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J. B. Gambale
Exp. Term
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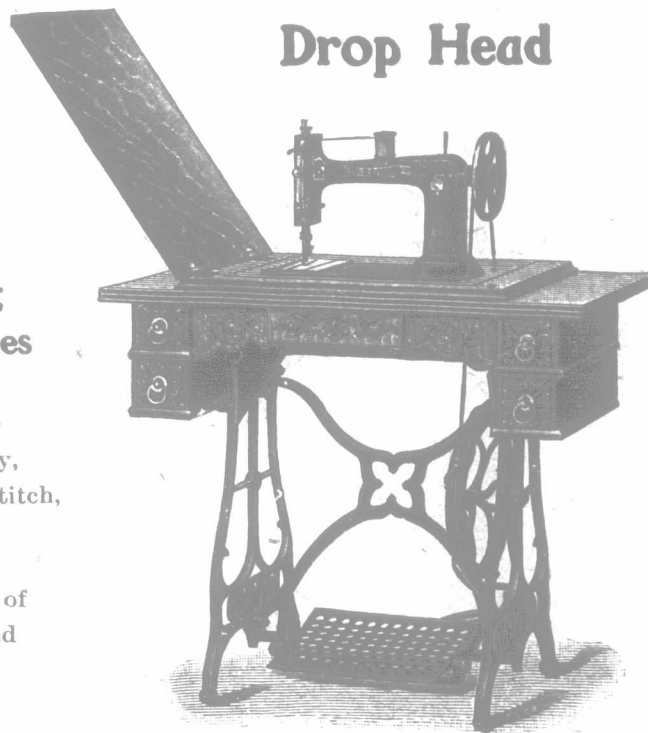
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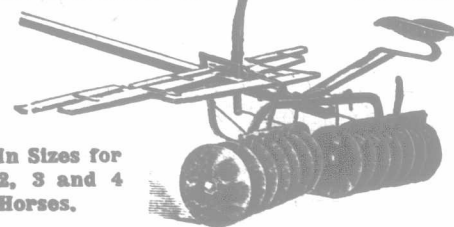
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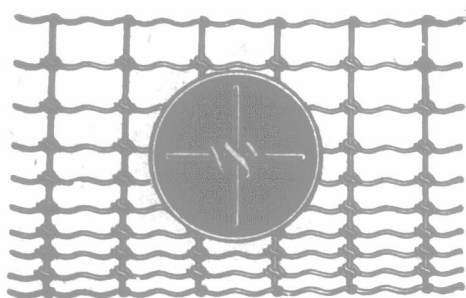


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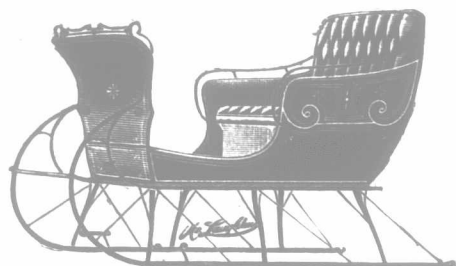


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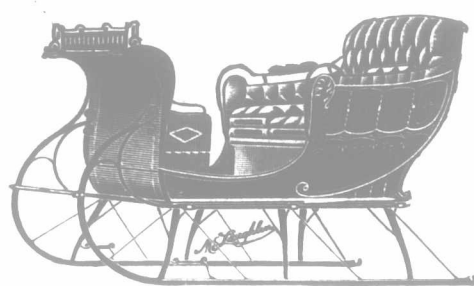


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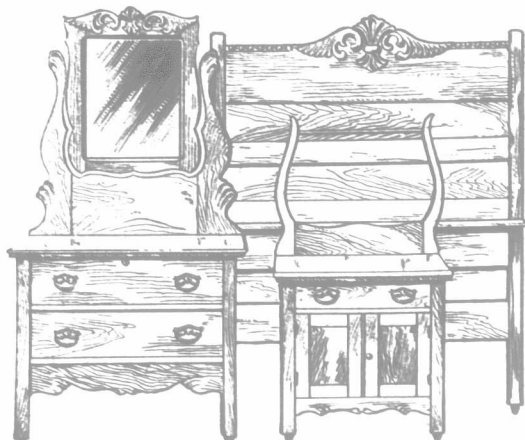
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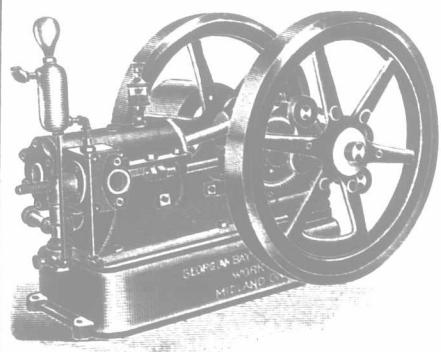
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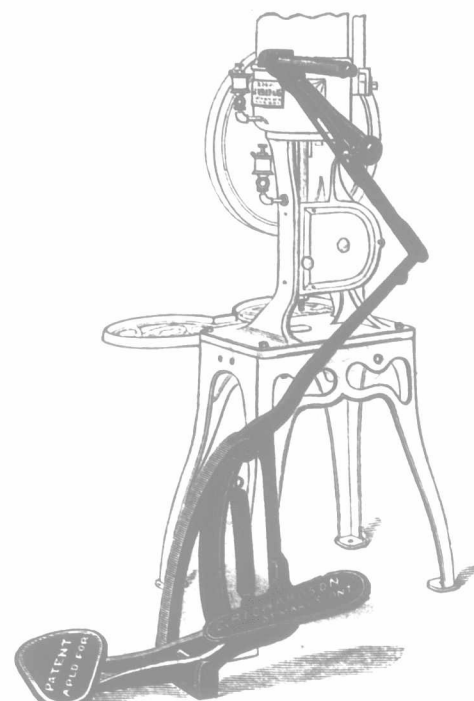
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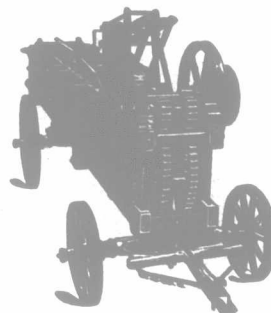


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Farmer's Advocate

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PERSISTENCE AND SUCCESS

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 13, 1904.

No. 629

EDITORIAL.

The Rebellion of Mr. Jones.

"The hired man will 'Americanize' Canada. He has already started to do so. In 1896, practically all the available wheat lands in this country (the U. S.) had been claimed. In that year, less than half a hundred homeseekers ventured over the border into the free lands of Manitoba. There they settled to raise wheat—and they raised good wheat. The next year, more hired men sought independence of landmasters, and they, too, took up wheat land over the line. People began to look at maps. Russia is the wheat-field of Europe, yet Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and even Saskatchewan, are south of her wheat belt, and faith in the new land grew. It has been eight years since that first invasion of hardy half a hundred, and in that time a quarter-million men trained on American farms have settled in these Territories. They have Yankeeized the western half of the Dominion. They have already openly talked of severance from the throne of England, and their representatives in the Parliament halls of Ottawa have pleaded for a Continental Federation of States. It is only a matter of time till the tail will wag the dog."—[Richard Lloyd-Jones, in Collier's Weekly.]

The above is a fair sample of the unadulterated rubbish which some guileless Canadians admit to their homes under the wrappers of U. S. papers and magazines, against which some effective quarantine should be enforced by the Canadian Government. Ignorance and audacity could scarcely go to greater lengths than has this Mr. Jones, but any combination of that sort will suit to a nicety a large tribe of bumptious U. S. periodicals. It is all very fine to classify the "American exodus" to the Canadian West as simply a movement of "hired men," instead of full-fledged, well-equipped farmers and heads of families, seeking better agricultural conditions, escaping from the tyranny of the trusts, the oligarchy of wealth, municipal misgovernment and mob law, for the true freedom of British institutions, as developed under responsible government in Canada. According to Cy Warman, the American writer who finds it most wholesome to live in this great Dominion, this 250,000 army are just men who are "Coming back to Canada today," having seen the halo of the U. S. West dissolve. "Severance from the throne of England!" There are just two ways in which that can be brought about—one by the franchise in the hands of subjects of this fair realm, and the other by rebellion. It's "only a matter of time," but Mr. Jones has not yet decided which way it is to be brought about. This gives us opportunity to breathe, and get the general election and Thanksgiving Day over before the "wagging" process begins. Will the Western representatives who, according to Mr. Jones' story, have been pleading in the Parliament halls of Ottawa for a "Continental Federation of States" please rise in their places. We have not been able to find any record of such orations in the Hansard. Mr. Jones will find the voting process a terribly slow method of overturning British institutions, which are wrought in the very fibre and constitution of this loyal land, and he will find it still harder to work up a rebellion among a prosperous, happy and contented people. He should tackle an easier proposition first. The "Farmer's Advocate" invites him to come over and grow up with this "Greater Britain," where there is land and opportunities for millions yet unborn.

Building Materials.

Older Canada has never suffered for want of building materials. Frame houses followed the log shanties as soon as the revenue of the homesteader would warrant the expense of building, and the frame houses, in turn, are giving way to those built of more substantial materials. Stone and brick, because of their availability, have, naturally, been largely used for building materials on the farm, both for dwellings and stables, but the increasing popularity of cement for building purposes would seem to indicate that concrete is to supersede all other material for construction work in the future. All over the country there are to be seen illustrations of the uses and value of cement concrete in stable walls, silos, and even in the walls of dwellings, but the aesthetic tastes of our people demand something more attractive for the outsides of houses than the plain or even marked surface of a concrete wall, hence the noticeable advance in public favor of hollow concrete blocks for use in the walls of the more pretentious buildings, such as houses, factories, etc.

The hollow concrete blocks have several commendable features for building purposes, and few, if any, uncommendable ones. They fulfil the demands of an outside building material as to durability, appearance, cost, porosity, and as non-conductors of heat. The first-named attribute no one questions, and with the rough-surface moulds that are being used, blocks of unrivaled appearance are made, resembling, according to the color used, the best limestone or Credit Valley brown. As to cost, much depends upon the locality in which the material is to be used. Some builders, being convenient to a brick kiln or stone quarry, are able to secure material at very favorable rates, but when one is equally distant from the source of supply, a wall of concrete blocks can be built for about two-thirds the cost of one of stone, and fully as cheaply as one of brick. The necessity of using a porous material for walls is well understood, and concrete, especially in the form of hollow blocks, answers the builder's demands in this respect as well as any other materials. As a nonconductor, the concrete-block wall is less satisfactory than one built of wood, but lacks nothing in comparison with brick, and is considerably better than stone. The nature of a building material, with regard to its conductivity, is a most important consideration, for if a material like iron or stone, both good conductors, were used exclusively in building it would be difficult to retain heat inside in winter, or exclude it in summer—very necessary conditions to the comfort of a building. Wood, as a building material, is one of the best nonconductors we have, and a house whose walls are built of this material is least affected by the changes of outside temperatures. In the making of concrete blocks, effort has been made to produce a building material that is a good nonconductor, but from the very nature of the substance used, blocks must always be inferior to wood as nonconductors. In the blocks, however, the hollow air space prevents excessive conduction of heat, and renders the material of much more practical value than it otherwise would be. We would, therefore, recommend intending builders to estimate carefully to ascertain which of the three common building materials—brick, concrete blocks or stone—can be most economically secured, and which will be the most satisfactory when installed in the walls.

Why has not Eastern Canada a Greater Farming Population?

In an address recently delivered at a Montreal banquet of manufacturers, Hon. G. W. Ross is reported as saying: "We have scarcely begun to work up the raw material which Canada supplies into marketable commodities. Ontario does not cultivate more than twenty per cent. of her arable lands. She could sustain a population of ten millions. She has a little over two millions. And Quebec could do quite as well." This may seem to many, at first sight, an extravagant statement, especially the first clause, as the prevailing opinion has been that practically all the fairly good agricultural lands in these Eastern Provinces have been cleared, and are cultivated, in a way at least, as farm land. The reference, we take it, applies largely to the unsettled areas of what is now known as "New Ontario," and to northern parts of the Province of Quebec, which have hitherto been considered much less suitable for farming than those now under cultivation. Of the extent and character of those improved areas the general public have doubtless very imperfect conceptions. The few who have been over the ground to a greater or less extent, speak in confident terms of the suitability of a large percentage of these lands for agricultural purposes, while the timber which covers them, being readily marketable when the new railways being projected are built, may be disposed of to advantage by settlers as the first crop harvested, thus enabling them to make a hopeful and encouraging commencement of farming. The Provincial Government have certainly hitherto been remiss in the matter of advertising the claims of these areas in the sources of immigration, the only excuse being the lack of transportation facilities, which there is now a good prospect of being supplied. Practically the whole force of immigration agencies has, in the last ten years or more, been directed to exploiting the Canadian Northwest, with the result that not only has the stream of immigration passed through the eastern provinces, leaving only here and there a solitary addition to the population, but by the inducements held out by the Dominion authorities and agencies, thousands of the most energetic and ambitious of the farmers' sons of these Provinces (and large numbers of heads of families, as well) and the best of the hired help have been attracted Westward, leaving a shortage of farm help, which is being so keenly felt as to become a serious problem for the eastern farmer to solve, leading many to resolve to reduce the extent of their cultivated land, by selling, renting, or laying a larger proportion down to grass for pasturage purposes.

The result of all this is that the rural population of Ontario, at least, has not increased, but, rather, declined in the last decade or two, while the population of the cities has grown rapidly, and the West has been filling up at the expense of the Eastern Provinces, their many agricultural advantages having not been appreciated at their worth. There is little room for doubt that had the same energy been exerted by the Ontario Government in attracting immigrants to remain in the Province that has been exercised by the Dominion and Manitoba authorities in inducing them to go west, a much larger percentage of immigrants could have been persuaded to make their homes here, for a time at least, and to their own advantage, as the experience gained by working on a farm here would be very helpful to them in tackling a farm for themselves, either in the east or the West.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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While better farming, on the average, is being done now than formerly in Eastern Canada, to which the educational campaign of the past twenty-five years for improved methods in agriculture and live-stock rearing has contributed very materially, it is undoubtedly true, and this may have been in the mind of the Ontario Premier when making the statement we have taken as the basis of this article, that by more careful, thorough and intensive methods of farming, the improved farms of these Provinces are easily capable of producing nearly double the returns in crops and live stock that they are now doing, a striking instance of which was given in our last issue, in the experience of Mr. J. C. Shaw, of Oxford County, Ontario, in increasing the returns from a neglected farm by improved cultivation and intelligent methods of husbandry. There are now presenting themselves, opportunities for specializing on smaller areas of land specially adapted for the purpose in such industries as sugar-beet culture, poultry-rearing, fruit-growing, etc., that can be made more remunerative than general mixed farming, particularly when access to good markets for some of these products is assured by means of cold storage and proper transportation facilities. It is true that better farming means more labor, while the increasing difficulty of securing satisfactory help on the farm is a serious problem. Labor-saving machinery is doing much towards enabling the farmers to cope with that difficulty, but cannot possibly overcome it wholly, and farmers must set their wits to work in order to meet this emergency. The remedy may be found, possibly, as suggested, by specializing on smaller farms, giving the sons an interest in the farm, renting, or letting out on shares, under stipulations as to methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, the growing of clover, etc., or, it may be, in the building of laborers' cottages, and securing married men as help on the farm, their wives finding employment and income from boarding the single men, thus lightening

the work of the farmer's wife and daughters, where domestic help is scarce and hard to secure. There are many well-to-do farmers, with fat bank accounts, who are working harder than they should, or would, if satisfactory help could be had. Such men could well afford to build a cottage or two for hired men whose families would also be available as help, and the rent of a cottage might nearly, if not quite, cover the interest on the cost, while a more reliable and permanent class of labor could, doubtless, be secured, and the farmer himself would not need to work so hard. The good crops and general prosperity prevailing in recent years has served to place the majority of farmers in comfortable circumstances financially. They are entitled to more leisure than most of them are enjoying, and it does appear reasonable to suggest that by the adoption of intelligent business methods in connection with their calling they may secure more of both profit and pleasure in its pursuit than, as a rule, they are receiving.

The Abomination of Shoddy.

The unjust competition sheep-breeders and wool-growers in Canada have had to contend with in the matter of shoddy goods has been, and is, most discouraging and disheartening. The high and honorable place once held in popular regard by woolen fabrics has been degraded by the wretched trash produced by the mixture of shoddy, cotton and other adulterations, and wool-growers have, in this regard, a real grievance, which calls loudly for legislative action for their protection; while the public, who buy and pay good money for clothing, the composition of which they have no means of discerning, are deceived and robbed by the fair appearance of fabrics which, in the wearing, prove a delusion and a snare. Besides the thousands of tons of filthy rags and cast-off clothes worked over into shoddy goods, there was imported into Canada, free of duty, for manufacturing purposes, in the last year, "noils" (woolen waste, or short staple wool combed out in the factory from the long staple wool, and used in the composition of the inferior noil yarns) valued at \$206,914, and in the last five years, to the value of \$841,101, all of which stuff, together with the unstacked, but enormous, supply from the rag-bag, comes into direct competition with the product of the wool-growers of the country in the market for manufactured goods. Protests, it is true, have, from time to time, been registered by the representatives of the sheep-breeders' associations of the Dominion, and petitions presented to Parliament for redress of their grievance, but without avail. There is little wonder that, under such circumstances, our flocks have been steadily diminishing, and that in many parts of Eastern Canada, where formerly a flock of sheep was found on nearly every farm, one may not now see a sheep in a day's drive, the industry having been abandoned by the great majority of farmers, owing, largely, to the discouraging prices prevailing for wool. If it were a real advantage to the consuming or purchasing public that this class of goods should be allowed a place in the market for clothing under a misleading name, there would be some show of justification for its encouragement, but it goes without saying that such goods must be unsatisfactory in the wearing, to say nothing of the risks to the health of the wearer from possible disease germs in goods made from rags gathered from no one knows where, and from the terrible accidents by fire igniting the cotton clothing of women and children, so frequently occurring. Were the good old-fashioned woollen clothing in use such accidents could hardly occur. Many people entertain the mistaken idea that woollen underwear in hot weather is objectionable, yet it is a fact that British soldiers in hot climates, such as India, are compelled by army regulations, as a matter of health preservation, to wear woollen underclothing, and such is the custom of all well-informed Europeans when in the tropics, and of the most prudent people in any country. The subject is one of importance which has not received the attention which its gravity demands. The army of consumers, as well as the smaller number of wool-growers, suffer from the extensive adulteration of woollen goods with shoddy.

It is absolutely necessary for the protection of purchasers that woollen fabrics shall be so marked that non-expert purchasers shall be enabled to know what they are paying for. The proposal is not a new one, but is in line with an agitation in Great Britain and the United States. It is significant that other organizations besides that of the sheep-breeders are taking up the question, the latest being the Maritime Board of Trade, which, at its last meeting, held recently at Moncton, N. B., unanimously adopted the following resolution, moved by Mr. F. G. Bovyer, of Georgetown, P. E. I., and seconded by Captain Reid, of Summerside:

"Whereas the Maritime Provinces are eminently adapted to the wool-raising industry, and woollen cloths are at times manufactured containing inferior substances; Therefore, resolved that it is desirable that the Government be requested to place such restrictions on manufacturers as will compel all woollen fabrics to be plainly marked as to proportion of pure wool or adulterations therein contained, in a manner similar to the legal restrictions placed by Government on manufactured imitations of dairy products, such as oleomargarine, filled cheese, etc."

The way to accomplish the object of this resolution, which should appeal to the sound sense of the people generally, is to agitate for its adoption at farmers' meetings, through the press, and by personal letters to members of Parliament, urging them to forcibly direct the attention of the Government to the injustice and unreasonableness of allowing the shoddy business to flourish under false pretensions in competition with one of the most worthy industries of the farming community.

The Farmer's Advocate is a Trade Getter.

Messrs. A. McGill & Son, Chatsworth, Ont., manufacturers of threshing machines, tread-powers, ensilage cutters, etc., write us: "We must say that your paper is one of the best trade-getters we have ever tried. Nine out of ten enquirers say they saw the advertisement in the 'Farmer's Advocate.'"

HORSES.

Stages of Growth in Horses.

One of the great tests of a scientific investigator is his ability to apply the results to some practical purpose. A scientist of note, Professor Cosser Ewart, has been able to do this to the great benefit of the horse-breeding public. Some time ago we brought to the attention of our readers his work, which threw light on the reason "Why mares break service." In this article we bring to our readers the results of an investigation as noted above, and shall show how such may be applied.

Some years ago certain naturalists were wont to maintain that plants and animals had reached their present stage of development through the operation of internal (innate) forces. Now, however, the belief is all but universal that organisms are what they are today because of the operation of external forces—that they have reached their present stage through the ever-present influence from generation to generation of the external surroundings or environment. If during the past the environment (which includes not only the food, temperature, and other like influences, but also the influence living things have on each other) has been the means of producing so marvellous results—of not only causing variation, but also of playing the part of the selector—it may be safely assumed that changes in the external conditions may even in a single lifetime lead to very decided modifications—not necessarily of a permanent (hereditary) kind—in, say, the size and fitness, the time at which maturity is reached, and more especially in the germ cells from which the next generation springs. Just as in olden times the elephant in certain areas dwindled in size to form pygmies, measuring sometimes only thirty-six inches, so the horse gradually dwindled to form certain pigmy breeds, which (as in the Shetland Islands) were often as small as the little elephants that in olden times flourished in what is now the Island of Malta.

If the external conditions were sufficient in (geologically speaking) a comparatively short time to dwarf the horse until it was actually smaller than the "fossil horses" of the remote Eocene epoch, it is not surprising that man—with his wonderful control over nature—is able even in a single generation to greatly modify the horse and other domestic animals. That in a few centuries the large, highly-nervous race-horse, with his wonderful speed and courage, has been evolved out of Eastern and native ponies is a matter of history, and everybody knows that while some are now engaged in breeding pigmy horses little over 30 inches in height,

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others are as successfully breeding huge, powerful animals, as wonderful in their way as their pigmy relatives.

THE BREEDER'S PART.

It may even be said that a recognized part of the breeder's work consists in modifying, through changes in the external conditions, the animals to which he happens to devote his special attention, just as horticulturists, by food, heat, and timely shelter, alter plants until all resemblance to their wild stock is as good as lost.

Breeders of Shetland and Polo ponies, and, for that matter, breeders of race and heavy horses, know well enough that to have any chance of success they must exercise the utmost vigilance over the conditions under which their foals and colts are reared.

Unless the breeder takes cognizance of his power, and uses that power in the proper way, he loses the benefits he would otherwise derive from the use of a well-bred sire. Prof. Ewart's work shows that the rate of growth of a foal is unequal, even during the first three months of its life. It appears, however, that growth is rapid during the first month, less during the second, but rapid in the third, while from the fifth month on the rate of growth gradually diminishes, being affected adversely by such disturbances as shedding the coat, weaning and teething.

The increase in weight (17.7 c.m.) during the first six months is due to the growth of the fore limb from the point of the elbow down, and in the second six months is much less (3.7 c.m.), and after the first year still much less (1.4 c.m.). The increase in length of fore limb below the elbow is almost entirely due to growth in the bone (radius) immediately above the knee joint; while in the hind limb there is a gradual increase from the point of the hock during the first nine months, when the maximum length is often reached, the increase being mainly due to lengthening of the bones from the fetlock down (the phalanges), and the bone (os calcis) at the point (back) of the hock. The length of the head gradually increases all through the first year, when its maximum length is about reached; that increase (nearly doubling) in length is between the inner angle of the eye and the upper angle of the nostril; the girth is much increased in the first year, to nearly double.

TABLE SHOWING RATE OF GROWTH (3 YEARS).

Age	Height at withers, In.	Height at croup, In.	Girth, In.	Length from top of head to line between upper margin of nostrils, In.	Length from inner corner of eye to upper margin of nostrils, In.	Length from point of elbow to ground, the leg occupying a vertical position, In.	Length from point of hock to ground, the shank having a vertical position, In.	Circumference below knee, In.
At birth	36 1/2	38	30	12 1/2	5 1/2	25	18	4 1/2
End of 1 month	41	42 1/2	38 1/2	14	6 1/2	27 1/2	19	4 1/2
End of 2 months	42 1/2	44 1/2	42	15 1/2	7	30 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2
End of 3 months	45 1/2	46 1/2	46	15 1/2	7 1/2	30 1/2	21 1/2	5 1/2
End of 4 months	46 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	17 1/2	8	31 1/2	21 1/2	5 1/2
End of 5 months	48	49	49 1/2	17 1/2	8 1/2	31 1/2	21 1/2	5 1/2
End of 6 months	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	17 1/2	8 1/2	31 1/2	21 1/2	5 1/2
End of 7 months	49 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	17 1/2	8 1/2	32 1/2	22 1/2	5 1/2
End of 8 months	50 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	18 1/2	9	32 1/2	22 1/2	5 1/2
End of 9 months	50 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	33 1/2	22 1/2	5 1/2
End of 10 months	51 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	19	9 1/2	33 1/2	22 1/2	5 1/2
End of 11 months	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	33 1/2	22 1/2	5 1/2
End of 12 months	53	54	54	19 1/2	9 1/2	33 1/2	22 1/2	5 1/2
End of 24 months	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	20 1/2	10 1/2	33 1/2	22 1/2	5 1/2
End of 36 months	57	58	58	20 1/2	10 1/2	33 1/2	22 1/2	5 1/2

It is quite generally accepted that the sire counts for more than the dam, which is only partially true. If the sire happens to be more impressive than the dam, his characteristics will show more plainly in the progeny than those of the dam.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DAM MUST BE RECKONED WITH.

A sire, however good, can no more make up for want of quality in the dam than good seed can yield a good return irrespective of the nature of the soil in

which it is sown (many a horse-breeder has found this out to his cost, and frequent disappointment). It is quite as important, according to the Professor, that the germ cell provided by the dam should be as perfect in every respect as the infinitely smaller germ cell supplied by the sire.

It may be briefly stated that the growth of the foal depends almost entirely on the dam being well nourished during pregnancy and nursing, and on the foal being well cared for during the first three years of its life, and particularly over the first winter. Straw-stack wintering stunts and spoils more horses, especially in our northern climate, than any other bad influence.

THE DAM MUST BE WELL NOURISHED.

To quote Prof. Ewart: "Unless before development begins there is stored up an abundant supply of the material needed for the developing embryo, and unless all through the period of gestation the food contains the ingredients requisite for building up the bones and other tissues of the developing foal, the result must of a necessity prove disappointing. No matter how perfect the sire, he can no more assist in providing nourishment or suitable conditions during development than he can assist in ministering to the wants of the foal after birth."

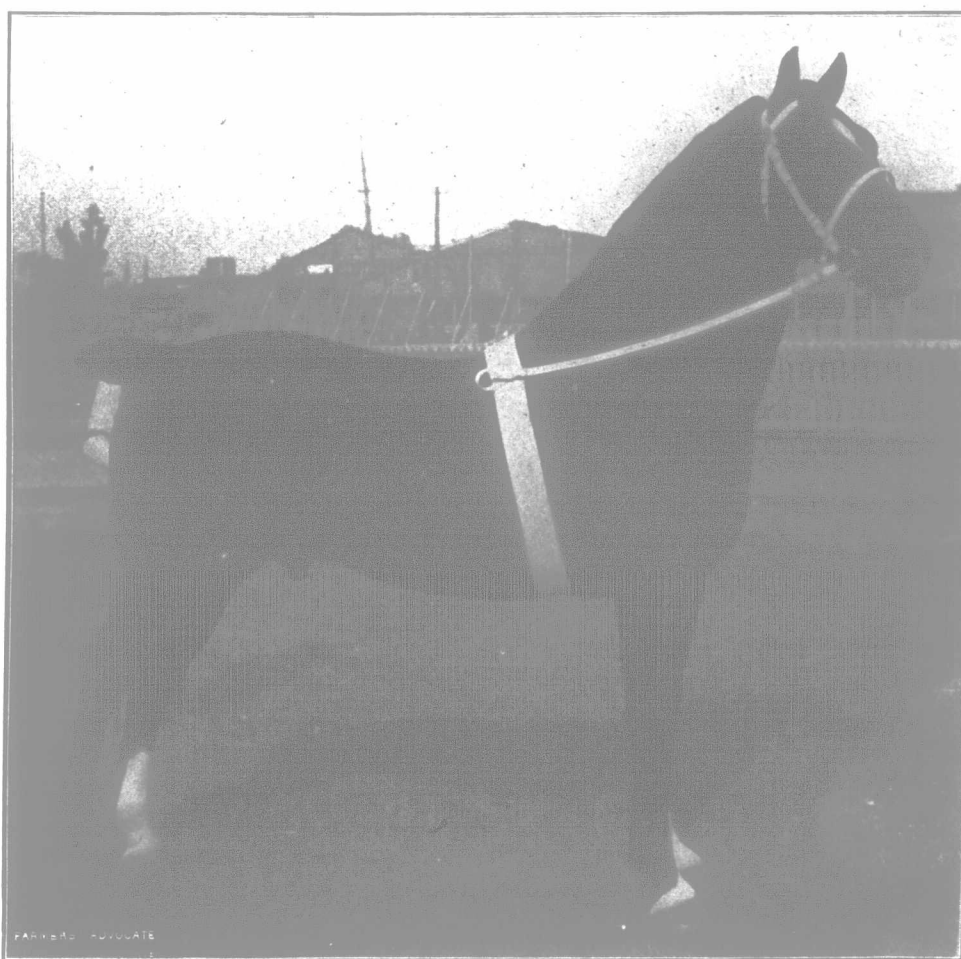
As the investigation shows that from the sixth week of development there is an ever-increasing demand for bone formers, a demand especially urgent during the latter end of gestation (pregnancy), a demand even more insistent for the first five months after the foal's arrival, during which time the greatest bone growth should take place, unless, therefore, each breeder so

Caring for Carriages.

The lack of care to which the great majority of our buggies are subjected is, without doubt, responsible for at least one-third the annual expenditure of the people of Canada for vehicles. Probably the account chargeable to neglect is larger—certainly it is not less—than one-third, and the total annual value of the products of Canadian factories making farm conveyances for the last ten years has aggregated six million dollars, or over one dollar per capita.

The proper method of caring for carriages is a subject in which the average young man of the country does not secure much training. The bustle and rush incident to every-day operations is offered as an excuse for the neglect to clean, protect or repair carriages, and so the habit of leaving the mud upon a buggy from week to week, until the annual or biennial wash-up becomes custom, much to the deterioration of the value of the vehicle. We once had a neighbor whose provident care of his carriages was an example to the whole community. He did not use many buggies in his day, for the simple reason that he took good care of them, and they lasted. One of his favorite roading buggies (a hand-made one, in the days before the large factories supplied the whole trade) lasted him over 30 years, and there was nothing antiquated about its appearance even up to the days of the drop axle and rubber-cushion tires, for it was always

clean and in good repair. Other neighbors, who neglected to oil, repair or renew washers, and who were compelled to buy new buggies about every eight or ten years, could never understand why they got a "cull rig." The explanation was evident: the careful man had provided a clean, dry room with a floor in it to protect his buggies; he washed the mud off as often as it was required; he kept a large sheet over the body of the vehicle; and usually once a year he gave it a coat of paint and varnish. At no time was there a rattle to be heard, and good castor oil was always used for lubricating purposes. At all times carriages so treated look smart, wear best, and afford the occupants the greatest comfort; besides, there is the economic significance of always having buggies in good repair and preservation. This fall there will



Smylett Performer.

Four-year-old Hackney stallion. Winner of second in his class at Ottawa Fair, and first as a three-year-old at the International, Chicago, 1903. Owned by Stewart & Anderson, Dominionville, Glengarry Co., Ont.

feeds his breeding mares during gestation, and the foals produced for the first two years of life as to supply this demand for material for bone and muscle growth, he cannot expect those foals to grow to the maximum size and strength.

Docking Not so Fashionable.

An American journal in close touch with the fancy horse trade, says: "The dock-tailed hunter, formerly regarded as the 'proper thing,' is rapidly making way for the horse with a long tail. In harness horses, too, there is a growing prevalence of longer docks and undocked horses with tails trimmed to reach the hocks. The so-called switch tail, with the hair grown long enough to hang pendant from the dock at the end and on the sides, is also coming rapidly into vogue. What has caused this change of the public's taste we cannot explain. From the gradual realization of the fitness of things there may have resulted a more rational discrimination than was exercised up to a short time ago. Formerly the empirical rule was observed of docking every horse intended for heavy-harness or for riding to hounds and in the park. The efforts of certain sentimentally-inclined societies and individuals to prohibit docking entirely, by legislative enactments, have proven ineffective, but there should be some reasonable control of the practice."

come a day when the buggy should be washed, rubbed clean, and given a coat of paint if it needs it, or, at least, an application of varnish, before being set away for the winter.

The Stable Housecleaning.

It is fall again, and preparations for stabling the stock must be made. Usually, this is not a large task, but consists in throwing out old boards, cleaning out mangers, patching up a little and dislodging migratory hens, all of which is necessary; in fact, it is generally only the necessary that is done when a cold wave comes swelling over the country and stock must be hurried in. If one has ever had the glad experience of being ready for such an occurrence, he need not be reminded how satisfactory things went. The stable needs at least an annual renovating. It should be clean and fresh for the beginning of the winter, and this fall there will come a day a wet one probably, if it has not already arrived, when all hands should turn in and houseclean in the stable. All rubbish should be relegated to its proper quarters, the walls, floors and ceilings swept down, repairing done, windows cleaned and enlarged if need be, and then the whitewash applied. The work of a day so spent will always be approved, and the minds of the stable hands will rest in the consciousness of a good deed well done.

DAIRY.

Dairy Notes.

Have the byre clean, and have the cow clean, or you can't get clean milk. Lime and whitewash for walls and posts are good.

After a little manipulation of the teats and udders, the milk is ready to "come down." Then is the time to take it, and do not delay.

No definite rule can be given as to how the teats should be handled in milking, as cows differ, and hands differ so much, but be sure of one thing—please the cow if possible.

There should always be a friendly feeling between the cow and the milker, and milkers should not be changed, if it can be avoided.

Always milk a cow in the same manner, at about the same time and speed. Any change will tend to irritate and excite her.

Always milk in the same order, and at the same time of day.

When it comes a cow's turn to be milked, she knows it, and expects it, and wants to be milked.

If you disappoint a cow, and milk half an hour late, the chances are that you will get less and poorer milk than if you milked at the proper time.

Always milk the cow dry before leaving her, but do not continue stripping after the milk is all drawn.

The Jersey as a Farmer's Cow.

A correspondent of the London, England, Live-stock Journal writes:

With all the strong points which belong undisputedly to Channel Island cattle, they are still regarded by many as merely a fancy breed, fit only to grace the sheltered slopes of a gentleman's park, or to supply the dairy of the luxurious with rich cream and, *choix* butter. In fact, it would scarcely be putting the case too strongly to say that there exists a widespread prejudice against them amongst tenant-farmers. Now, before saying a word with the object of removing this prejudice, it may be well to disclaim at starting any idea of representing this special purpose race of cattle as being likely to become anything else. Unlike the Shorthorn, they can never, in the nature of things, become the leading national breed, simply because their sphere of usefulness is strictly limited. The writer, however, is convinced that if their capabilities were better known by our agriculturists, that sphere might be considerably enlarged, with considerable advantage to the community. Amongst other fallacies which tell against their reputation for utility is that very common one, which has often been exploded, but still survives in many people's minds, viz., that the Jerseys are not sufficiently hardy for the English climate. Of course, if there were any truth in this objection it would be absolutely fatal, for we do not want exotics which require coddling to keep them alive. To begin with the writer's own experience on this point: I once had a large herd of Jerseys, some of them purchased direct from the Island. The herd was established and built up on a warm upland farm in the Midland Counties, but on removing to a cold, foggy valley with clay soil, in Surrey, I was assured that if I persisted in taking my Jerseys there they would die of lung disease, or, if not so bad as that, the yield of milk must greatly suffer. I persisted, however, against my friends' advice, albeit with some misgivings, in taking them with me, and ran them over the hundred miles' journey in a special train. The buildings, it is only fair to say, were excellent, and as the soil "poached" a good deal in winter, they had to be housed for some months. During six years there was not a single case of lung disease, and the milk yield was quite equal to that obtained at the old farm.

The history of the late Mr. Dauncey's herd is a thrice-told tale, and most breeders know that on his cold clay farm in Bucks he kept Jerseys in a perfectly natural state with the greatest success from the dairy point of view. The animals there were never housed at all, winter or summer, the only shelter afforded being that of the fir plantations bounding the fields. They became as hardy and robust as Ayrshires, while their dairy properties are still highly prized in their descendants.

There is a farm in Sussex of about 120 acres of so poor and cold a nature that it was let some years ago for £14 per annum, or 2s. 4d. per acre. The owner took it in hand and started Jersey breeding, with the following surprising results: The average of each cow's

yield of butter gradually rose to 400 pounds per annum; the herd was perfectly healthy, and many prizes were won in the show-yard.

Many more such instances might easily be quoted, but these are sufficient to disprove any charge which may be brought against Channel Island cattle of being naturally tender in constitution. The fact is that, if rationally treated after importation, they soon become acclimatized, and their offspring will require no more care than should be given to any breed of cattle in this fickle climate. This may properly be called a negative recommendation, but others of a more positive nature are not wanting. It must be understood that what is now being said refers entirely to the practical business side of the question, quite irrespective of fancy points and beauty of form, which are different matters altogether. The farmer who uses Jerseys for dairy purposes may ignore pedigree and recognized "show" points, and should select animals of the old Dauncey type. He will find that such will yield milk of which eight quarts will make a pound of butter, against the twelve quarts required of Shorthorn milk to do the same thing. Carefully-selected cows will give him 600 or 700 gallons in the year, and its value is generally worth 3d. per gallon more than the produce of general-purpose cows. It is, therefore, by no means uncommon for a good Jersey to yield a gross annual return of £30, and I maintain that with skillful selection and management this can easily be reached and sometimes considerably exceeded.

I hold no brief to advocate the claims of these animals to the farmer's attention, but in these days of cheapness and low prices I feel sure that they should be represented in every dairy herd, whether butter is made or milk sold.

Best Agricultural Paper in America.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN OBSERVANT MINNESOTA MAN.

Sept. 19th, 1904.

The Farmer's Advocate:

Gentlemen,—Inclosed herewith you will find \$1.50 in payment of my subscription for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1905. I believe that you publish one of the best if not the best farm paper in America. Yours very truly,

A. R. DAVIDSON,
Cashier, Little Falls, Minn.

First National Bank,
Little Falls, Minn., U. S. A.

Constitution in Cows.

This is the element that produces endurance under great strain of any sort—in the race-horse under the strain of terrific speed, in the milch cow under the strain of enormous production. Under the strain of a severe climate it is called hardiness. The presence or absence of this element is specially manifest in the growth and development of the young of the different breeds. Observe the calves of two different breeds. Of the one they live and grow without special care or attention; of the other, they perish easily if they do not have the best of care. The difference is simply in constitutional vigor or vital force, born in the calves of the one and not born in the calves of the other. This difference continues throughout the lives of these animals. It may not be manifest so conspicuously in after life, yet it affects all their relations to their food, care and productions. In what does it consist? Is it in possessing what is sometimes called the nervous temperament? Not infrequently we find the offspring of breeds that lay especial claim to this temperament especially lacking in the ability to live and rapidly develop without especial care. It is a secret force hidden in the race, in the breed, and in the animal. Perhaps it may be properly called the vital temperament. The bulls of the Holstein-Friesian breed possess this vital force or temperament more strongly than those of any other improved dairy breed. The breeders in Holland and Friesland have always avoided in-and-inbreeding. In proof that this breed has maintained a high standard of vital force, we point to its use in almost every climate, including that of Northern Russia, nearly up to the Arctic Circle. Here in America it is as hardy as our native cattle. Its calves are raised without difficulty. Taken from their dams at three days old, and reasonably fed on skim milk and a little oil meal, they grow like weeds. Given plenty of food, no matter if much of it is roughage, they develop rapidly. The heifers usually drop their calves at about two years old, and henceforward are profitable to their owners. G. W. GLEIMONS.

Individuality in Dairy Cattle.

Everywhere in the animal kingdom we notice that some individuals are much superior to the average of the species. If it were not so, there would be no improved breeds of live stock. In dairy cattle, individuality counts for a good deal. And yet some men persist in thinking that one cow is as good as another, or, at least, their methods would indicate this. This is a great mistake. Dairy cows, even of the same breed, differ as greatly in milk-yielding capacity as do Standard-bred trotters, for example, in their capacity for speed.

There are hundreds and hundreds of cows kept for dairy purposes in this country which do not yield sufficient to pay for the feed which they consume. For they consume as much feed as do the profitable ones, and require as much time and care in milking. There was a time when a dairy cow was not expected to give milk for more than six months in the year, but with the present high prices for labor and feed this condition of affairs can no longer profitably exist. The lactation period should be at least nine months. The amount of milk a cow should produce to be profitable is variously stated at from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds annually, or sufficient to yield from 200 to 240 pounds of butter-fat. This would vary, of course, with the locality, price of labor, feed, etc. However, it is safe to say that a cow which, with reasonably good care, does not produce the lesser of these amounts is not a profitable animal. Yet, how large a percentage of so-called dairy cows will stand this test?

In order to determine accurately a cow's usefulness as a dairy animal, it is well to weigh one day's milk every week or ten days during the lactation period. At the same time, a sample should be taken for testing. The time of freshening should also be noted, in order to determine the length of the lactation period. A good plan is to keep a book account with each cow, charging her with cost of feed consumed and labor expended, and crediting her with value of milk and calf. In this way, it will not be difficult to pick out the non-paying individuals.

There is only one place for the unprofitable dairy cow, and that is the block. The time to cull is at the end of the second lactation period. By this time a cow will have proved her worth or worthlessness as a milker. She will have less free board, and will make better steak than if kept longer. Not only in the case of the dairy cow is individuality to be considered, but in that of the dairy bull as well. It is even more important in his case, since he is one-half the herd in the matter of progeny. The best dairy herds are built up by raising the best heifer calves from one's own cows.

The dairy bull should, of course, be a pure-bred animal, since such a one will more surely transmit his own characteristics and those of his ancestors to his offspring. And one of the principal things his pedigree should show is good milking qualities in the females.

However, it is not enough that he be pure-bred. He must be a good individual to insure his getting good calves. Someone has said in substance that no scrub is so harmful as a pure-bred scrub. This is certainly true in the case of the dairy bull. For a pure-bred, as before stated, is more prepotent than an animal of nondescript breed, and bad qualities are even more likely to be transmitted than good ones.

Appearances are sometimes deceiving, and only time will tell what a bull is really worth. However, a great deal can be accomplished by good judgment in selecting the animal which is to head the herd. Above all, look for constitution. Nothing is so detrimental in a dairy herd as lack of vitality. Due to the artificial conditions under which dairy cows are often kept, diseases are so numerous and of such variety that constitutional vigor is most essential in order that the germs may not obtain a foothold.—[Iowa Agriculturist.]

Investigating Preservatives.

The Dairy Department, under Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has under way a comprehensive series of experiments with preservatives in milk and butter, but which will not be completed till the latter part of the year. Some thirty or forty boxes of the experimental butter will be scored by experts in the trade. The following different preservatives are under test: Borax, boric acid, salicylic acid, sodium fluoride, and five commercial preservatives sold under various trade names. These commercial preservatives are being analyzed in the chemical laboratory to determine their composition. About all that could be said thus far is that these preservatives add to the keeping qualities of butter. The demand in the British market for a mild flavored, lightly salted (and in some cases saltless) butter has accentuated the call for a safe preservative.

Pure Milk is a Necessity.

At the present time Vancouver is endeavoring to insure the milk sold to its citizens to be of good quality and purity, in which campaign the World is taking an active part. The campaign is the result, quite largely, of the large number of infantile deaths from cholera-infantum, said to be due to milk infection.

Milk is more than a liquid: it is a tissue, and as such is a splendid breeding-ground for germs, desirable and undesirable. The dangerous feature of an impure supply of milk is that the fluid may be a vehicle of disease, and at the time of purchase, to the sight, smell and taste, show no damaging evidence whatever. The milk supply is probably no worse in the coast city than in the majority of other Canadian cities, yet a rigid system of milk and cow inspection is there needed, to include the inspection of the stables and feed by a veterinarian at intervals, a careful scrutiny of the dairy water supply, the testing of samples taken from the vendors' wagons, by a chemist, for preservatives, etc., and by a bacteriologist for germs. In some cities the publication at intervals in the local newspapers of a list of all the names of dairies supplying milk, the actual condition of cows and stables as found by the veterinary inspector, and classified according to the percentage of fat as determined by the Babcock test, has had a most wholesome effect. The World states that many dairies are dirty, in some cases the stable and milk-room being one; in another the milk-room being the doghouse; at others quantities of fermenting manure are lying adjacent to the milk-rooms. Mention is also made of defective sewers in connection with dairy stables; sewers should have no connection with stables where bedding is used, as they only prove hidden receptacles for germs and places to generate vile odors. All urine and feces should be collected in the open gutters found in well-built stables. Some dairymen think themselves hardly used by being forced to be clean. When it comes to a matter of food supply, especially infants' food, the penalties for selling impure milk and diseased milk, etc., cannot be made too heavy. Cleanliness in the milking is most essential. A short time ago, we saw a milkman in one of the Canadian cities drawing this life-supporting fluid from a cow. His hands were begrimed with cow manure, so much so as to color the first of the streams drawn. In Vancouver we know a prominent M. D. who keeps his own cow, and generally does the milking himself. Bottle babies are the fashionable ones nowadays, although our medical friends say that this departure of nature's way is not good. As Canadian citizens, we ought to see, as far as possible, that the food supplied the coming citizens is good. The inferiority (mentally and physically) of city bred and raised children, especially of the crowded cities of Europe, is largely due to insufficient nourishment during the early years of life, when milk is especially suitable as the staple diet. Keep up the standard of our citizens by providing pure milk to the people.

Have the Milk Containers Clean.

Milk may be drawn from healthy cows and entirely spoiled by its treatment afterwards. The following instructions by the Washington expert, R. A. Pearson, will be appreciated, and although intended for factory patrons, the principles enunciated can be put into practice by every person handling milk or cream:

It is important not to have the first wash water too hot. Cold water is sometimes recommended, but this is not necessary, as it may be quite warm without changing the condition of the albumen. The best practice is to rinse the vessels with cold or warm water, then wash in hot water by the aid of some cleaning preparation, then rinse carefully and enough to remove all soap, soda, or other cleaning material, and finally sterilize in a steam chest, exposing them to live steam about three minutes. The methods generally used in washing milk vessels are very imperfect. The vessels are often carelessly rinsed with cold water, then one is filled with hot water and cleaned with a cloth, the same water being made to serve for other vessels successively, being turned from one to another, and by the time the last is reached, the water is no longer hot and is decidedly milky. When water is not hot, the grease is not removed, but simply smeared over the tin. Two wash sinks should be close together, one for the general cleaning and the other containing clean, hot water, in which each article is rinsed as soon as it is washed. Most utensils easily dry after being steamed, but if they do not they may be put in a drying room or wiped with a clean cloth. They should be placed in pure air, and in sunshine if convenient, though this is not necessary if well cleaned and thoroughly sterilized.

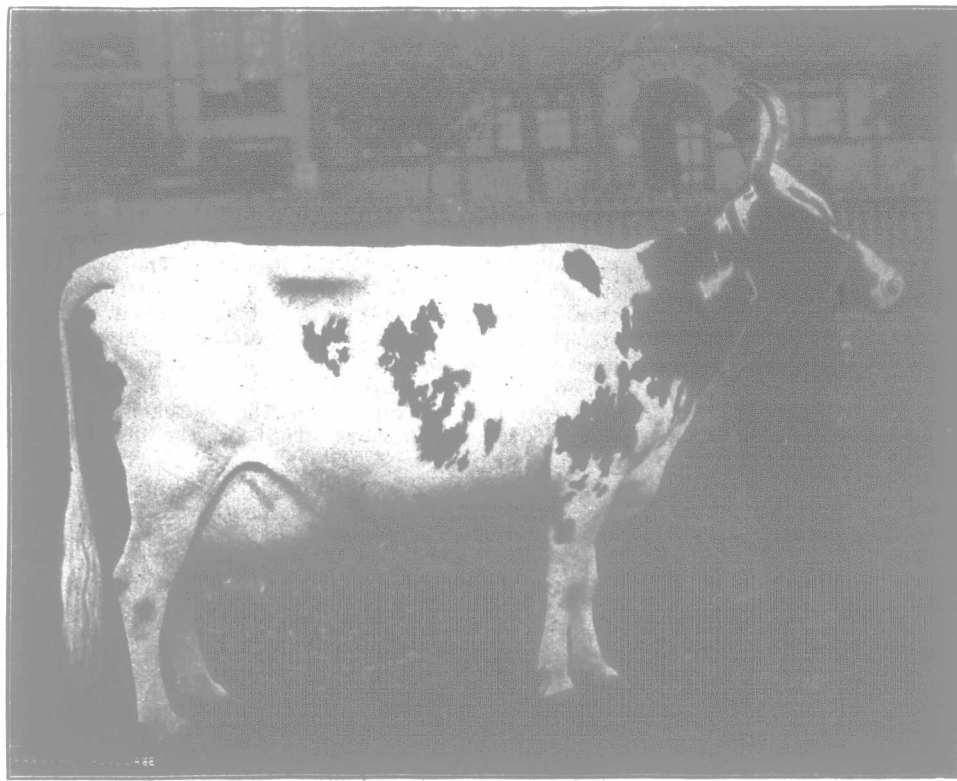
Cans and pails for carrying milk should be used for no other purpose. It is well to have the cans cleaned and sterilized at the factory, where there are special facilities for this work. In many cases this is done for the patrons free, while in others a small charge is made. Milk cans and pails should never be allowed to stand in the stable before they are needed there for use. Myriads of bacteria are constantly floating about in the air of the stable, especially when dust is rising

by feeding, and milk utensils should not be unnecessarily exposed to them. They should be kept in a clean place, with covers off, surrounded by pure air, and should always be rinsed with clean water just before milking time.

Milk coolers are apt to be badly neglected, often because they are used in or near the stable, and it is not convenient to take them to the dairy house or kitchen to be cleaned. So they are simply rinsed off with cold water and allowed to remain where they are used. In cases where they are cared for in this way, their effect on the milk is worse than if they were not used at all.

Testing Butter.

A simple method of determining the percentage of water in butter is given in the journal of the British Department of Agriculture, namely, to heat a known weight of butter in a small saucer-shaped vessel over a small spirit or gas lamp for a few minutes, with constant stirring until no more steam is observed to arise from it. After being allowed to cool, the butter is then weighed again, and the loss of weight shown gives the amount of water which was in the butter. This method only requires a pair of scales with weights, in addition to the lamp and vessel. It is practiced in the Cork and Limerick markets, and is described as quite accurate enough for practical purposes.



Imp. Minnie of Lessnessock—9166—

At 9 years old, third-prize Ayrshire cow at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904. Property of Mr. W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

STOCK.

Feeding Steers in the Stable and Open Shed.

AN EXPERIMENT BY PROF. THOS. SHAW, MINN.

The important question as to whether steers can be fattened more rapidly and cheaply when confined in stables and tied up in stalls in the same, than when fed in sheds with constant liberty of access to a yard, has never been fully settled, although a limited amount of experimenting has been done in feeding animals thus. The opinion has commonly been held that steers could be fattened more rapidly in the stalls than in open sheds in a winter climate of low temperatures. But many farmers have evidently held the view that with foods relatively cheap and labor relatively dear, the most profitable returns would accrue from feeding in open sheds. An experiment was undertaken, therefore, for the purpose of throwing light on this important question; and just here it may be proper to drop the caution that the findings of the experiment will not be equally applicable to all climatic conditions, even where the mean temperatures may be similar or nearly so. It is more than probable that feeding in open sheds will be more profitable relatively in a bright winter climate, with cold more or less steady, as in our state, than feeding in open sheds in a climate in which changes in winter temperature are frequently accompanied by considerable precipitation in the form of rain or sleet.

Time Covered by the Experiment.—The steers were put on full feed Nov. 6th. The experiment closed March 26th, following. It therefore covered 20 weeks or 140 days. They were kept on feed until June 6th, when they were sold at the South St. Paul stockyards, as hereinafter stated. They had been accustomed to a meal ration for a short time previous to the commencement of the experiment proper, hence by

the time that the experiment began the steers were in condition for taking a reasonably heavy meal ration.

The Objects of the Experiment.—The chief of the objects sought in the experiment were the following: 1, To ascertain the relative gains that would be made by the steers while being fattened in the stall; as compared with steers on similar food but fed in a shed and having constant access to a yard; 2, to obtain information with reference to the relative amounts of food consumed; and, 3, to learn which of the two systems of feeding would be attended with the greater profit under given conditions. Chief among the secondary objects were the following: 1, To glean information with reference to daily gains in the two instances in the respective periods of feeding; 2, to ascertain the relative daily consumption of food during the various periods of the experiments; and, 3, to gather information generally bearing upon the relative merits of the two systems of feeding.

The Animals Used.—The animals put into the experiment were what may be termed good grade Shorthorn steers, with the exception of two animals in each lot which showed in the form evidences of a good sprinkling of dairy blood. They were nearly all sired by the same pure Shorthorn bull. They reached the Station Oct. 17th, and were at once put on a mild ration of meal with corn fodder and hay. The meal consisted of bran, corn and oats, fed in the proportions of 2, 1 and 1 parts respectively, and in gradually increasing quantities, beginning with three-pounds per day per animal. In this way they were prepared for the experiment.

Although the exact individual ages of the steers could not be known, it would be approximately correct to say that they were two years old past the previous spring, hence they would be three years old when marketed. Conditions Governing Experiment.—There were seven steers in each of the two lots. When chosen for the experiment several days prior to its actual commencement, there was a difference of only seven pounds in the aggregate weights of the steers in the two lots, but this widened somewhat by the time the experiment began, at that time it was 91 pounds. They were very evenly chosen as to quality, as they were nearly all from the same sire. It is seldom possible to begin an experiment in feeding live stock when the conditions would be more favorable at the outset.

The steers fed indoors, referred to as lot 1, were tied in single stalls and in a stable comfortable and well ventilated. They were allowed the freedom of a yard two or three times a week on sunny days, and for an hour or so at a time. They were tied around the neck with chains, which slid up and down on an iron rod at the side of the stall, hence they were comfortable whether standing or lying down on a soft, well-littered bed; and they were curried with sufficient frequency to keep them comfortable and suitably presentable to an every-day visiting public. They were watered in pails twice a day, about midway between the noon meal and the morning and evening meals.

The steers fed in the shed, lot 2, had access to a yard 35x66 feet, including the space covered by the shed. The yard was surrounded by a fence six feet high, the boards being put on up and down, and close together. The shed was 10x42 feet, and had posts 10 feet high in front and six feet high in the rear. It was boarded close all around, except where the doorway was made on the side facing the south-west. The cracks were battened. Both shed and yard were kept well bedded, particularly the former, and the animals could go in and out at will day or night.

The meal was fed in a manger in the shed, and the fodder was usually fed in a manger along one side of the yard. They were watered at a tank in the open yard, and at times corresponding to the watering of the steers inside. The water was not heated. Both lots had access to salt at will.

The experiment was made to cover five periods of 28 days each, and the meal was more or less modified in the components fed from time to time, as described below, under the head of Food and Feeding. This was done with the view of meeting the needs of the animals more completely as the experiment progressed.

Food and Feeding.—The meal fed during each of the five periods of the experiment was as follows, viz.: During the first period corn, bran and oats, in the proportions of 4, 4 and 2 parts, respectively; during the second period, corn, bran, oats and oil-cake, in

the proportions of 5, 3, 1 and 1 parts; during the third period, corn, bran, oats and oil-cake, in the proportions of 6, 2, 1 and 1 parts; during the fourth period, corn, bran and oil cake, in the proportions of 6, 2 and 2 parts; and during the fifth and last period, corn, bran and oil cake, in the proportions of 6, 1 and 3 parts.

In determining the kinds of meal that should be fed the aim was to feed those that were cheapest and that would, at the same time, make a food properly balanced to meet the end sought. Bran was gradually decreased and corn was gradually increased until the fourth period was reached. Oats were fed with much moderation, and were finally dropped out in the fourth period. They were fed not so much because of relative cheapness, but because they seem to be an excellent food adjunct where animals are fed heavily on corn in leading them up to such heavy feeding without impairing the digestion. Oil cake introduced in the second period was gradually increased since it is particularly well adapted to being fed along with corn, the latter half of the feeding period. It may thus be advantageous in some instances to feed a certain proportion of food that is dear to keep things in balance.

The meal was fed directly, and was gradually increased in quantity as the feeding progressed. It was fed in the ground form, and without admixture with other food. The fodder consisted of cultivated hay, mixed in character; that is to say, it consisted of timothy and clover. They were fed of this all they would eat with reasonable cleanliness. The meal was fed morning and evening, and hay was given three times a day.

Estimated Value of the Food.—The food was estimated at what may be termed approximate average market values. They were as follows:

Hay	\$ 5 50 per ton
Corn	22 per bush.
Oats	21 per bush.
Bran	10 00 per ton
Oil Cake	24 00 per ton

Five cents per 100 pounds, the average price, was allowed for grinding the corn and oats. This charge is not included in the price of the grains given above. The oil cake was fed in what is termed the nutted form.

The total consumption of food by the individuals in lot 1 was more than ordinarily uniform. With the exception of the steers Nos. 4 and 7, the greatest difference in the total consumption of food in the 140 days of the experiment was only 81 pounds. The steers 4 and 7 in lot 1, low in consumption of food, were also relatively low in gains. But No. 3, relatively high in consumption of food, does not show results corresponding. It is an illustration of what happens occasionally in lots of cattle well chosen for being fed, but fortunately it happens so infrequently as to form the exception rather than the rule.

It was observed that the steers in lot 2 consumed 556 pounds less hay than those in lot 1. This, however, is of but little account in comparison to the whole amount fed. But the steers in lot 2 consumed 2,820 pounds more meal; that is to say, 403 pounds more per animal. The exercise obtainable by animals thus fed, together with the lower temperatures to which they were exposed, renders them capable of consuming more meal than when confined. And when given the liberty of choice they consumed the added food in the form of meal rather than forage.

There was a virtual increase in the amount of meal consumed during each period, and this was accompanied by a slight decrease in the amount of hay consumed. This was not so much the outcome of preferences of appetite on the part of the steers as of design in feeding them. They were not fed at the first all the meal they would have consumed lest their capacity to consume grain should be weakened, and because it was believed they would become more capable of turning to good account increasing quantities of meal as the feeding period advanced. But of meal and hay together they were given at all times what they would consume. The steers in lot 2 consumed 2,820 pounds of meal more than the steers in lot 1. On the other hand, they consumed 556 pounds less hay, a difference, however, that is inconsiderable.

The steers in lot 1 consumed daily 11 pounds of hay, and those in lot 2, 10.74 pounds, or an average of 10.87 pounds. Of grain the steers in lot 1 consumed daily 13.36 pounds of meal, and those of lot 2, 16.21 pounds, or an average of 14.78 pounds. The average daily consumption of meal was thus far below 28 pounds, the amount of shelled corn frequently fed per day to cattle in western feed lots when followed by swine. It will also be noticed that the average daily consumption of food, hay and meal was 25.81 pounds; that is to say, steers with an average weight of 1,085 pounds at the commencement of a period of feeding which lasted 140 days, consumed daily on an average through the said feeding period 25.81 pounds of hay and meal.

Conclusions.—That at the prices of food and meat, as in this experiment, a good profit can be made from fattening a suitable class of steers.

That in this experiment the steers fed in the shed as compared with those fed inside, consumed on an average 2.28 pounds more food per day, at an increased cost for food of 1.7 cents per day, but they also made a greater average gain per day of 52 pounds, and a greater net profit per animal of \$1.72 from 140 days' feeding, and at a considerably less outlay for labor.

Steer and Heifer Beef.

In the Old Country, it is usually considered that heifers are to be preferred to bullocks for beef production, the claims put forward in support of this view being that they feed faster, their beef is of superior quality, and the selling price higher. In America, steers are looked upon as the better beef producers, and, with the object of ascertaining how far this supposition is correct, a series of trials have been carried out at the Iowa station.

For the first test, fifteen Shorthorn yearlings were used, five being steers, five spayed heifers, and five unsplayed heifers. The heifers were all thought to be clear of calf when bought, but four of the unsplayed and three of the spayed calved during the spring and summer, and this, of course, placed them at a disadvantage as far as gain was concerned. They were dried as soon as possible, and began to make satisfactory gains. The experiment lasted eleven months. The steers made an average gain of 806 lbs. each, equal to 2.44 lbs. per day; the open heifer, clear of calf, gained 775 lbs., equal to 2.35 lbs. per day; four open heifers that had calves gained an average of 628 lbs., equal to 1.9 lbs. per day; two spayed heifers, clear of calf, made an average gain of 736 lbs., equal to 2.23 lbs. per day; three spayed heifers that had calves averaged 645 lbs. each, equal to 1.95 lbs. per day.

The steers were sold at 1c. per lb., live weight, more than the heifers, but the latter killed nearly as well as the steers, the average proportion of beef in the carcass being 63.2 per cent. for the steers, 62.4 for the unsplayed heifers, and 62.8 for the spayed heifers.

From the weight of different parts of the carcass the heifers gave a higher percentage of prime cuts (ribs and loins) and a correspondingly lower percentage in the cheaper cuts than the steers. The difference amounted to one per cent. more loin weight and .8 per cent. more rib in the spayed heifers than in the steers. The open heifers were also better in these parts than the steers, though the advantage was not so marked. Crediting each lot with the actual value of the different cuts and the by-products, and not including the expense of killing and handling, it was calculated that at the prices which the butcher paid, he made three times more profit on the heifers than on the steers.

The second trial was made with fifteen calves, steers, spayed and open heifers, and lasted fourteen months, during ten of which the animals were in the yards. The steers made an average daily gain of 1.71 lbs. for the entire period, and 2.07 lbs. when in the yards. For the open heifers the gains were 1.86 lbs. and 2.26 lbs., and for the spayed heifers 1.7 and 2.03 lbs. The conclusions drawn from this and previous work are that the merits and relative value of heifer beef have been underestimated. The heifers made a slightly greater average gain from correspondingly less feed, and at less cost, than the steers. Carefully conducted slaughter and block tests showed hardly any material difference in the character, composition or quality of the meat from the steers and heifers, but in both the experiments the heifers gave more profitable carcasses on the block, even when granting the higher valuation put on the leading cuts from the steers. So far as can be gathered from these experiments, little, if any, benefit is derived from spaying.

Provide Winter Feed.

Judging from reports and observations, there will have to be some careful feeding done this winter. Cattle, sheep and hogs appear to be about as numerous as in other years, but some of the crops that usually furnish considerable fodder are quite light, notably wheat and corn. The value of the supply of corn also suffered deterioration from the effects of the heavy September frosts, consequently the feed on hand will have to be handed out with more than ordinary intelligence and care. Every farmer will endeavor to meet the peculiar conditions in which he finds himself in his own way, but a word of caution with regard to the treatment of the straw stack should not come amiss. The man who is in the least doubt as to whether or not his supply of fodder will carry his stock through the winter can do no better than to begin as soon as the threshing is done to economize with his straw. By cutting it and mixing with ensilage or hay, the supply of roughage can be very largely increased, and by a little foresight sawdust can be procured in many instances to help out the supply of bedding. At this time of the year one can never tell what the needs may be before the next year's growth of fodder is ready, and a little care of the food supply now may save many a care later on.

Do not forget that while the business college, the university and its colleges of law, medicine, pharmacy, engineering and divinity all want students from the farm, that the farmers' college is a college of agriculture.

Advantage of Fall Calves.

There are many advantages in having calves born in the fall months. If the calves are to be raised by hand, there is more time to attend to their feeding and care than in the busy months of spring. They will soon learn to eat from the manger and rack, and by the time grass comes are ready to be weaned from milk and to find for themselves on the pastures. In the case of steers, they will be a good size at two years old, to be fed and finished in their third winter for the best market; and the heifers, if well cared for, sufficiently matured to produce their first calves any time after they are two years old. The price of butter is generally a good deal higher in the winter months than at any other season, and the cows, if kept comfortable and liberally fed, will milk well all winter, and will flush up again on the fresh grass in the spring, and thus milk well for a longer period than will cows that calve in the spring. In the case of pure-bred stock, the bull calves born in the fall attain a good age and size by the end of the next year for service, the evil of using them at too young an age may be avoided, and they are in greater demand, and sell at higher prices at fourteen to sixteen months old than do younger ones. Both bulls and heifers are also at a better age and condition, whether of the beef or dairy breeds, for showing at the fall fairs in the under-a-year section. Another advantage is that, as a rule, the cows are more sure to conceive in winter than in the hot summer months, and, hence, breed more regularly, and, having ample exercise on pasture in summer while carrying their calves, the youngsters are born more healthy and vigorous than if the cows are tied up during the most of the period of pregnancy and receive but little exercise. A mistake that is too often made by purchasers of young bulls is putting them to service at too young an age, and waiting to make their purchase until they actually need a bull for immediate service. A young bull removed from his customary quarters and surroundings, shipped a considerable distance, excited by the experience of shipping, and subjected to a change of diet, and to homesickness, is very liable to be unsure as a calf-getter for some months after a change of ownership, and in many instances, no doubt, bulls are rendered permanently sterile, or, at least, unsure, owing to excessive service under these trying circumstances. For the best results, present and permanent, a bull should not be put to service for two or three months after changing hands, and not at a younger age than fifteen months, and, in the meantime, should be handled with kindness and kept within sight of other cattle in the stable, to avoid fretting and a feeling of loneliness, while his feed should be such as he will take with a relish, and which will put and keep him in the best of health and condition.

Why Canadian Hogs are Healthy and Prolific.

The Live-stock Report comments on the statements of Armour's head hog buyer, a man of forty years' experience, as follows:

He has pointed out the fact that Canadian hogs remain healthy while ours succumb to disease. He might have added that the Canadian hog, of bacon type largely, is vigorous, a good rustler, a good milker, and the producer of large litters. All of this is due to the simple fact that the Canadian hog is fed a mixed ration, rich in protein and possessing a due but not superfluous amount of starch (carbonaceous matter). A hog thus fed naturally takes more exercise than a sluggish corn-fed hog. Clover thrives well in northern climates, and furnishes the next best green pasture to alfalfa for hogs. Rape is also much used in Canada as a hog pasture, and with plenty of exercise on clover and rape, fed an abundance of milk, oats, bran and peas, or other nitrogenous foods, the system of the hog is built up strongly on a frame of normally developed bones. Corn excessively fed, on the contrary, produces fat in excess, and when used for growing pigs lays that fat upon an imperfectly-developed bony skeleton. It is for this reason that so many of our lard hogs "break down" at the pasterns or go down paralyzed. "Rickets" is induced by food lacking earthy salts. Corn favors the inherent tendency to this disease possessed by every inbred, incompletely-nourished pig. Filth, inadequate shelter, damp or bad ventilation, impure water, stagnant wallows, general lack of good care, cleanliness and sanitary surroundings, all contribute to the effects of excessive corn feeding in weakening the constitution of swine so that disease proves prevalent and virulent. The result of excessive feeding of corn to stock hogs, to pregnant sows, to suckling sows and then to new-weaned pigs is to create fat, sluggishness and weak bone, and with these come sterility, lack of prolificacy and susceptibility to disease of all sorts. The system of the hog is vitiated, weakened. Power to throw off disease or withstand its ravages is lost. When disease strikes, the herd is decimated or wiped out. Perfect nutrition of animals demands a full supply of every requisite of growth. A mixed ration, comprising all of the products of the fields, together with by-products of the mill and the packing-house, supplies every requisite of growth. In other words, as corn is abnormally rich

in starch matters, other foods supplying a complement of matters different from starch (which is a fat and heat producer) are required to balance corn in the ration. Such foods are those containing protein (nitrogenous or albuminous matter), which goes to build up the blood, muscles, cartilages, tendons, hoofs and hair of animals, and, besides, imbues them with vim, vitality and vigor. Mr. Pratt has told us that in alfalfa we shall find a food fitted to compensate corn. That is for the reason that alfalfa is rich in protein and bone-making material—the earthy salts or inorganic matters which are as necessary as starchy matters and protein. This protein and these earthy matters are furnished by other nitrogenous foods, among which may be mentioned wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, flaxseed, cottonseed, skim milk, bran, middlings, shorts and other by-products of the mills, and last, but not least, richest in protein, dried blood meal and tankage, by-products of the slaughter-house.

P. E. Island Exhibition.

The weather during the first three days was all that could be desired. The fourth and last day brought a shower in the morning, which made things somewhat uncomfortable for the stock and their owners, but it soon cleared, and the exhibitors had a fine afternoon to remove their exhibits. The arrangements for the show were very complete, and everything passed off without friction. The entries in stock were the largest we ever had, and the animals were very superior—hardly a poor one among them. The farm and garden produce, butter and cheese, fruit and flowers in the main building was of a very high class. Potatoes, turnips and mangels were very superior, and the fruit—well, it was a surprise to almost everybody, and occupied much more space than at any previous show. The fruit judges pronounced very many of the samples superior to anything they had seen at Halifax or St. John. The exhibit of dairy produce was large, and the quality uniformly good. L. C. Daigle, Dairy Supt., of New Brunswick, placed the awards on the butter and cheese, and had some pretty fine points to decide, where all was so good.

AMONG THE STOCK.

HORSES.—The horse exhibit was the largest and best ever shown here. An experienced judge of horses said to the writer, that our people were experts in fitting horses for exhibition. The classes were well filled, and competition was strong. The red ribbon in the aged draft stallion class went to Charming Lad, bred by O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., and owned by A. Ferguson, Springfield. He is a massive animal, of pure Clydesdale type, and showing good action. Stanley & Horne's McQueen got third; the second place was awarded to McMillan & Crockett's Royalty. J. W. Calbeck showed some very fine young stock from Knight of Ardgowan, and got his share of the red tickets. Other prominent exhibitors in this class were David Reid, B. Dosendorff, John McNeill and Albert Boswell. In the Thoroughbred class there was only three shown; June Day, owned by Thomas Robbins, Bedique, got the red. The carriage and saddle classes were a handsome lot, and brought out in A1 condition. Some of the leaders in this class were Albert Boswell, W. S. McKee, John A. Ferguson, W. D. Coffin. The Thoroughbred, which was for years absent from this show, is getting to be strongly in evidence now, and is taking the place to a very great extent of the Standard-bred. Only one specimen of pure-bred Hackney was exhibited, a nice, smooth filly, shown by A. R. McKay (city).

CATTLE.—Beef Breeds—Shorthorns were shown by C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; D. C. McKinlay, F. G. Boyyer, S. C. Lane, Lincoln Irving, and others. Archibald got most of the first prizes, both the herd prizes, sweepstakes for best bull any age; same for cow. His three-year-old bull, Huntleywood, bred by Senator Drummond, is a grand specimen, carrying a great wealth of flesh. The second prize went to a very fine bull, owned by D. C. McKinlay, North River, and third to F. G. Boyyer, Georgetown, for an inbred Challenger.

W. W. Black's splendid herd of Herefords were on exhibition, and were brought out in fine condition by that master in the art of fitting cattle, William Robertson, the herdsman. This herd got all the prizes in the class, as there was no competition. They also took the sweepstake for best bull of any beef breed, with Sir Horace, who still looks well in his nine-year-old form. C. A. Archibald's Huntleywood was a close competitor for this prize, and many good judges would have given him the place. There were no Galloways, and only one Polled Angus shown.

In the dairy breeds the classes were well filled. In the Ayrshire section C. A. Archibald and Easton Bros. were the principal exhibitors; Archibald taking first for herd and Easton second. William Millar, Marshfield, took first for aged bull. Archibald's Scotch-bred bull, Morning Star, a model two-year-old, of correct dairy type, was easily first for sweepstakes in the dairy class. Easton Bros.' herd was not in the best of show condition after their circuit of the Maritime fairs, still they got a fair share of the red tickets.

The Jersey section was not so numerous as the Ayrshires. William Clark, of North Wiltshire; James Essory, Union Road; John H. Gill, York, and Isaac Judson, were the principal exhibitors. Clark got first for his aged bull, Brampton Rex, bred by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont. He also got the herd prize.

In Guernseys, Roper Bros. and McMillan & Dawson divided the honors, Roper Bros. taking the first for aged bull, two-year-old bull, cow in milk, two years old, and also in the heifer and heifer calf classes, and the herd prize; McMillan & Dawson getting first on yearling bull, bull calf, and best cow.

Holsteins are increasing in numbers at this show; some of our younger breeders are taking hold of them. Walter M. Lea, of Victoria, and John Tweedy, of Earncliffe, showed herds of excellent quality, founded on some of the best blood in Canada. Other exhibitors were Thomas Sherry, Webster's Corners, who took first on aged bull; Fred Clark, Victoria; Chas. Curtis, Royalty, and A. H. Boswell, Marshfield. There was a large class of grade milking stock shown.

HOGS.—The principal exhibitors of Berkshires were John Simmonds, Marshfield; Robert A. McPhail, New Haven, and Peter Brodie, Mill Cove. McPhail and Brodie both showed Berkshires of good bacon type. This type is taking the place of the short fat kind that we used to see here.

In the Yorkshire class J. W. Calbeck, P. J. Connolly and George Crockett were the principal competitors, Calbeck getting most of the red tickets, and followed closely by Connolly and Crockett.

POULTRY.—The poultry show was quite large, and contained good specimens of all the principal kinds.

NOTES.

About all objectionable side-shows were excluded from the grounds this year. The directors deserve credit for thus complying with the strong demand for their exclusion, which has been urged on them by the better class of citizens.

F. W. Hodson, and members of his staff, who attended here, did all in their power to make the show a

success. The judges selected by the Live-stock Commissioner gave good satisfaction, and there was less complaint than is usually heard about their decisions.

The Farmers' Pavilion, in which the lectures were delivered, was well patronized, and the lectures delivered by F. W. Hodson, Dr. Fletcher, Major Shephard and others, were a great source of information to stock-breeders and general farmers.

The exhibition will be a financial success, as the attendance was good. President Haszard, the board of directors, and the genial hard-working secretary, C. R. Smallwood, deserve the best thanks of exhibitors and visitors for the excellent manner in which all of the arrangements were made and carried out.

The evening lectures in the Farmers' Pavilion on the grounds were not so well attended as they should have been, as farmers had to pay 25c. admission to the exhibition grounds before they could hear them. These evening lectures should have been held somewhere where everybody could hear them without expense. We trust this matter will be remedied another year.

The Sheep and Swine at St. Louis.

(Special Correspondence.)

The display of sheep and swine at present on exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, is without a precedent in numbers and quality, the numbers being well up in the thousands, and the quality the best that could be selected from the flocks and herds of England, Scotland, France, and Canada, along with those bred by our American cousins, making an exhibit of the choicest character. Among the sheep exhibitors are many of Canada's foremost breeders, whom it is expected will capture many of the most important premiums. The Canadian exhibitors are: Leicesters—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; Whitelaw Bros., Guelph. Lincolns—J. T. Gibson, Denfield; Graham Walker, J. H. Patrick and W. E. Patrick, Ilderton. Dorsets—R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge. Suffolks—Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Shropshires—John Campbell, Woodville. Cotswolds—Elgin Park, Burgessville; J. C. Ross, Jarvis, and T. H. Shore, Glanworth. Southdowns—Telfer Bros., Paris; Huntleywood Farm, Pointe Claire, Que. Oxfords—Henry Arkell, Arkell. All the mutton breeds are well represented by the above mentioned exhibitors. The judging commences on Wednesday, October 5th, and is spread over some nine days, which is a new departure, but not a very popular one for exhibitors, as the sheep have to be kept too long, as it were, at high tension. As to the accommodation so far meted out to exhibitors, the consensus of opinion is that they never before met such treatment at any pretentious show. Every man had to be his own carpenter, the stables being just as when the cattle left them, excepting that there were some high gates made to close up the ends of the stalls, which had to be looked up and fitted to place by the exhibitors, which, after being placed made the sheep look more like being caged than in pens. It is needless to say, the exhibitors worked away until they got things looking respectable. The last Sunday in September and the three following days were the hottest in years at St. Louis, the consequence being that many hogs and some sheep, some of the latter from Canada, succumbed. One of the most try-



In the Far North.

Fort Chipperton, on Athabasca Lake, about 550 miles north of Edmonton. R. C. Mission to the right. English Church and Hudson's Bay Co.'s fort in the distance. Sample of wheat from there was good.

ing features of the programme that has yet, at time of writing, to be gone through, unless the management rules differently, is the taking all the sheep, all breeds at once, section by section, into the live-stock forum or arena, to be passed upon by the judges, which means dragging some of the heaviest sheep and hogs over thirty rods each way, and there stand, perhaps for hours, in a boiling sun, where not a breath of air can blow. This rule the Chief of the Live-stock Department seemed willing to amend, but Supt. Thompson seemed determined that the rule should be strictly enforced. The exhibitors, of course, are awaiting results, some patiently, some otherwise, but all more or less disappointed in the Sheep Superintendent. It certainly is impracticable to show sheep to the best advantage, where an exhibitor has more than one breed to look after in the ring at once, if he only has a few hands with him. This rule may look very well on paper, but a Superintendent who looks at the practical side ought to see the impossibility of carrying out such a rule. Canadian exhibitors in the swine department are: J. E. Brethour, Burford; Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; W. H. Durham, Toronto, and A. Elliott & Son, Galt, whom it is expected will fully sustain Canada's reputation as a bacon-producing country.

Some Suggestions to Cattle Feeders.

Chas. Robinson, of the big cattle commission house in Chicago, has the following pertinent advice to give, born of experience gotten in the great live-stock market of the world:

It is fully as important to know what not to do as to know what to do. In fact, most of the mistakes in management and methods made by cattle-feeders arise from a lack of knowledge of conditions governing the varying demand for different classes and weights of cattle, hence in many instances they do the right thing, but at the wrong time.

Perhaps the most common error is that of feeding heavy cattle into a hot-weather market; that is, for shipment during the latter part of May and the months of June and July, when light, handy-weight carcasses are required by the trade.

Steers scaling 1,400 to 1,500 pounds are good sellers any time between the first of August and first of April, but during the last half of April and the months of May, June and July, the handy weights are most sought after and are the best sellers. Although a few loads of heavy cattle can be disposed of to fair advantage during the latter months, the demand centers principally upon the light-weights. While heavier cattle are used by the exporters during the winter months, the last of April and fore part of May they begin to call for steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400 pounds.

Our experience teaches us that short-fed cattle, as a rule, make the most money; that where good, thin cattle weighing 800 to 900 pounds are bought during the months of October and November, they can be carried along on fall pasture, cornstalks, and other cheap feed, until—say the first of March—feeding a little corn during January and February to keep them gaining; then putting them on full feed about March 1st, they could be finished to good advantage for the May, June and July market, at which time they will sell within 15 to 25 cents per cwt. of heavy steers that cost 50 to 75 cents per cwt. more to produce. Handled in this way beef can be produced at a reasonable cost, and the feeder escapes a great deal of rough weather feeding during January and February, at which time cattle make little gain, as it takes most of the corn they eat to maintain animal heat.

Another plan which we think can be followed to good advantage is to buy half-fat steers during September, and feed them ninety to one hundred days. Cattle with weight can usually be fed the above length of time to make money. It is very important to buy for this purpose steers weighing 1,150 to 1,250 pounds, the heavier the better, as such cattle with one hundred days feeding can be made heavy enough for export, whereas if a man starts in with steers weighing 950 to 1,000 pounds, he can only make them suitable for dressed beef purposes. In other words, with the same amount of feed and labor the heavier steers will bring 25 to 40 cents per cwt. more than the light-weights, because they will be suitable for the best-paying trade.

O. A. C. Short Courses.

Following is the list of short courses at the Ontario Agricultural College for the approaching season:

Dairying.—Creamery course for factory buttermakers only, December 1st to December 21st, 1904. Milk producers' and milk dealers' course, December 12th to December 22nd, 1904. Dairy school, long course, for factory, cheese and butter makers, January 4th to March 24th, 1905. Course for dairy instructors, April 3rd to April 13th, 1905. Summer course for butter and cheese workers, May 1st to September 30th, 1905.

Stock Judging and Seed Judging.—Including the determination of weeds and weed seeds, January 10th to 21st, 1905.

Poultry-raising.—January 10th to February 3rd, 1905.

Do your reading at nights by the aid of a lamp with a large burner. Oil is cheaper than electricity or spectacles.

FARM.

Emmer and Spelt.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

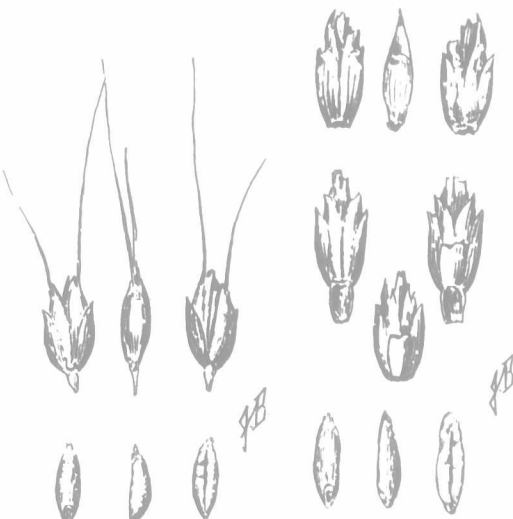
Sir,—Emmer and spelt are two distinct types of wheat, there being a number of varieties belonging to each type. The grain of both the emmer and the spelt is tightly enclosed within the chaff, from which only a small portion is separated in the process of threshing. The heads of emmer are short and compact, and are nearly always bearded; while those of spelt are long, narrow, open, and are usually bald. The spikelets of the emmer overlap each other like shingles on a roof, which thus makes the head close,



Emmer. Spelt
Two-thirds natural size.

smooth and regular. The portion of the stem adhering to the spikelets after threshing is much smaller and more pointed in the emmer than in the spelt. The spikelets of the emmer are flattened on the inner side, while those of the spelt are arched. The grain of the former is much harder, and the chaff much softer, than that of the latter. Emmer is considered a very hardy plant, being much superior to spelt in this respect. Some of the differences between these two types of wheat are illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

Three varieties of emmer and ten varieties of spelt have been grown in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. All the varieties of emmer have given decidedly better results than the best varieties of spelt which we have grown. In the average results for four years, the common emmer has given a yield



Emmer Spelt
Two-thirds natural size.

of 2,727 pounds of grain per acre. In the cooperative experiments throughout Ontario, in 1901, 1902 and 1903, emmer produced a larger yield of grain per acre than the best varieties of oats or the best variety of barley which were distributed. It is quite probable that the emmer will be grown considerably throughout Ontario for the production of good clean straw, and a large yield of grain to be used as a food for live stock. For feeding purposes, the grain and the surrounding chaff are usually ground together in the same manner as oats are ground into meal. The average percentage of hull of emmer is only about three quarters as great as the average percentage of hull of oats. C. A. ZAVITZ.
Ontario Agricultural College.

The Care of Portable Engines.

The care of the portable engine is one of the most important points to be considered by thrasher men, for if it has not the proper care it will soon "kick the bucket." Be sure that you have enough water in the boiler, for leaky flues are a great source of trouble, and are almost always caused by low water. Feed the water gradually, and keep the boiler clean.

The slide valve should be set accurately, as any derangement in this part of the engine causes an immediate increase in the fuel consumed, and decrease in power. Excessive firing is always attended with more or less danger, because the intense heat repels the water from the surface of the iron, and allows the boiler to be burned. Do not have more draft at any time than would produce a sufficient combustion of the fuel to keep the steam at the working pressure, as by opening the damper to its utmost limit, great quantities of heat are carried into the chimney and lost.

Keep the ash-pit clean, so the grate-bars do not warp or melt. Special attention should be paid to keeping the cylinder well oiled with the best quality of cylinder oil. All the vibrating and moving parts should be kept well oiled and free from grit and dirt. If this is neglected, the friction of the moving parts will soon wear away the metal and induce pounding, and cause what is called lost motion, which detracts greatly from the power of the engine, and, if allowed to run in this condition, will soon necessitate large expense for repairs, and shorten the life of the engine. Tighten all the boxes as they wear, being careful not to get them too tight.

LAYING UP AN ENGINE.

To prepare the engine and boiler for laying up through the winter, while steam is on clean boiler and engine thoroughly outside, scrape off all oil, grease and scale, after which apply a coat of asphaltum paint to the boiler and smokestack. If no paint can be had, take rags, saturate them with grease or oil, and go over them with that. Now allow the boiler to cool off, after which take out all the hand-hole plates, and wash the boiler out thoroughly, removing all mud and scale; then replace the hand-hole plates, close the blow-off valve, and fill boiler nearly full of water, after which, pour in a gallon of black oil upon the water. After this is done, open the blow-off valve again and allow the water to run out. The oil will follow the water down and cover the whole inside of the boiler with a coating of oil, making as good a protection against rust as can be found.

Clean the flues, fire-box and ash-pan, also paint ash-pan. If engine is to stand out over winter, remove all the brass fittings, such as lubricator, steam gauge, safety valve, injector, check valves, pump valves, gauge cocks, etc. Disconnect all pipes where water may lodge, in order to prevent freezing; unscrew all stuffing boxes and remove the packing, for unless this is done the parts will rust where the packing was allowed to remain.

Remove the back cylinder-head; roll the engine forward, and smear the inside of cylinder with tallow or oil; also smear all the bright work, such as piston-rod, connecting-rod, etc., with grease; and last, but most important, put the engine in a well-built shed, and you will find another season that your engine will be clean, free from rust, and ready to serve you faithfully, without any trouble or delay in starting, either in time or expense.

The Automobile Question.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I rejoice to notice in the editorial page of the September 22nd issue that you have taken up the automobile question. I agree with you and Mr. Barnes, that something should be done to stop it, or at least to make them pay for the damage done. The law now in force is of little use in the way of protecting the general public against loss of life and the smashing up of rigs. As I live on the London and Sarnia road, where a great many autos have passed this summer, I have had a good opportunity of judging the matter fairly. I have been an eye-witness to more than one accident, and in one case when the man handling the machine did everything the law required, slowing up and at last stopping, but the horse attached to the buggy would not go by, turning round short in spite of a good driver. The driver was then thrown out with great force on the gravel road, and the horse made off with the buggy. The best way when meeting one of those dangerous machines is to run up a sideroad or into an open gateway till the automatic head goes by; but is it right or fair that the farmers and horse owners all over the country should be driven off their own roads by a few rich men that only run through the country for pleasure? And as some of them have gone through at the rate of 30 miles an hour, it is impossible to follow them or find out who they are. Thanking you for the space.
Adelaide, Ont. HORSE OWNER.

Planting Seeds of Forest Trees.

Forestry is a subject of intense interest to farmers. A farmer is, if anything, a practical man, and once interested and convinced that a thing is feasible and desirable, he wants to be up and doing it. Now, forestry is practical, and begins at home.

The first thing a man wants to know is what kind of trees are best, most easily started, make quickest growth, and yield the most valuable timber; then he wants to know where to get the seeds or seedlings, and how best to get the young oak from an acorn, or the stout sapling from a chestnut bur; he wants to know also how and where to plant, and how to thin as the growth becomes too thick.

The list of native trees is long and familiar to most farmers; the leading sorts being planted most extensively by European governments, however, are: White pine, Douglas fir, Menzies' spruce, shell-bark and other hickories, red oak, black walnut, black birch, jack pine, chestnut, white ash, locust, elm and maple. The seed may be gathered or seed and seedlings obtained from various nurseries.

The germination of many of the seeds is slow, and a little information on this stage of the work will save much disappointment. Gather the chestnuts, hickory-nuts, walnuts, beschnuts and acorns as soon as they fall, and either plant at once or keep moist by placing in a box of slightly moistened earth until spring. Never plant store-dried nuts. The walnuts may be planted two to a hill wherever you want the tree, pulling up or transplanting one plant if both germinate. The hickory-nuts, chestnuts and acorns should be started in a small patch, easily weeded and covered lightly with leaves or straw manure. The young trees should be transplanted when two years old.

The methods employed in raising the other trees from the seed can, perhaps, be best shown by the following, from the pen of a veteran grower who has had over forty years' experience in growing evergreens from seed: "First, select a small, well-drained spot in the garden, and prepare the seed-bed by spading thoroughly, and then rake the surface until the soil is pulverized as finely as it is possible to get it. On this freshly-made seed-bed scatter the seed, allowing about twenty-five seeds to the square foot of ground. Press the seed into the earth with a garden roller or back of spade, and then immediately cover with a light coat of sand. As soon as planted a partial shade must be made, so that the sun's rays will be broken before reaching the bed. The best way to make this shade is to make a lath box two feet high, and large enough other ways to nicely cover the bed. Leave space of one and one-half inches between the lath; this will give the right amount of shade, and will also keep chickens, etc., from scratching into the bed. Leave one side of the box open, and place open side down over the bed. The seed will germinate in from five to seven days, the first thing noticeable being the seed itself, which comes up through the sand on a sturdy little stem. In a few days the seed shell drops off, and the little tree unfolds its first branches. Keep all grass and weeds from the little trees, and in fall lightly mulch with clean, dry straw or hay. The shade must be left over the bed until trees are two years old, at which age they may be transplanted into rows in the garden."

These rules apply to mostly all seeds of the forest tree, great care being necessary at the start. Some take longer to germinate than others; the hickory sprout may not show till June. Locust seeds, after being cleaned and kept in a cool place till spring, should be soaked in tepid water for a day or two before planting. Always plant the Robina pseud-acacia, called black or yellow locust, if you intend to grow for posts. Thin at about ten years. Plant four feet apart each way. Being crowded thus, they are forced upward for light and air, and make a smooth, straight trunk, on which the lower limbs die before they attain any size. Cultivate regularly, and clean out weeds for a year or two until the trees get a start; a few years later thin out every other one. J. Niagara Co., Ont.

One Solution of the Farm Labor Problem.

Farm life will be improved by every owner of a farm needing outside help if we build a comfortable tenant house for every hired man with family, and give preference to the man who wants a steady job, writes L. N. Bonham, in the Breeder's Gazette.

The sooner we can furnish our help with a house, a garden spot, a cow and chickens, the sooner they will appreciate the advantages of the farm home, and be satisfied to accept farm work in preference to that in the crowded city.

My own experience of forty years with hired help is, they are happier in their own homes, and the married man and his wife can, in their own houses, make the hired single man comfortable and more contented than the landlord can possibly do in his own house. Since providing the farm with two neat tenements for the hired men, we have less trouble in getting good men, and they stay longer. The foreman boards all extra men required when threshing. A near neighbor has for his foreman a man who worked in a factory in a city of 30,000 inhabitants. His wages there were \$1.75 per day, out of which he had to

pay house rent, fuel and living expenses. This man has been on this farm four years, gets \$15 per month, garden and house free, and half the milk of three to six cows which he milks. He also raises enough chickens to furnish eggs and poultry for himself and the landlord. They divide only the eggs, milk and chickens, and the landlord has all the other produce and animals they have to sell. They are both satisfied, and the hired man tells me he is better off than when working in the factory.

These are examples that might be multiplied indefinitely. There is no place on the farm for the man who is grumbling about capital. The employer and his help must realize that they have mutual interests, and the golden rule unlocks all their difficulties.

Fall Plowing.

Now that threshing and fall fairs are well over, the importance of getting all the land intended for crops next year plowed before hard frost sets in, will be acknowledged as imperative, in order that the soil may have the benefit of the mellowing influence of the winter's freezing, rendering it friable and easily prepared for the seed in the spring. As a rule, the land plowed early in the fall comes out in the spring in the best condition, and where attention is paid to having all water furrows and surface ditches well cleaned out and with clear openings for surplus water to get away, seeding may be commenced many days earlier than where this provision has been neglected.

As a rule, the early sown grain crops go on best all summer, and yield several bushels more to the acre than do the later sown. The clover and grass seeds sown with early-sown grain also get a better start and a more vigorous growth, and the plants are in a better condition to endure a drouth after the grain is harvested, and become

Supplies of Wheat from India.

Students of the British fiscal question will be interested in learning that British India, for three weeks in succession, has been the chief source from which the importing countries have drawn their supplies of foreign wheat. India's shipment this week has not only exceeded the Argentine or Russian quota severally, but has exceeded the contributions of the U. S. A. and Canada combined. Looking ahead through the whole season, it seems likely that India may compete with Argentina closely for the second place as a shipper of wheat, Russia taking the first place again, as she did last season.

The following are the exact quantities shipped from the principal sources of supply since the opening of the current cereal year three weeks ago, viz.: 783,000 qr. from India, 612,000 qr. from Russia, 571,000 qr. from the U. S. A. and Canada, 499,000 qr. from Argentina, 483,000 qr. from the Balkan Peninsula, 212,000 qr. from Australasia, and 89,000 qr. from North Africa, Chili and other minor sources of supply.

It is true that these figures are not conclusive; but they appear to have some value as indications of what may happen, for it now seems as if the British Empire were about to prove itself practically independent of foreign and in the matter of its bread supply; the 26,000,000 qr. which the mother country requires annually, may, under conceivable circumstances, be forthcoming during the current season from India, Canada and Australasia. It is particularly noteworthy that this result has been brought about without any special inducement such as the present high prices, for when the crops of those countries were planted wheat was still selling very cheaply. G. J. S. BROOMHALL,

Editor of Corn Trade News.

Brunswick Street, Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Wind-breaks for the Orchard.

The terrible gales prevailing lately have played

havoc with the apples, both fall and winter varieties. Wherever orchards were exposed to the full force of the gale without any protection fully half of the fruit is blown off, and will be unfit for anything but the cider-mill or the evaporator. And this brings up the question of wind-breaks for the orchard. This question has been discussed pro and con for years. It is claimed that wind-breaks interfere with the free circulation of air, and, as a result, the fruit is more affected with fungus, scab, etc., and there certainly is a great deal in the contention. But when the trees are not planted too close together, and are well pruned and sprayed, they might be well protected by an ample wind-break, and yet produce fine, clean fruit. In fact, one of the best orchards the writer has seen this year is protected by a



Fair Queen.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, never defeated in her class. Winner of junior championship at all the leading American shows of 1903, and grand championship at International, Chicago. Winner of grand championship at all leading shows in 1904 to date, including the World's Fair at St. Louis. Bred by H. Fairbairn, Theford, Ontario; owned and exhibited by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Indiana.

stronger to stand the severity of the coming winter. In the case of clay soils, especially, it is well to have the plowing done in such a manner that the furrows stand well up on edge, exposing as large a surface as possible to the action of the frost. It is the part of prudence to economize time, so as to get as much plowing as possible done in October, while the days are of fair length and the land is in the best condition for getting the largest area turned over in a given space of time. To leave off the plowing until hard frost is apt to appear is unwise, as then the work is harder on men and teams, and much less can be plowed in a day, and the effect of the weather upon the upturned soil is less beneficial than in the case of the earlier-plowed land. It is well to be well forward with all farm work at this season, if possible, in order to be ready for any contingency, and have no regrets to worry one for having failed to make the best use of the time.

If you keep your eyes open by watching our advertising columns you will see innumerable chances to get started into some line of pure-bred stock.

high-board fence and a row of spruce trees. During the recent gales this orchard lost scarcely any of its fruit, and the fruit is clean and nice, but it has been well pruned and sprayed. Wind-breaks are more necessary now than ever, owing to the clearing away of the forests. The country is now more exposed to the full sweep of the winds. Wind-breaks exercise considerable influence also as to winter conditions. It is plainly apparent that the blasting effects of last winter's extreme cold has been greatly lessened wherever there was a little protection from the keen, biting winds. The damage in some years from fierce gales, when the trees are laden with fruit, is serious, not only in the loss of fruit, but in the breaking of the trees, and there is more or less of it every year, although in some years they escape fairly well. It is the equinoctial gales, that occur at the change of seasons when summer is changing into fall, that do the damage. And it would be well for those planting new orchards to consider the question of a wind-break, for the wind-break should be planted at the same time, or a few years before planting the orchard would be better. The west side is the most important, as the heaviest damaging gales

come from that quarter. It is seldom that a damaging wind comes from the south or east. In fact, to sum it up, if it is protected from the north and west, that will be all that is necessary. How to do this will depend somewhat on the lay of the land, but usually the object can be gained by leaving the wind-break along the west side and partially across the north side. Where the land is rolling, it might be necessary to have a second row, or perhaps more, in order to break out from the wind, but this is a matter for the exercise of judgment by the planter. The question of material for the wind-break is one as to which there is no doubt a difference of opinion. There should always be a double row of trees in a wind-break, and there is nothing, perhaps, better than a mixture of maple and Norway spruce. The first row should be planted far enough apart that the limbs will slightly interlace when full grown. The second row should be eight or ten feet out from the first, and the trees planted so as to stand half way between each of the first row. The inside row may be spruce and the outside of maple, or vice versa, or they may be planted alternately in each row, as desired. This will be a matter of judgment. The hard, or sugar, maple is the most desirable for this purpose, although the soft maple has a more rapid growth; yet we would prefer the hard maple. If one wanted a quick-growing break to protect trees already in bearing, then he would have to make use of the poplars or willows; but these trees are so given to shedding their limbs, and severe winds will often whip off a lot of the small twigs, so that the ground is frequently littered about them. Their chief merit is the rapidity of their growth. In cases where this is desired. But the maple and spruce are always clean and tidy, and a thing of beauty as well as utility. We need more trees; the country is getting far too bleak, and we can see the effects of it in many ways. We want more evergreens, for they look nice and cosy in winter, and lessen the severity of the cold. We need trees about our buildings, along our lanes and cross fences. We should not grudge the time or labor it takes to get them, or the little bit of ground they occupy; they are well worth it all. But in planting shelter belts, it is well to remember that when full-grown trees occupy much more space than when young, and should be planted from forty to sixty feet away from the orchard or buildings to allow for snow drifts and over-shading.

Garden Refuse is Dangerous.

One of the most effective means of preventing the propagation of fungous diseases and insect enemies in the garden is to carefully destroy all garden refuse, either by burning or by incorporation in the manure heap. These garden pests are guided by instinct to prepare for winter conditions, and that in a place convenient to the crops upon which they live, hence the tops of potatoes, tomatoes, beans, onions, etc., are frequently made the nesting place of insects or harbor for bacterial forms of life. Nor should the cleaning up be confined to the removal of refuse. The long grass around the edges of the garden should be cut and removed, the fences examined for cocoons, and the land worked up for a crop of fall rye, or plowed up in such a manner as to expose the maximum amount of surface to the influences of frost, sun and moisture.

As to the value of cleaning up in the autumn. Dr. Halstead, of the New Jersey Station, said it was a general wonder that he was able to continue crops year after year on the same plots, especially tomatoes, one piece of land having been in this crop continuously for ten years. First, the land is kept well fed. Next, the land is kept clear of weeds, so that the plants not closely set are not robbed. Again, all decayed fruits are removed as soon as seen, thus preventing the place from becoming a propagating bed for disease germs. Then, too, the plants are frequently sprayed to keep control of leaf blights, and, finally, all the vines are removed in the autumn, and the soil sown to some cereal, as rye or oats, which makes a thick green cover for protection through the winter. "This cleaning up and covering land," he said, "after the regular crop is off is one of the points that is more than a mere hint in good gardening: it is an essential thing."

Well Pleased.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for one year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" for _____, and please forward to my address the knife as premium. I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and am pleased with it.

GEORGE B. SCOTT.

Algoma, Ont., Oct. 8th, 1904.

Live stock are not made hardy by exposure. such treatment so hardens their tissues (bones and muscles) that future feeding is powerless to cause the growth it should.

Fall Care of Lawns.

Mr. Thomas E. Davis, superintendent of the Government grounds at Ottawa, offers the following advice to those who are anxious to maintain or improve the grass in their lawns:

Give the lawns plenty of permanent meadow treatment, or, otherwise, cultivation, which is no experiment, not new, and no patent on it. That is, in the autumn, before spreading on the top-dressing of manure, take a good steel-tooth harrow and a team of horses, load the harrow down with a stone secured with wire or rope—load down so the harrow will bite well into the surface, harrow and cross harrow, then diagonally. Do not be afraid; give the lawns a good tearing. Some may be of the opinion that you have gone crazy, but never mind them; they will change their opinion of the treatment the following season. The harrowing can be done the last thing in the autumn, just before spreading on the manure. I have harrowed after the manure was spread, and with good results.

A very important item in the care of lawns is feeding. Where it is a case of all-summer watering and mowing, robbing the soil, something must be done to replace what has been taken from the same. Sufficient stable manure should be procured, and soil incorporated with it so as to prevent the escape of gases and to absorb soakage. A good dressing of manure so treated may be spread on the lawns the last thing in the autumn, using a brush harrow and horse to pulverize the dressing and loosen the old grass as soon as the lawns are dry enough to work on in the spring.

Lawns properly fed, watered and treated to a liberal harrowing annually can be so maintained that there will be but a meagre chance for weeds to increase or thrive. The above treatment will apply to the eradication of most of the trouble some weeds in lawns. Keep the lawns well fed up, watered and cultivated, and weeds will not have a chance to increase or thrive. Where dandelions are troublesome, use a Daisy rake to remove the flowers, so as to prevent their ripening seed, then weed out.

How Canes and Vines are Made to Bear.

Last winter taught many a lesson. It was expensive education, but we should profit by it. To protect the larger orchard trees from severe freezing is out of the question, but the berry canes and grapevines in the colder districts can easily be laid down and covered with earth or straw. There should be more of this kind of work done. The fruit of berry canes and of the vines is a most acceptable article of diet, and the bearing plants are deserving of some especial care. Too often the canes of raspberries are set out in the edge of the garden and receive no further treatment, are never cultivated, thinned or pruned until the whole plantation becomes a tangled mass. If raspberry canes are carefully observed it will be noticed that the young wood bears the fruit, hence the necessity of cleaning out the old wood and a certain amount of the new each fall. After this is done the canes can then be laid down and held in place by a shovelful of earth until the snow falls to protect them from the frost.

With regard to the care of grapevines, E. S. Starr, writing in American Gardening, says:

"For three successive years a grapevine had dropped all its fruit from rot. The fault was in the vine, inasmuch as others of the same variety in the collection did not show the trouble; whether from inherent weakness or from defect in feeding or fault of location, it was individual. The vine was a dozen years old and trained part over a trellis and part over wire to extend the trellis arbor. Until the trouble began the vine had borne healthy fruit and good crops. Last fall it was decided to end the matter; to kill or cure, so when the leaves were off the vine was pruned carefully, and, as usual, then from ground to each furthest tip it was washed with whale oil soapsuds, the half pound to the gallon, the application made with a worn whisk broom. This done, the soil was hollowed out to a foot's depth at the base of the vine, and what remained of the solution poured upon the trunk below the surface and on the ground. Early in February a wash of bluestone, a teaspoonful to the gallon of water, was applied to the vine just as the soapsuds had been. The day of the application was mild and the vine was shaded from the sun by the house while the work was in progress. The vine had no other treatment. This year the grapes were harvested; the bunches were full and the quantity good. There was no rot apparent at any time. The foliage has been unusually thrifty through the year, and still hangs heavy and clean. All vines in the collection will receive this treatment this fall and next spring, the soap to clean the wood and increase the vigor, the bluestone to destroy any fungous growth and to prevent the lodgment of spores. And the trellises and posts supporting the vines will be gone over in the same fashion. Sulphate of copper (bluestone) applied in the winter when the foliage is off, in the proportion called for in the Bordeaux mixture, will clear off lichen and fungous growths. There being no foliage on the trees or shrubs, the lime of soda used in making the Bordeaux is not needed." These canes, of course, are not protected by being covered with earth or snow, but both treatments might be given where the severity of the climate demanded it.

Details of Experimental Shipment of Fruit.

With regard to the experimental shipment of fruit sent out from the Niagara district to Winnipeg, under the supervision of Prof. J. B. Reynolds, Guelph, the Professor sends the following notes from the West:

"I am pleased to be able to report that all of the fruit in our two experimental shipments arrived in prime condition. Both cars were refrigerators, and were sent by freight. The C. P. R. refrigerator car, Bohn system, from St. Catharines, contained Crawford peaches, and a few Elbertas, Bartlett pears, several varieties of grapes, Reine Calude plums, besides apples and tomatoes. The G. T. R., Hanrahan refrigerator, from Grimsby, contained, besides the above varieties, some Yellow Egg, Columbia and Grand Duke plums. For purposes of experiment, the more perishable kinds—peaches, pears and plums—were packed, some nearly mature, some firm and green. Of the peaches, those that were shipped full-sized, well colored and firm were most desirable here, having arrived in perfect condition, still firm enough to last some days, and were better flavored and presented a much more attractive appearance than those shipped under-sized and under-colored. The same is true of Bartlett pears, those reported at point of shipment as "a little too ripe for shipment" arriving here in prime market condition.

"Plums were beginning to soften, but were in good condition, those that were firm at shipping being all firm and sound here, and on the whole not more than one specimen in a basket showing any sign of decay. Grapes, of course, shipped well; the Moore's early variety only showing some loosening from the stem.

Prices all round were satisfactory, apples going 75c. to \$1.00 a bushel; pears, 75c. to \$1.10 a half bushel; plums, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per crate of 20 pounds net; grapes, \$1.40 to \$1.65 per crate of 30 pounds net; and peaches, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per box (California package).

"Altogether I attribute the success of the shipment:

- (1.) To careful selection and packing.
- (2.) To careful loading in the car, none being injured in transit.
- (3.) To good transport service, icing and despatch being properly attended to.

"Outside of these conditions, there was nothing exceptional in the circumstance, the despatch only being average time. The first car was unloaded here eight days after shipping; the second car seven days. Five days is quite possible with the present freight service, if only good connections are given. What has been done this time may be done repeatedly, with the same attention to details.

Location of Varieties in the Orchard.

In view of the recent destruction of a large part of the apple crop by heavy gales, those who are planting out new orchards should study the location of the varieties. Those that have the fault of being easily blown off should be planted in the most sheltered part of the orchard, while those that cling well to the tree should be planted around the outside in the outside rows, and if the land is rolling, on the slopes having a western exposure. Of the varieties that are easily blown off, probably the Wealthy is the worst, but the Pewaukee, King and Blenheim Pippin are also in the same list, and will not carry their fruit to maturity if exposed to heavy gales of wind. For planting in exposed positions, there is no variety that equals the Spy. There is no apple that clings so well to the tree. Canada Red, Alexander and Ben Davis are fairly good in this respect; so the planter should try to locate his varieties that those that are easily blown off will be protected. On level ground where there is no wind-break, the outside rows on the west and north sides should be of varieties like the Spy, that cling well, and if the other varieties are placed two or three rows back it will give them considerable advantage in the way of protection from the strong winds. This idea is worthy of attention by intending planters, as well as the question of a wind-break for the orchard. If people realized the amount of loss and damage that occurs most every year by wind storms, they would readily recognize the importance of this subject.

Export Fruit Notes.

The Dominion Fruit Inspector at Montreal writes with reference to export apples: "With the exception of Snows and a few other similar varieties the pack is coming fairly clean, and in much better condition than last year. There has been a great improvement in the barrels."

Mr. John Brown, Inspector of the Department of Agriculture at Glasgow, reports that, in connection with a recent shipment of Canadian Bartlett pears to that port: "A noticeable feature of these pears was the fact that the pears which were wrapped in paper were firmer and in much better condition than those which were bare." This tends to confirm the opinion expressed by Mr. W. A. McKinnon in his bulletin on the "Export Pear Trade" issued last year, viz., "that every pear which is shipped to Great Britain should be wrapped separately in paper."

Top Grafting.

Every year's experience confirms the opinion as to the value of top-grafting. The top-grafted trees have withstood the killing effects of last winter far better than the same varieties on their own trunks. It is only reasonable to expect that a tree that is top-worked on some good, healthy, hardy trunk is in a better position to withstand severities of climate than the same variety grown on its own stem would be.

Then, we get finer specimens and greater productivity. This has been abundantly proved with such varieties as the King, which is known to be such a poor bearer as to be unprofitable to grow, although it sells for the highest price of any Canadian apple. A case in point came under the writer's notice. A man living a few miles away has a small orchard, most of them Kings. Those bear a good crop regularly every year, and the fruit was very fine. This fact, somewhat unusual with Kings, led me to investigate, when it was discovered that they were all Tallman Sweet trunks, and had been top-grafted with Kings when the trees were young, which is the proper time to do it. And the best advice that could be given to intending planters is to plant their orchards with some healthy, hardy stock, such as Tallman Sweet, and top-work them with just a few varieties of the best commercial varieties. If confined to Spy, Baldwin and King, it would be a good selection, for, no doubt, the King can be made profitable when grown in this way.

POULTRY.

Getting Hens to Molt.

Because of its annual occurrence we often cease to regard the molt as an important epoch in a fowl's life, but nevertheless it is an event that means much to the careful breeder, and he who is wise will give the subject due consideration. To throw off the old, dull, faded plumage requires of a fowl an enormous amount of strength and energy, and with fowls that are kept in what, we must remember, are, for the most part, unnatural conditions, the necessary elements of food must be provided that will enable the fowl to build up the new coat of feathers without too much of a drain upon the system.

In preparing fowls for the molting season, the first thing to be done is to separate the males from the females, and if at all possible they should be kept apart until the next breeding season. The male will be a much better breeder if kept by himself until the pens are mated next spring. One reason why so many aged cocks fail to properly fertilize the eggs is because they are "bred out" by being kept constantly with females.

The next thing on the programme is to thoroughly examine the fowls for lice, as usually if there is a louse on them they will increase and weaken the birds just when the molting period requires all their vitality to produce their new suit of clothes. The perches should be built so that they do not touch the walls at any place, for the red mites or lice that do the most harm do not stay on the fowls during the day; they hide in cracks and crannies during the day and come out at night to seek their prey, and if the perches do not touch the walls they will have less opportunity to hide. The red mites or lice may be kept away by simply wetting the perches once a week with kerosene oil, as this is instantly fatal to them. The large gray louse that is sometimes found on poultry lives all the time on the fowl, and must be killed by dusting the fowl with insect powder. This must be repeated at intervals of three days for two or three weeks, in order to kill the lice that are hatched from the eggs that are always among the feathers when lice are present.

After the lice question is settled, the feed and general care is the all-important subject. I have no exact formula to prescribe for feeding molting fowls. During the process the fowls need more animal food than at any other time, and we would advise you to keep animal meal or ground beef scraps constantly before the fowls. Grit, oyster shells, granulated bone and charcoal should be accessible to the fowls at all times. Table scraps and milk in any form make variety. Green food should be supplied every day, and in abundance, for in warm weather the fowls relish fresh vegetables and grass above almost anything else that could be given them, and no food is so conducive to their health and keeps them in such good condition.

We would advise you to not feed the fowls mashes during the molting period, as it tends to a looseness of the bowels, and this is not healthful. But if you do feed mashes do not under any circumstances mix a lot of cayenne pepper or condition powder with them, as they do a great deal more harm than good. Bear in mind that a healthy fowl requires nothing but good wholesome food. If the fowls do not thrive, the best thing to do is to reduce the food, and give a variety. Cracked corn, oats and wheat make the ideal summer feed. Our bill of fare is equal parts of coarse cracked corn and oats in the morning, and either wheat or equal parts of wheat and oats in the evening. Sunflower seeds are good to help loosen the feathers, but should be fed sparingly, else they will make the fowls molt too quickly.—[R. B. Sando, in Farm Poultry.

A pint of kerosene in a gallon of whitewash makes a very good insecticide.

Why Farmers Should Raise Poultry.

The following eight reasons why farmers should raise poultry are given by an English poultry writer:

"Because the farmer ought to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market. Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the moulting season. Because poultry will yield a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of the farm. Because the manure from the poultry-house will make a vegetable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run, will destroy a large proportion of injurious insect life.

"While cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country. Poultry-raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage, and leave the farmer free to attend to other departments, and it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when he has the most time on his hands. Finally, to start poultry-raising on the farm requires little or no capital. By good management poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

A hen eats and digests more food in relation to her size than any other known animal. Not even the enormous elephant, with its prodigious appetite, eats more, pro rata, than the busy little scratching hen, whose value, estimated last year by the U. S. Government, in that country amounts to over one hundred and thirty-six million dollars (\$136,000,000), and whose product yielded one hundred and forty-four million dollars (\$144,000,000). This year's poultry earnings would buy all the milch cows in the United States, and leave a handsome margin.



The above electro is from a photograph of five sheep from the Dorset Horn flock of Lt. Col. McGillivray, Dum-na-Glass Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., each of them a first-prize winner in its class at the late Exhibition held in Toronto, and comprising in the number both the sweepstakes ram and sweepstakes ewe.

APIARY.

Preparing for Winter.

After having the right blood to winter to the best advantage there is the question of hive. Upon this not much will be said by me, and argument of no profit might arise. Twenty-odd years of beekeeping, correspondence, and contact with many beekeepers, has convinced me that bees may be wintered in almost if not every hive in use, providing the conditions are right otherwise. A perfect cellar in our Canadian climate will always be ahead of the best outside conditions obtainable. I am convinced of this, and many more have learned this by sad experience last season. But I wish to speak of the condition of the brood chamber. The combs of the hive should be right. Crooked combs, which have been changed from the relative position in which they were in when built, are not desirable at any season of the year, not even in winter. One of many advantages in the use of full sheets of foundation is straight combs, which will maintain a proper bee space, no matter where put. Colonies with combs giving, owing to crookedness, twice the bee space on one side and none on the other, hinder the stock from doing its best, and may even lead to dissatisfaction and swarming out.

Combs clogged with pollen, sometimes due to the colony having been queenless for an abnormal time, should be removed. These conditions should be looked to. Now contract, as soon as the brood latches sufficiently, the brood chamber to the size the bees will

cover comfortably, and to give them sufficient room to hold the stores needed for winter and early spring. Each good colony should have not less than 25 pounds of stores for winter and spring. Weaker colonies require slightly less, but not much. Feed granulated sugar, and get the best. The kind found upon the market, which when boiled shows bluing, and, in fact, some of the sugar shows it in the barrel, avoid, yes, more, do not use it, even if it is bounty fed.—[Holterman, in Bee Journal.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Mount Pelee is again in a state of eruption.

A reorganization which will increase the army to 1,000,000 men has been inaugurated by the Japanese.

A number of revolutionary pamphlets issued by Jews have been seized at Kishineff, Gomel, Odessa and Vilna.

The town of Glouck, in Southern Russia, has been destroyed by fire, and 500 families are without shelter or food.

Several wrecks occurred off the coast of Newfoundland during disastrous gales which swept the Atlantic coast recently.

Despatches from Thibet state that the British troops are enduring great hardships on their return march towards India.

Prince Mirsky, the new Russian Minister of the Interior, has dismissed the ninety detectives which formed the bodyguard of the late M. Von Plehve.

Preparations are being made for opening up an all-Canadian route to the Yukon.

A pack trail will be constructed through to the Pelly River, from which point navigation can be had with Dawson.

Admiral Fanshawe, commanding the Australian squadron, has ordered two warships to proceed to Torres Strait, north of Australia, to warn the Russian warships, reported to have been seen cruising in that vicinity, against committing any breach of international law.

Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive Party of the House at Tokio, has warned the people to prepare for a long war. He predicts that the cost to Japan of a two years' war will total one billion dollars. Retrenchment of expenses is being made in all departments in Japan, in order that the war fund may be augmented.

Six railway men have been asphyxiated in the great St. Clair submarine tunnel, which connects Sarnia and Port Huron. The accident was due to the breakage of one of the couplings, which caused the train to part, all but three cars being left in the tunnel. The first rescue party nearly all succumbed to the deadly gas, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the bodies were removed.

The latest news from Manchuria is that the Russians have at last assumed the offensive, and that, so far, they have been successful in driving the Japanese back in several skirmishes in the vicinity of Yentai. Otherwise there is little news. In the south the bombardment of Port Arthur has not been renewed since its cessation on Sept. 25th, and although enteric fever is said to have broken out within the walls, General Stoessel is reported cheerful and hopeful.

A detachment of Portuguese troops, consisting of 499 officers and men, operating in Portuguese West Africa against the Cuanhamas, was surprised at night by the tribesmen while crossing the Cunene River, and suffered a loss of 254 killed, including 15 officers, and 50 wounded. The Government is considering the organization of 5,000 men to suppress the revolt, and will despatch warships to the vicinity. It has also been officially announced that Germany will send 8,000 European troops against the rebellious Hereros, who are neighbors of the Cuanhamas.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The steamer Admiral, plying between Montreal and the Gaspé Ports, has been burned, the loss being \$35,000.

The C. P. R. has ordered 40,000 tons of steel rails from the Consolidated Lake Superior Co. at Sault Ste Marie.

Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto, has been called to the Dominion Cabinet, as Minister without portfolio.

The Hon. Donald MacKinnon has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, succeeding Mr. P. A. McIntyre, who has occupied the position since May, 1899.

Now is the time for the farmer to look over his stock. Mark the animal that is not a money producer. A long cold winter will reduce its value if it is not working for you.—[Mass. Plowman.

The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway have approved the purchase by that company of the Canada Atlantic, recently announced in the "Farmer's Advocate."

The Burk's Falls Arrow, a wide-awake local paper, goes straight to the mark when it observes that "The Farmer's Advocate" is the best agricultural paper published."

The Massey-Harris Company have purchased the factory and plant of the Kemp Manure Spreader Co., of Stratford, Ont., and intend to continue the manufacture of the manure spreaders in the factory at that town.

The farmers of New York State are determined to prevent automobile road racing. They will occupy the prospective route with their wagons, and, if necessary, will arm themselves to defend their highway. Such racing should not be attempted on the highways, and the senseless practice should be discouraged.

Dr. J. M. Bell, who has been exploring the iron ore ranges of the Michipicoten mining division, reports the discovery of several new iron-bearing areas. The region, he says, is well wooded with spruce, maple, birch, poplar and pine. A considerable extent of agricultural land was discovered in the valley of the Pucaswa River.

How shall a farmer prevent himself from making the same mistake year after year? By keeping records of what he is doing. A man may have soil so illy adapted to a certain crop that he cannot make that crop pay. Yet if he does not keep a strict account with the crop he cannot know whether it pays or not.—[Farmers' Review.

From Berlin, Germany, comes the report that Dr. Koenig has solved the problem of color photography. By his method he claims that photographs showing every shade of color may be completed in a very short time, and at a very slight increase in expense over that of ordinary photography. Dr. Koenig is a chemist of the Color Works of Hoechst.

The inquest on the Eastwood disaster was concluded on October 4th. The evidence brought out the fact that the accident was due to neglect in putting up the semaphore. It was also shown that brakemen, firemen and engineer had been on continuous duty for 36 hours, and it was urged that more rest for the employees and a better signal-lights service might do much towards preventing the occurrence of such accidents in the future.

A. W. Grindly, agent for the Department of Agriculture at Liverpool, says that \$132,099 worth of poultry was shipped into Great Britain from Canada last year. He points out that it is a mistake to ship heavily for the Christmas markets when the market is glutted, but suggests the shipping of regular supplies of poultry over as long a season as possible. John Brown, of Glasgow, reports that all the shipments of butter from Montreal this season have been landed in excellent condition. The demand for Canadian bacon has been steadily increasing.

"OLD HOME" THOUGHTS.—Don't let your heart be troubled by the man who comes back and tells what wonderful success he has had as a result of leaving his home town. It is well enough for the sake of politeness to listen to his stories of immense business deals or fabulous salaries or wonderful offers which he was compelled to refuse because he was offered still more by someone else, but don't swallow the tales. The men who go away and succeed do not need to tell of their success. You hear of their success. It speaks for itself.—[Acheson Globe.

Cheese Factories Close November 1st.

The cheese boards of Kingston and Napanee last week passed resolutions, recommending the closing of all cheese factories on Nov. 1st, to remain closed until May 1st. Behind these resolutions is the desire of those in the trade to maintain the high quality of our cheese. Patrons should also approve of the scheme, not only for the sake of sustaining a good reputation, but also because this year the returns from the factory are none too remunerative anyhow. Factory men can scarcely be expected to encourage the shortening of the season, hence if anything is to be done to prevent the manufacture of fodder cheese the initiative rests with the patrons and dealers.

A U. S. Farm Journal in Hysterics over the French Breeds of Drafters.

A journal recently to hand from the State of Washington, U. S., exhibits the most pronounced symptoms of hysteria (for which the M. D.'s consider a good spanking the most effectual, although perhaps radical, cure) we have seen for some time. Under a heading, "Incompetent Eastern Farm Papers," it acknowledges to clipping from the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate." Doubtless it has done so before, and forgot to mention it, but, after careful search for several years, no such paragraph could be found, and we believe it was fabricated for the occasion. We wrote the editor of the alleged sheet, demanding the date, but he has not responded. But let that pass. Because, he alleges, the Norman horse was spoken of, therefore, according to its judgment, we are dubbed "incompetent," a statement which, if it amuses our contemporary, does not hurt us. Unfortunately, our contemporary displays such remarkable ignorance regarding the breeds and studbooks both existing in and recognized by Canada, that we feel called upon to refer to the tirade, which we should otherwise have let pass. It shows, amongst other things, that although living in the land of the lotus-eaters, occasionally, some of the residents effervesce. For the benefit of our contemporary we might say that Sander's Book on Horse-breeding, p. 279-288, and Hayes' Points of the Horse (3rd Ed.), p. 497-508, should be read carefully. We might state also for the information of our critic that there is no general Canadian Studbook, but there are separate studbooks for Hackneys, Shires and Clydesdales, and that his assertion, "the Canadians do recognize such mongrel cross-bred stock in their studbooks," is not warranted by the facts. We might draw attention to the beautiful mix-up the registering of Percheron horses has been in for years in the U. S., and also state that the book in which three-fourths of the U. S. Percherons are recorded was repudiated only a short time ago by the U. S. authorities at Washington, D. C. Judging from our contemporary's article, it must be interested in a few Percherons or Suffolks, for which he finds slow sale. As a matter of fact, the statement that "for more than a third of a century the Norman has not been recognized as a breed," is ridiculous, inasmuch as practically the first importation of draft horses from France was in 1851, and it seems that the French Percheron Studbook was only opened in 1883. The importers of French draft horses, until quite recently, spoke of Percheron-Normans as Norman-Percherons, and the French Draft Book, of which an Iowa man is secretary, and which registers any of the French draft breeds or crosses between them, was formerly called the Norman studbook. The Suffolk is a very useful draft horse, but our critic is in error when he states such are as large as the other draft breeds. That Canada has no studbook for Suffolks is due to the fact that few horses of the breed are in Canada. There are as many pure-bred Suffolks at Steveston as in the whole of Canada. The bid for B. C. patronage and subscribers is so transparent to us, that we wonder at this omniscient journal throwing doubts on the reliability of our Canadian livestock records. Such a course is not likely to appeal to B. C. residents, who are as loyal to Canadian institutions as are residents in any other part of Canada.

A Fruit-growers' Trust.

A press report from Halifax, N. S., says: A fruit-growers' trust on a small scale has been organized by a group of Halifax capitalists, headed by Senator David MacKeen. It is known as the Annapolis Valley Fruit Estates, Limited, with a capital of \$350,000. The company propose to combine about thirty farms of over three thousand acres in the Cornwallis Valley. This district has long been famous in the English market as producing some of the finest apples in the Province. There are on the property about 12,000 trees bearing fruit, from which the estimated yield is about 16,000 barrels, and about 10,000 trees ranging from one to nine years, which have not yet come into bearing. The farms are all in a prosperous condition, with splendid houses and barns. In addition to apples the company will cultivate small fruits extensively, as well as potatoes and other vegetables, and erect a canning and vinegar plant. There will also be built a barrel and box factory for the making of their fruit packages, for which there is a great demand all over the Province. Hog-raising on a large scale will be another important branch of the company's work.

Fall Fairs.

Ridgetown	Oct. 12 to 14
East Nissouri, Thamesford	Oct. 13
Caledonia	Oct. 18 to 14
Oneida Indian Fair	Oct. 13 and 14
Thedford	Oct. 13 to 14
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 18 to 20
Mumcay	Oct. 19 to 20
Erin	Oct. 19 and 20

The Repository Changes Hands.

The announcement of Mr. Walter Harland Smith, that he has about completed negotiations for the sale of "The Repository," Toronto, comes as a surprise, and causes with it just a slight twinge of regret to those who have associated with him in any way in the horse business. Grand's Repository has long been known as the leading horse mart in Canada. It was founded in 1856 by Mr. Joseph Grand, who was succeeded in business by his son, W. D. Grand, who in '93 sold out to Mr. Smith, and opened the celebrated Grand's Repository in New York City, which in the short time Mr. Grand has been there has become one of the most popular horse-dealing centers in the world. During the eleven years in which Mr. Smith has had charge of the Repository, he has effected many improvements, not the least of which was the erection of the splendid new building for stabling, sale-ring, supply-room and offices at the corner of Simcoe and Nelson streets. In addition to the esteem Mr. Smith has evoked, by reason of his integrity and unerring rectitude, from those with whom he has dealt, he has also earned the lasting obligation of all the horse fraternity for the very liberal treatment he accorded the Spring Stallion Shows of the past two years. In his retirement from the business he carries with him the highest regard of all classes who have dealt with him, and he will be greatly missed when he finally gives up the management of the Repository about December 1st. The purchasers of the business, including the property, stock and goodwill, are Messrs. C. A. Burns and T. H. Sheppard, two well known and experienced Toronto business men, and the price aggregates \$115,000. The new proprietors take possession this week, and will continue the business, with enlargements and expansions as conditions warrant. Among their first large sales will be the consignment of 33 imported Clydesdale fillies, on Oct. 27th, selected by Mr. T. H. Harsard, of Millbrook, Ont. To Messrs. Burns & Sheppard the trade extends its best wishes for success, and they can be assured that the horsemen are anxious to continue the satisfactory business relations established with Messrs. Grand and Smith.

Municipal Insurance.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
At a recent convention of municipal officers, held in London, Ont., the question of the municipal council carrying on a system of fire insurance within its limits was mooted, and quite favorably received. When one begins to figure upon the amount of money expended in a given municipality for fire insurance, he is generally struck with the large amount that is turned over to the companies in a given time, as compared with the much less amount received for fire losses, and, therefore, the idea of developing some kind of system that will keep the money used for insurance at home catches on. Such a system of municipal insurance would resemble very much those systems of local mutual insurance societies now quite common in many townships or counties. In such cases, those desiring insurance simply agree to pay their share of the loss from fire of any other party whose name is upon the list. Such a system, of course, is conducted with a minimum of expense, but, from the very nature of it, the reserve in case of a large fire is small. The idea of municipal insurance is good, but the system would require to be extended to include several municipalities, or all such within a given territory, so that if any one township, village, town or city suffered from a large conflagration, the burden of the loss would be shared by others more fortunate. By such a system, municipal corporations would simply be substituted for insurance companies, the accumulated funds of the system would be controlled by councils, and the profits returned in some form to the people who would create them, namely, the ratepayers. Among rural communities, perhaps, more than in urban, the practice of municipal insurance would work to best advantage, as fire in such localities is less liable to occur on more than one premises at once, and the whole municipality is seldom, if ever, visited by an enormous blaze. The question is one in economics that might well engage the minds of public-spirited men, and should they take it up in earnest, the day of municipal insurance would soon arrive. ECONOMY.

[Editorial Note.—The suggestion of our correspondent regarding the desirability, or otherwise, of municipal insurance, is given a place in our columns, in order that its claims may be discussed, and light thrown upon the question whether its adoption is a necessity or would probably be an improvement upon existing organizations for the same purpose.]

The Toronto Show.

The total receipts at the recent Toronto Exhibition were \$172,838.66; expenses, \$132,630.10; balance, profit, \$40,208.56. The dates of next year's exhibition were fixed from Saturday, August 26th to Sept. 11th. The name applied to this year's exhibition will be retained for next year, viz., Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto.

Canadian Sheep at St. Louis.

In the greatest show of sheep ever seen in America, the following are the Canadian winnings in the sections at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Herds, flocks and wethers will be judged later.

SHROPSHIRE.—John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., the only Canadian exhibitor, who lost his best yearling ram, the Toronto champion, from the excessive heat before the judging, wins so far: Ram, two years and over, 1 and 5; ram, 18 and under 24 months, 5; ram, 6 and under 12 months, 3; ram, under 6 months, 4 and 5; ewe, 2 years and over, 5; ewe, 18 and under 24 months, 1 and 5; ewe, 12 and under 18 months, 1; ewe, 6 and under 12 months, 2; ewe, under 6 months, 3 and 5.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two years and over, 1, T. H. Shore; 2, J. C. Ross; 5, E. F. Park. Ram, under 24 months, 1, Ross; 2, Shore. Ram, under 18 months, 3, Ross; 4, Shore. Ram, under 12 months, 4, Shore. Ram, under 6 months, 5, Ross. Ewe, 2 years and over, 2, Park; 5, Ross; 4, Shore. Ewe, under 24 months, 2 and 5, Ross; 4, Shore. Ewe, under 18 months, 1, Ross; 5, Shore. Ewe, under 12 months, 1 and 3, Ross. Ewe, under 6 months, 5, Ross.

OXFORDS.—Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., only Canadian exhibitor: Ram, 2 years and over, 3 and 5; ram, under 2 years, 2 and 4; ram, under 18 months, 1 and 3; ram, under 12 months, 1; ram, under 6 months, 1 and 4; ewe, under 24 months, 4; ewe, under 18 months, 5; ewe, under 12 months, 4 and 6; ewe, under 6 months, 4.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Aged ram, 3, Telfer Bros.; 5 and 6, G. A. Drummond. Ram, under 2 years, 3, Telfer Bros. Ram, under 12 months, 4, Telfer Bros.; 2, Drummond. Ram, under 6 months, 1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Drummond. Ewe, 2 years and over, 3 and 6, Telfer Bros.; 4, Drummond. Ewe, under 24 months, 5, Telfer Bros. Ewe, under 18 months, 6, Telfer Bros.; 2, Drummond. Ewe, under 12 months, 3, Telfer Bros.; 4, Drummond. Ewe, under 6 months, 3, Telfer Bros.; 4, Drummond.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, 2 years and over, 1 and 4, A. W. Smith; 3, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2 and 5, Hastings Bros. Ram, under 2 years, 2 and 4, Smith; 3, Whitelaw; 1, Hastings. Ram, under 18 months, 1 and 4, Smith; 3, Whitelaw; 2 and 5, Hastings. Ram, under 12 months, 2 and 4, Smith; 3 and 5, Whitelaw; 1, Hastings. Ram, under 6 months, 1 and 2, Smith; 4, Whitelaw; 3 and 5, Hastings. Ewe, 2 years and over, 2 and 4, Smith; 1, Whitelaw; 3 and 5, Hastings. Ewe, under 2 years, 2 and 3, Smith; 5, Whitelaw; 1 and 4, Hastings. Ewe, under 18 months, 1 and 4, Smith; 3, Whitelaw; 2 and 5, Hastings. Ewe, under 12 months, 1 and 3, Smith; 4 and 5, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings. Ewe, under 6 months, 2 and 4, Smith; 1, Whitelaw; 3 and 5, Hastings.

DORSETS.—Aged ram, 2 and 3, Col. MacGillivray; 6, R. H. Harding. Ram, under 2 years, 1 and 4, MacGillivray. Ram, under 18 months, 2 and 3, MacGillivray. Ram, under 12 months, 1 and 4, MacGillivray. Ram, under 6 months, 1, R. H. Harding; 2 and 5, MacGillivray. Ewe, 2 years and over, 1, MacGillivray; 3 and 4, Harding. Ewe, under 2 years, 1 and 3, MacGillivray; 4 and 5, Harding. Ewe, under 18 months, 1 and 3, MacGillivray; 4, Harding. Ewe, under 12 months, 1, Harding; 3 and 6, MacGillivray. Ewe, under 6 months, 3 and 5, MacGillivray.

LINCOLNS.—Aged ram, 1, J. T. Gibson; 2, Graham Walker; 3, 4 and 5, Patrick Bros. Ram, under 2 years, 1 and 2, J. T. Gibson; 4 and 5, Patrick Bros. Ram, under 18 months, 1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Walker; 4, and 5, Patrick. Ram, under 12 months, 1 and 5, Patrick; 2 and 3, Gibson; 4, Walker. Ram, under 6 months, 1 and 2, Gibson; 5, Walker; 3 and 4, Patrick. Ewe, 2 years and over, 1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Walker; 4 and 5, Patrick. Ewe, under 24 months, 1 and 3,

Gibson; 4, Walker; 2 and 5, Patrick. Ewe, under 18 months, 1 and 3, Gibson; 2, Walker; 4 and 5, Patrick. Ewe, under 12 months, 1 and 2, Gibson; 4, Walker; 3 and 5, Patrick. Ewe, under 6 months, 1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Walker; 4 and 5, Patrick.

Important Holstein Sale.

Dairy farmers throughout the country will be interested in the announcement in our advertising columns in this issue of the important dispersion sale by auction, on Thursday, Oct. 20th, of the entire herd of 46 head of high-class registered Holstein cattle belonging to Mr. J. J. Black, Morewood, Dundas County, Ont. The catalogue, which will be sent to applicants, shows that the cattle are richly bred in the blood of the heaviest milking strains of the breed. At the head of the herd is the grand four-year-old bull, Altje Posch 4th's Grandson 1956, whose family affiliations combine the blood lines of the heaviest public milking cows on record, including that of the great cow, Altje Posch 4th, that gave 146 lbs. 8 ounces milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter-fat in two days, at the Ontario Winter Fair, equal to 8.60 pounds butter in two days, or 44 pounds in one day; and her daughter, Alta Posch, who held the world's milking record for a two-year and a three-year-old cow, having given in an official seven-days test, at two years and eleven months old, an average of 83 pounds per day, testing equal to 27 pounds butter in a week. Among the cows in the herd is Inka Sylvia 2nd, who at two years old made a record of 62 pounds per day, and has since given 87 pounds per day. She is a daughter of the great Toronto and Ottawa champion cow, Inka Sylvia. Another of the noted matrons of the herd is Oxford Jewel, who has a record of 92 pounds-per day. Paul De Kol Aggie C. (imp.) has given 84 pounds per day. Sadie Teake's Tiranina Queen tested 6% butter-fat in a public test. Two daughters of the grand cow, Inka Sylvia 2nd, are in the sale, and a grandly-bred lot of two-year-old and yearling heifers and heifer calves.

Camera Competition Awards.

In our Home Magazine Department of this issue, announcement is made of the awards in the Camera Competition inaugurated some time ago. The very large number of photos received bear testimony to the popularity of amateur photography, which is a very great aid in developing the artistic taste of the people and their love for the beautiful, which so abounds in Canada. Engravings, reproduced in this issue, have been made of the four prizewinning photographs, which our readers will appreciate. In future numbers of the "Farmer's Advocate," we expect to reproduce a number of the other very meritorious photos received.

Liverpool Apple Trade.

The Liverpool Daily Post, on Liverpool as a fruit distributive center, says this season's first arrivals of Nova Scotia apples have brought phenomenal prices, realizing 24 shillings the barrel for best grades. The first steamer brought 54,000 bushels, the second 51,000, and in the height of the season weekly imports may range from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels. The increased popularity of these apples proves they are taking the pre-eminence of English. In addition to quality being exceptionally good, they are put up in barrels, and can be depended upon. In consequence of large home and foreign crop, Canadian and American apples must be sold cheaply, if they are to compete with English fruit this season.

Canadian Swine at St. Louis.

Following are winnings in sections for single animals. Herds and sweepstakes yet to be judged:

BERKSHIRE.—Aged sow, 5, W. H. Durham. Sow under 2 years, 5, W. H. Durham.

ESSEX.—Jos. Featherston & Son, only Canadian exhibitor: Boar, 2 years and over, 5; boar, under 24 months, 4; boar, under 12 months, 4 and 5; sow, over 2 years, 1 and 2; sow, under 24 months, 2 and 5; sow, under 18 months, 4 and 5; sow, under 18 months, 4 and 5; sow, under 12 months, 1 and 2; sow, under 6 months, 1 and 2.

YORKSHIRES.—J. E. Brethour only Canadian exhibitor: Aged boar, 1; boar under 2 years, 3; boar under 18 months, 2; boar under 12 months, 2 and 4; boar under 6 months, 2 and 4; sow, 2 years and over, 2 and 4; sow under 2 years, 2 and 4; sow under 18 months, 3 and 4; sow under 12 months, 2 and 3; sow under 6 months, 1 and 3.

TAMWORTHES.—D. Douglas & Son, only Canadian exhibitors: Aged boar, 2; boar under 2 years, 1; boar under 18 months, 1; boar under 12 months, 4; boar under 6 months, 3 and 4; sow over 2 years, 1; sow under 2 years, 1 and 2; sow under 18 months, 2; sow under 12 months, 1 and 2; sow under 6 months, 2.

Transportation of Farm Products.

Dr. A. Stark, Finch, Stormont Co., Ont., writes us regarding what he terms "an injustice perpetrated against the farmers and all interested in the cheese and butter industry, as well as all other farm products." It appears that in May Dr. Stark was elected by the Finch Cheese and Butter Boards to apply to the C.P.R. and G.T.R. companies for reduction of freight rates on the above farm products. He immediately interviewed the railway companies in Montreal, and by his exertions the President and Executive of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association were moved to apply to the Dominion Railway Commission to arrange a time and place at which representatives of the association and patrons from the cheese and butter industry might meet and have the matter discussed. So far all these efforts have met with no apparent recognition, and the meeting has not been held. Dr. Stark now announces that "pressure for immediate redress is about to be made, and calls upon the farming classes to unite against the great corporations by electing representatives who will have at heart the welfare of the people."

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

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

Oct. 18th—David Bennett, Dutton, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxford Downs, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

Oct. 20th—Robt. Moorhouse, Cairo, Ont., Shorthorns and Grades.

Oct. 20th—J. J. Black, Morewood, Ont., Holsteins.

Oct. 21st—Ed. Martin, Beeton, Ont., Shorthorns.

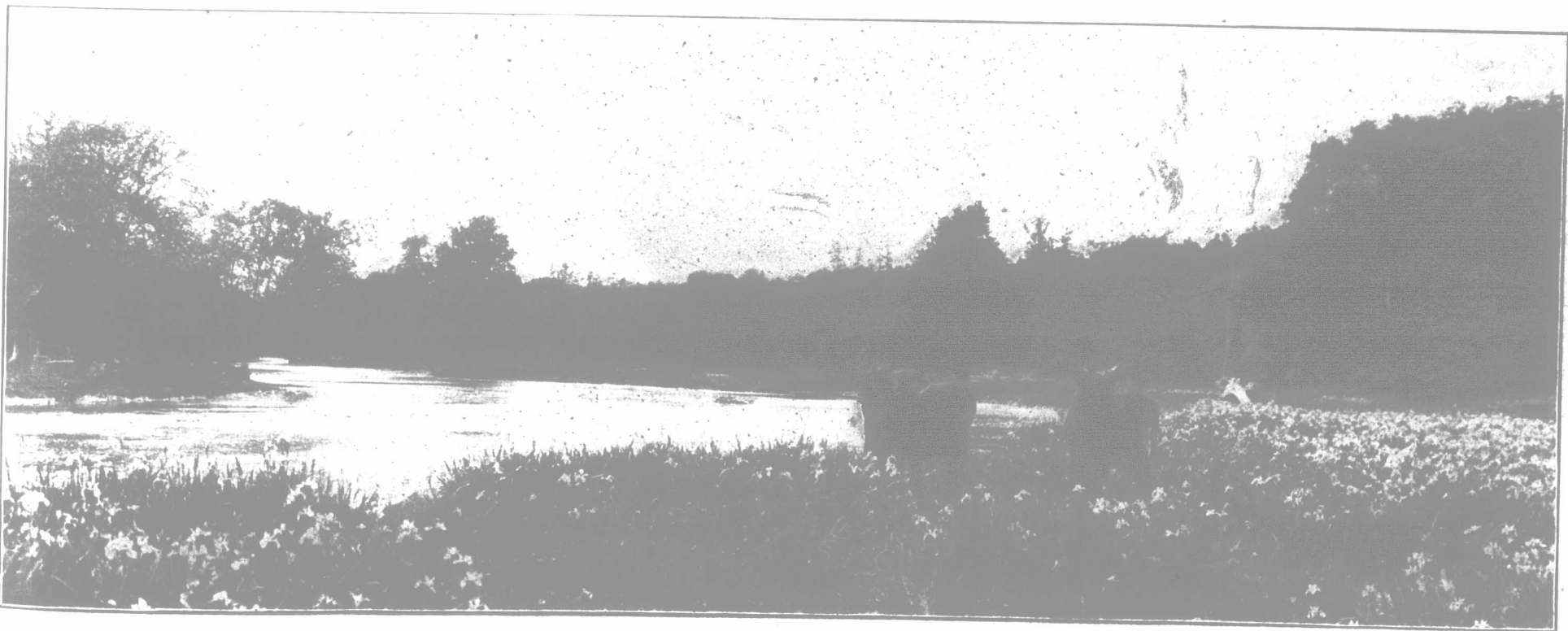
Oct. 26th—Estate of T. E. Perkins, Petrolia, Ont., Shorthorns.

Oct. 27th—T. H. Hassard's Clydesdale fillies, at "The Repository," Toronto.

Nov. 10th—H. Cargill & Son, and W. G. Pettit & Sons, at Hamilton, Ont., Shorthorns.

Nov. 16th.—John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., Clydesdale fillies and Shorthorns.

Every Tuesday and Friday—Walter Harland Smith, at The Repository, Toronto, horses.



By Silver Brooks.

Death of Dr. W. H. Muldrew.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. W. H. Muldrew, dean of the Macdonald Institute at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Oct. 7th, after an illness of about a day and a half from throat trouble, probably diphtheria. He had every medical attention. Dr. Muldrew was appointed in July, 1903, to take charge of the work at the Macdonald Institute. He came to the Institute from the Principalship of Gravenhurst High School, and was a graduate of Queen's University. He was 37 years old, and leaves a widow and two children. He was a native of the Township of Clarke, Ont., and in addition to his attainments in pedagogy he was the author of a work entitled "Sylvan Ontario," being an excellent introduction to our native trees and shrubs. The success which the Macdonald Institute was achieving under his directorship is very well indicated in an article published elsewhere in this issue, and written before the announcement of his death had reached us.

Commission Hears Final Arguments.

The commission appointed by the Ontario Government, consisting of Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, M. P. P., Prof. Shortt and Judge Bell, to investigate the conditions obtaining in connection with the operation of railways in Ontario, with a view to regulating taxation upon the several systems, concluded the taking of evidence last Saturday by hearing the arguments from counsel for the G. T. R., C. P. R., Canada Southern, Canada Atlantic, Pere Marquette, Canada Northern and others. The chief arguments advanced by the corporations why the present system should be retained was that the basic principle of taxation was ability to pay, and not liability. It was contended that railways in Ontario already pay more in proportion to their ability to pay than do American roads, not only in direct municipal and provincial taxes, but also to the Dominion Government, in the way of duty on coal. It was also contended that the roads could not actually afford to pay any more in taxes. The commission is now engaged in making up its report, which, judging by the thorough manner in which it has been working, should throw considerable light upon the methods of railway taxation in different parts of America.

Improving all the Time.

I think the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is improving all the time. I have especially enjoyed the contribution to the Quiet Hour of late. Wishing you success with your paper, we are—

MRS. W. J. PATTON.

Wentworth Co., Sept. 16th, 1904.

MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Prices for grain eased off a little last week, but the feeling is by no means certain. Trading is almost normal. Bean-growers are thankful that the market for their product shows more strength. The conditions governing dairy produce are rather hard to analyze. The secret of low prices, however, seems to be the disinclination of the Old Country to buy. Dealers are careful, as they have been working on small margins all season in the anticipation of better quotations from over the water. Trade in live stock is active, but the cattle are of very uneven quality.

At the close of last week, Maybee & Wilson, live-stock commission dealers, Toronto, sent us the following communication: "We had quite liberal receipts this week, and with the continued marketing of inferior to medium classes of cattle, the number are commencing to tell, and, in consequence, all grades of cattle suffered a further decline this week, and trade closed badly to-day (Friday). The country seems full of half-fat and badly-bred stock, and if receipts keep up in the future until tying-up time, we look for continued bad trade. In exporters some few choice loads sold for \$4.80 to \$5, but the bulk of the sales ran from \$4.12 to \$4.60. Butcher cattle also met a bad trade, some few good were in request, but the majority of cattle were a bad kind, and trade was draggy, with a decline. Feeders and stockers also suffered a decline. The distillerymen are obtaining large supplies from the Northwest, and, in consequence, it had made a lessened demand, and prices rule easier. Eastern stockers, mostly dairy-bred, have become almost unsalable, and several lots remain unsold at present moment of writing. The most marked decline has been in this class, and the old cow trade, so advise our clients to go particularly careful in these two classes.

We had several cars this week of Northwest cattle. The quality was very fair, and sold quite readily, with the exception of the cow end. The exporters sold at \$4.25; the feeders, from \$3.70 to \$3.90, and butchers' heifers, from \$3.50 to \$3.90. The cows sold from 2½ to 3 cents, but we might say if we have heavy arrivals of these cattle, we may look for a slight decline.

Land trade was better to-day, with a probable advance of 10 to 25 cents per cwt. Sheep, easier.

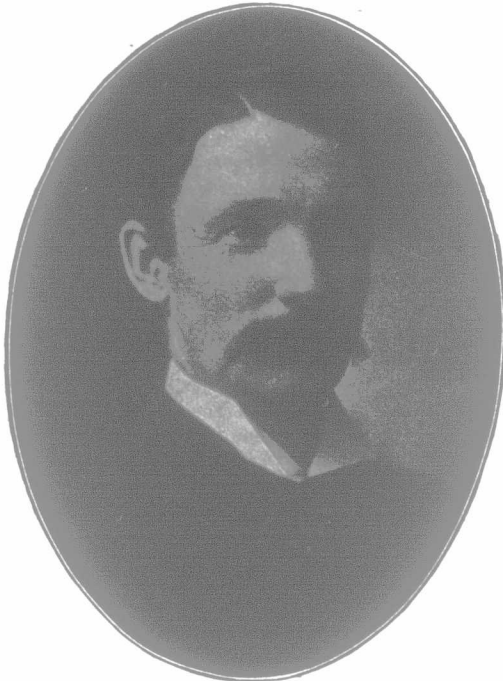
LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Quotations are about steady. Extra choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.40; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—Good cattle in fair demand. Other lines slow and easy in tone. Good to choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, fair to good at \$3.25 to \$3.75, mixed lots medium at \$2.75 to \$3.20, common at \$1.75 to \$2.50, and cows at \$1.75 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Stockers are quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.60 for heavies, and \$2 to \$3 for light. Light bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.75; feeders, \$2 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows—\$25 to \$50 each.



The Late W. H. Muldrew, B. A., D. Paed.

Dean of the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont.

Calves—About steady in tone, at \$2 to \$10 each, and 3c. to 5c. per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices all round are about steady. Dealers say prospects are good. Export, \$2.75 to \$3.75; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.50; lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Hogs—The market is steady and unchanged, at \$5.25 per cwt. for selects and \$5 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—The market is easy both for Ontario and Manitoba grades. Prices are: No. 1 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.03½; No. 2, \$1 to \$1.00½; No. 3, 91c. to 98c., Georgian Bay ports, 6c. more grinding in transit. Ontario grades, \$1.00 to \$1.02 for No. 2 red and white, outside; No. 2 goose, 87c.; No. 2 spring, 95c.



Mr. G. R. Cottrelle.

Associate Canadian Live-stock Commissioner, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis.

Mill Feed—Bran is quoted at \$14 to \$14.50 in bulk, and shorts at \$17.50, east or west. Manitoba mill feed unchanged, at \$20 to \$21 for shorts, and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—15c. to 46c. for No. 2, 44c. for No. 3 extra, and 42c. for No. 3, middle freights.

Rye—60c., east and west. Demand is quiet.

Corn—Nominal, at 52c. to 53c. for cars of Canada, west. American, at 62c. for No. 2 yellow, 61c. for No. 3, and 59½c. for No. 3 mixed, on track. There is a moderate inquiry.

Oats—Market quiet and steady. No. 1 new white, 32½c. to 33c., east; No. 2 new white, 31½c. to 32c., low freights, and 31½c. north and west.

Peas—Are dull, at 63c. to 64c. for No. 2, west or east.

Potatoes—The market is rather unsettled, owing to the stories of rot in the crop, but quotations are about steady at \$1 per bag for out of store stocks, and 80c. to 90c. for car lots, on track here.

Hops—Continue quiet, and are quoted unchanged at 28c. to 32c. for Canada crop.

Butter—The market is fairly steady, and prices all round are unchanged. There is a good demand for choice grades, both of dairy and creamery.

Creamery, prints	19c. to 20c.
Creamery, solids	19c.
Dairy, tubs, good to choice	18c. to 15c.
Dairy, inferior grades	10c. to 12c.
Dairy, pound rolls, good to choice	15c. to 16c.
Dairy, medium	13c. to 14c.

Cheese—The market is fairly steady, and is quoted unchanged at 9½c. to 9½c. for large, and 9½c. to 10c. for twins.

Eggs—Receipts continue light, and the market preserves its firm tone at 19c. to 20c. for new laid.

Poultry—Continues quiet, and is quoted steady in all lines at 11c. to 13c. for spring chickens, at 8c. to 9c. for old birds. Ducks are steady, at 9c. to 10c.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Wheat, white	\$ 1 02 to \$ 1 04
Wheat, red	1 00 to 1 03
Wheat, goose	88
Wheat, spring	1 00
Peas	67
Oats	37
Oats, new	35½
Barley	48 to 51
Rye	69
Hay, No. 1 timothy	9 80 to 10 50
Hay, clover or mixed	8 00
Straw, sheaf	12 00 to 13 00
Straw, loose	7 50
Dressed hogs, light, cwt.	7 25 to 7 75
Butter	20 to 23
Eggs	22 to 25
Old chickens, dressed, per lb.	8
Spring chickens, per pound	11
Turkeys, per pound	12
Turkeys, spring, per pound	17 to 20
Spring ducks, pound	11
Potatoes, per bush	60 to 70

FRUIT.

The receipts of grapes heavy, and the market is quoted lower. Peaches are coming forward in lessening quantity, and they are quoted about steady. Other fruits are unchanged.

Peaches, white flesh, basket	\$ 0 30 to \$ 0 50
Peaches, yellow	40 to 75
Peaches, Crawford's	75 to 1 15
Apples, barrel	1 00 to 1 50
Crab apples, barrel	3 75
Pears	20 to 35
Pears, open baskets	40 to 60
Plums	65 to 75
Canadian cantaloupes, 24-qt.	35 to 50
Grapes, Delawares	25 to 50
Grapes, Concord's	17½ to 30
Cranberries, per barrel	8 00 to 8 50
Cranberries, per box	3 00

LONDON HOG PRICES.

The Canadian Packing Co., London, quote prices for live hogs, for this week, delivered at the factory, in Pottersburg: Selects, 160 to 200 pounds, \$5; lights and fats, \$4.75.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

Grain—The local market is dull for all lines. About the only thing stirring is oats. At present No. 3 oats are quoted at 37c. to 37½c., car lots, in store; No. 2 being 37½c. to 38c. It is impossible to make sales for export account at this basis, and it is, therefore, thought that prices will have to decline. No. 2 peas are quoted at 72c., afloat; No. 2 barley, 50½c.; No. 3 extra, 50c., and No. 3, 49c.

Mill Feed—The demand for mill feed is comparatively much more active than that for flour, and prices are firm; otherwise the market is about the same as a week since. Manitoba bran, per ton, in bags, is \$18 to \$19; shorts being \$20 to \$21. Ontarios, in bulk, are \$17 to \$17.50 for bran, and \$19 to \$20 for shorts.

Hay—There is practically no change in the market. Shipments to England are of fair volume, but unremunerative; those to Newfoundland and the Eastern Provinces are more satisfactory, but they are still light. The market is a little easy and prices have gone off 50c. per ton in one or two cases. No. 1 hay is quoted at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, on track; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; export hay, \$6.50 to \$7.

Potatoes—The news on this product is, unfortunately, not so encouraging as one could wish. It seems that reports from the vicinity of Quebec are to the effect that the weather has been so poor there of late that the potatoes there are now beginning to rot also. The significance of this is that the rot was not expected to touch this stock greatly, although it was freely admitted that the Montreal stock was inferior. It would seem, at present, that there will be a scarcity of good potatoes this year, and no one needs to be

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told that this will mean high prices. The market advanced slightly here this week, dealers having to concede 57¢ and possibly more per bag on 90 pounds, for carloads on track. Broken lots, from store, are about 70¢.

Beans—The market is quite firm, but dealers do not quote any change. Old stock is scarce and in few hands, while the local demand is very fair, and the outlook for export encouraging. In fact, there seems little reason to doubt that, with a failure of the crops in some of the bean-growing countries, prices will be firm. Quote, \$1.35 to \$1.40, and sometimes \$1.45 per bushel for primes, according to quantity.

Live Stock—The local market shows no change of consequence, prices being firm. Choice cattle, 4¢. to 4½¢; good, 3½¢. to 4¢.; medium, 3¢. to 3½¢.; common, 2¢. to 3¢., and canners, 2¢. and under. Calves, \$3 to \$10 each. Export sheep, 3½¢. to 3¾¢.; butchers', 2½¢. to 3¼¢.; lambs, 4¢. to 4½¢. Hogs, selects, 5½¢.; medium, mixed, 5¼¢., and heavy, 5¢.

Horses—The horse market still presents a dull aspect, though the demand has shown considerable improvement of late. Prices hold around the same figures, being \$200 to \$250 for heavy draft, of 1,400 to 1,600 pounds; \$150 to \$200 for express horses; \$175 to \$200 for coal cart, heavy; sound carriage, \$200 to \$500 each, and ordinary, \$100 to \$150 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions—The market is unchanged. Abattoir dressed hogs are 7½¢. to 7¢. for choice; hams, unchanged, 10¢. to 11¢. for extra large and large, 13¢. for medium, and 13½¢. per pound for extra small. Bacon steady, at 12½¢. to 13¢. for choice smoked, and 7½¢. to 8½¢. for green; pork, \$16 to \$18 per barrel, demand being slightly improved.

Butter—There is little doubt that the market on the other side is dull and easy, and that orders are not being received by local exporters. Fresh dairy butter is being fairly well sustained, in the face of the decline of fully half a cent in the price of creamery during the past week, and quotations are still 15¢. to 15½¢., and even 16¢. in some cases. The make is light. Finest Quebec creamery is quoted at 19½¢. to 19¢., and finest townships, salted, at 19½¢. to 19¢., and it would have to be very fancy goods which would sell at more. There is very little in the English situation to indicate higher prices for the near future.

Cheese—It is very difficult to give a report of this market which will tell anything definite and reliable. Sales of Quebecs were undoubtedly made at 8½¢., but these were in all probability not of finest stock. Some finest was sold at 8½¢., if reports can be believed, and some could be had at 8½¢. to 8¼¢. It would seem that anyone who was prepared to concede 9¢. could get choicest Ontario in limited quantities, and some claim that they have been offered finest white at 8½¢. On this basis townships would be 8½¢. to 8¼¢. The chances are that very few holders would accept these prices for anything save limited quantities. The situation contains many possibilities, and an examination of the statistics would almost lead to the belief that prices were bound to advance ere long. At the same time, the demand from England shows no indication of reviving, and in the absence of trade it is a frequent observation that prices will go still lower. Meantime, factory men are determined as ever, and their refusal to accept lower prices is doubtless helping to support the market.

Eggs—The market is very uncertain at present. It would seem that there has been an advance, though to what extent is as yet uncertain. It doubtless varies according to circumstances. The demand keeps up well, and there is no trouble in disposing of the daily receipts. Ordinary straight-gathered stock, 17½¢. to 18¢., f.o.b. country points, and this quality of stock sells here at 19¢. to 19½¢. in a large way, and at 20¢. in a jobbing way. Canded stock, in a jobbing way, 20¢. to 21¢.; selected stock, boiling eggs, 23¢., trade being light. Cold-storage eggs are not in much request as yet, but a few are selling at 18¢. to 21¢., according to quality. Considerable shipping of pickled

stock is going on to fill contracts entered into last spring. There will be very little of this stock for local account, owing to the unusually small quantity put down during the past season.

Cheese Markets.

Belleville, Oct. 1.—To-day there were offered 1,400 white September, of which 300 were sold at 8½¢.; balance refused.

London, Ont., Oct. 1.—Only one factory offered 120 boxes colored cheese at to-day's board. No sales. Bidding, 8½¢.

Cowansville, Oct. 1.—At the weekly meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Association here to-day 18 creameries offered 1,430 boxes butter, and 26 factories offered 761 boxes cheese. Butter sales: 256 boxes at 19½¢.; 855 at 19¼¢.; 44 at 19¢.; 18 at 20¼¢.; 116 at 19½¢. Cheese sales: 170 boxes at 8½¢.; 129 boxes at 8¼¢.; 180 boxes at 8 13-16¢.; 81 boxes butter and 285 boxes cheese unsold.

Cornwall, Oct. 1.—At the Cornwall cheese board to-day 404 white and 1,083 colored boxes were boarded; 404 white and 731 colored were sold at 8½¢.; 352 boxes remained unsold.

mending factories to close November 1st, and remain closed until May 1st, 1905.

Brockville, Oct. 6.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Brockville cheese board to-day, 2,861 boxes were registered; 510 white and the balance colored; 8½¢. bid; none sold.

Vankleek Hill, Oct. 6.—There were 1,435 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day. Bidding was opened at 8½¢., but after very many calls and no sales at that figure the board adjourned. They were given permission to sell on the street, and most of the cheese will likely sell there.

Madoc, Oct. 6.—To-day 960 boxes of cheese offered; 700 sold at 8½¢. and the balance remained unsold.

Winchester, Oct. 6.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board held here to-night, 809 colored and 263 white were registered. Price, 8½¢. None sold on the board.

Perth, Oct. 7.—There were 2,300 boxes of cheese brought into Perth market to-day, 1,700 white and 600 colored. All sold. Ruling price, 8½¢. for white and 8¼¢. for colored.

Kemptville, Oct. 7.—At the cheese board held here to-day there were 1,270 boxes of colored cheese and 135 of white offered. Bidding ran from 8¢. to 8½¢. One small lot sold at the latter figure.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Offerings on the local cheese board to-day totalled 1,159 boxes, 861 white and 298 colored. The bulk was sold at 8 13-16¢., though some sold for 8½¢. Sales were 668 white and 213 colored.

Huntingdon, Que., Oct. 7.—Nine factories boarded 32 boxes of white and 318 boxes of colored cheese. White sold at 8½¢., colored at 8¼¢. All sold.

Brantford, Oct. 7.—Brantford cheese market offerings, 2,280 boxes. Sales, 1,550 boxes, viz., 1,050 at 8½¢., 500 at 8 13-16¢.

Napanee, Oct. 7.—At the cheese board here to-day 571 colored and 303 white were boarded. Sales, 180 at 8½¢. After the board a resolution was passed, recommending the closing of all factories on November 1st, to remain closed till May 1st.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.80 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10 to \$4.25; western steers, \$3 to \$4.75.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.60 to \$6.20; good to choice, heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.10.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.90 to \$4.20; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.75; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.90.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5; butchers', \$3.75 to \$4.65; heifers, \$3 to \$4.35.

Veals—Active; \$4.50 to \$8.50.

Hogs—Heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.35; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.30; Yorkers, \$6.20 to \$6.30.

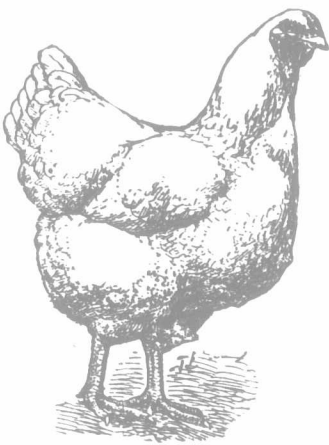
Sheep and Lambs—Active; lambs, \$4.25 to \$6; yearlings and wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are steady, at 8½¢. to 12½¢. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9½¢. per pound. Sheep, 10½¢. to 11½¢., dressed weight.

A Winter Fair Announcement.

A supplement to the prize-list of the Provincial Winter Fair, to be held at Guelph, Ont., on December 5th to 9th, has been issued. It includes prize-list, rules and regulations to govern the exhibition of pedigreed seed that is being arranged as one of the features of the fair. The supplement may be had on application to the secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.



White Wyandotte Hen.

Canton, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Butter, 21¢.; cheese, twins, 10¢.

Lindsay, Oct. 3.—The Victoria cheese board met here to-day; 1,715 boxes were boarded; 8½¢., being the highest offer, was refused, and the board adjourned for two weeks.

Campbellford, Oct. 4.—At the cheese board meeting 1,220 were boarded. Sales, Magrath, 52¢ at 8 13-16¢., balance refused, 8½¢.

Peterboro, Oct. 5.—At Peterboro cheese market held here to-day, 5,500 boxes were boarded. Sales, 570 boxes at 9¢.; balance refused at 8½¢. Adjourned for one week, sellers holding for 9¢.

Picton, Oct. 5.—Fifteen factories boarded 1,517 boxes, all colored. Highest bid, 8½¢.; 862 boxes sold.

Barrie, Oct. 5.—To-day 446 cheese were boarded. Three hundred were sold at 8½¢.; balance held over till next meeting.

Woodstock, Oct. 5.—At the cheese board here to-day 5,000 boxes were offered; 8½¢. bid, but no sales.

Tweed, Oct. 6.—At the Tweed Cheese Board this evening 520 boxes were boarded. Sold, 160 at 8 3-16 cents; bid 8½¢. for balance, but sellers declined.

Kingston, Oct. 6.—At the cheese board meeting here to-day 71 colored and 425 white were offered; highest bid, 8½¢. for white and 8¼¢. for colored. Only 80 colored sold. A resolution passed unanimously, recom-

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Love wore a threadbare dress of grey,
And toiled upon the road all day.
Love wielded pick and carried pack,
And bent to heavy loads the back.
Though meagre fed and sorely tasked,
One only wage Love ever asked—
A child's white face to kiss at night,
A woman's smile by candle-light.

—Margaret Sangster.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER V.

Expert Testimony.

In the midst of the universal gloom that had now fallen upon all present, there came a sharp ring at the bell. Instantly all eyes turned toward the parlor door, and the officer who had been sent off so mysteriously by the coroner an hour before, entered with a young man at his side, whose sleek appearance, intelligent eye, and general air of trustworthiness, seemed to proclaim him to be, what in fact he was, the confidential clerk of a responsible mercantile house.

Advancing without apparent embarrassment, he made a slight bow to the coroner.

"You have sent for a man from Bohn & Co.," he said.

Bohn & Co. was the well-known pistol and ammunition store of—Broadway.

"Yes, sir," returned the coroner. "We have here a bullet which we would be glad to have you examine. Can you tell us from what make of pistol that was delivered?"

The young man rolled it slowly round between his thumb and forefinger, and then laid it down. "It is a No. 32 ball, usually sold with the small pistol made by Smith & Wesson."

"A small pistol!" exclaimed the butler, jumping up from his seat. "Master used to keep a little pistol in his stand drawer. I have often seen it. We all knew about it."

"That's so," I heard a heavy voice exclaim; "I saw it once myself—master was cleaning it." It was the cook who spoke.

"In his stand drawer?" the coroner inquired.

"Yes, sir; at the head of his bed."

An officer was sent to examine the stand drawer. In a few moments he returned, bringing a small pistol which he laid down on the coroner's table.

Immediately everyone sprang to his feet, but the coroner handing it over to the clerk from Bohn's, enquired if that was of the make before mentioned. Without hesitation he replied: "Yes, Smith & Wesson; you can see for yourself."

"Where did you find this pistol?" asked the coroner of the officer.

"In the top drawer of a shaving-table that stands at the head of Mr. Leavenworth's bed. It was lying in a velvet case together with a box of cartridges, one of which I bring as a sample."

"Was the drawer locked?"

"Yes, sir; but the key was not taken out."

The clerk from Bohn's, taking out the cylinder, held it up. "There are seven chambers here, and they are all loaded."

"But," he quietly said after a momentary examination of the face of the cylinder, "they have not all been loaded long. A bullet has been recently shot from one of these chambers."

"How do you know?" cried one of the jury.

"How do I know? Sir," said he turning to the corner, "will you be kind

enough to examine the condition of this pistol? Look first at the barrel; it is clean and bright, and shows no evidence of a bullet having passed out of it very lately; that is because it has been cleaned. But now observe the face of the cylinder, what do you see there?"

"I see a faint line of smut near one of the chambers."

"Just so; show it to the gentlemen." It was immediately handed down.

"That faint line of smut on the edge of one of the chambers is the tell-tale, sirs. A bullet passing out always leaves smut behind. The man who fired this, remembering this fact, cleaned the barrel, but forgot the cylinder." And stepping aside, he folded his arms.

"Jerusalem!" spoke out a rough hearty voice, "isn't that wonderful!" It was a countryman who had stepped in from the street, and now stood all agape in the doorway.

Order being at last restored, the officer was requested to describe the position of the stand, and its distance from the library table.

"The library table is in one room and the stand in another. To reach the former from the latter, one would be obliged to cross Mr. Leavenworth's bedroom in a diagonal direction, pass through the passageway separating that one apartment from the other, and—"

"Wait a moment; how does this table stand in regard to the door which leads from the bedroom into the hall?"

"One might enter that door, pass directly round the foot of the bed to the stand, procure the pistol, and cross half way over to the passageway, without being seen by anyone sitting or standing in the library beyond."

The clerk from Bohn's being dismissed, the name of Mr. Harwell was again called. That person rose with manifest reluctance. Evidently the preceding testimony had either upset some theory of his, or indubitably strengthened some unwelcome suspicion.

"Mr. Harwell," the coroner began, "we are told of the existence of a pistol belonging to Mr. Leavenworth, and upon searching, we discovered it in his room. Did you know of his possessing such an instrument?"

"I did."

"Was it a fact generally known in the house?"

"So it would seem."

"How was that? Was he in the habit of leaving it around where anyone could see it?"

"I cannot say; I can only acquaint you with the manner in which I, myself, became cognizant of its existence."

"Very well, do so."

"We were once talking about firearms. I have some taste that way. Saying something of the kind to him one day, he rose from his seat and bringing this from its place in his stand drawer, showed it to me."

"How long ago was this?"

"Some few months since."

"He has owned this pistol, then, for some time?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is that the only occasion upon which you have ever seen it?"

"No, sir—the secretary blushed—I have seen it once since."

"When?"

"About three weeks ago."

"Under what circumstances?"

The secretary drooped his head, a certain drawn look making itself suddenly visible on his countenance. He even unfolded his arms and pressed his hands together, looking all the while into the coroner's face from under his half-closed

lids with an expression that was almost like an appeal.

"Gentlemen," he asked, after a moment's hesitation, "will you not excuse me?"

"It is impossible," returned the coroner.

"I am obliged to introduce the name of a lady," said he hesitatingly.

"We are very sorry," remarked the coroner.

The young man turned fiercely upon him, and I could not help wondering that I had ever thought him commonplace. "Of Miss Eleanore Leavenworth," he exclaimed.

At that name, so uttered, every one started but Mr. Gryce; he was engaged in holding a close and confidential confab with his finger-tips, and did not appear to notice.

"Surely it is contrary to the rules of the decorum and the respect we all feel for the lady herself to introduce her name into this discussion," Mr. Harwell went on hurriedly. But the coroner still insisting upon an answer, he began in a low, forced tone to say:

"One afternoon about three weeks since, I had occasion to go to the library at an unusual hour. Crossing over to the mantelpiece for the purpose of procuring a penknife, which I had carelessly left there in the morning, I heard a noise in the adjoining room. Knowing that Mr. Leavenworth was out, and supposing that the ladies had gone with him, I took the liberty of looking to see who was there; when what was my astonishment to behold Miss Eleanore Leavenworth standing at the side of her uncle's bed, with this pistol in her hand. Confused at my indiscretion, I attempted to escape without being observed, but in vain, for just as I set foot on the threshold of the door, she turned round, and detecting me, called me by name, and asked me if I would not explain the pistol to her. Gentlemen, in order to do so, I was obliged to take it in my hand; and that, sirs, is the only other occasion upon which I ever saw or handled the pistol of Mr. Leavenworth."

"She asked you to explain the pistol to her; what do you mean by that?"

"I mean," continued he faintly, catching his breath in a vain effort to appear calm, "how to load, aim, and fire it."

A flash like the glare of sudden lightning shot across the faces of all present. Even the coroner showed sudden signs of emotion, and sat staring at the bowed form and pale countenance of the man before him with a peculiar look of surprised compassion that could not fail of producing its effect, not only upon the young man himself, but upon all who saw him.

"Mr. Harwell," he inquired at length, "have you anything to add to the statement you have just made?"

The secretary sadly shook his head.

"Mr. Gryce," I whispered, "assure me, I entreat you—but he would not let me finish."

"The coroner is about to ask for the young ladies," he quickly interposed. "If you desire to fulfil your duty toward them, be ready, that's all."

I slowly rose, and upon demand being made for Miss Mary and Miss Eleanore Leavenworth, advanced and said that, as a friend of the family—a pretty lie, which I hope will not be laid up against me—I begged the privilege of going for the ladies and escorting them down.

The permission sought being almost immediately accorded, I found myself, almost before I knew it, in the hall; my face aflame, my heart beating with excitement, and these words of Mr. Gryce's

ringing in my ears: "Third floor, rear room, first door at the head of the stairs. You will find the young ladies expecting you."

CHAPTER VI.

Side-lights.

Pausing only long enough on the threshold to compose myself for the interview, I lifted my hand to knock, when a rich, clear voice rose from within, and I heard distinctly uttered these ominous words: "I do not accuse your hand, though I know of none other which would or could have done this; but your heart, your head, your will, those I do and must accuse in my secret mind at least, and it is well that you should know it."

Shuddering and sick, I covered there, my hands over my ears, when suddenly I felt a touch on my arm, and turning, saw Mr. Gryce standing there beside me with his finger on his lip, and the last flickering shadow of a flying emotion fading from his steady, almost compassionate countenance.

"Come, come," whispered he; "rouse yourself; remember they are waiting down below."

"But who is it? Who was it that spoke?"

"That we shall soon see." And without waiting to meet, much less answer, my appealing look, he struck his hand against the door, and flung it wide open.

Seated in an easy-chair of embroidered satin, but rousing from her half-recumbent position, like one who was in the act of launching a powerful invective, I beheld a glorious woman. Fair, pale, proud, delicate; looking like a lily in the thick, creamy-tinted wrapper that alternately clung to and swayed from her richly-moulded figure; with her Grecian front, crowned with the palest of pale tresses, one quivering hand clasping the arm of her chair, the other outstretched and pointing toward some distant object in the room, her whole appearance was so splendid, so startling, so extraordinary, that I held my breath in surprise, actually for the moment doubting if it were a living woman I beheld, or some famous pythoness conjured up from ancient story, to express in one tremendous gesture the supreme indignation of outraged womanhood.

"Miss Mary Leavenworth," whispered that ever-present voice over my shoulder.

Ah! Mary Leavenworth! and I felt a sudden thrill of relief. This beautiful creature, then, was not the Eleanore who could load, aim, and fire a pistol. Turning my head, I followed the guiding of that uplifted hand, now frozen into its place by a new emotion, the emotion of a direful and pregnant revelation, and saw—but here description fails me; Eleanore Leavenworth must be painted by other hands than mine. I could sit half the day and dilate upon the subtle grace, the pale magnificence, the perfection of form and feature, which make Mary Leavenworth the wonder of all who behold her; but Eleanore—I could as soon paint the beatings of my own heart. Beguiling, terrible, grand, pathetic, that face of faces flashed upon my gaze, and instantly the moonlight loveliness of her cousin faded from my memory, and I saw only Eleanore—only Eleanore from that moment on for ever.

(To be continued.)

A young lady, visiting for the first time in the country, was alarmed at the approach of a cow. She was too frightened to run, and, shaking her parcel at the animal, she said, in a very stern tone:

"Lie down, sir! Lie down!"

Fruit-a-lives

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Friends or Foes.

(Written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by Cousin Dorothy.)

"Why, John Maitland, whatever is the matter?" said Miss Kate, turning a flushed face from the stove—for she was frying pancakes for tea.

"Matter enough!" answered her brother. "Read that!" he continued, holding out an open letter, and looking as cross as it was possible for such a good-tempered man to look.

"Oh, can't you read it to me?" said Miss Kate, tossing a pancake lightly over in the pan. "What has Tom been doing now? I see it is his writing," and she smiled at the thought of the brother who had been the delight and the torment of her life since their dying mother put him into her arms nearly thirty years before.

This was the letter: "Dear Jack,—I can't stand life here without Margaret, so I have sold everything, and intend to try ranching in the Northwest. On Friday Maggie and I travel together as far as Toronto, when I shall ship her on to you by the afternoon train, and take the C. P. R. for the West. Tell Kate not to spoil my little girl; I know she and her Uncle Jack will be fast friends in less than no time. I'll send for her as soon as possible, and enclose an order for \$50 for present expenses. Will send my address when I settle down. Good-bye!"

"TOM."

"There, Kate! What do you think of that? Talk of cool cheek—I never heard tell of such a cheeky proceeding! What are we to do with a child? So Maggie and her Uncle Jack are to be 'fast friends,' are they? More likely to be foes, I'm thinking. She is sure to be in mischief from morning to night," and John Maitland almost groaned as he thought of the vanished peace and quiet of his bachelor home.

His sister only said softly, "Poor, motherless bairn!" as she poured boiling water on the tea, and dished up the last crisp pancake. Spotless and neat as the house was, from cellar to attic, it was

brown eyes looked gleefully up into his lace.

"Are you my dear old Uncle Jack?" said Maggie eagerly, and the next moment she was in the unknown uncle's arms, and, very much to his surprise, he found himself being hugged—and he liked it too.

As they drove away from the station Maggie remarked: "Daddy said I was to be kind to you, Uncle Jack, because you were a miserable old bachelor, and hadn't any little girl to love you. Are you very, very miserable? You don't look very dreadfully old; you're not quite a hundred yet, are you?"

Long before they reached home the dreaded niece was standing between her uncle's knees, driving old Jerry, and she would hardly let him touch the reins for a moment.

Aunt Kate, who was holding the gate open, was amused to see how soon her big brother had been conquered by the bright-faced child, who was chattering "sixteen to the dozen," as he declared. The next minute she was in her aunt's loving embrace, and then there was a change which quite frightened her uncle. The little head went down on Aunt Kate's shoulder, and the big tears rolled down in a sudden shower, as the tired, over-excited child sobbed, "Oh, I want my own dear daddy! I do! I do!"

John Maitland drove off to the stable, looking decidedly worried; but was quite relieved to see a sunny face at the window as he approached the house after putting the horse away.

Much to his surprise, he found himself enjoying the lively chatter over the teatable; for Maggie's tears had been only a sun shower, and she was never shy with strangers. Before many days had passed her father's prophecy was fulfilled, for she and her uncle were almost inseparable—in fact, he was never perfectly happy unless his new comrade trotted along beside him. She trailed about after her "dear Uncle Jack" all over the farm, and was often in danger of being trampled to death by the big horses—for she didn't seem to be afraid of anything.

One morning she rushed into the house in great excitement, saying: "Oh, Aunt

gravely scattering crumbs to entice a crowd of unfeeling chickens to attend the funeral of their departed relative. Maggie looked very solemn as she placed the box-coffin in the grave. An hour later Aunt Kate was led out to inspect the tiny cemetery, which was fenced in, and the grave sodded with moss and decorated with flowers. A smooth white stone stood at the head, and printed on it with a blue pencil, were these lines:

This little chick
Was very sick,
And then, poor chap, he died.
For very shame
His friends all came,
And Maggie Maitland cried.

"Uncle Jack made up the poetry his very own self—wasn't he clever?" said Maggie, holding up the headstone so the epitaph could be read and admired. "Of course I didn't cry, but he said that was 'poetic license,' and he couldn't think of anything else that would rhyme with 'died.'"

That afternoon the old bachelor, who had been so unwilling to have a child in the house, beckoned his sister mysteriously to the door. "Come round the corner of the woodhouse, Kate," he whispered, "I want to show you a pretty sight."

And this was the picture that had aroused his admiration: Maggie was on her hands and knees—as you see her now—with Polly on one side and Pat on the other. They were all gazing at a queer creature, which was crouched in front. They seemed undecided whether to welcome it as a new playfellow or attack it as an enemy.

Aunt Kate said mischievously: "They are like you and Maggie—not quite certain whether they are friends or foes."

"Not quite certain, are we?" he answered indignantly. "Come, Maggie!" and he held out both hands to the little girl, who, in another moment, was triumphantly perched on his shoulder. Pat and Polly, left to themselves, soon settled the other question and sent their strange visitor flying off with a terrified hop, skip and jump.

PUZZLES AND RIDDLES.

IX.

I form a part of every church—
The part that holds the people—
Transpose my name, you'll find me then
On almost every steeple.

X.—A Charade.

My first in winter time
Does my second often heat,
And my whole is made on purpose
To be my first one's seat.

XI.—Transposed Plants.

Red anvil.
Miss Jane E.
More rays.
Y shops.
Better wires.
Try elm.

XII.

First stands a pronoun at the head,
'Tis formed of letters two;
And then an instrument, I trust,
Not often used on you.
Put these together, head and tail,
And, lo, before you stands
A king, whose cruel name we hate,
For blood is on his hands.
Now take the final letter off,
And we at once shall see,
Something which always is admired,
And which each boy should be.

XIII.

What goes up the hill and down the hill,
yet never moves?

XIV.

What letter occurs once in minute, twice in moment,
and not once in a hundred years?

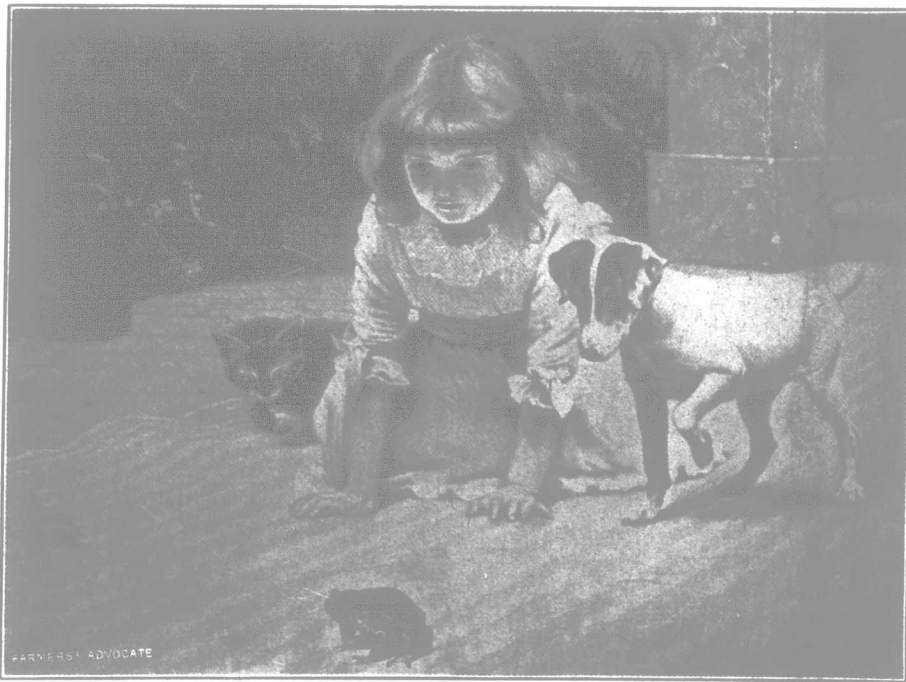
XV.

Why are cowardly soldiers like butter?

Worth Something.

Enclosed please find \$1.50, for which please send your paper to — for one year. Please send me as premium the lady's wrist-bag. I am sure we all enjoy reading your paper very much, and would not be without it for a great deal.

(MISS) ANNIE ARMSTRONG,
Ontario Co., Ont.



Friends or Foes?

(Barber.)

sometimes a little dull, and Kate Maitland was a born child-lover.

On Friday afternoon "Uncle Jack" drove gloomily off to meet his little niece, feeling cross and sulky—perhaps he had grown a little selfish, and needed a change from his quiet, easy life.

The train dashed into the station, and the conductor carefully lifted a little girl to the platform, saying: "That must be your uncle, little one. Good-bye; tell him I'll adopt you if he doesn't want you."

John Maitland forgot his grumpiness as a soft little hand was slipped into his big brown one, and a pair of dancing

Kate, can I have some bread, please? One of the chickens is dead, and we are going to have a funeral. Uncle Jack has dug the grave, and I want all the relations to come to the funeral. We tried to chase them, but they wouldn't run the right way. I thought if we sprinkled crumbs, all the hens and chickens would come to the grave. I don't believe they are a bit sorry, but we'll pretend that they are crying when their heads are down eating the crumbs." Off she ran, with a big piece of bread, and her aunt laughed as she watched the funeral from the pantry window. It was unspeakably funny to see the big man

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

Occasional Papers.
SOME CHARACTER SKETCHES.
No. II.

A Way-faring Couple.

I am glad that our editor should have selected and made room in our issue of the 1st September for the insertion in full of one of the sketches by Mary E. Wilkins, from the very series about which, not knowing of her intention, I had already written, but too early for publication, my first little recommendatory article. Seeing that two of us are of one mind regarding these stories of Miss Wilkins, I have the less hesitation in introducing to you another couple, as complete a contrast to Joe Daggett and Louisa Ellis as they are to Adoniram and Sarah Penn, in the "Revolt of Mother." This sketch is called "A Way-faring Couple." Araminta May is waiting for her husband David to return from his work at the cotton mills. Their home is one of a long row of cheap houses stretched on each side of a narrow, dusty street, which had been built for the operatives, and before each was a little square of ground fenced in. Some were miniature vegetable gardens. Araminta had hers all planted with flowers, coarse and gaudy rather than delicate, but her taste ran that way. Some morning glories climbed up on strings towards the front windows, Araminta's great ambition being to have them thickly screened. "Folks can't look in and see us eat them," she said. The whistle had blown—men and girls straggled home, turning into this yard and that with an air of content. Araminta had been one of them before her marriage, but now David had said, "His wife might do his washing, ironing and cooking, but she should not work for other people so long as he had his two hands."

Every cent he could spare went to "rig Minty up." He could not bear to see her in a poor gown, so she dressed as punctiliously as if she had been a fine lady, "against Davy comes home," not, perhaps, in very good taste, for she somewhat preferred the cheaply gorgeous to more simple attire. To-day, when we first see her, Araminta has on a flimsy blue muslin, with a good many flowers and a lot of wide cotton lace upon it. Her father, a country minister on a pitiful salary, had died early, leaving his motherless child to shift as best she could, partly dependant, partly working her way, until at eighteen she married David. Since then all had gone merrily. Araminta hitherto had been more than content with her butterfly life, but opportunity was soon to be given to her to prove the existence of higher qualities, and that through no blame due to David. And this is how it all came about:

She had got ready a little extra tea to-night, a pie and some hot biscuits. "I'm awful glad you've come," she said, when a stout, curly-headed young fellow loomed up in the doorway. "The biscuits is all gettin' cold. What made you so late; it ain't pay night?" "No," said David, "it's turnin' off night. I've got turned off," and he dropped into a chair, resting his elbows upon his knees and holding his head in his two hands, in an attitude of extreme dejection. "It's some of Lem Wheellocks' doin's. If any fellow but him had been foreman, I'd ha' kept my place. He's always had a spite again' me, and I'll be hanged if I know the reason why." But Araminta knew the cause of Lem Wheellocks' grudge against her husband. Further on we are told that "there never was the least danger of David May's knowing anything which other people did not want him to know. The motives underlying people's actions were to him as the geological strata beneath the surface of the earth. He simply went along through life looking at the snow or the flowers, but thinking nothing of the fire or the gold which might lie beneath them." "The boss jest called me in," he continued, "and told me they didn't need me no more, and paid me just what was owing me, ten dollars. I dunno what Wheellocks' been tellin' him, and I don't care. Ef he wants me to go, I'll go. I ain't goin' to whine, and teaze him for work. I've got a little feelin', ef I ain't one of the upper crust." The worst of it is, Minty, I dunno how we're going to live or

where I'll get work. It's mighty dull times now. It's a mean kind of a box I've got you into."

"Now, don't you go to talkin' like that, David May! I don't want to hear it. Get up and wash you now, and eat your supper; the biscuits are all getting cold."

"The poor fellow got up, threw his arms around his wife's waist, and leaned his head upon her shoulder. She was as tall as he. 'Oh, Minty, I didn't know but you'd be fur goin' back on me, and blamin' me because I'd hed such bad luck. Some women do.'

"I ain't some women, then, but I will be, if you go suspectin' me of it again."

And this was the episode in their lives which made of them for the time being "A Way-faring Couple," and brought out in both characteristics hitherto unsuspected by themselves, or even by anyone who had previously known them. The casual observer on watching the young couple start out on their hundred-mile

tramp would naturally have supposed that the wife would have proved the weaker vessel, and the husband, sturdier of frame and stouter of limb, would have had the greater staying power, but it came about otherwise, the intense affection each bore for the other working diversely, making the weaker one strong and the stronger one weak.

By the magic of her graphic pen, Miss Wilkins makes us almost eyewitnesses of the departure of David and Minty May from their home in the small rural manufacturing town of Saundersville, in the hope of finding work at White River, a hundred miles away, or failing that, at Waterbury, some fifty miles further on.

She shows us Minty, with her basket of eatables, crowned with an enormous

bouquet of zinnias, marigolds and baysams. In the pocket of her blue dress she has placed her chief treasures, her little stock of cheap jewellery, and her two keepsakes, in remembrance of her father and mother—a Greek Testament, "father's book," and a tiny pincushion, made from a bit of mother's wedding-dress. David carries the few clothes they could not do without in a carpet bag. He had tried to make Minty draw upon their ten dollars of capital to defray her expenses by rail, whilst he made the journey on foot, an arrangement of which she would not even hear. She laughed at the idea of the journey hurting her; it would be fun. And here, at this crisis of their fate, most reluctantly we leave our story until another issue.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

"The great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps, with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude." —Emerson.

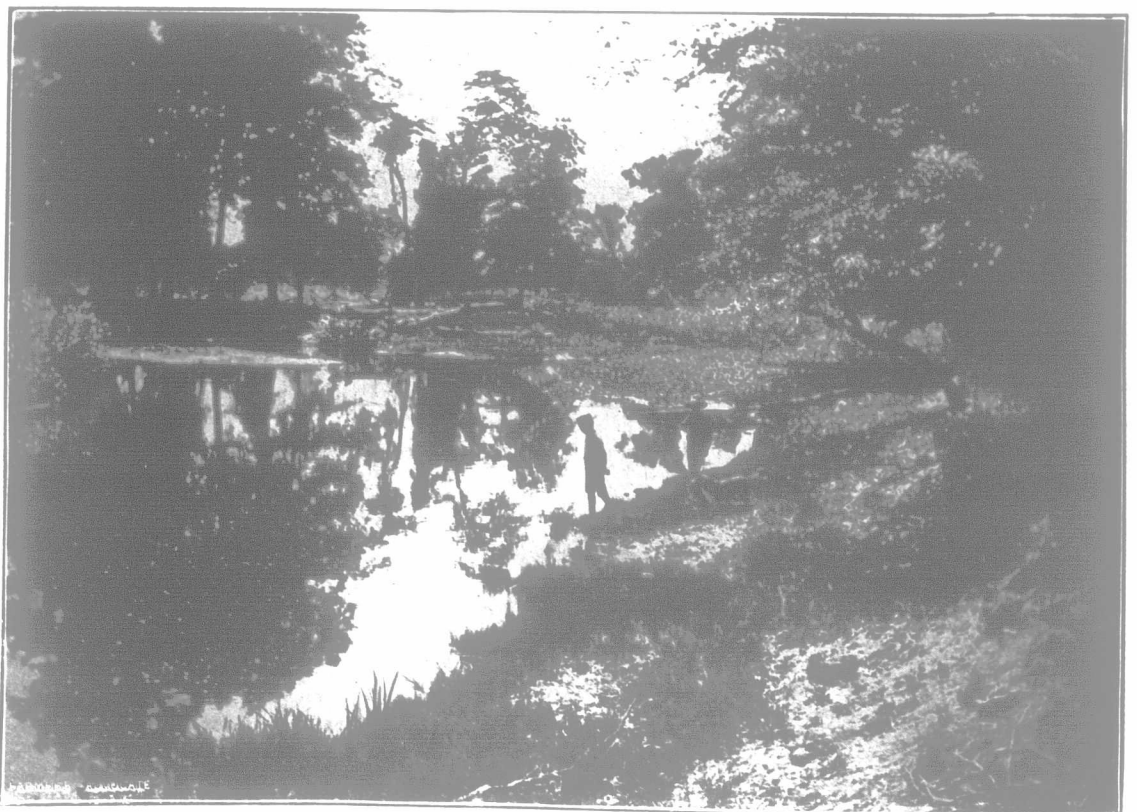


A Game of Skill.

First-prize picture, camera competition. Photo by A. R. Knight, Woodstock, Ont.

One of Japan's Jewels.

The great attraction of Kamakura and one of the jewels of Japan is the Daibutsu, or great bronze Buddha. We approach it through a tree-lined avenue and get the first and best view of it at a distance of some 200 feet. It is a sitting figure, 49 feet 7 inches high, 97 feet 2 inches in circumference. The face is 8 feet 5 inches long and from ear to ear 17 feet 9 inches wide. The eyes, which are pure gold, are nearly 2 feet long. The circumference of the thumb is 3 feet. These figures give some idea of the size, and the figure is elevated on a stone platform, some 12 or 15 feet above the person approaching it. But no description can convey an idea of the majesty of the face. It is bent gently forward as if in brooding contemplation of the infinite. It represents perfect peace—the repose of the attained Nirvana.—[Sel.



On the Aux Sable River, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Second-prize picture, camera competition. Photo by Wesley Morley, Brinsley, Ont.

Camera Competition Prize-winners.

In announcing the result of our last camera contest, we most heartily congratulate those that carried off the prizes. The competition was so keen that we found it no easy task to make a decision. In fact, we had at last to submit the best photographs to the criticism of a noted first-class professional photographer, before making the awards, which are as follows:

First Prize.—“A Game of Skill,” A. R. Knight, Woodstock, Ont.

Second Prize.—“Scene on Reeves’ Farm, Aux Sable River, Middlesex Co., Ont.,” Wesley Morley, Brinsley, Ont.

Third Prize.—“The Old, Old Story,” Mrs. G. H. Armstrong, Burford, Ont.

Fourth Prize.—“Harris’ Woollen Mills, Rockwood,” Harry Stevens, Toronto.

Those receiving honorable mention are: Mr. John Jackson, Mr. Jack Reid, Miss Jean Dearness, Mrs. W. W. Latimer, Frank S. Macdonald (P. E. I.), J. R. Brown (Hochelaga, Que.), and Travis N. Sellers.

In the number of pictures sent, Ontario took the lead; Quebec came second, and P. E. I. third. We received comparatively few from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a fact that is to be regretted, in view of the many beautiful historic and picturesque bits of scenery with which these Provinces abound.

Mr. Knight’s picture tells its own story. We cannot help wishing that our friend with his hand in his pocket will find a way to release his men from the dangerous position into which they have been forced by his skilful and highly-gratified opponent.

Mr. Wesley Morley’s work is especially excellent and remarkably well finished for that of an amateur. He sent four views, all well chosen and cleverly done.

Mrs. Armstrong deserves special mention for her creative ability. The posing of the child behind the bars is well done; his expression is the best feature of the picture. The fair maiden looks properly demure.

Mr. Stevens’ mill scene is well chosen, and shows good finish.

About Books.

A collection of books is a real university.—Carlyle.

In books we have the choicest thoughts of the ablest men in their best dress.—Aikin.

A library is true fairyland, a very palace of delight, a haven of repose from the storms and troubles of the world.—Anon.

The love of reading was a main element of happiness in one of the happiest lives that it has ever fallen to the lot of the biographer to record.—Trevelyan of Lord Macaulay.

Whoever acknowledges himself to be a zealous follower of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, of science, or even of the faith, must of necessity make himself a lover of books.—Richard de Bury.

A little library, growing larger every year, is an honorable part of a man’s history. It is a man’s duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Oh for a booke and a shade nooke
Eythir in doore or out:
With the grene leaves whispering over-
head,
Or the streete cryes all about,
Where I maie reade all at my ease,
Both of the newe and old;
For a jollie goode booke whereon to
looke,
Is better to me than golde.
—Old English Song.

Go and toil in any vineyard;
Do not fear to do or dare;
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it anywhere.



The Old, Old Story.

Third-prize picture, camera competition. Photo by Mrs. G. H. Armstrong, Burford, Ont.

About the Macdonald Institute.

The development of the Macdonald Institute for young women at Guelph, Ont., has been, since its inception, watched by many with interest, and by some with anxiety. The idea of a school instituted especially for farmers’ daughters—for farmers’ daughters, at that, who have passed the public school age—was something of a novelty to spring on the public of Canada, a public as yet conservative, in some matters, almost to an extreme, and little likely to take up with a new notion which might prove to be only a “fad.” There were, however, those who, from the very beginning, prophesied success for the Macdonald Institute, and who early recognized in it, not only an institution which must prove invaluable to those young women privileged to take a course at it, but a center from which might radiate influences destined to scatter greater comfort, pleasure and interest, better health, more contentment and intellectuality throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Not only in the days of the Spartan mothers was it recognized that it is sometimes expedient to strike at the weakness of a country through its women.

That it may be readily understood, then, how the Macdonald Institute is going to contribute to this end, what it is doing and can do for the young women

who may attend it, it may be necessary “to begin at the beginning.” As is, perhaps, already well enough known, the plan of the Macdonald Institute originated with Sir William Macdonald, philanthropic Canadian, who has been so long and so deeply interested in the welfare of the farming population of Canada. Knowing what the Ontario Agricultural College has done for the farmers’ sons and the farming interests of the Dominion, he conceived the idea of having a similar institution for farmers’ daughters, and for rural teachers, to whom the education of the little farmers and farmeresses of the land is so largely entrusted. In this institution, as he planned it, should be taught home-making in its every aspect—cookery, home-nursing, physiology and hygiene, house-decoration, sewing, laundry work, etc., and the related subjects, horticulture, gardening, floriculture, poultry-raising, home dairying, etc.—all according to the latest and most approved methods. More than this, he designed such a course in nature study as would open to these young women an interest in all nature, which would make them familiar with the wonderful life-history of the plants, birds, insects and animals which are all about us, and enable them, not only to recognize the harmful weed or insect pest, but to understand the means by which these might be done away with. In order that the teachers of rural schools, in particular, might be

induced to take up this work, especial courses were designed for teachers of rural schools.

Surely all this could not be much amiss. Let the mothers, sisters and teachers of the land know how to awaken in the children an interest in nature, and how to instruct them in those principles of agriculture which are beyond no woman’s comprehension, and which are so necessary to successful farming, and the problem of keeping the young people of the future on the farms is practically assured. When the young people have learned to love the country and the farm, and not until then, the drift cityward will cease.

Having thought out his plan, Sir William now offered to the Province of Ontario, upon certain conditions, the sum of \$175,000, to be used in building, etc., for such an institution. The conditions were accepted, and, with the able assistance of Professor Robertson, well known for his practical devotion to the interests of the farmers of Canada, the plan found body, and the beautiful Macdonald Institute building, with its accompanying residence, Macdonald Hall, arose at the north end of the college campus at Guelph. All other details followed, and now, at the beginning of the fall term of 1904, the institute has opened with an attendance of 150 young women; 50 of whom are taking courses in nature study and manual training, the rest devoting themselves to the various branches of domestic science and art. Needless to say, the enthusiasm of the students and the satisfaction of the faculty are a very sufficient index that the Macdonald Institute has come to stay.

In conclusion, we may say that we have been in no way requested to advertise the Macdonald Institute. Nevertheless, we have thought that there may be many among the farmers’ daughters and teachers of the Dominion who would gladly spend three months, six months or a year at such an institution, provided it were called to their attention. The courses at the institute are decidedly practical. Some of them fit young women to teach as specialists, nature study, domestic science, and art; others equip professional housekeepers, dressmakers and milliners, and yet others teach the young woman who expects always to stay at home, the best that may be taught in regard to home-making and housekeeping. Considering its advantages, the rates for board, tuition, etc., are very moderate. Those who would like to have further information may have it by writing to the Dean of the Institute.

A Famous Perfume.

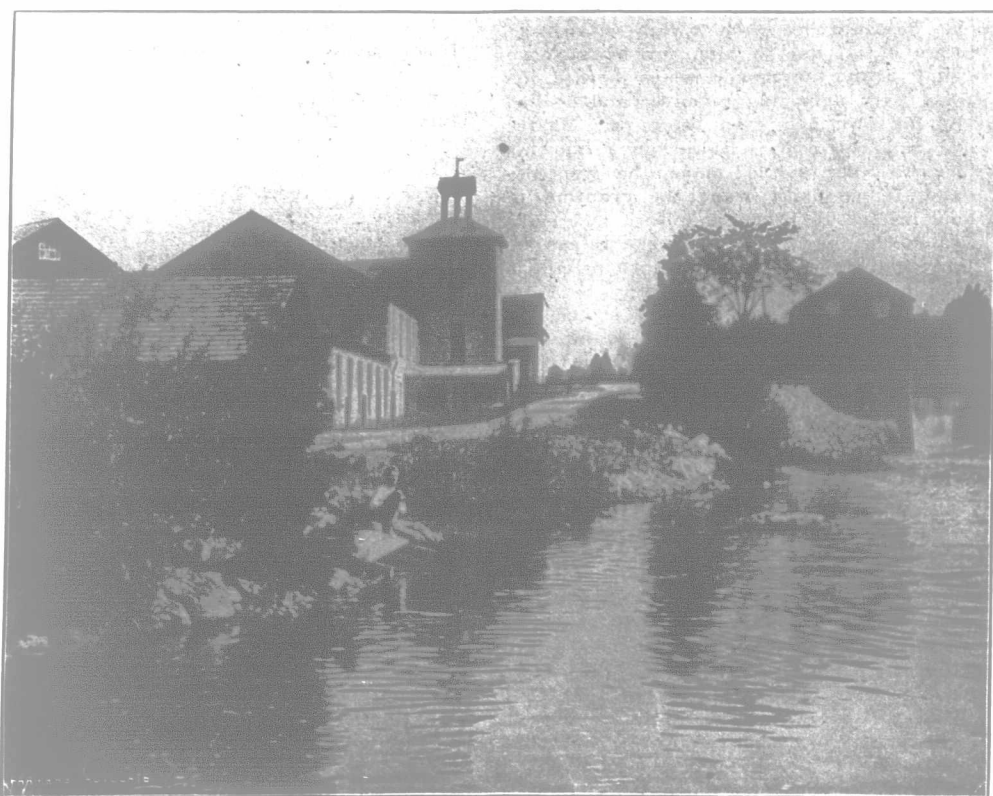
Delicious Attar of Roses is Chiefly Made in Bulgaria.

The far-famed otto (or attar) of roses is chiefly made in Bulgaria. Kasanlik is the center of the rose-growing country. Red roses only are used in making the perfume, but white roses, which grow more freely, form the hedges of the fields.

The trees, which grow to a great height, are separated by paths nine feet in width to allow the oxen and plow to pass. The perfume is obtained not only from the petals, but also from the stalks and leaves. These give a peculiar scent, which adds greatly to the delicacy of the perfume of the petals.

October, April and June are the months for planting branches of the old trees. Weeding, pruning and digging are necessary for three years, when they are full grown and repay the labor spent upon them by bearing for twenty years.

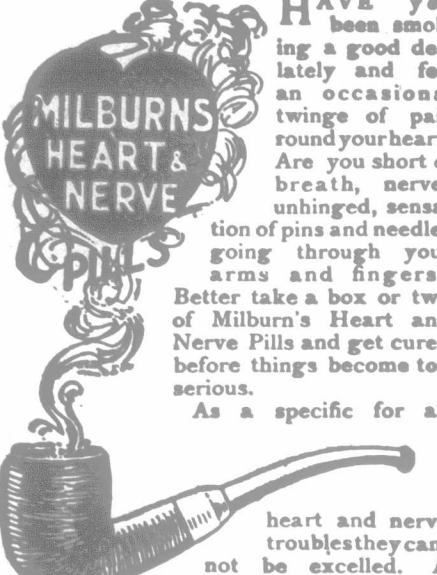
The discovery of the delicious attar was quite an accident, and took place three centuries ago. The Persian Princess, Nour Djihan, was strolling through the splendid galleries of her palace with her betrothed (the Mongolian Prince Djihanguyr) and noticed in the rosewater basins about the passages an ugly, yellowish oil floating on the surface. Orders were instantly given to remove the unsightly fluid, when it was discovered the perfume was also removed. Thus the virtue of the essential oil was found out, which is still called in Persia “Attar Djihan.”



Woollen Mills and Dam, Rockwood, Ont.

Fourth-prize picture, camera competition. Photo by Harry Stevens, Toronto, Ont.

MILBURN'S HEART & NERVE PILLS



HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves unbinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious.

As a specific for all heart and nerve troubles they cannot be excelled. A true heart tonic, blood enricher and nerve renewer, they cure nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, smoker's heart, palpitation of the heart, after effects of la grippe, etc.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DIRTY COMPLEXIONS



Faces brown with moth patches, sallowness, freckles, muddiness and generally unwholesome looking are rapidly cleared by the use of

CINDERELLA CREAM

Our newest and one of our very nicest toilet preparations. Price 50c by mail.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, Birthmarks, etc., permanently eradicated by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Send stamp for book on dermatology.

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

EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL
KINGSTON ONT.

Session opens on Dec. 1st. One long and two short courses. A new, commodious and well-equipped school building. An experienced and competent staff. Special attention given to individual teaching and training.

For Calendar giving dates of and full particulars regarding the different courses, write

J. W. MITCHELL, - Supt.

SAVE THE CHICKS.

The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by Puritan Chick Food.

Puritan Chick Food is sold by Puritan Poultry Farms & Ice Co., Simonsville, Ont. & S. W. BROWN, London, Ont. Sole Distributors for Canada.

Make Your Hens Lay

this winter. It's easy with my recipe. Something new; a wonderful discovery. Every hen is a 200-egg hen when you know how. Send for part culars.

Geo. W. Rhone, o Box 21, Orrstown, Pa.

\$4.50 FALL SUITS

We make ladies suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, 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 light fitting back with half right fitting front. It is lined in mercerized sateen. The skirt is tailor fitted in silk faced with canvas and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with straps of the goods down the seams. 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.

Waists fall styles any color. China silk, \$2.25. Best tulle \$3.50. Luster \$1.50. Velvet \$1.50.

Jackets, fall styles, light back, half right fitting front, cape, more and wool fro-zz hip length.

Rain Coats, (fox-venet) same style and price as jackets.

Southcott suit Co., 12 Market Lane, London, Ont.

The above suit in grey as well as shades mentioned.



Commit Thy Way Unto the Lord.

"Delight thyself also on the Lord; and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass."—Ps. xxxvii., 4, 5.

"Let those who have failed take courage, Though the enemy seem to have won; Though his ranks be strong—if he's in the wrong
The battle is not yet done; For, sure as the morning follows The darkest hour of the night, No question is ever settled Until it is settled right."

I think it is Tolstoi who says that the chief aim of everyone is happiness. Whether he is right in that assertion or not, at least it would be a great satisfaction to anyone to know that he would certainly obtain his heart's desire. Even Christ was nerved to endure, because He knew He should obtain His heart's desire—even the salvation of the human race. The promise could not be broken: "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied." Because of the "joy that was set before Him," He was strong to endure the cross, despising the shame. We too have a sure promise that God will give us our heart's desire, on condition that we delight in the Lord and commit our way unto Him, trusting in Him and waiting patiently His time for giving it to us. If our hearts are set on wickedness, or if our desires are only for earthly blessings, then we can hardly be said to "delight in the Lord," and so have no right to claim the promise. But if we do delight in Him, then, no matter how tangled life appears to be, we may safely trust Him to settle our affairs in a way which will be perfectly satisfactory to us. It is a fatal mistake to try to gain what we want by wrong means. Pilate found that out, when he condemned the innocent in order to secure himself against the danger of being accused to Cæsar. He did not dare to do the right thing, leaving the consequences in God's hands, and, just because he chose his own path instead of committing it unto the Lord, the very danger he was trying to escape came upon him. Judas also, because he set his heart on riches, lost his heart's desire by the very means he took to win it. The 30 pieces of silver he obtained by such awful wickedness were of no use to him, for he at once flung away the money which burned his soul with agonizing remorse; and he died by his own act, even before the Master he had betrayed. Satan gave him his heart's desire—the money he wanted—and, if we don't want the granting of our wishes to bring us misery and make us loathe, as he did, the very things we coveted, we must take care to delight in the Lord and commit our way to Him. I once read a very fanciful sketch, by Edward Everett Hale, which is intended to show the harm men can do by trying to interfere with God's plans. The writer imagines himself to be taking an outside view of the world; and is standing, accompanied by a mysterious companion, watching the drama of Joseph sold by his brethren. He sees the captive steal away from the camp that night, and is distressed because two dogs bark at him. Joseph takes a stone and kills one dog, but failed to hit the other. The looker-on is eager to help, and reaches out his hand to kill the dog, but is forbidden by his companion to touch it. He is told that God will allow no one to interfere with His management of the world, but that he may try any experiments he likes on a shadow world to which his attention is directed, and which looks exactly like the real one. So he kills the dog in the shadow world, and, in consequence, Joseph's escape is not detected, so he

finds his way home, and goes into the tent where his father is weeping over his bloodstained coat. Jacob's tears are changed to smiles; and the brothers, who have already repented, are greatly relieved to see that the consequences of their sin are averted. The looker-on congratulates himself on the good he has done, and everything seems happy and comfortable.

Time rolls on, and the seven years of plenty come, but there is no Joseph in Egypt to store up the grain. The people waste it, even burning some to make room for the next harvest.

Then follow the seven years of famine, and there is no corn in Egypt, so Jacob and his family die of starvation, and the knowledge of the true God dies with them. The few men who survive the long-continued famine are fierce and lawless, so they soon destroy one another. Then the man who had interfered with the management of the world understands how much mischief he has done with his meddling, and is filled with grief, because he sees that he is responsible for the destruction of the whole human race. With the best intentions, he has made a muddle of everything, because he could not see ahead. Then his companion reminds him that the people he thinks he has destroyed are only shadows, and that the real world is all right: God has allowed no one to interfere with His wise management of it. Of course, the story is an absurd one, but no one can fail to see the point of it. If Joseph had been allowed to choose his own lot, he would certainly not have chosen to be sold as a slave. He may have thought that he could have ordered his own life much more satisfactorily, if he had been given his own way. But in God's stern school, he grew noble, both in character and in social position; while, if he had chosen for himself, he would probably have been spoiled by his indulgent father, and would have lost the opportunity of becoming a saviour of men and a type of the Great Saviour, who also went down to the lowest depths that He might save His brethren.

If we really commit our way unto the Lord, we can hardly know the meaning of disappointment or anxiety. The troubles which come—or which we think are coming—are in God's hands; so we know that whatever happens must be best for us. Then, if we delight in the Lord, and trust the desire of our heart to Him, we have the sure promise that "He shall bring it to pass."

"I cannot always see the way that leads To heights above; I sometimes quite forget He leads me on With hand of love; But yet I know the path must lead me to Immanuel's land, And when I reach life's summit I shall know And understand."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

"All things work together for good to them that love God."—Rom. viii., 28.

Could anything be more satisfactory than that promise? Even though things may seem to be working together for evil—as they certainly appeared to be doing in Joseph's case—we may be quite sure that if God is our Guide, our road must lead straight on to the light. When our Leader walked steadily on towards the Cross, He knew that joy lay beyond it. Sorrow and death are not the end, and all must be well with the world, for God is its King.

Joseph told his brethren that they could not injure him, for when they thought evil against him, God meant it unto good, to save much people alive. In the same way, when wicked men conspired against Christ, they were only able to do "whatsoever God's hand and counsel determined before to be done." Let us then commit our way unto the

Lord willingly, for we have no power to alter His plans. As it has been beautifully said:

"Nothing done out of our daily path of love and duty, no fretting nor chafing, will turn over the next page in the story for us, because a larger, stronger Hand than ours holds the leaves together, and simply in clinging to that Hand must we walk straight on, and never mind our longings to see the end, however intense they may be. Some day we shall read the story from first to last, and see clearly the Divine meaning of the whole; see it with smiling, not streaming eyes, with folded, not struggling hands."

One of our readers has asked for a poem about "a solitary way," so I am publishing the following verses, hoping that they may be the ones desired; I don't know the author.

HOPE.

A Solitary Way.

Prov. xiv., 10; 1. Cor. ii., 2.

"There is a mystery in human hearts, And though we be encircled by a host Of those who love us well, and are beloved, To every one of us, from time to time, There comes a sense of utter loneliness, Our dearest friend is "stranger" to our joy, And cannot realize our bitterness. "There is not one, who really understands, Not one to enter into all I feel," Such is the cry of each of us in turn; We wander in a solitary way, No matter what or where our lot may be, Each heart, mysterious even to itself, Must live its inner life in solitude.

Job vii., 17; St. Matthew x., 37.

And would you know the reason why this is? It is because the Lord desires our love; In every heart He wishes to be first; He therefore keeps the secret key Himself To open all its chambers, and to bless With perfect sympathy and holy peace Each solitary soul which comes to Him. So when we feel His loneliness, it is The voice of Jesus, saying: "Come to Me"— And every time we are not understood, It is a call to us to come again; For Christ alone can satisfy the hungry soul, And those who walk with Him from day to day Can never have a "Solitary Way."

Is. xviii.; Ps. xxxiv., 22.

And when beneath some heavy cross you faint, And say: "I cannot bear this load alone," You say the truth, Christ made it purposely So heavy that you must return to Him. The bitter grief which "no one understands," Conveys a secret message from the King, Entreating us to come to Him again, "The Man of Sorrows" understands it well; In all points tempted, He can feel with you, You cannot come too often or too near, The Son of God is infinite in grace.

The Folly of Being Comforted.

One that is ever kind said yesterday: "You're well-beloved's hair has threads of grey, And little shadows come about her eyes; Time can but make it easier to be wise, Though now it's hard, till trouble is at an end; And so be patient, be wise and patient, friend." But heart, there is no comfort, not a grain, Time can but make her beauty over again, Because of that great nobleness of hers; The fire that stirs about her when she stirs Burns but more clearly; O, she had not these ways When all the wild summer was in her gaze. O, heart, O, heart, if she'd but turn her head, You'd know the folly of being comforted.

—W. B. Yeats.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE

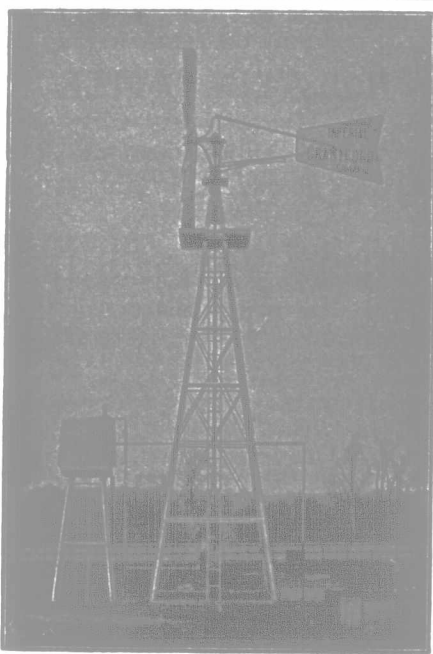
Would Start Up At Every Noise.

Had Dizzy Feeling, Was Easily
Tired and Could Not Sleep
—Nerves Restored by

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Mrs. M. Simpson, 48 Edward Street, Toronto, states: "I believe Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to be a splendid nerve restorer, and speak from personal experience. My nerves were very weak and exhausted; I was easily fatigued, and would start up nervously at any unusual noise. I could not sleep at nights, and during the daytime dizzy feelings would come over me, and I would feel as though I were going to faint. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done for me what other medicines failed to do. It has strengthened and steadied my nerves so that I sleep and rest well, and have not had a dizzy spell for some time. I feel healthy now, thanks to this food cure."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



CUT OF "IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited,
Brantford, Canada.



DUNDAS AXES

are made in Canada by Canadian workmen who are paid Canadian money and buy Canadian produce, and there are no better made anywhere.

Ask for them where you deal or write us for booklet.

THE DUNDAS
AXE WORKS,
Dundas, Ont.

\$2.50 CHINA SILK WAIST DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY.

Supplied in any shade. It's a regular \$4.00 waist, is lined, has a box pleat in centre and a box pleat on each side, small tucks between, tucked back, new sleeve, collar and cuffs. Waist trimmed in fancy buttons. Same waist in Black Taffeta Silk \$2.95

All other shades, \$3.50; all shades Lustre, \$4.50; all shades French Flannel, \$1.75; Black Sateen 95c. Add 10 cents for Postage. Give Bust Size. Sent to-day.

SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, CANADA.
12 Market Lane.
Above waist in any shade of velvet, \$1.95.

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



A New Competition.

Again we are to have a competition, and, since it is such a long time since we have given a competition over to the housekeeping "matrons and misses," this one will be wholly for them. Three prizes will be given for the three most helpful letters in regard to any department of housekeeping. There is latitude enough for you, surely! Don't be afraid because you have never written for the press before, nor because, possibly, you have got a little out of practice in writing and spelling. If you have good ideas, and can give bits of personal experience, practical and helpful, we shall be satisfied. So just forget all about the press, and imagine you are writing to a friend about just those little homelike things that have helped you most of all in your housekeeping. You may help, not only hundreds, but thousands, by your suggestions, for our readers number many thousands, and, you know, the things that seem very common to you may be very new indeed to many others. So do your best, and run your chance of winning one of our prizes. We have just got in a supply of new books, which have been selected with the utmost care, and I am sure we shall be able to send you something you will enjoy. Even if you do not win a prize, so long as your letter is helpful it will be published, for in this competition we shall reserve the right to publish any or all of the letters received. Trusting, then, to find a generous response to this competition, which will close on the twentieth of November.

Yours sincerely,
DAME DURDEN.

TRY THESE.

Dear Dame Durden,—I will write you up a few good, inexpensive recipes to-day, as I can think of nothing else just now, and these are really excellent for the "Farmer's Wife," or any other man's wife, if she likes something after the above-named order. Some of them are German dishes, but that renders them none the less relishable, for I have tried them and know.

Noodle Soup, or Strumph-Pennel.—To be boiled for fifteen or twenty minutes in beef stock or chicken broth: two eggs, half a cup of water, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, enough flour to knead hard. Roll out thin, and put in sun to dry. When dried a little, not too hard, roll up, and cut in small layers and put in pot. A little celery or parsley adds to flavor.

Sponge Cake with Whipped Cream.—Two eggs, three tablespoonfuls melted butter, one small cup granulated sugar, well beaten together, nutmeg, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. This also makes a good layer-cake.

Tomato Chow-chow.—Slice one peck green tomatoes, six green peppers and four onions; stir in a cupful of salt, and let them remain over night. Pour off the water. Put in a kettle with vinegar, enough to cover. Add one cup grated horse-raddish (if preferred), one tablespoonful each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon, one cupful sugar. Cook until soft.

DO-YOUR-BEST.

We thank "Do-Your-Best" heartily for sending her recipes. In regard to measuring out spoonfuls, it may be said that salt, pepper, etc., are invariably measured by the level spoonful, while in measuring baking powder, the powder should be rounded as far above the spoon as the bowl extends under. If "heaped" spoonful is specified, more than this may be taken on the spoon. "Do-Your-Best" forgot to tell us how the whipped cream is to be used with the sponge cake. Perhaps she will write again.

A LETTER FROM ALBERTA.

The following excellent letter, which has been published in our Western edition of the "Farmer's Advocate," in which recently appeared a series of articles on beautifying the Western home, is given here, not only because it may give eastern readers an idea of the plant life of the Great West, but because it serves to emphasize what Flora Fernleaf said not long ago regarding the planting of wild flowers in our gardens. Surely there can be no less expensive way of beautifying a home than this. I have just been thinking of the vines, too, the wild Virginia Creeper, the Bittersweet, and the beautiful wild Clematis with its panicles of dainty white blossoms, succeeded by no less beautiful panicles of silky down. Why should not our "easterners" make use of these, and transplant a few of them from the woods to their homes this fall? We cannot have too much beauty about us, and nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a house, be it brick, stone, frame or log, than a few vines clambering up the porches and about the windows. May Helmet-of-Resolution's letter be full of suggestions to our eastern as well as our Western readers.

"I have just been reading, with much interest, the articles on Beautifying the Western Home, and also your thought of the people who come from other lands, where flowers in the garden seem to grow of themselves; and, I thought to myself: 'She is right. We are not practical enough.'

"Now, it is very often with others, as it is with me, they have a husband, who would be only too glad and willing to help buy the vines and flower seeds, and the shrubs, if he could; but sometimes it isn't the dollars that we have to count and lay by with anxious fore-sight to pay our debts and get the absolutely-needed articles, but the very cents themselves. And one simply hasn't the conscience to spend four or five dollars—for there is nothing that mounts up like the prices in a seed catalogue, unless it is an order to Eaton's—when it is imperative to get other things. What then to do? We do, all of us, enjoy having pretty things around us.

"What do you think of this plan: Taking the common prairie flowers, and transplanting them in any suitable place in the door-yard? Crocuses would transplant well, I should say. By crocus, I mean the anemone that grows in places in Alberta, but be sure to give them an admixture of sand, if possible. Then, violets transplant well, I know by experience; and wild roses soon assume a decidedly improved appearance, if they are given just the least bit of care by digging and watering. I had one this year that grew over two feet, and put out a great deal of new wood, just with a wee touch now and again as I passed. Wild honeysuckle transplants beautifully, and would be very pretty, I should think. It has long yellow, and, occasionally, pinkish flowers in clusters, seeming to grow out of a leaf, and climbs. You will find it in warm, moist woods. Then there are the common field daisies, the white Marquerites, or ox-eyed daisies, and the Rudbeckia, or arnica plant, which has a whorl of yellow petals around a reddish-brown center. It might work in as a clumping mass, as it grows from two to three feet tall. Then for a mass of brightness in the fall, what could one get prettier than the wild sunflowers? They have a black center, and around that a whorl of clear yellow leaves. Asters might be used, if one were fond of purple.

Then, for shrubs, I have long coveted a rose hedge, and one of snowberry. The latter grows from two to three feet high, and has little pink, sweet-scented blossoms in the spring and early summer, bearing afterwards white berries, which I was told, in my early youth, were

poisonous, but which I have never put to the test. There is also a tall shrub with grayish green leaves that grows with willow on dry ground, and has the most exquisitely-scented flowers I have ever smelled. It reminds one of carnations and roses and lilies and mignonette and everything sweet. I don't know its name, but you will know it, if ever you smell it. The flowers are not conspicuous. You will find them in the axils of the leaves—small and yellow. We must not forget the Saskatoon, or service-berry, and the chokecherry. In some places the cranberry tree grows. In the spring, it has beautiful bunches of white flowers. Then, for lovely foliage in the autumn, I don't think anything could be much more gorgeous than the moose-berry, or high-bush cranberry. The berries are a lovely clear red, too.

"But if you can spend four or five dollars, please do it. Poppies—Iceland, Shirleys, and Mikados—I know, by experience, bloom and bloom again, until frost comes. But be sure to give them the south side of the house, with a little shelter in the hottest part of the day, and plenty of water. Mignonette grows very strong and sweet; and pansies are perfection. All the hardy flowers do well: love-in-a-mist, asters, and, oh, yes, lilacs. We have a Persian honeysuckle here that was planted several years ago, and in the spring it was a mass of pink bloom.

"Now, these are only suggestions, and, after all, deal with only the outside of a home, and often, very often, we have to remember that we housewives have only a limited amount of strength and time; and it seems sometimes as though one has all she can do to cook and wash and bake and iron, and keep the inside of the house neat. Still, by doing a little now, and a little again, things gather and count up much, as the figures did in the seed catalogue: for, after all, two and two always make four.

"Now, just a parting bit of advice, and I am done. Old-rotted sods make the very best sort of ground for plants. And be sure to put your plants into soil as nearly resembling that of their native home as possible."

HELMET-OF-RESOLUTION.

A Boy's Plan.

During his boyhood at school, Bishop Barry in his first term was allowed \$10 as spending money. His mother, on giving it to him, requested an exact account of his daily expenditures. He tried to keep his word, but sometimes forgetting to post the items for days together, it was difficult to recall them, and he invented an abbreviation corresponding very nearly to sundries, which appeared pretty regularly throughout his account. When Mrs. Barry first looked over her boy's account-book on his return, she was much pleased at the most frequently recurring item of expense, and inquired how he had been led to take so strong an interest in the cause of missions. Astonished in his turn, he declared he had not given a penny to missions.

"But surely," exclaimed Mrs. Barry, "the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is missionary work, and I find that more than half your money has been given in small sums to S. P. G."

"S. P. G., mother," confessed the future dignity of the church, "does not mean Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. When I could not remember what I spent my money for, I put down S. P. G.—'Something, probably grub.'"

Many years ago, before the production of grain was equal to the demand, wages of farm hands were high, but as production increased, the prices lowered faster than the rate of wages.

A farmer employed an industrious Irishman for five years, at the rate of fifty dollars a month "and found"—board, lodging, washing and mending. At the end of the term, he said to his man:

"I can't afford to pay you the wages I have been paying. You have saved money, and I have saved nothing. At this rate you will soon own my farm."

"Then I'll hire you to work for me," said the other, "and you can get your farm back again!"

With the Flowers.

Bulb Culture for the Amateur.

The following article has been condensed from a most excellent bulletin on "Bulb Culture for the Amateur," recently issued by the Horticultural Society of Ottawa:

"The soil (for bulb-culture in pots) should first of all be porous, so that air is freely admitted to the roots. It should also retain water fairly well, and for this reason it is well to have some humus, which is supplied by rotted leaves, rotted manure or sod. Good loamy garden soil is quite satisfactory without the addition of any fertilizer, but if it is a soil that becomes compact, it is advisable to add a little coarse sand to make it porous. The bulbs should be planted as soon as received, as they lose vitality when out of the ground. Hyacinths succeed best in five-inch pots. Three tulips in a five- or six-inch pot are satisfactory. Most of the narcissuses also succeed well with three bulbs in a six-inch pot. Seven or eight freesia bulbs may be planted in a six-inch pot with good success, and other small bulbs (snowdrops, crocuses, scillas, etc.) in the same way.

"To plant the bulbs, put pieces of broken pot or charcoal in the bottom of the pot for drainage, fill the pot with soil and shake it down, but avoid pressing down the soil in the pot before planting the bulb, as if the soil in the lower part is firm the bulb will be forced out of place when it begins to root. Now place the bulb on the surface of the soil, making certain to have the right side up, and press down until the upper side of it is on a level with the surface of the soil; then firm the soil about each bulb and level the surface. When the bulbs are planted the soil should only come to within about half an inch of the top, so that when watering there will be room for a good supply.

"The proper rooting of the bulbs is, perhaps, the most important feature in the successful culture of them. When they are potted, water well and set them away in a cool, dark place. One watering is sufficient, unless the cellar be dry, when they should be watered once a week or oftener. The soil should be kept moist, not wet, and the temperature of the place in which the bulbs are kept, if possible, should be between 35 and 40 degrees F. If kept in a high temperature growth begins before there is a good root development, and this is something that should be avoided.

"The pots should be nearly full of roots before the bulbs are brought upstairs, and it will take from six to eight weeks to bring this about. To find out whether bulbs are sufficiently rooted, turn the pot upside down and strike the edge against something, at the same time holding the hand over the bulbs to receive them with the soil attached to them, for if the soil is of the right texture and fairly moist, it and the bulbs will turn out without any difficulty. If roots show well all round the outside of the soil, the bulbs are sufficiently rooted. The number of pots that it is desirable to force first may now be brought up. At first put them in a cool room, then, when they begin to grow well, bring them into the living room. Sunshine is very essential to successful bulb culture. As soon as the bulbs begin to grow well they should be kept well watered; in fact, the soil should be kept soaked most of the time, while at first, when they are making little growth, it is not necessary nor advisable to give them so much water.

"Flowers will last about twice as long in a cool room as in a warm one. The order of forcing the bulbs recommended for the house is: Freesia, Chinese sacred lily, paper white narcissus, Roman hyacinth, narcissus, Dutch hyacinth, tulip.

"Hyacinths may also be forced in water in hyacinth-glasses. The bulbs should be kept in a cool dark place until they have thrown out roots. It is not necessary to change the water, but

it is important to keep the glass well filled with it. A piece of charcoal is useful in keeping the water pure."

Among many other varieties the following are recommended in the bulletin: "Hyacinths—Single pink, Charles Dickens; deep crimson, General Pelissier; single blue, Blondin; single white, La Grandesse.

"Narcissus—Chinese Sacred Lily, white with yellow cup; Paper White, pure white; Trumpet Major, yellow perianth and trumpet; Bicolor Grandis, white perianth and yellow trumpet.

"Tulips—Yellow, Chrysolora; bright red, Vermilion Brilliant; white and pink, Cottage Maid; orange, sweet-scented, Thomas Moore; white feathered with crimson, Standard Silver.

"The Freesia, which has a delightful perfume, unlike the other bulbs, does not require to be well rooted before forcing. Leave in the cellar for a few days only, then bring into a warm room. The soil should not be very wet until they are growing thriftily, for fear of rotting the bulbs."

Freesias, it may be remarked, take their time about blooming, and should no flowers appear for a long time, one should not be discouraged. Even if started in August, "no flowers need be expected before the last week of December."

It is to be hoped that the above suggestions, coming from so reliable a source, will be found invaluable to the many farmers' wives and daughters who will during this winter make a trial of growing a few of these beautiful flowers in the house. Procure your bulbs immediately, and plant them at once. No time is to be lost now, if you would have your flowers in bloom to brighten up the house during the coldest, dreariest part of the winter.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

Domestic Economy.

CARROTS AS COMPLEXION-BEAUTIFIERS.

Two ladies were slowly strolling up the street one day in late summer, when suddenly one of them stopped in front of a grocery store to survey with evident interest a basketful of handsome orange carrots.

"Just a minute, please," she said, apologetically, and stepping into the store, she ordered a bushel of the carrots to be sent at once to her residence. "Are you fond of them?" she inquired, laughingly; and without waiting for any response, she continued, "I have brought my family up to love them. They are served regularly at my table two or three times a week. You know, they really are better than medicine or any number of the much-vaunted complexion-beautifiers."

"Really," was the surprised rejoinder. "I have never heard them extolled for such virtue."

"Nevertheless, they are deserving of it. Surely you have read of the woman who took her delicate, anemic daughter to a physician for treatment, and of her amusing mistake about carrots! No? Here is the story, then. The doctor prescribed claret three times a day, but the mother, being rather deaf, understood him to say carrots, and the daughter, poor girl, was compelled through the maternal anxiety to eat carrots three times a day for several weeks! The change was marvelous! From a languid, tired, spiritless creature she bloomed into a rosy, animated, energetic maiden, and her complexion, which before had not been good, soon rivaled the roses and lilies in its brilliant, delicate coloring. Naturally the mother was much delighted, and took her again to the doctor to assure him how excellently his advice had worked. He was a wise man, and when he learned how his prescription had been interpreted, he forbore to reveal the blunder. No doubt, indeed, he made a mental note of it, and cured many another such case in the same way."

A Grand Introduction Offer ALL FOR 10 cts.

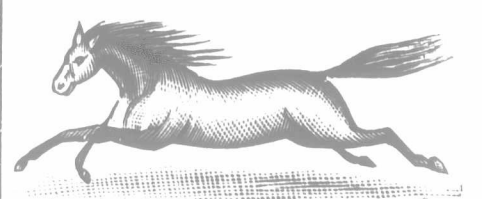
In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Vapour Inhaler and prove beyond a doubt that CATARRH and CATARRHAL DEAFNESS can be cured by oily vapour inhalations, we have arranged to supply (within next 30 days) all Catarrh sufferers with DR. JENNER'S INHALER, together with two bottles of medicine, by mail, postpaid, FOR ONLY 10 CENTS (silver). We do this to make known the wonderful merits of this noble remedy. You inhale through the mouth and nose, and clouds of healing vapour penetrate every passage, healing the membrane and curing the disease.



DR. JENNER'S INHALER
Stops mucous discharge. Sweetens the breath. Opens the obstructed passages. Strengthens the voice. Banishes all inflammation. Expels mucous ucers. Simple and pleasant to use. A child can operate it. No heat or hot water required. Nothing to get out of order. Has been tested for years. Invented by a specialist. You simply breathe it. No waiting for results. Used morning and evening. If you have Catarrh one month or twenty years, Dr. Jenner's Inhaler will cure you. It is the greatest medical discovery of the century. We want you to cast aside all prejudice and give this treatment a trial for cure. Write at once (enclosing only 10 cents silver) and you will receive promptly by return post Dr. Jenner's Inhaler together with two bottles of medicine. Write to-day. Address

Anglo-American Chemical Corporation, 32 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

A GREAT SPECIAL Auction Sale



33 Imported Clydesdale Fillies
Yearlings and two-year-olds, will be held at "THE REPOSITORY" Corner Simcoe & Nelson Sts., Toronto, on **Thursday, Oct. 27th** AT 1.30 P. M.

The above specially selected collection of Registered Clydesdale Fillies are consigned by the importer, **Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.** Further particulars later. Write for catalogue. **Walter Harland Smith, Proprietor and Auctioneer.**

GREAT AUCTION SALE

Of 46 Pure-bred Registered **HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
The property of **J. J. BLACK, at Meadowside Stock Farm, Morewood, Ont.**

Thursday, Oct. 20, 1904
At 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash; over that amount 10 months credit upon approved joint note. Intending buyers arriving by C. P. Ry. will stop at Chesterville, and via Ottawa and New York Ry. at Russell on morning of sale, and rig's will be at above stations to convey them to the owner's residence. For catalogue, etc., address **J. J. BLACK, Morewood, Ont. Thos. Irving, Auctioneer.**



Cook Fruit in Reservoir.

The Pandora Reservoir is oval shaped, stamped in one piece from the best sheet steel—no seams, grooves, bolt heads or square corners to collect dirt—every square inch is easily cleaned. Enamelled pure white, has a smooth, glossy, marble-like surface, easily and thoroughly cleansed—is so impossible to stain or taint that it can be used for boiling fruit ketchup, sauces, or any other preserving-time work, as well as for heating water. No other range is fitted with an enamelled reservoir. When you can get a range like the Pandora which costs no more than common ones, why not have a Pandora? Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

McClary's
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

In ordering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

Important Sale of Scotch Shorthorns

H. Cargill & Son and W. G. Pettit & Sons

WILL SELL AT THE

Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., Canada

Thursday, Nov. 10th, 1904

30 YOUNG BULLS AND 27 FEMALES

Messrs. Cargill and Pettit have decided to make an annual offering of their young bulls and a choice selection of females. These two herds now have about 150 imported Scotch breeding cows, selected from the following noted breeders in Scotland: Messrs. Duthie, Marr, Durno, Bruce, Young, Campbell, Anderson, and other Aberdeenshire breeders, and they are in a position to make a very select annual offering of young bulls and females from their large herds. The present offering are mostly from such noted sires as Imp. Golden Drop Victor, a Golden Drop, bred by Mr. Duthie; Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr; Imp. Lord Mistletoe, a Missie, bred by Mr. Duthie; Imp. Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, bred by John Young; Imp. Baron Beaufort, of the Broadhooks family, bred by Lord Lovat; Imp. Lavender Star, a pure Cruickshank Lavender, bred by John Wilson. For catalogues and further information, apply to

W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

AUCTIONEERS:

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS,

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,

THOS. INGRAM.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

WEAK KNEES.

Two-months-old filly has weak knees. They are badly bowed out, and are getting worse. I am thinking of putting her in slings, and apply splints. Do you think would affect a cure? W. J. K.

Ans.—If you can devise a method of splinting that will support and keep the leg straight without scarifying, the legs will become strong; but do not place in slings. The colt is too young, and will not rest well. Appliances for such purposes in colts have not generally been successful, and it is a case that gives a man a good chance to exercise his ingenuity. V.

Miscellaneous.

ARTICHOKE GROWING.

I sent to Ontario last May and got a bushel of Benango artichokes, and planted them just as I would potatoes, in drills, three feet apart, and seeds two feet apart. They have grown enormous stalks, running from five to seven feet in height, and about as big around as my wrist, but no artichokes on the roots. Now, what should I do to make those artichokes grow roots? Should I cut those stalks, or not? Are the stalks or leaves any good for feed for cattle or horses or pigs? If so, how would I feed? T. W. W.

Megantic, P. Q.

Ans.—It is probably owing to the cold, wet season that the artichokes have produced an abundant growth of tops, but

have not produced roots. There will likely be small roots from this autumn, and, if allowed to remain in the ground, will be ready to grow in the spring, when they will likely produce a heavy crop. In one or two seasons, we have produced heavier crops of artichokes than we have mangels or turnips. Hogs are very fond of them. Artichokes are used as a feed for hogs with a good deal of satisfaction on some farms. I think the tops after they have grown to a considerable size, are of but little value as a feed for stock. C. A. ZAVITZ.
Ontario Agricultural College.

SCRUB AT LARGE

A scrub bull belonging to my neighbor broke through our line fence, on the half that he was supposed to keep up, and served one of my pure-bred heifers. What must I do to recuperate my loss? P. Y.

Ans.—You are apparently in a position to bring an action against your neighbor for damages; but before doing so, an earnest effort ought to be made to settle the matter amicably.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

19 HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH
and SCOTCH-TOPPED

Shorthorn Cattle



15 cows and heifers and 4 bulls, on the farm, one mile south of

BEETON

ON

Friday, Oct. 21st
1904.

Terms:—Twelve months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes; 5% per annum discount for cash. Beeton is on the Hamilton-Meaford branch of the G. T. R. Bus will run to the farm after morning trains arrive. Luncheon at noon. Sale at one o'clock sharp. For catalogue apply to

J. K. MCEWEN, Auctioneer. ED. MARTIN, Beeton, Ont.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

GOSSIP.

Applying the Principle.—Ikey—"Fader, I haf made a mistake in gving der change to dot last gustomer. I gave him dventy-five cendts too little." His father—"Vell, Ikey, some wise man has said dot ve should try to profit by our mistakes."

Mr. W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, has courteously sent us Vol. X. of the Kent and Romney Marsh Flockbook, of which he is editor. The breed now has recorded 14,457 rams and 190 ewes. This is a medium long-wooled breed, and is becoming very popular in foreign countries, especially in South America.

Messrs. J. J. & T. A. Sifton, Arva, have purchased from J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind., the imported five-year-old black Percheron stallion, Loufoc 44948. Loufoc is a grand individual with great bone and substance, weighing 2260 lbs. He has been a great prizewinner. He won the championship over all draft breeds at the Indiana State Fair, 1903. He also won 1st at the Western Fair, 1904, all ages competing.

Rudyard Kipling, when last in this country, dined with a party which included several other well-known writers, a fair proportion of men and women who knew something about literature, as well as a large number who knew little, making up for their lack of knowledge by pretence. Several of the last started a useless discussion concerning pronunciations, synonyms, antonyms, etc., and apropos of nothing at all that had been said, one, firing his remark straight at Kipling, as being the Mon of the evening, said:

"I find that 'sugar' and 'sumac' are the only words beginning with 'su' that are pronounced as though beginning with 'shu.'"

Bored though he was, Kipling's politeness did not desert him, and, assuming an expression of interest, though his eyes twinkled behind his glasses, he replied:

"Are you sure?"

To choose time is to save time

BACON

To choose the

ELGIN WATCH

as your timekeeper is to
save your reputation
for punctuality.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

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

GOSSIP.

Wagsley—Did your wife listen to your excuse for not coming home until one o'clock this morning?
 Jagsley—Oh, yes; she listened patiently for ten minutes.
 "And then what?"
 "Then it was my turn to listen for a couple of hours."

At the Illinois State Fair, at Springfield, last week, W. S. Vannatta, the well-known Hereford breeder officiating as judge in the Shorthorn class, the World's Fair champion bull, Choice Goods, was placed second to Frank Harding's Whitehall Sultan, who was second at St. Louis.

THE CARGILL-PETTIT SALE.

The advertisement appearing on another page in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" tells the story in brief of the character of the cattle in the interesting auction sale of the year's crop of bull calves, together with a draft of young females, from the two great herds of Scotch Shorthorns at Cargill and Freeman, to take place at Hamilton, Ont., on November 10th. It is a new departure, and in the nature of an experiment in this country, and is entitled to a fair trial. There is no good reason apparent why this sale should not prove a success in the interest of both sellers and buyers. The probability is that through the coming months, the owners could sell these young bulls, and the females, too, for more money than the auctioneers will get for them, as there is no place where cattle look so well and make so favorable an impression as in their own stables, but in the case of such large herds as these, even though the stabling is extensive, the coming of another crop of calves at this season taxes the accommodation to its limit, and young bulls require a good deal of room. Then, this is the season of all seasons when young bulls should be finding the new homes in which their services will be required at the end of the year for breeding fall calves, which are acknowledged to be the most desirable, either for showing or for breeding purposes; and, as before remarked in this issue, it is a serious mistake to postpone the purchase of a bull till he is needed for immediate service, the stress of shipment and change of diet and environment all tending to render him for a time unfitted for the most successful service. He should be feeling at home and in thriving condition when put to service, in order to get the best results. While the young bulls in this sale will be found to be a thrifty, well-fleshed and well-haired lot of desirable type and quality, they have not been forced as for show purposes, and are all the better for this in the buyer's interest, as there will be no difficulty in carrying them, along with improvement. They are, with very few exceptions, of uniform type and character, the low-set, thick-fleshed, smoothly-turned sort so much in favor at present, and when their breeding is taken into account, they may be confidently relied upon to prove impressive sires of the right class of progeny. The strongly-bred sires in service in these herds and their high-class individual character is a reasonably good guarantee that their sons will prove prepotent as progenitors of a similar sort as a result of the individual excellence and judicious breeding of the list of bulls behind them in their pedigree. The leaven of Scotch blood is fast leavening the whole Shorthorn breed the world over. There are now not many English herds that have not a Scotch-bred bull at the head, and English breeders were among the principal buyers at the dispersion sale of the Uppermill herd in Aberdeenshire this week.

The records of prizewinning in all leading exhibitions in America tell the same tale—it is the story of the pre-eminence of Scotch blood in producing winners as read in the reports of the shows. The females in this sale will also be found a desirable lot, most of them being bred from imported sire and dam, and in calf to first-class imported bulls or having calves at foot sired by imported Scotch bulls. It will be a rare opportunity to secure a foundation for a herd of the right sort, or to introduce new blood by the purchase of a young bull or cow. Everyone interested should make application for the catalogue, study the breeding of the cattle in the offering, and arrange to attend the sale.

"PURE, HEALTHY, TASTY"
 Its sale proves its worth.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea is displacing Japan tea just as "Salada" Black tea is displacing all other Black teas.
 Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Of Bates and Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires

Friday, Nov. 11th, 1904

From Plaster Hill Herds, which are noted prizewinners, on

Consisting of 88 head of Pure-bred Shorthorns, 27 females and 11 bulls, including the prizewinning stock bull, Bandolier—40108—also a number of our show herd for this year. 44 Pure-bred Berkshires, 32 sows and 12 boars and a number of young pigs by the prizewinning boar, Benjamin's Royal Carlisle, bred at Biltmore, N.C. The animals have all been carefully selected and are a very superior offering. Positively no reserve.

TERMS—\$10 and under, cash. Over that amount, 12 months' credit on approved notes, or 6 per cent. off for cash.

Lunch at noon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Catalogues and full information on application to

F. Martindale & Son, Proprietors, York, Ont., Haldimand Co.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, E. J. WIGG & SON, H. B. MERRALL, Auctioneers.
 Ilderton, Ont. Cayuga, Ont. Caledonia, Ont.

Trains will be met at York Station at 9 and 11 a.m. on day of sale. (SEE GOSSIP.)

WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.



OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

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

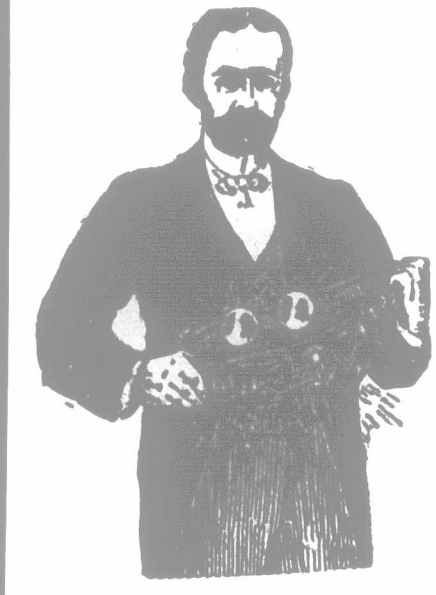
DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.
 H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W.T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons"

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

FREE TO ALL

A Book Full of Facts About
 DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT
 FOR WEAK MEN.

I KNOW that no one remains a weakling because he wants to; I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of lost health that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that; you can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also, I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now among the finest specimens of physical vitality.



Cured of Hurt Back, Sexual Weakness and Nervousness

Dr. McLaughlin,
 Dear Sir: I write with pleasure to you, having used your Belt for a few weeks, and I can now say that I am cured. I cannot recommend your Belt too highly. I am so well pleased with it, and if I ever want another I shall have one of your best. I know they are good, because the one I have has cured all my diseases. I am recommending your Belt to every one I know, and will do my best to get your Belts agoing in my neighborhood. You can do what you like with this letter. I remain, your obedient servant, George Baxendale, Spring Valley, Ont.

I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that unnerves you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book I send it closely sealed, free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

GOSSIP.

A writer in the Chicago Record-Herald tells of a city automobile on a rampage that skipped the sidewalk and took a header into a basement, turning a few somersaults and finally stopping with its wheels in the air, revolving and sputtering. The old cobbler was found jammed into a corner of the shop, unhurt, but dazed. "What did you think it was?" his rescuers asked. "I t'ought," he gasped, "dot was a customer vat was mad apout hees shoes!"

THE HORSE BREEDERS' OPPORTUNITY.

On Oct. 27th, two weeks from to-day, there will be offered for sale at the Repository, Toronto, a consignment of Clydesdale fillies, specially selected to meet demands of the breeders of heavy horses on this side of the sea. From all directions, importers have been receiving enquiries for imported females. Accordingly, Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ontario, decided to place at auction sixty head of registered fillies just as they come from the boat, so that buyers can see exactly what they are getting. Throughout the country there are thousands of farmers, who breed a mare or two each year, and sell the produce when full grown for the average market-price of work horses. These men find a profit in such operations, but there might be a larger revenue from the sale of a gelding or mare if a registered brood mare of good individuality and of sufficient size were added to the stock on hand. A drafter of even ordinary merit is a good asset, but when for the same expense and care one worth from twenty-five to one hundred dollars more, the result of using a superior mare, is raised, there is just that much more actual profit. The forthcoming sale is an exceptionally good opportunity to take a forward step in horse-breeding, either by starting with a filly or by adding to those already on hand. In the lot are individuals of one, two and three years of age, and prices may be expected to vary considerably according to the development shown, but certain it is that values will be within reach of all, when it is remembered what additional worth is given a female by having her recorded in the Scotch Studbook. More details of the breeding and character of the shipment will be given next week. Watch them, and decide to be a purchaser.

TRADE TOPICS.

The attention of readers is directed to the advertisements of Bovril, which appear in these columns. This world-famous tonic is noted for its rich flavor and strength. It is a delightful drink, apart altogether from its health-giving qualities.

DUNDAS AXES.—When a man buys an axe, he wants a good one. He likes to know that it is made of good material, and wants it at the right price. These things are remembered by the manufacturers of Dundas axes, consequently they have established their factory where expenses are light, and always pay particular attention to the selection of materials. Their axes can be bought in every store in Canada. Ask for them.

PREPARE FOR WINTER STABLING.—The Canadian representative of the Zenner Disinfectant Co. writes us as follows: "I want to say that nearly every farmer in Canada possesses a bank barn, and in the winter when the stock is all inside, these barns become hot, warm and oppressive, and this condition is very conducive to breeding of lice. I want farmers to know that Zenoleum is the most effective and cheapest preparation they can use to disinfect and free their property from vermin."

Science Siftings tells us that if we could see the amount of food one would consume in a lifetime pass before us the sight would be quite appalling. If a man lived seventy years, he would consume during that time about 100 four-pound loaves of bread a year, or a total of 7,000 substantial loaves. Of meat he would consume, if he ate all beef, forty bullocks; of potatoes, an average of 200 pounds per year. If he ate only two eggs a week, it would require about 7,000 eggs to feed him during his lifetime; of tea and coffee on an average a pint a day, or for a lifetime about 3,220 gallons.

GOSSIP.

If the selfish person only knew enough he would try to think well rather than ill even of his enemies.

If indulgence in jealous, hateful thoughts was only wasting time it wouldn't be so bad, but it is wasting vital energy and peace of mind.

Sportsman (from the bog)—Confound you, didn't you say there was a sound bottom here?

Shepherd—Zo there be, maister; but thou 'aven't got down to un yet!

Angus Pointer, the Canadian-bred pacer, by Sidney Pointer, lowered his record at Cincinnati to 2.04 1/2. This horse is one of the real good things in the racing line.

Most people waste the opportunities of the present in "waiting" for the good time coming.

Better keep an eye on the good time going—it will go fast enough and won't be back your way again very soon.

An English manufacturer who has just returned from a tour in Scotland is relating an amusing incident which occurred during his trip.

In a remote village in the lowlands he came across an inhabitant of such venerable appearance that he stopped to chat with him.

"By the way, what is your name?" inquired the traveller.

"Robert Burns," was the answer.

"Dear me; that's a very well-known name."

"Nae doot it is, mon; I've been blacksmith in this village for nigh on sixty years."

Forget your neighbors' faults.

Forget the slanders you hear.

Forget fault-finding and give a little thought to the cause which provokes it.

Forget anything that belittles another.

Forget the bad qualities of others and only remember the good points that make you fond of them.

Forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident and which, if repeated, would seem much worse than they are.

Forget as far as possible the annoyances of life; they will come and will grow larger when you remember them.

Forget all acts of meanness and malice, for by thinking of such things one becomes familiar with them.

A young man who was working for the railroad company went to one of the directors and asked for a pass to some distant point.

"You have been working for us for some time?" inquired the official.

"Yes, sir," the young fellow answered.

"Have you ever had any complaint to make?"

"No, sir," answered the employee.

"Well, if you were working for a farmer, would you have the nerve to ask him to harness his horses and take you to a certain part of the country?" the director asked.

"No, sir. But if he had his horses all ready and was going to that point, I would call him a very mean farmer if he refused to take me," was the young fellow's reply. He got his pass.

The photograph of the Hackney stallion, Smylett Performer, which appears on another page of this issue, shows this very stylish horse at attention, and well brings out his good quality of bone and substantial body. He is now four years old, and is in prime fettle. When in action, he cuts a very swagger pace, and for attractiveness we do not know his superior. He was imported by Mr. Robt. Beth, of Bowmanville, in 1902, and was sired by His Majesty 2513. Last year he was first as a three-year-old at the International, Chicago, and this year was second in that strong class of aged stallions at Ottawa. His present owners, Stewart & Anderson, of Dominionville, well realize his value in their community, and are taking extra good care of him. His services should be in demand long before the season opens, as he is just the type calculated to get good-selling harness horses by the road mares of Ontario.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

OF

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS
On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1904

At his farm, 7 miles north of Oshawa station on the G. T. R., and 4 miles south-east of Myrtle station on the G. T. R. and C. P. R.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT

Will dispose of, by auction, 12 Clydesdale Fillies, imported and Canadian-bred, all registered, also 35 Head of Shorthorns: Miss Ramsdens, Marr Stamfords, Duchess of Gloucesters, Simms, English Beautys, Rose, Lavinia, Favorites, Rachels and Lady Days. Also the stock bull, Darnley (26280), and about 25 head of two-year-old grade steers.

There will also be sold all the **Farm Implements**, the bulk of which are nearly new.

At the same time will be offered the splendid **200-ACRE FARM** One of the best in the County of Ontario, all in first-class order, with modern buildings.

Sale will commence sharp at 12 noon. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Myrtle, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Half-fare Rates on Railways have been Arranged for.

G. JACKSON AUCTIONEERS L. FAIRBANKS

DISPERSION SALE
OF IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE
35 HEAD

The property of the Estate of the late T. E. Perkins, Petrolea, Ont., at **FAIRLIE STOCK FARM**, 4 miles west of the town of Petrolea,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26th, 1904

The imp. cattle are of the best families obtainable and are a good lot, while the home-breds are all of standard families, topped with the best Scotch bulls. They are a grand, heavy-fleshed lot of cattle. 17 of the lot are sired by the noted imp. Heatherwick bull, Prince Fragrance. He, too, is included in the lot. Every animal must be sold, as the executors are winding up the estate.

TERMS—Six months' credit on approved paper; 6% per annum discount for cash.

Teams will meet the morning trains (both stations), and carry intending purchasers to the farm and return for evening trains. Lunch at noon. Sale promptly at 1 p.m. Catalogues on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

All communications to be addressed to

A. M. McQUEEN, Manager of Estate, Petrolea, Ont.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE
OF
High-Class REGISTERED Shorthorn Cattle

at **MAPLE WOOD FARM, CAIRO P. O., BOTHWELL STATION, ON**

Thursday, October 20th, 1904,

Consisting of a herd of 33 head pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, including 1 imported bull, 6 Canadian bulls from imported bull, and the balance females, cows and heifers. At the same time and place a number of well-bred grade cattle will be offered for sale. There will be no reserve, as the proprietor is giving up business. **Terms:** Nine months' credit given on approved security, and 5% per annum off for cash.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Lunch at noon.

Catalogues mailed on application.

Morning trains met at Bothwell at G. T. R., and N. Bothwell, C. P. R.

ROBERT MOORHOUSE, CAIRO P. O., PROP. CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, G. E. BROWN, Auctioneers.



Myers' Royal Spice

The Spice of Life for sheep and hogs. Not a food itself—but helps them to get all the nourishment possible out of their food.

It coaxes the appetite—sweetens the stomach—aids digestion—regulates the bowels—and prevents colic.

It keeps sheep strong and sturdy—makes them grow more wool—and keeps down the feed bills.

It prevents brood sows from becoming constipated—helps them safely through farrowing—keeps young pigs in good health—and fattens pigs for market quickly.

Every farmer and stockman, who uses **Myers' Royal Spice**, says it is worth ten times the cost—and the cost is small for such a big package.

MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.
Niagara Falls, Ont. and N.Y.

Sold everywhere.



GOSSIP.

A man is never in love with a woman until he begins to tell her his troubles.

It is easier to get engaged than divorced, and the expense is about a stand-off.

It is almost as easy to persuade a girl she can sing as it is to make her believe she is handsome.

Holstein and Jersey cattle and Embden geese are advertised for sale in this issue by Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

Some men are so unlucky in money matters that when they get a five-dollar gold piece in their change for a copper, they go and put it out again for the same thing.

Mr. Dooley—"Gimme a bar of soap, please." Shopman—"Yes, sir. Do you want it scented or unscented?" Dooley—"Aw, niver moind; I'll jist take it wid me."

A Russian immigrant of tender age was being registered in a downtown Philadelphia school. The teacher questioned, "What is your name?"

"Katinka," replied the child.

"And your father's name?"

"I never hat one," came the quick response.

"Then tell me your mother's name?" again said the teacher, kindly.

"I never hat no mudder neither," answered the little child, seriously. "I was born off my gran'mudder."

Dean Hole, the noted English clergyman who died recently, was the leading figure in many humorous stories. On one occasion he was crossing the channel after a visit to the continent, the voyage being very stormy. The dean was a bad sailor, and had suffered a great deal on the trip.

At Dover he was looking over the railway company's rules on the station wall as a fellow-passenger came up. Said the dean: "After that stormy voyage, we have at least one advantage in making the subsequent trip to London. I see the company carries returning empties at reduced rates."

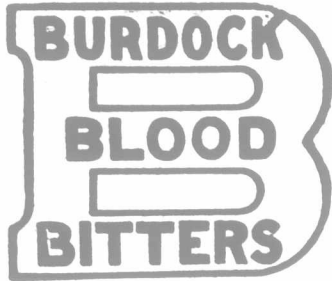
The rapidity with which gasoline engines are gaining in favor for the performance of farm work is one of the wonders of our modern agricultural methods. These machines have many features that commend them for use upon an ordinary farm. They are admirably suited for pumping, grain grinding, cutting feed, sawing wood, cleaning grain, and the many other odd jobs about the farm for which mechanical power is required. In this issue the Georgian Bay Gasoline Engine Co., of Midland, make an announcement to which we would direct the attention of our readers.

Attention is again called to the dispersion sale, on Oct. 26th, of the entire herd of 33 head of Shorthorns, and a number of high-grade cattle, the property of Mr. Robert Moorhouse, of Cairo, Ont., eight miles from Bothwell Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. The herd has been bred for many years for both beef and milk, and the cattle are of the most useful and profitable kind. The stock bull at the head of the herd is Palermo (imp.), bred by Mr. Longmore, of Rettie, Aberdeenshire, a massive, red, five-year-old bull, set on short legs, and has proved a first-class sire, most of the young things in the sale being sired by him, as are the half dozen young bulls of serviceable age in the offering, which should find ready buyers at this time, as the season for breeding for fall calves will soon be here, and those purchasing young bulls should have them acclimated and used to their new home some time before using them. The catalogue may be had by addressing Mr. Moorhouse, Cairo P. O., Ont.

MISTAKEN IN THE FRUIT.

Said he: "You're a peach. Fly with me!"

She replied, as she dashed all his hopes: "You're mistaken. A 'peach,' did you say? Well, I'm not—I'm a cantaloupe."



Is a purely vegetable System Renovator, Blood Purifier and Tonic.

A medicine that acts directly at the same time on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Pimples, Boils, Headache, Salt Rheum, Running Sores, Indigestion, Erysipelas, Cancer, Shingles, Ringworm or any disease arising from an impoverished or impure condition of the blood.

For Sale by all Druggists.

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

ISAAC USHER
Queenston, Ontario.

FARMING PAYS IN NEW ONTARIO.

Write for descriptive pamphlet and maps

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

HON. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, TORONTO

IMPORTED

Clydesdales



GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

CLYDESDALES

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

DAVID CARSTAIRS,
ROMANTON P. O. COBBOURG STATION

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shor horns, Cotswolds and Berkshire Special offering at present for young stock. Cotswolds of all ages and Berkshire pigs. J. I. BALSDON, Box 84, Markham P. O. & Stn., Ont.

GOSSIP.

Wife—You seem to be able to read me like a book.

Husband—Yes; I wish I could shut you up as easily.

"To what account shall we charge these new battleships?" asked the Russian Treasury official.

"The sinking fund," answered his superior, wearily.

After the jury in a Texas case had listened to the charge of the court and gone to its room to deliberate upon the verdict, one of the twelve men went right to the point by saying, "That thar' Pike Mulrow orter be convicted on gen'ral principles. He's bad as they make 'em."

As the hum of approval went around a weazened little juror said: "I heard that Pike giv it out that he'd go gunnin' fur us if we sent him up, jes' soon's he got out, an' fur the Jedge, too."

"We must perfect the Jedge," they agreed, and the verdict was "not guilty."

Owen Wister, the novelist, was talking about puns.

"I detest puns," he said, "but Fanny Kemble, who was my grandmother, used to tell one made by a certain Baron Rothschild that was good of its kind."

"The Baron was dining out, and some one spoke of venison.

"I," said the Baron, 'nevair eats venishon. I think it ish not so coot ash mutton.'

"Oh, absurd," someone exclaimed. "If mutton is better than venison, why isn't it more expensive?"

"The Baron laughed, overcome by the brilliancy of the pun that had just come to him. Then he said, and his dialect came in very handy:

"The reason why venison ish more expensive than mutton ish that the people always prefer vat ish deer to vat is sheep."

A HEALTHY MAN NEEDS NO STIMULANTS.

The first thing for every young man to study is his health. Without that he can do nothing. He must first learn not to eat too much. He must then discover that neither liquor nor tobacco is necessary in any form or quantity, however small.

On the contrary, a young man in good health will make so much more steam and vitality than he needs that instead of stimulating he ought to avoid any kind of stimulant, and work off steam in his vocation and by proper recreation. He should be thorough in his work.

A man who fills in his time properly acquires after a while the habit of turning his mind from this to that, from one thing to another, which is in itself a sort of recreation. Such a man when he has disciplined himself will accomplish more in a day than his disorganized colaborer will in two, and better. The other fellow can never understand how this man gets on. He may not have the same ability, but the fact that he organizes himself to what he is doing, and does it in a limited time, pushes his way ahead of the more brilliant person, who, never having his time so divided, never has time for anything.

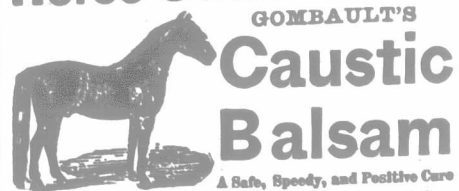
Now, health is diet, exercise and sleep, and that is within everybody's power to get. He should have a vacation if he can secure one, no matter how small it is, within the course of a year, and a day off now and then is a mighty good thing, provided he does not carry his business and worry with him.

A young man should not get married until he is sure he can support his wife. The income necessary to support his wife should be settled between the two people themselves. The woman has quite as much to do with that as the man, because she regulates the expenses.

I know a man who married when he had \$1,200 a year, and he was perfectly happy. When he got \$50,000 a year, he spent the whole of it, and was not nearly as happy. In other words, he was in a business which kept growing steadily, and he kept enlarging his style of business and expenses as he went upward.

I said to a rich man the other day, "What were your best days?" He answered, "When I was a station agent at \$40 a month, and while I sold tickets and my wife sold cakes and pies over the counter and rocked the cradle with her toe."—[Chauncey M. Depew.

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 scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,
FONTHILL, ONTARIO

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES

OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections. Our object is not to import large numbers, but high quality stock. We shall be pleased to show our horses to visitors at the big fairs. Don't fail to see them. on GRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, Ontario

To Cure a Wind Puff or Strained Joints: Steam the part with very hot water for 20 minutes, rub dry, and apply

ABSORBINE
once or twice a day, rubbing in. At night saturate the hair full of the following wash: 1 oz. ABSORBINE, 1/2 pint vinegar and 1 1/2 pint water; cover with a layer of cotton, and bandage over. Repeat as above until cured. ABSORBINE sold by regular dealers or delivered for \$2 per bottle. Manufactured by W. F. VAUGHAN, P. O. Box 100, Springfield, Mass., or Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, agents for Canada

'THE REPOSITORY'

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.

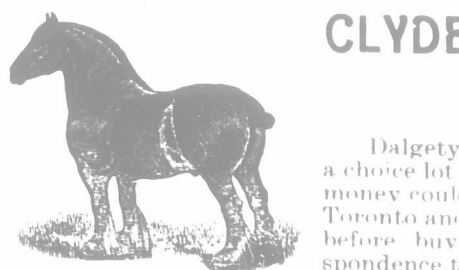


Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 1 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



JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Visitor—You can't make me believe that George Washington kept cider in that barrel. Why, it looks almost new!

Guide—Well, you see, the barrel rotted away, all but the bunghole, so we had a new barrel made to fit the bunghole. See?

"Every farmer in the corn belt ought to carry at least one sheep to every two acres," said O. H. Swigart, the Gallo-way man, of Champaign, Ill. "There's money in them. My experience is that a flock of that size does not cost a cent to maintain; in fact, it consumes refuse that is well out of the way. Last year I bought thirty sheep at \$5.00 a head. Since then I have sold \$180 worth of wool and lambs, and my present flock is worth a good deal more than the original investment."

Mr. W. E. Skinner, general manager of the International Live-stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, 1904, writes: Now that the atmosphere at the stock-yards has cleared of labor troubles, all hands will turn their attention to promoting and insuring the success of the 1904 International. The railroads have granted the same rates as heretofore for visitors to attend this great annual event at Chicago, November 26 to Dec. 3. Entries for cattle, hogs and sheep close October 15th, as usual; for horses, Nov. 1st. It is advisable, however, in the interest of having everything properly classified, that entries be made as soon as possible before these dates. That this year's International will be the greatest of the series up to date, will be demonstrated.

INTERNATIONAL JUDGES.

The following judges for the 1904 International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, were selected at a meeting of the board of directors of this exposition recently:

Cattle.
Shorthorns.—E. K. Thomas, North Middleton, Ky.; Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; Maurice Douglas, Hope, Ind.
Aberdeen-Angus, Breeding Division.—A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill. Fat Classes.—Wallace Estil, Estil, Mo.
Herefords.—Thomas Smith, Crete, Ill.; Ed. Taylor; Thomas Manierre.
Galloways.—Thos. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.
Grades and Cross-breds.—To be selected.
Steer Carcass Classes.—Samuel White, Chicago.

Sheep.
Shropshire, Breeding Division.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont. Fat Classes.—David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Southdowns, Hampshires, Leicesters, Grades and Cross-breds.—To be selected.
Oxfords.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

Dorsets and Cheviots.—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
Cotswolds.—W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont.

Lincoln.—Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont.

Swine.
Pens, Barrows.—Harry Booth, Chicago.
Carcasses and Carloads.—To be selected.

Horses.
Percherons.—John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.; John L. DeLaney, Northfield, Minn.; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, (referee).

Clydesdales.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Madison, Wis.; Prof. John A. Craig, College Station, Tex. (referee).

Shires and French Coach.—To be selected.

Draft Horses in Harness.—John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

German Coach.—Robert Graham, Clarendon, Ont.

Hackneys.—A. B. McLaren, Chicago.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and FILLIES

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., have just landed a choice lot of Stallions and Fillies, the best that money could buy. They will be on exhibition at Toronto and London. See our horses and prices before buying elsewhere. Address all correspondence to

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

PRODUCING ABORTION.

How can abortion be produced in a cow shortly after conception?
G. A. S.

Ans.—When a person undertakes a task of this kind, it is at the risk of the life of the subject, and if the undertaking is urgently necessary, it would be best to have a veterinary in charge.

CATTLE KILLED ON RAILWAY.

Is a railroad company liable under the law to pay for cattle that stray from the pasture and walk over the cattle-guard on to their property, and get killed by the train?
A SUBSCRIBER, Ont.

Ans.—We think not.

WEAKNESS IN HENS.

A great many of our hens have died this summer. They get lame and very thin and weak. They have not got the diarrhoea. We have lost a great many. Would you kindly advise me what to give them?
MRS. J. A. P.

Ans.—The trouble may be either tuberculosis or anaemia. Treatment for tuberculosis is useless, but for anaemia, make quarters comfortable, give pure food, with frequent changes, admit to the quarters plenty of fresh air and sunshine, prevent drafts, whitewash, kill and burn all birds affected, and introduce some new, healthy blood.

THRUSH.

Horse has sore feet; first the hair came off around the edge of hoof, with a slight discharge of matter. The hoofs are cracking, and are getting soft and spongy, with a foul smell.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is probably a case of thrush, an inflamed condition of the membrane that secretes the horn of the frog. It is brought about by want of pressure on the frog, or the decomposing effect of filth upon the frog. Keep the heels pared down, and the feet clean and dry; remove all loose and diseased portions of hoof, and introduce daily into all the parts from which there is any discharge, burnt alum, or formalin, three parts; water, one part. If the horse is to be worked, fill up the cleft of the frog with tow smeared with pine tar. A little turpentine applied about the cleft of the frog tends to harden it and check thrush.

COUCH GRASS IN MANURE.

I work 100 acres, one six-acre field of which is infested with quack or couch grass. I had spring wheat on that field this year, and some of the quack grass ripened with it. If I thresh same and place straw in barnyard, would there be danger of couch grass seed being in manure next year? I generally draw out manure about last of May for roots, and in July for fall wheat.
F. L.

Ans.—Yes; seed of couch grass is almost certain to be present in the manure, but the weed does not propagate very readily from seed, but rather from its rootstalks. Why not put the manure on this field during winter, and put in roots, corn, rape, or even fallow next season, the seed then would do little harm. Couch grass is a very bad weed. Gather as much of it as possible and burn it frequently. Keep the land cultivated to prevent the growth of green parts and to encourage decay of the roots.

THUNDERSTORMS—DRAIN MACHINERY—GUNS.

1. Is there any part of Canada or the United States in which there are no thunderstorms?

2. Where can I purchase a machine for making drains for four-inch tile?

3. What duty will I have to pay on a gun if I send it to England for repairs?

4. Will I have to pay duty for its return?
J. B. M.

Beth Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. We are not aware of any part of Canada where thunderstorms never occur, but there are parts where they are exceedingly rare, notably Vancouver Island and in the valley of the Lower Mackenzie River. In the United States thunderstorms are very infrequent on the Pacific coast. This information we have had verified by the Canada Meteorological Service.

2. Persons or firms manufacturing drainage machinery should keep the fact before the agricultural public through the medium of the "Farmer's Advocate."

3. No duty.

4. Thirty per cent.

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD



St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

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

Premier Championship.	Grand Championship.
Reserve Grand Championships.	Two Grand Championships.
Three Reserve Championships.	Five Diplomas.
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.	Nine First Premiums.
Six Second Premiums.	Six Third Premiums.
Three Fourth Premiums.	Two Fifth Premiums.

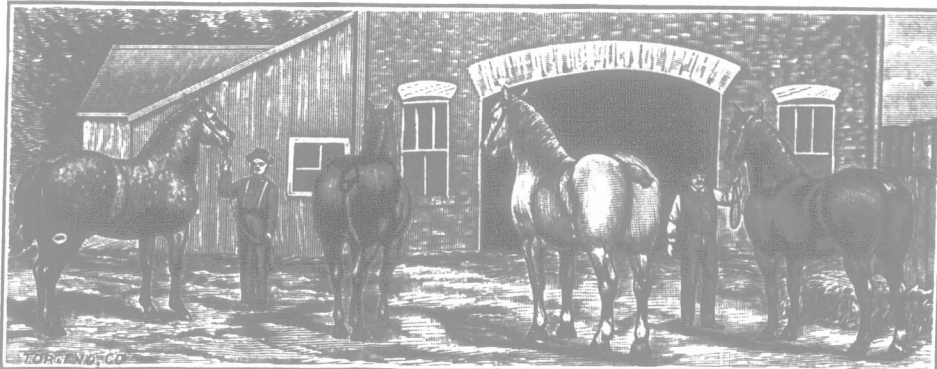
EIGHT IMPORTATIONS WITHIN PAST YEAR.

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



22—PERCHERONS—22

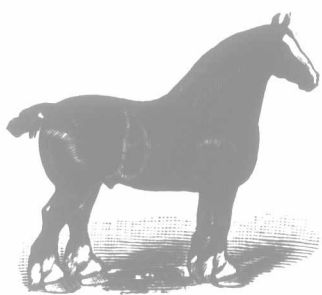
Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prizewinners in France, and Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont., and from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant Besique Romulus. Our horses are all in fine shape, considering 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, black and dark dappel 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.



SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM
CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

GOSSIP

A girl is so deceitful she can act as if open-work stockings kept her feet warmer than any other kind.

Police Magistrate—How did you manage to extract the man's watch from his pocket, when it was provided with a safety catch?

Pickpocket—Excuse me, your Honor, but that is a professional secret. I am willing to teach you, however, for \$10.

The T. Eaton Co., Toronto, Ont., in their new advertisement this week, make a specially-attractive offering of a complete bedroom suite for \$10.90, packed for shipping, in three pieces; particulars of which are given in their announcement, which see, and send for their illustrated catalogue.

Mr. Jas. Douglas, proprietor of Willow Bank Stock Farm, Caledonia, Ont., writes: "I wish to call attention of the readers of the 'Farmer's Advocate' to a special good lot of young stock I am offering at very close prices, considering quality of both cattle and sheep. I have some grand young Shorthorn bulls, and a bunch of extra good heifers to offer, as well as a number of good Leicester ewe and ram lambs and shearing ewes and rams. Anyone wishing information about the above stock will be cheerfully given it by dropping a card to the above address."

Mr. W. R. Safford, of the Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Quebec, in ordering a change of advertisement, writes: "All the stock on the farm are in the pink of condition, and have abundance of silage, roots and clover. The fall calves from our imported Guernsey bull, Full Bloom, are coming big and strong; may have a few for sale next spring. At present, we are offering bull calves from five to ten months old, from big, strong, healthy dams, that are good, deep milkers. Our sales for the year have been exceedingly good through our advertisement appearing in the 'Farmer's Advocate.'"

MARTINDALE'S SHORTHORN SALE.

On November 11th, the day following the Cargill-Pettit sale at Hamilton, Messrs. F. Martindale & Son will sell at auction at Plaster Hill Farm, York, Ontario, Caledonia Station, G. T. R., sixteen miles from Hamilton, their herd of 38 head of Shorthorns, 27 females and 11 bulls, and 44 head of pure-bred Berkshire pigs. The herd is headed by the excellently-bred four-year-old bull, Bandoiler =40106=, a straight Scotch bull, sired by Imp. Sirius =15281=, a Sittyton Secret, dam Red Bessie 2nd (imp.), bred by Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar. This well-proven sire is included in the sale. Most of the young things in the herd are sired by him, and most of the cows and heifers of breeding age are in calf to him, or have calves by him at foot. The Berkshires are of up-to-date breeding and type, first-class imported boars having been used in the herd for many years. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue of sale.

AUCTION OF WELL-BRED SHORT-HORNS.

It was unfortunate that Mr. T. E. Perkins, of Petrolea, Ont., had not lived to carry on the work of breeding Shorthorns. He began well with two imported cows, Beautiful 6th and Mountain Flower, and two imported heifers, by Bonus, a sire much used and highly valued by Mr. J. B. Manson, of Kilblean, Old Meldrum, Scotland. Since being imported the cows have dropped a heifer calf each, by Prince Fragrance, a half-brother to Prince Sunbeam, this year's champion at Toronto. Then, there are other Canadian-bred females, several bred by the Nicholsons, of Sylvan, who bred Valasco 40th, Watt's Sons' bull, champion at London and Ottawa this year. Four of the cows are sired by Valasco 32nd, almost full brother to Valasco 40th. In the young things, the selection is very choice, there being seventeen in number, sired by the imported bull, Prince Fragrance (81807), now at the head of the harem. These are the stock that must go up at auction on the 26th inst. at the farm near Petrolea, Ont., and seldom will it be the privilege of stockmen to get a more advantageous offer than will there be presented. The sale is unreserved, and all conveniences are afforded.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

RAISING CALVES.

Are cows just as certain to breed when the calves are running with them, as they are when milked by hand?

2. Would it be better to let the calves to the cows twice a day than to leave them with the cows continually.

A. A.

Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG CLOVER.

I would like to ask your advice concerning a field off which I took a crop of clover hay and also a crop of clover seed last year, that is, 1903. The clover all killed out with the hard winter, but the seed, which shook off while gathering the clover last fall, is now coming thick and fairly strong, but it did not get much of a chance, as I pastured it this season. I would like you to give me your advice on leaving it for hay or pasture next year.

A. B.

Ans.—There is no reason why this young growth should not produce a good crop next year, if it comes through the winter all right. After this, it would be best to keep the stock off it, and, in fact, off all fresh seedlings, in order that the young plants may make a good stand for winter. If this young growth were coming up from the roots of old plants, we would not leave it for another crop, but as it is seed, it should thrive. It has the inherent tendency to reproduce itself.

SEPARATED MILK—MANURING.

1. Is the froth of separated milk injurious to calves, and why?

2. I have a piece of ground I want to put in barley next spring. Which would be better, to plow the ground first and manure on top, or plow the manure down? Will manure lose its strength lying on top of the ground?

J. C.

Ans.—1. It is just possible that a calf might take too much air into its stomach when drinking froth, otherwise it should not be hurtful. It is safer to skim off the froth.

2. Mr. Wm. Rennie says the secret of success in growing crops is to keep the humus on the top, where nature intended it to be. We would put the manure on the surface during winter or late fall, as it is made; but it would not require to be a very heavy coat for barley. Of course, there are several things to be considered, but the greatest amount of good is got from manure when applied on the surface, and no waste occurs unless the land is very rolling.

REALIZING ON A CLAIM—A DEAL IN WATCHES.

A owns a sawmill, but has only paid about half the purchase money. A owes B near three hundred and fifty dollars for logs, etc., and promised to pay same last May.

1. How can B compel A to pay him when he has no money?

2. Could B get judgment compelling A to pay him so much a week or month until he is paid?

3. A buys three watches from B, who says that the watch firm has gone up, and that he has the privilege of selling his samples to enable him to get his wages before the creditors meet. B also says that he is not a peddler, but is a salesman for a firm and that his business is to sell to the trade, but now that they have gone up he is not allowed to sell to the trade. B said that if the watches were not just as represented that he will give A the watches for nothing. A gave B a note in payment. A finds out that the watches are not as B represented them to be, and refuses to pay the note. Can B compel A to pay the note?

4. Can A plead that the goods were sold him under false pretense if B should try to compel payment?

5. Can A keep the watches on B's promise?

6. If not, could he claim for loss of time, etc.?

Ans.—1. He can sue A, and having obtained judgment against him, could probably reach his interest in the mill property by way of execution.


2. No.

3. No.

4. It is open to him to do so, that is to say, he could, in any litigation between B and himself, set up all the material circumstances and facts of the case, and adduce evidence of same.

5. Not legally.

6. No.



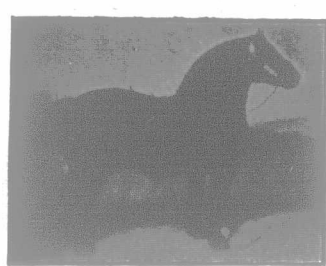
Lump Jaw

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

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

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 1,800 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.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Disemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS,
171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

A Branch Barn
has just been opened by us at
SARNIA, ONTARIO

for the convenience of our Ontario and Michigan customers, and is in charge of MR. H. H. COLISTER, Prizewinning

Clydesdale and Percheron
stallions on hand. Inspection cordially invited.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,
Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

IMPORTED
Clydesdale Stallions

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

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

PATTERSON BROS.
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
CLYDESDALES

Present offerings imported and home-bred fillies. For particulars write to above firm.

MILLBROOK, ONT.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM
Clydesdales,
Shorthorns and
Cotswold Sheep

for sale. For prices and description write to

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

WASHY MARE

Driving mare, twelve years old, purges when driven.

W. J. C.
Ans.—It is probable her teeth need attention. Get your veterinarian to dress them. Take three ounces gentian, three ounces ginger, three ounces catechu, and six ounces bicarbonate of soda. Mix and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night and morning. Repeat the prescription, if necessary.

LUMPY JAW.

A cow, three years old, calved five months and apparently in the best of health. A gathering has come upon her jaw. It is about two weeks since I saw it first; was very small then. It is about six inches in diameter at base now. Is it lumpy jaw? If so, will you prescribe for same? Will the milk be affected for family use?

Oxbow.
Ans.—See answers to lumpy jaw in recent issues. The milk may be used unless the general health of the cow seems affected, or the lump is a raw sore.

RINGWORM.

Colt was in the field with calves that had ringworm. Now, the colt is breaking out in blotches on the hips. Do you suppose he has contracted the disease? Is a person liable to infection?

A. E. K.
Ans.—No doubt the colt has ringworm. The disease is due to a parasite, which is readily communicable from one animal to another, and a person is also liable to infection. You must be very careful, or your whole herds of both cattle and horses will become affected, as the parasite can be carried on clothing, pails, etc., as well as be transmitted directly from animal to animal. Isolate all affected; soften the scales with sweet oil, remove them, and paint with tincture of iodine daily as long as necessary. After the disease has been eradicated, give the premises a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five-per-cent. carbolic acid.

DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.
Cow has an affection of the hock after standing a while. When she attempts to walk, the joint will not flex, and the leg is dragged along for a while, and often yields with a snap.

H. G.
Ans.—The trouble is not in the hock, but in the stifle. The patella (stifle bone) becomes dislocated. Put her in a box stall, and keep quiet. Blister the front and inside of the stifle once every three weeks, as long as necessary, with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in; tie so that she cannot bite the part. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil every day. Allow her to be loose in stall. Repeat blistering in three weeks, etc., etc. If the bone will not remain in the stall, tie the foot of the affected limb forward about a foot with strap from fetlock to neck until blister is washed off.

ROARER.
Horse had strangles last March. Abscesses continued to form for three months. He appears all right, when in the stable, but when at work, we can hear a distinct whistling, as the air is being drawn into the lungs.

1. Give treatment.
2. Is owner liable for damages for selling him?
3. If sold could he be returned?
4. If sold at public auction without warranty, would the seller be liable in any way?
5. Will he improve, or get worse?

E. H. W.
Ans.—1. This roaring is due to an abnormal condition of the larynx, caused by strangles. There is no successful treatment. An operation sometimes affects a cure, but the result is doubtful, and the operation and necessary subsequent attention costs about \$100.

2. It is not a contagious disease, hence no liability arises from sale, unless he has been misrepresented.

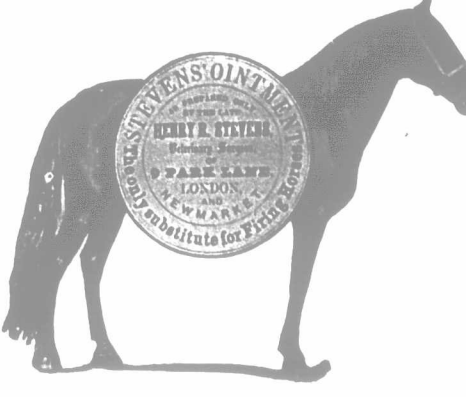
3. Not unless guaranteed sound, or in other ways misrepresented, in which case he could not be returned, but the vendor would be liable to a suit for damages.

4. No.

5. It is impossible to say, but in most cases the symptoms become worse.

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

STEVENS' OINTMENT has had over half a century's success with horses in England and other parts of the world.



AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.

CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements.

Retail by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females.

DRUGS STATION,
WALTER KALL, Washington, Ont.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS
Six Bulls, 8 to 12 Months. They are good ones.

A grand lot of yearling heifers, also 2-year heifers and young cows in calf, by the car lot or singly. Prices right, quality and breeding of the best.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER,
Near Orangeville, Ont.
The Maples P. O.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
headed by Imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited.

O'NEIL BROS., 300 Ingham St., Lucan Station, G.T.R.; Ilberton or Denfield on L.H. & E.

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

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

Having striven for many years, and spared no necessary expense, to build up a superior herd of **SHORTHORNS**, both in breeding and individually, we feel that the time has arrived when we are justified in establishing an annual sale of our young bulls. We therefore decide to make the venture, and desire now to announce that we will offer at public auction, in the covered sale pavilion on our farm here, early in January next, our entire 1904 crop of young bulls, also a draft of our heifer calves of the same season's crop, and possibly a few older heifers and cows. Catalogues will be issued shortly and the exact date of the sale announced.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.
SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.

Established 1855.
Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

Ridgewood Stock Farm.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price, etc., apply to:

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO,
Breeder of
Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

Rose Cottage Stock Farm SHORTHORNS
Royal Prince = 31241 = at the head, assisted by Sir Talbot Sykes = 49402 =, Royal Prince, the sire of Fair Queen, winner over all beef breeds at Chicago International Fat-stock Show, 1903. We have 6 heifers and 4 bulls for sale.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

While pausing to admire a good deed you have done some other man does a better one.

BENNETT'S NEXT TUESDAY.

If variety in selection is any attraction to intending purchasers, and all salesmen say it is, there should be a record crowd down at Dutton next Tuesday, Oct. 18th, when Mr. David Bennett offers for sale his string of Clydesdales, herd of Yorkshires and Berkshires, flock of Oxfords, and the herd of 50 Shorthorns, including several imported females by imported bulls. The Clydesdales include nine females of rare good breeding, as well as a good stock horse and some valuable young things. A nice pair of black Hackney-bred harness horses is one of the attractions in the horse line. The Oxfords number 35, all registered, and are headed by Linden Champion 3rd, a sire of numerous prizewinners at our large shows and state fairs. The offerings of both Yorkshires and Berkshires are from well-known approved stock, and are sufficiently numerous to attract many buyers.

The large number of grade cattle offered affords a splendid opportunity for feeders or drovers to pick up a lot of stock at right prices, and there are also many grade hogs that should prove a good "spec." Catalogues can be had on application. Trains will be met on day of sale at Dutton on the M. C. R. and Pere Marquette to convey purchasers to the farm. The sale is an exceptionally large one, and intending buyers should be at the farm early to look over the stock.

As announced in our advertising columns, on Wednesday, Nov. 16th, Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., will dispose of twelve registered Clydesdale mares and thirty-five pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. The Clydesdales are all registered; three of them being imported. Dark Queen (imp.), by King's Coin, dam Lime Juice, by Premier Lyon, is a black two-year-old filly, nicely-turned, growthy, with hard, flat bone and rare good ankles. Queen of Milton (imp.), by Up-to-Time, dam Beth of Milton, by Windsor, is a brown two-year-old, extra large, well put up, with lots of quality, and the making of a good one. Maid of Childsfield, by Prince of Balmaino, dam Bella, by Haddon Castle, is a brown two-year-old, large, deep shouldered, with strong back and loin, and a grand set of legs. All of these mares have been bred to Michaboe (imp.), and are supposed to be in foal. The Canadian-bred ones are Bonnie, ten years old, a rare good type, combining size and quality, and a sure breeder, now in foal to Michaboe. Fan Erskine 99, by Erskine Style 2121, dam Susie 5497, by British Commander, is a five-year-old bay mare, a thick, close-coupled mare, with grand legs and feet, also supposed to be in foal to Michaboe. Jessie Lynedoch, by Lord Lynedoch (imp.), dam Jess of Columbus, by Sir Walter (imp.), is a two-year-old bay filly, very growthy, and the making of a big, good brood mare. Imperial Nell, by Archer (imp.), dam Lena, by Prince Imperial (imp.), is a two-year-old black, that will develop into a big, well-put-up mare. Belle of Columbus, by The Thistle (imp.), dam Fan, by Lawrie's Baron Gordon (imp.), is a brown two-year-old, a big, smooth, well-put-up filly, and the making of a show mare. Lady Lynedoch, by Lord Lynedoch (imp.), dam Lady Kate, by Fintray Star (imp.), a bay two-year-old, a rare good one, big, smooth, even, stylish filly. Dolly Yet, by Simon Yet 2390, dam Dolly Bruce, by Sir Robert Bruce, a chestnut, three years old, combines size and quality. All these fillies, old enough, are bred to Imp. Michaboe. There are also two one-year-olds: Rose Archer, by Royal Arch, dam by Imp. Norseman, and Jessie Archer, by same sire, dam by Hercules (imp.), a pair of moneymakers for someone. These animals will all be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Particulars of the Shorthorns next week.

W. B. Watt's Sons
BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om GREENWOOD, ONT.

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and out of imp. dams.

JAS. A. CRERAR, om Shakespeare, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.
Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., om MACVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General -22865-, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, om Denfeld, Ontario.

PROSPECT High-class SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: 4 bulls, from 7 to 12 months old. 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 2 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers bred to Wandering Count.

J. R. McALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jeffs & Son, Board Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Sts., G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE

Just ready to wean, Berkshire sow and two boars. Also one bull calf and one two-year-old heifer from good milking strain. Write or call

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS, om Sta., St. Thomas, Sparta P. O.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.

E. E. PUGH, om Claremont P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANAY, Manager, om

H. OARGILL & SON, om OARGILL, ONTARIO.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, om STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

Farm 1 mile north of town.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, om Brookside, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd.

BELL BROS., om BRADFORD, ONT.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale.

Cedar Stock Farm

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

WILD GOOSE WHEAT.

Find enclosed heads of grain. Please tell me, through the "Farmer's Advocate," what it is, spelt or spring wheat. If wheat, give the name. I got two bushels of oats from Toronto a year ago last spring, and this is in it. Did not notice it last year, but this year is quite thick. Think it is a good kind of grain, and would like to know what it is. I picked out enough heads for two quarts of grain.

Ans.—The heads of grain belong to the Wild Goose variety of wheat, a very heavy yielder of grain, especially suitable for the manufacture of macaroni.

READING COURSE ON AGRICULTURE.

Can you give me any information in regard to an "agricultural reading course," cost of books, etc.? I do not mean by this a correspondence course, but a reading course in connection with some school or college, where a person can purchase the necessary books and profitably employ his leisure time.

O. M. D.

Ans.—We do not know of a more satisfactory method than to gradually acquire a good library of books for constant reference. Some agricultural societies maintain such a library in a central locality for the use of members, and this plan might well be extended. The course might begin with such books as "The Fertility of the Land" (Roberts, \$1.25), "Successful Farming" (Rennie, \$1.50), "Animal Breeding" (Shaw, \$1.50), "Agriculture" (Storer, three volumes, \$6.00), a very comprehensive work on such subjects as manuring, cultivation, characteristics of soils, their chemical composition and physical properties, crops, harvesting, etc., etc.; "Feeds and Feeding" (Henry, \$2.00), "Chemistry of the Farm" (Washington, 90c.), "Vegetable Gardening" (Green, \$1.25), "The Principles of Fruit-Growing" (Bailey, \$1.25), "Amateur Fruit-Growing" (Green, 50c.), "Insects Injurious to Fruits" (Saunders, \$2.00), "Canadian Dairying" (Dean, \$1.25), "Physics of Agriculture" (King, \$1.75), "Agricultural Bacteriology" (Conn, \$2.50), "Poultry Craft" (Robinson, \$2.00). These are but a few of the best books on agricultural subjects that should be within reach of every farmer. Farmers' institutes, agricultural or horticultural societies, or public libraries, should make an effort to bring this class of reading before the public. The prices quoted are for single copies, ordered through this office.

GOSSIP

Mr. Wm. Willis, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont., breeder of Jersey cattle and Cotswold sheep, writes: "Although I did not show at Toronto this year, I wish to intimate to my customers that I am still in the business, and have some very nice Jerseys yet. I have for sale one yearling bull from Countess Margy, which gave 6,000 lbs. of milk with her first calf; one bull, nine months old, from Mina of Pine Ridge, which gave last year 10,000 lbs. of milk, and made over 500 lbs. of butter. I have also a bull calf from Dolly of Pine Ridge, the first-prize three-year-old at Toronto in 1903, the picture of which was shown in the 'Farmer's Advocate'; also a fine lot of heifers. We have recently made some sales of Cotswold sheep, and have some good ewes and lambs for sale yet."

TREDINNOCK FARM SOLD.

The well-known Tredinnock Stock Farm of some 350 acres and the noted herd of over 100 head of high-class Ayrshire cattle, of Mr. Robert Reford, at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., has been sold en bloc to Sir Wm. C. McDonald, of Montreal, who has in addition secured some 500 acres of land in the same neighborhood, and will conduct a model farm, presumably under the direction of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, and the management of Mr. James Boden, who for many years has ably conducted the Tredinnock farm and herd, and who for the present, at least, goes with the property.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

8 Shorthorn Bulls

Our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 7 bulls of his get from imported or home-bred Scotch cows. Also

40 SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

belonging to the most popular families and of the up-to-date type, mostly bred to Imp. Greengill Victor.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson, Ontario, Burlington Junction Sta.

Shorthorns

Extra young bulls, Scotch breeding, and got by Imp. Royal Prince -3902-. Also cows and heifers for sale.

H. SMITH, om EXETER, ONTARIO.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 70 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

Shorthorn Cattle

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst P. O. om Compton Co., P. Q.

VALLEY HOME

Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

For sale: 7 young bulls of choice breeding, and a number of young cows and heifers; also a grand lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. Sta: Meadowvale or Streetsville Jct., C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. & Tel., Ont.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28250, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Blenheim P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE DOWN SHEEP

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to

JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassnick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality.

DAVID HILL, Staffs, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day.

Particulars from L. F. BELLING, om Morrisburg, Ont.

IMPORTED

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 3 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, om Cobourg P. O. and Station

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (imp.) 32053 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shan'z, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P. O., Baden Sta.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale.

James Bowes, Strathnairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. OGLE, om Howmanville Sta., G. T. R. om Tyrone P. O.

We are offering for sale

Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls,

heavy milkers and bred on producing lines.

B. B. BECK, South Cayuga, P. O.

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

GOSSIP.

Near to nature's heart is the right place to live after all, and the young fellow who likes the rattle of the city pavement better than the song of birds and the wholesome life of the farm, has something the matter with him that needs investigating.

Messrs. Bell Bros., Bradford, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, whose advertisement appears in this paper, write: "We have sold, already, all our stock of bull calves, sired by Heir at Law =34563=, but still have some choice heifer calves by the same sire for sale."

A country newspaper man, who is very fond of honey, visited a neighboring city, recently, and at one of the hotels he was served with some delicious honey. He enjoyed it so much that he told his wife all about it when he returned home. On his next trip to the city she accompanied him. They visited the same hotel, and when the noon meal was being served he said to his wife that he hoped they had some more of that honey. It did not appear, however, and the newspaper man, therefore, beckoned to the waiter and said, "Say, Sambo, where is my honey?" He was almost paralyzed when that worthy grinned and replied: "She don't work here no more, boss. She done got a job at the silk mill."

Mr. Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, the noted importer and breeder of Hackney and Percheron horses, whose advertisement has so often appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate," was very successful in prize-winning at the World's Fair, St. Louis, his Hackneys winning fifteen first and ten second prizes, including special prize given by the Hackney Society of Great Britain, and premier championship for largest amount awarded to breeder. Also premier championship for best showing of Percherons by one exhibitor, and special gold medal for stallion four years or over (Medoc), and gold medal and the special prize given by the American Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association, also first and gold medal for mare four years or over (Lady Montrose).

Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, visited the Ontario Agricultural College recently. With the architect, Mr. T. M. Miller, of Toronto, he went over the two large buildings of the Macdonald Institute.

The institute proper, in which classes are to be held in nature study, household science and manual training, is entirely finished. Macdonald Hall, which is the residence, with accommodation for over 100 lady students, will be completed this month. Students being received.

Prof. Robertson was also with the party, and met the trustees of the Rural School Board in connection with the Macdonald Institute, Mr. James Miller, Chairman, and explained to them the provisions. The teachers appointed are: Mr. Hotson, Principal, \$1,200; Miss Roddick, teacher household domestic science, \$660; Miss Doak, Miss Workman, assistants, \$400; J. R. Hanlon, \$500.

WRONG USE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

One of the most prevalent forms of bondage is caring too much in the wrong way what people think of us. If a man criticises me, I must first look to see whether he is right. He may be partly right, and not entirely—but, whatever truth there is in his criticism, I want to know it in order that I may see the fault clearly myself and remedy it. If his criticism is ill-natured, it is not necessarily any the less true, and I must not let the truth be obscured by his ill-nature. All that I have to do with ill-nature is to be sorry, on my friend's account, and help him out of it, if he is willing; and there is nothing that is so likely to make him willing as my recognizing the justice of what he says and acting upon it, while, at the same time, I neither resent nor resist his ill-nature. If the man is both ill-natured and unjust—if there is no touch of what is true in his criticism—then all I have to do is to cease resenting it. I should be perfectly willing that he should think anything he pleases, while I, so far as I can see, go on and do what is right.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT. WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY

High class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—Five young bulls by imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, also a few selected heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, complete our present offering. McHARDY & KEAY, Alvinston, Ont.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well grown calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. GRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO

FOR SALE: STOCK BULL Captain Bruce, quiet, active and sure. Also four young bulls, three roans and one red from 10 to 16 months, of the low-down, thick-fleeced sort. Anyone wanting a first-class animal should come and see them, or write for prices. WM McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont., Ferguson Station

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE One grand young bull, 18 months, a dark, rich red-roan, and a show animal; also some good cows and heifers. Come and see them. Hugh Thomson, Box 556, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE Bulls and heifers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clyde Fittles, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearling and Ram Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate. G. A. BRODIE Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Sta.

Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams. For prices and particulars write to RICHMOND WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, Harriston, Ont.

SHORTHORNS Present offerings: Roan Robin 2373, a Wati bull, Prince Charlie 5 412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.

GREEN GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Rose of Autumns, Isabellas, Floras, Urys, Villages and Fairy Queens, both sexes and all ages, for sale. Something extra good in young bulls and heifers; nothing reserved. W. G. MILSON, Orono P. O., Markdale Sta.

Forest Hill Stock Farm Scotch Shorthorns young cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. For particulars apply to G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and CLYDESDALES Young stock of either sex from Imp. sires and dams, for sale. For prices, etc., write to JOHN HILL, Wellesley Stock Farm, Wellesley P. O., Waterloo Co.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns FOR SALE. 2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.

HUDSON USHFR, Queenston, Ont. SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS Am offering young bulls and heifers from imp. sires, and the dams of the best Scotch families.

LEICESTERS Choice yearling rams and yearling ewes, and this season's crop of lambs. Also a number of Berkshire pig of both sexes ready to ship. For description and price, write to W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O., Caledonia Station

JERSEYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to B H BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

Mr. E. C. Attrill has recently sold to H. M. Lee, Highgate, Ont., the excellent Shorthorn bull calf, Ridgewood Marquis, sired by Imp. Spicy Marquis, senior champion at the Dominion Exhibition, 1903, dam Augusta 3rd.

Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, dropped dead at the World's Fair, St. Louis, from an attack of apoplexy. He was there attending the international pure-food congress.

Our readers who contemplate buying a sewing machine, should not neglect to read the advertisement of the Raymond Sewing Machine Co., of Guelph, in this paper. Their machines are known throughout all Canada for their many superior qualities, and the company will be pleased to send information regarding them to anyone who writes to the head office, or to any of their numerous agencies.

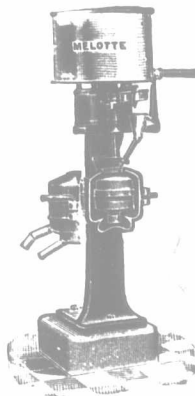
One of the most tasty advertising booklets of the season is that issued by the Myers Royal Spice Co., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., makers of the well-known stock tonics. Besides the space given to the uses of the spices, there is considerable information upon the treatment of the ordinary diseases of all kinds of stock. The poultry spice should have a large sale at present, when so many poultrykeepers complain of disease in their flocks. See the firm's announcement in our advertising columns.

Mr. David Hall, of Staffa, says: "I have sold my past stock bull Defiance =39908=, Messrs. Tyndall Bros., of Clinton, being the purchasers. Defiance has proved himself an excellent sire in the Mertoun herd of Shorthorns, also in the surrounding community, where he has left excellent young stock that will mature to the kind of cattle that are so much looked for. Mr. Tyndall says Defiance is one of the best of the many good bulls he has seen this fall. They have made a good selection in placing him at the head of their valuable herd of Shorthorn and grade Shorthorn cows, and should gain the patronage of the surrounding community, which their enterprise well deserves. The young bulls I am offering for sale are doing well, and whoever secures them will make no mistake in getting good herd headers."

ROOM FOR THE OLD HORSE YET Though the trolley goes buzzing along the highway And under the blossoming trees, And past the broad fields where the scent of the hay Floats lazily out on the breeze; Though it fills the red steed with suspicion and fear, And causes the colts to fret, And zips up and down through the once quiet town, There is room for the old horse yet. Though the automobile whizzes over the scene That once was so peaceful and still, Leaving dust in its wake and the scent of benzine, As it disappears over the hill; Though its zips and its jolts give alarm to the colts, Let us not for a moment forget That, in spite of man's need of excitement and speed, A thousand inventors are busy to-day Building ships to be sailed in the air. By to-morrow the eagle may flutter away From the gay people soaring up there; The chicken may squawk, seeing men as they flock, As high as the birds ever get, But in spite of the things we may do with our wings, There is room for the old horse yet. Though the lightning express, with its rush and its roar, Remains but a moment in sight; Though the trip that took months in the wagons of yore Is easily made in a night; Though the engine's wild roar causes heifers to snort, And the country lies under a net Made by long rows of steel for the train-driven wheel, There is room for the old horse yet. —S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

stand the daily tear and wear to which they are subjected so well that we have never yet had occasion to replace a worn bearing, although these machines have been sold in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces for the last six years. This is a unique record, warranting the assertion that the Melotte runs easier, costs 75 per cent. less for repairs and lasts twice as long as any of its competitors. For close examination the Melotte is unexcelled. WRITE FOR SIZES 1 to 5, with enclosed booklet No. 9 F.



R. ALISTER & CO. LTD 679 & 561 ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

JERSEYS For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs milk with first calf; 9 months bull calf, dam gave 10,110 lbs milk and 500 lbs butter last year; bull calf, from 1st prize three-year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

FOR SALE JERSEY BULL, 2 years, Kustren Lord Granton by the pure St. Lambert bull, Lucy's Li-gar of St. An's, out of Lady Granton of Lee Farm, 42 lb. cow. This bull has won this season 1st Shropshire, 2nd Quebec, and 1st St. Johnsbury, Vt. Price \$75.00. F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que.

Holsteins and Jerseys for sale—Holstein bull, Inka Sylvia's Butter Boy 2nd. Holstein calves, both sexes Jersey females, all ages. Embden cheese. Write for what you want. Apply Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

3 Holstein Bulls for sale—General Korn, 4 1/2 yrs. old, dam gave 10,000 lbs milk March 29, 1904; Sir Mered's Burke De Kol, calved June 15, 1904; Sir Claxton De Kol, calved May 17, 1904. Prices reasonable. Will furnish extended pedigree on application. J. A. CANNEY, Madoc, Ont.

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a Jersey ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address C. J. GILK Y & SON, Glen Buehl, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS from 1 to 9 months, and a few HEIFER CALVES

that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities—from GREAT SIREs and GRAND COWs. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale, and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now. GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

FOR SALE Cuck of North of St. Anne's calves under 6 months, females any age. A fine lot of Shrop ram lambs, ewes any age. Pairs not akin. Choice lot of Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins 80 heads to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pieterje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. MATT. HILBARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co., Caledonia P. O., Ont.

Holsteins Dorset Horns and Chester Whites See in last issue the record of our Holsteins at Toronto Exhibition. Several young bulls, a few heifers, ram lambs and pigs of both sexes for sale. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM 6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 4 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Shipping Stations, Ontario County. R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.

Holstein Bull Calves Sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose sire's dam has an official record of 27 lbs 14 ozs. in 7 days. His sire's sire De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, 14 sire of 32 cows with official records averaging over 29 lbs. each. Bull calves for sale. BROWN BROS., Lyndale Stock Farm, LYN., ONT.

In securing any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. H. Colister, Sarnia, who is representing Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wisconsin, the veteran horse importer, in Ontario, reports the sale of the imported Percheron stallion Butard 40247, to a company of Sarnia men, known as the Lambton Percheron Horse Co.

Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., intimate in their advertisement in this issue their intention to establish an annual auction sale of their Shorthorn bull calves, and will hold their first sale at Rockland some time in January, 1905, the exact date to be announced later.

One mile from Cookshire Station, on the C. P. R., 120 miles east of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, is Rushton Stock Farm, the property of Mr. F. S. Wetherall, breeder of Jersey cattle, Poland-China hogs, Cheviot sheep and Buff Orpington fowls. The Jerseys number 33 head, founded on stock imported by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, belonging to the noted St. Lambert family, and averaging in milk-production from 35 to 40 lbs. a day; many of them being prizewinners of more or less note at Sherbrooke, St. John and Ottawa. At the head of the herd is the richly-bred bull, Golden Fame 62053, bred by the estate of Charles Lantz, of Buffalo, N. Y., sired by Great Name, a son of the great cow, Nameless, that was four times winner and three times championship winner over the Island of Jersey, dam Mystery of Amherst, selected by F. S. Peer as the best heifer on the Island in milk in 1889, she by Swift Lad. Second in service is the two-year-old bull, Rushton Lord Grafton, sired by Lucy's Lisgar of Ste. Annes, dam Lady Grafton of Lee Farm, a great show cow, and a very heavy and persistent milker. His winnings have been two firsts and one second at Sherbrooke and St. John. This bull is for sale, also females of all ages. Satisfaction is guaranteed in every case. The Poland-China breeding hogs were all imported from the pens of G. C. Carey, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and are of the Improved type. Just at present the young stock are all sold off. The Cheviot sheep are bred from imported stock. They are noted for their extreme hardiness, thriving where other breeds could not exist. They are a combination sheep, shearing a good-paying fleece, and have a large mutton carcass of fine-grained meat. This flock is one of the best in the province, holding a high place this year in competition with imported ones. For sale there are a few ram and ewe lambs, also a few shearlings. The Buff Orpingtons are bred from stock purchased from the most noted breeders, and there is on hand for sale both pullets and cockerels.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS.

A short distance north of Lyn Station, on the main line of the G. T. R., and about six miles north-east of Brockville, Ont., is Maple Glen Stock Farm, the property of Messrs. C. J. Gilroy & Son, noted breeders of high-class Holstein cattle advertised in this issue. This well-known herd at present numbers 40 head, their standard of excellence being that a number of them are already in the Advanced Registry, and are being placed there as rapidly as conditions are favorable for official testing. Ten years ago this herd was founded on such cows as Carman Sylvia, the cow that won the test prize at Toronto over all milk breeds, and has a yearly milk record of 17,500 lbs. Her daughter, Inka Sylvia, was the first Canadian cow to compete for the Advanced Registry. Her daily milk record is 89 lbs., and butter record, 22 lbs in seven days, the highest three-year-old record at that time. Juanita Sylvia is another that has a milk record of 79 lbs. a day. These mentioned are representative of the herd, as no cow is kept that will not produce 15,000 lbs. of milk during the milking season. The stock bull is Jewel Prince of Maple Glen, by Oxford Netherland King, the sweep-stakes bull at Ottawa last year, dam Eric Bell 2nd, whose milk record is 73 lbs a day, testing 3.8 per cent. At present the Messrs. Gilroy are offering for sale five young bulls from three to seven months old, sired by the sweepstakes bull of last year, and out of producing cows—a nice, straight-lined lot. Write the Messrs. Gilroy to Glen Buell P. O., Ont.

ZENOLEUM

For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piglet Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists or one gal. express paid, \$1.50; 4 gal., freight paid, \$6.25. ZENOLEUM DISINFECTANT CO 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES. 4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars apply to JAS. HODGINS, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

Isaleigh Grange Farm DANVILLE, P.Q., offers

Six Choice Ayrshire Bull Calves From 5 to 10 months old, cheap if sold before November 1st.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

R. REID & CO., PROPS FOR SALE: A number of imported Tamworth sows one of them in pils to Darfield Grandee (imp.); also two boars imported in dam. Two Berkshire boars fit for service. HINTONBURG, ONTARIO

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES are bred for size, beauty and profit from imp. and home-bred stock with high milk records and extra high test. Young stock always on hand. Prices right. David Watt, Allan's Corners, Que. Bvrs ns G.T.R. 4 miles; St. Louis Sta., C. A. R., 2 miles.

For Sale—Ayrshires, all ages, and eggs for hatching from Leghorns, Hamburgs, Dorkings, ducks and Bronze turkeys. Also five Collie pups. For further particulars write to Wm. STEWART & Sons, Menie, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES. are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; fee sale 4 cows, of true dairy type. JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Que. Howick Sta., G.T.R.

AYRSHIRES From winners in the dairy test five years in succession. Dairy man of Glenora, bred from imp. sire and dam, at head of herd Young bulls fit for service and bull calves and females for sale. N DYMENT, CLAPPISON, ONT

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

After Toronto and London Exhibitions we will sell the grand breeding bull, Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam) Other choice young bulls and heifers. A Nov. boar and April pig. All in good fit, and prices very reasonable. ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

High-Class Ayrshires

My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1903, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Dairy of Auchenbraun, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp bull W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490) B e v A. Hume, Menie P. O., Ont. F. W TAYLOR Wellman's Corners, Ont

AYRSHIRES for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old. DONALD CUMMING, Lanewater Ont

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society

Pedigree Live Stock Agent. Exporter and shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: 40 ABRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcot, London.

Imported and Shropshire Rams and Ewes

from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred SHROPSHIRE BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

DALGETY'S CLYDESDALES.

With part of the firm living in Scotland, where they have lived all their lives, and where from boyhood they have been associated with the breeding, handling and showing of Clydesdales, and part of the firm living in Canada, at London, Ont., where they have resided for a number of years, making a special study of the requirements of the Clydesdale trade in Canada, it is clearly evident that Dalgety Bros. are in an especially favorable position to meet the requirements of the Canadian trade with a class of horses the trade demands. And when we consider the large number of horses this firm imports, and the universal satisfaction among their hosts of customers, we are convinced that their claim of true representation and honest dealing is fully substantiated; and that any animal sold by them that does not prove satisfactory will be cheerfully replaced by another, as they are in the business to stay, and will not allow a customer to be dissatisfied. Their latest importation, which landed a short time ago, is one of the best lots that, quoting the Scottish Farmer, left Scotland's shores this year.

Wigtown Life Guard, bred by Scotland's most noted Clydesdale breeder, Peter Crawford, of Dumfries, sired by the great horse, Labori, and out of a daughter of the Glasgow premium winner, Top Knot, is a bay three-year-old horse hard to fault, his shoulder, back, loins, hocks, ankles and feet being all built as nearly right as we get them, while his action leaves nothing to be desired. Sir Evelyn, bred by the Seaham Harbour Stud, Ltd., sired by Lord Stewart, dam Comely, by Flashwood, sold, when only a foal, for 90 guineas, held the Fyvie premiums, and his get have always been noted for their great size. He is a very large horse, smooth, even, shows a heap of quality, and stands on perfect legs and feet. We bespeak for this horse a brilliant career in Canada. Blythe Ben is a bay two-year-old, sired by the well-known Prince Gallant, dam Maggie, by Height of Splendor. His shoulder is deep, massive and sloping; his back, loin and thigh very heavily muscled, and his legs clean, hard and flat, covered with soft, silky hair, and he acts exceptionally well. Asloum Darnley is a brown three-year-old, sired by Royal Charlie, by Sir Everard, dam Rose Darnley, by Fitz Gallant. He is a very large horse, weighing a ton, possessing that rare combination, size and quality. This year at the Royal Aberdeen in a strong class, he won second premium, and at the Western Fair, London, he won first and sweepstakes. The Provost, by Sir Everard, dam Missie 2nd, by Gallant Prince, is a black five-year-old, of strong Clydesdale character, and a noted prizewinner, including the medal as best foal at Chryston and Shettleston, second as a yearling, and first as a two-year-old; first at Kirkintilloch, and second at Kilmarnock as a three-year-old, also first at London in the aged class. Comment is needless, a horse of such a ring record must necessarily be pretty nearly perfect, and he certainly is. Still Another, by Pride of Blacon, dam Arran Lily, by Mountain King, is a brown two-year-old that won first at London in the two-year-old class, a colt of very commanding appearance, showing a very generous amount of quality and acting beautifully. Unless we are very much mistaken, he will make things very interesting for the three-year-olds another year. Belle o' the Ball is a rare good two-year-old filly, sired by the Highland Society's first-prize horse, Moncrieffe Marquis, dam Lady Bell, by the great horse, King of Kyle. This filly has won several premiums in the Old Country, and we bespeak for her a brilliant show career in this country. She combines size and quality to a marked degree, and acts like a Hackney. Gay Rosador is a beautiful chestnut Hackney stallion, six years old, sired by the champion of champions of all England, Rosador, and out of the great show mare, Carton Primrose, a mare that won first prize at Pocklington, Malton, Lincolnshire County Show, Driffield, Bridlington, Whithy and Aytton, beating such notables as Vanity and Dresden Choice. Gay Rosador is himself a winner of considerable note. He is a horse full of true Hackney character and perfect action, and will certainly be a bonanza to the section that is fortunate enough to secure his services.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol.5. For information, blanks, etc., address A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sep. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

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Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, on

20-Shropshire Rams - 20

We are offering twenty yearling Shropshire rams for sale. They are from the best stock to be had in England, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. Also ram lambs and young ewes.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.

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Breeders of Leicester Sheep.

Young stock, either sex, for sale.

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from imp. ram. For particulars write to GEO. HINDMANS, also a Craig P. O. Ont.

BARGAINS IN SHROPSHIRE.

We have ready for shipment, bearing rams and ewes, \$12 to \$15 each; lambs, either sex, at \$10 to \$12 each. The above are of excellent breeding and quality. Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1. W. R. BOWMAN Mount Forest, Ont o

Southdown Sheep & Shorthorn Cattle

Choice lambs of both sexes for sale; also yearling Shorthorn bull.

GEORGE MILLER, Markham P. O., Ont.

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Prices reasonable. For particular apply to J. A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, Vaudorf, Ont.

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Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For description write to JAS. SWELL, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, Hayne Barton Farm, Clinton Ont.

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Lambs, born 1st April; sire Mansell's No. 8, imported. Price, \$6.90, including pedigree and transfer. Apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnyside Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

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

GOSSIP.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES.

Never before in the history of Canada has the demand for big quality draft horses been brisker than at the present time, and never before was the quality of the sires used so high. One of the largest and most favorably known importing firms in Canada is Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., and to them is due no small amount of credit for the high standard that Canadian sires enjoy. For a number of years this firm have made annual and biennial trips to old Scotia, and visited every breeder of note, consequently are in a particularly favorable position to know exactly where the good ones are. They personally select all their own purchases; they are expert judges of what constitutes a modern Clydesdale, and when they find an animal that suits them they buy it, no matter what the cost. In their commodious stables at Columbus are some 36 head all told. Among this lot are eight imported mares, two and three years old, got by such noted sires as Dean, King of Kyle, Sir Mark, Carbineer, and Sir Erskine, all the three-year-olds being in foal. Then there are six registered Canadian-bred mares, bred from imported stock, and all in foal. Individual mention would occupy more space than is at our disposal; suffice it to say that size, quality, style, action and symmetry are all represented in this lot. Their stallions form a combination that will surely meet the requirements of any class of the Clydesdale trade. If the very large, heavily muscled and boned dray kind is wanted, he can be got here; if the thick, smooth, stylish, good acting, quality cart horse kind is wanted, he is among this lot; or if it is a combination of these two kinds, one that combines both size and quality with open, flashy action, he also is represented in the Columbus stables. A short description of a few of the stallions now on hand may not be out of place:

Michaboe (imp.) (11434), by the great Hiawatha, dam Bent Doll, by Loyalist, is a massive, smooth, 2,200-pound brown horse, seven years old, with very deep sloping shoulders, a broad, beautifully-turned head, being just right; a strong, full-muscled loin and well-curved rib; his legs are just about right, with a proper curvature of hock and ankle, deep, strong foot, and fine texture of hair; while his action leaves nothing to be desired. He was four times within the money at Glasgow Stallion Show, and twice reserve champion. Baron Gartley 11501, sired by Casabianca, dam Queen of Arnprior, by Royal Gartley, is a four-year-old bay, that will weigh a ton, one of the very scarce kind that combines size and quality to a marked degree, standing on a rare good set of faultless legs and feet, with a beautifully moulded body, built on lines of great strength, as well as symmetry, and action that is simply superb. Prince of Scotlandwell (11850), is a brown, 1,900-pound four-year-old, sired by Prince of Johnstone, dam Olga, by Grampian. This horse is one of the thick, close-coupled, stylish, good acting cart horse kind, built on lines of great strength and endurance, with the best quality of underpinning. Royal Dean, 12323, by The Dean, dam Fair Helen, by Lord Lothian, is a three-year-old black horse, a very large, well-balanced colt, combining style, size and quality. Royal Flush 11906, by Casabianca, dam Darling of Lettre, by Flashwood Prince, a bay three-year-old, is the making of a very large horse, at the same time showing rare good quality of bone; has a smooth, well-developed and well-proportioned body, and carries himself with proud, natty action. Black Baron (12021), is a black two-year-old, by Baron's Pride, dam Woodbine, by Flashwood. As his breeding would indicate, he is choke-full of quality, and at the same time is a big, growthy colt, and will make a winner sure. Prince Cairnbrogie, Vol. 27, by Prince Thomas, dam Zehnetta, by Pardonis Prince, a bay two-year-old, is another of the close coupled cart kind, a colt of rare good quality throughout, with superb action, the making of something extra.

Copley Squire 8425, a three-year-old bay Hackney, sired by Copley Master, dam Pop, by Danogelt, also carries the

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Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type.
Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P.O. Grafton, G.T.R.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

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Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.

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Two boars, 12 months old; 2 boars, 5 months old, sired by British King (imp.). Young pigs of both sexes to offer, bred from good stock. Write at once for prices.

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Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains.

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SUNNYSIDE SHROPSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITES.

Sunnyside Stock Farm lies in Middlesex County, Ont., a short distance from Glanworth Station, and only a few miles south of the city of London, and is the property of Mr. W. E. Wright, breeder of Shropshire sheep, Chester White hogs and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. The Shropshires at present number 80 head, that for perfect type and covering were never excelled by any previous flocks owned on this noted Shropshire farm. This year's lambs are truly a grand lot, covered from hoof to nose, and among them are eight ram lambs that need only be seen to be appreciated. These, with the ewe lambs and a few breeding ewes, are for sale. If one thing more than another has been a predominating factor in making Mr. W. E. Wright a name well known among breeders from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is the high quality of his Improved Chester White hogs, for it is a fact that Mr. Wright has shipped his pigs from British Columbia to Nova Scotia, and therewith yet to be the first instance of dissatisfaction as to the quality of animal shipped. The stock boar is Sunnyside Boy 2561, winner of first at London in 1903, and first at both Toronto and London in 1904. Second in service is Cedar Grove King 2713, a hog that while not a prizewinner himself, is the sire of prizewinners galore. Among the brood sows is Blossom 1704, a rare good one that won first and medal at Toronto in 1902 and 1903, and first at Toronto this year. From her there are for sale several of last spring's litter, also a litter two months old, of both sexes. Kate 2858 is another of the good, long bacon kind, and won second at Toronto and London last year, and first at Guelph Winter Fair last year, also second at Toronto and London this fall. She is due to farrow again in a couple of days to the first-prize boar at London this year. There are also a number of other brood sows equally as good. For a number of years Mr. Wright has paid particular attention to improving his hogs more on the line of the ideal bacon type, and has so far succeeded that the herd is as nearly the long, deep, smooth, even bacon hog as is possible to get them. Pairs, not akin, can be supplied on short notice, as the herd is numerous, and satisfaction is guaranteed. The Bronze turkeys bred by Mr. Wright still retain the fame they years ago earned for their great size and perfect form. This year's crop from an imported tom are truly a grand lot, showing perfect development in size, form and color.

PONIES BECOMING POPULAR.

The new interest which creeps into some particular section of the prize lists at the different shows was especially instanced this year by the handsome cups offered at the different exhibitions throughout Canada by the Canadian Pony Society, of which H. Gerald Wade is secretary. The organization is doing good work on behalf of the lovers of the ponies at the several horse shows and exhibitions and undoubtedly the largest display of ponies ever shown was in attendance at this year's Canadian Horse Show and National Exhibition. All the classes and types were exceptionally good, and the members of the Pony Society made large entries in all the different classes. The winner of the C. P. S. challenge cup at the last Canadian Horse Show was Master Eric Skedd, of Ottawa, with his beautiful little pony, Lady Dainty.

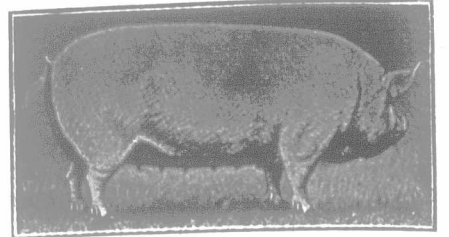
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for the fall trade. Imp. and Canadian-bred boars, ready for immediate service. Young sows for Sept. farrow; also spring pigs of the choicest breeding. Imported and home-bred. 17 head imported this season. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns.

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For sale: Berkshires from 6 weeks to 6 months; Yorkshires, one boar fit for service and younger stock. Pairs not akin. All of the bacon type. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rose Bank Farm, Churchhill, Ont.

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From imported and home-bred sows and boars. Sows and boars all ages for sale, and sows in farrow. Write
Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont.

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YORKSHIRES

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

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FOR SALE: Sows safe in pig and ready to breed. Boars 2 to 5 months old, of the long, deep-sided type. At bargain prices if taken soon. Write C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

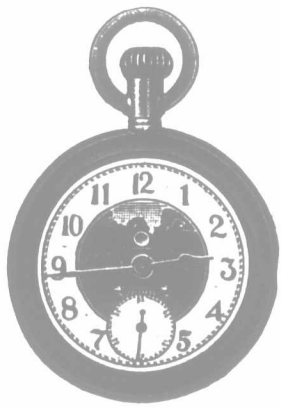
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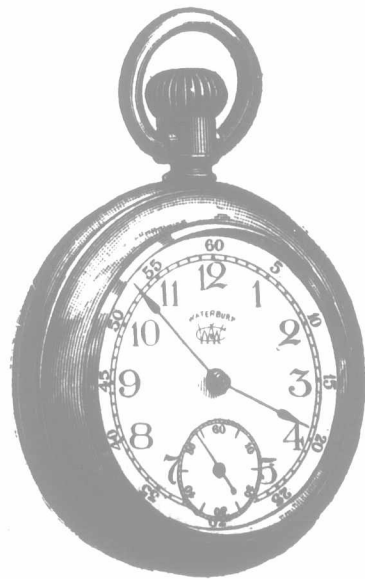
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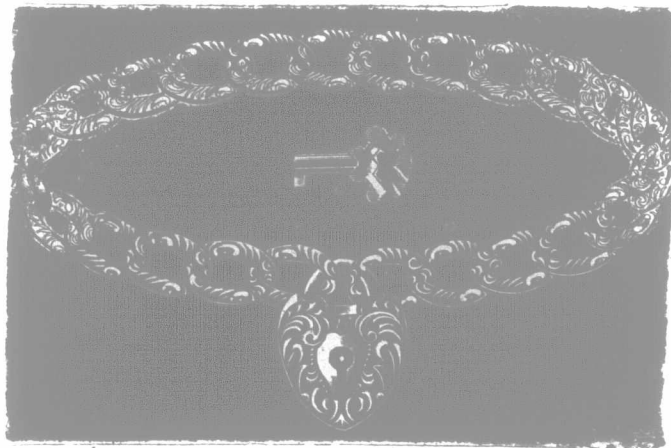


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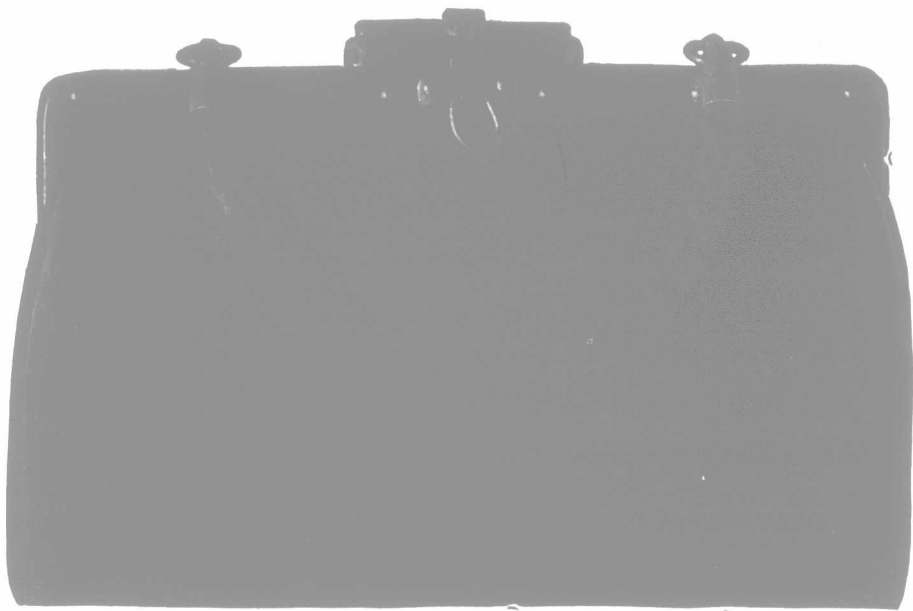
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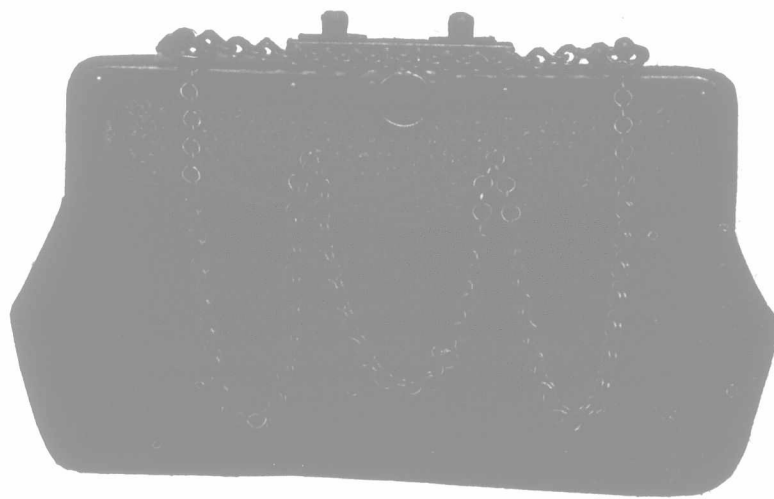
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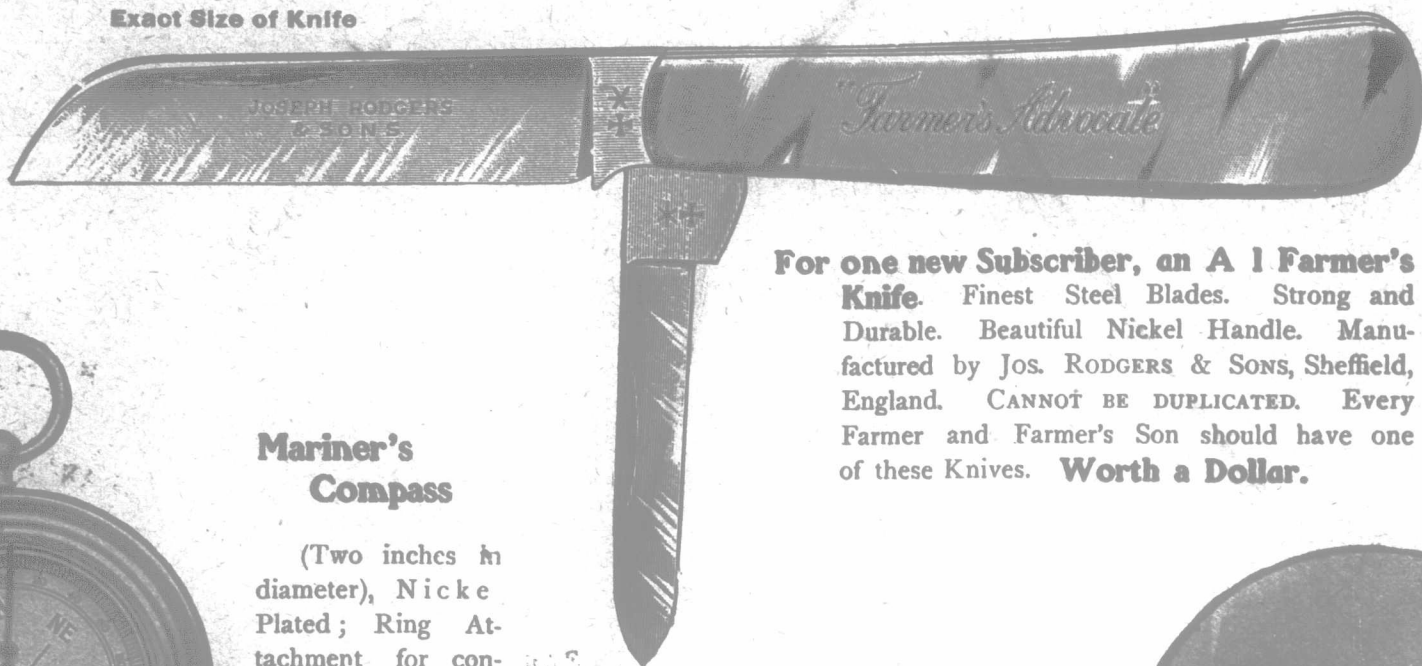
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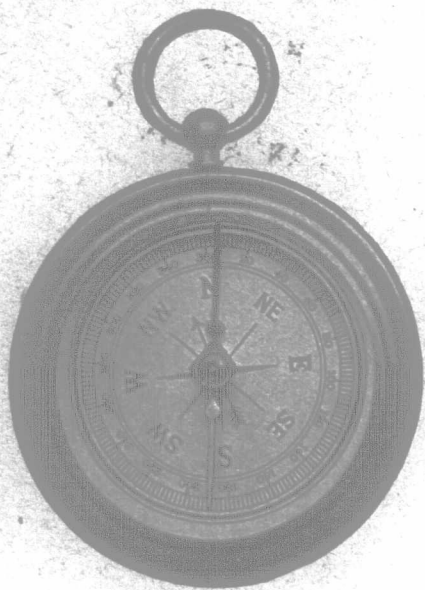
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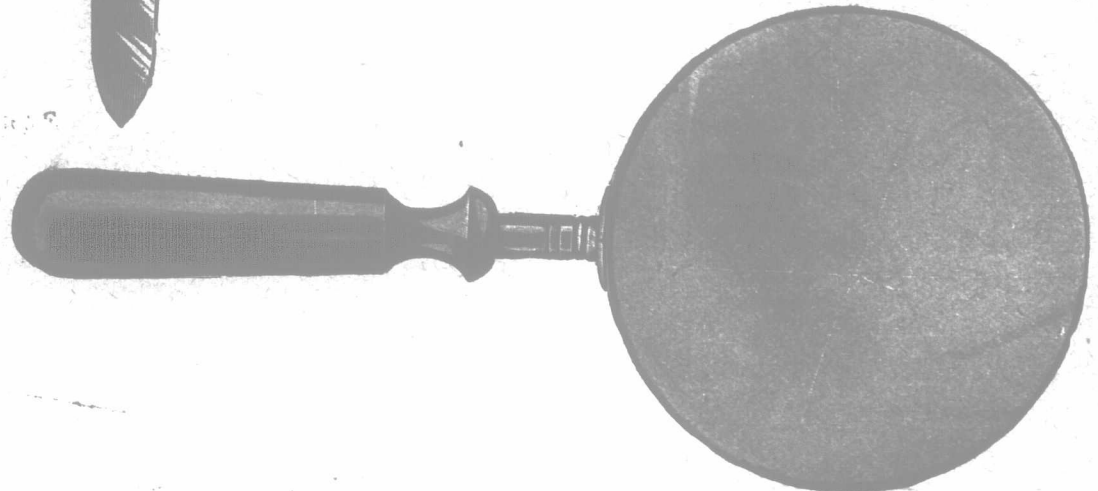


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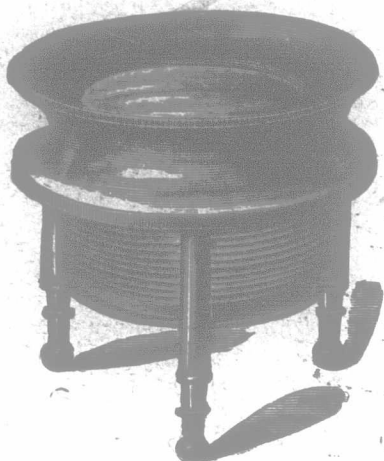


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Gentlemen:—I went around the meetings and offered specimen copies of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. All appeared to be subscribers already. I suppose this may be accounted for by the well-known fact that only the best farmers attend the Institute, and they are the readers of the farm papers. I am well pleased with its weekly publication, and find it very much improved.
 CHAS. SMITH, Port Nelson.

Gentlemen:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable magazine for the past thirteen years. It has been a welcome visitor semi-monthly and is still more so as a weekly. I am sending you two new subscribers with my own renewal for 1904. Trust your subscription list will be greatly enlarged.
 W. L. DAVIDSON, Bethel, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I am very much satisfied with your paper, and find it a great help to a farmer.
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Dear Sirs:—I enclose herewith my subscription, \$1.50, to your splendid magazine. It seems to be improving in every department. I find more instructions in the weekly than I have time to follow up, but will wish you every success in your work of distributing information through the country.
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