plain, engraved and with brilliant stone settings, equal in appearance to the most costly jeweled rings costing \$20 to \$30, will wear for years (warranted), for selling only 10 of our handsome Jewellery Articles at 10c each, easy to sell. Send your name and address and we will mail the jewellery to you postpaid. When sold remit us the \$1.00 received. We send the premiums at once. We also give watches and furs and hundreds of other valuable presents free. Address: **THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO.**, Dept. 299 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

**FREE! FREE! FREE!**  
**ELEGANT "GOLD" WATCH**  
 Don't pay now \$25 to \$40 for a solid gold ladies' or gents' watch. We are giving valuable "Gold" Watches away free to introduce Dr. Armour's famous remedies. This handsome "Gold" Watch has a celebrated American movement carefully adjusted, reliable gauge balance, flash regulator, handsome dial, with hour, minute and second indicators, fully tested and guaranteed, beautifully engraved and finished. If you want this handsome and valuable watch send your name and address at once and agree to sell only ten boxes at 25c. a box of Dr. Armour's Vegetable Pills famous for the cure of Rheumatism, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, poor unhealthy Blood, all female complaints and nervous disorders. We trust you and will send 10 boxes by mail, postpaid; when sold send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send free this guaranteed gold-laid, American movement 400-appearing watch, and if you answer promptly and sell the goods and return the money quickly we will send you a handsome Gold-laid Chain and Charm. Remember, you get the elegant "Gold" Watch for selling only ten boxes and the elegant chain and charm as extra presents. This is a grand opportunity. Address at once **The Dr. Armour Medicine Co.**, Dept. 1196 Toronto, Ont.



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 AND GET BEST RESULTS



**FREE FUR SCARF**  
 This beautiful fine quality rich black made from fine selected full furred skins, in the latest New York style. It has 6 large handsome black tails and silvered neck chain, all complete. A lovely high class warm and beautiful Scarf  
**OVER 44 INCHES IN LENGTH**  
 5 inches wide, Free to anyone for selling only 20 of our assorted Fancy Jewellery Novelties at 10 cents each. Our goods are easy to sell. Each customer is entitled to a handsome extra present. If you want this beautiful Fur Scarf send your name and address. We trust you and send the 20 Jewellery Novelties to you, postage paid. When sold return us the money, \$2.00, and we will promptly send you the beautiful Scarf. This is a grand opportunity to get a handsome Fur Scarf FREE. Don't delay. If you answer promptly and sell the goods and return the money quickly, we give you an opportunity to secure as an extra present a Handsome Fur Muff or "Gold" Watch Free without selling any more goods. Address: **MUTUAL CREDIT CO.**, Dept. 125 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

**FREE FREE**  
 Beautiful Large Doll. 3 Sets of Toy Furniture.  
**15 INCHES TALL**  
 Has lovely long curly hair, handsome bisque head, pearly teeth, beautiful blue eyes very stylishly dressed, fancy dress, underwear, with hat shoes, stockings, etc. dressed complete from head to toe, an elegant, lovely Doll. We give free this beautiful Doll and the Bed-room, Kitchen, and Dining-room Set of Toy Furniture for selling only 25 packages of our famous Marvel Washing Blue at only 5c. a package. You can sell it in a few hours as every lady needs bluing, and at such a low price almost every lady will buy. A prize ticket is given free with every package. Send your name and address at once and we will send you postage paid, and trust you with 25 packages to sell for us. When sold send us the money, \$1.25, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address this handsome, big, beautiful-dressed Doll, and the Bed-room, Kitchen, and Dining-room Toy Sets of Furniture without delay. We also send another lovely extra present of a handsome gold-finished jeweled Ring, and if you are quick in replying we give you an opportunity to secure a handsome "Gold" Watch without selling any more goods. Address **THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO.**, Dept. 125 TORONTO



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