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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE.
ILLUSTRATIONS. —LOU DILLON 1.58	1030
ARDLETHIN PREMIER [3971]	1031
MEDOC	1032
SHROPSHIRE TWO-SHEAR RAM	1033
SCOTTISH HERO = 36102 =	1035
RESIDENCE OF DAVID JOHNSTON, EVERGREEN FRUIT FARM, ARKONA, ONT	1036
ALFALFA IN AN ORCHARD	1037
BELLE B. 2ND	1038
EDITORIAL. —THE INVINCIBLE "BEST"	1027
THE HOME DEPARTMENT OF THE FARM	1027
THE CATTLE-GUARDS QUESTION	1027
CANADIAN FLOUR FOR JAPAN	1028
FARM WORK FOR THE SEASON	1028
WHAT'S WHAT	1028
CUSTOMS VALUATION OF HORSES TOO LOW	1029
THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY	1029
HORSES. —FALL AND WINTER CARE OF WEANLINGS	1030
A SPRING HORSE SHOW	1030
TYPHOID INFLUENZA	1030
STOCK. —GOOD STOCK NEED CARE	1030
OUR SCOTTISH LETTER	1031
ESTABLISHING A FLOCK	1032
SELECTION OF A BREEDING SOW	1032
ILLUSTRATION STATIONS SUGGESTED	1032
FARM. —RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE	1032
KEEP THE BOYS ON THE FARM	1033
PECULIAR EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY ON TREES	1033
LOTS OF A KIND	1033
HAVE WE PLOWED RIGHT?	1033
IT IS WRONG	1033
SOMETHING GOOD	1034
WAS THE EDITOR WRONG?	1034
DAIRY. —DAIRYING AND FERTILITY	1034
THE BUTTER ACT OF 1903	1034
MILKING TRIALS AT DAIRY SHOWS	1034
ENGLISH VIEW OF THE BUTTER ACT	1034
ANOTHER CONDENSING SCHEME	1034
POULTRY. —PREPARE FOR WINTER	1034
ANOTHER BREED	1034
AN ENGLISHMAN ORDERS CHICKENS	1034
A WINTER NEST BOX (ILLUSTRATED)	1035
"FAKING"	1035
COMPARATIVE RICHNESS OF EGGS	1035
KEEPING EGGS IN WINTER	1035
THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUALITY	1035
THE HENS' CLOVER PLOT	1035
APIARY. —"THE MARBLE APIARIES"	1036
GARDEN AND ORCHARD. —ALFALFA AS A COVER CROP	1036
A LAMPTON FRUIT FARM	1036
BIG BALDWIN	1036
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
VETERINARY: COUGH AND INDIGESTION; HORSE WITH COUGH—LUMP ON COLT'S LEG	1036
MISCELLANEOUS: SILO BUILDING; AILING PIG; PROTRUSION OF ANUS; SHEEP MARKS; MAKING CIDER VINEGAR; CLYDESDALE HISTORY; SCAB ON PIGS; COST OF STONE OR CONCRETE SILOS	1036, 1037
NOTES AND NEWS. —P. E. ISLAND; ARMY OF IMMIGRANTS; REDUCED RATES TO CHICAGO; EXHIBITION DATES; OUR WESTERN LETTER; DAIRY EXPORTS BOOMING; BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES; ACCOMMODATION AT GUELPH; CANADA IS ALL RIGHT; NORFOLK COUNTY, ONT.; MUSKOKA DISTRICT; ELGIN CO., ONT.; STOCK JUDGING IN IOWA; MANITOBA CROPS; FIRST YUKON HORTICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION; DEATH OF MR. J. T. HARCOURT; NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA; NORTHWEST GRAIN YIELD; DAIRY CONFERENCE; A PLEA FOR DECENCY; STATUS OF AGRICULTURE	1037, 1038, 1039, 1040
MARKETS. —BRITISH CATTLE; MONTREAL; MONTREAL CATTLE SHIPMENTS; TORONTO; BUFFALO; CHICAGO	1040
HOME MAGAZINE. —THE FAMILY CIRCLE	1041
INGLE NOOK CHATS	1042
OUR FLOWER CORNER	1042
THE QUIET HOUR	1043
"DECISION" (ILLUSTRATION)	1043
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER	1043
A MORNING'S CATCH, MUSKOKA LAKES (ILLUSTRATION)	1044
GOSSIP. .. 1024, 1025, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1052, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062	
BOOK REVIEW 1025	
TRADE TOPICS 1046, 1053, 1054	
ADVERTISEMENTS 1021 to 1026, 1045 to 1064	

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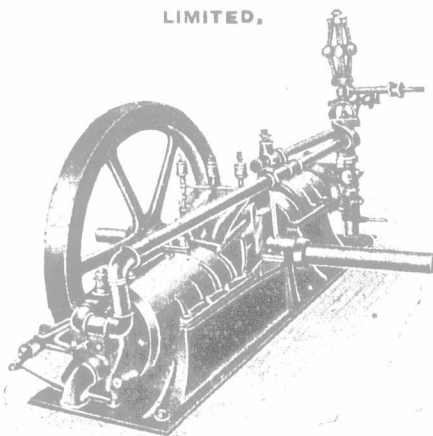
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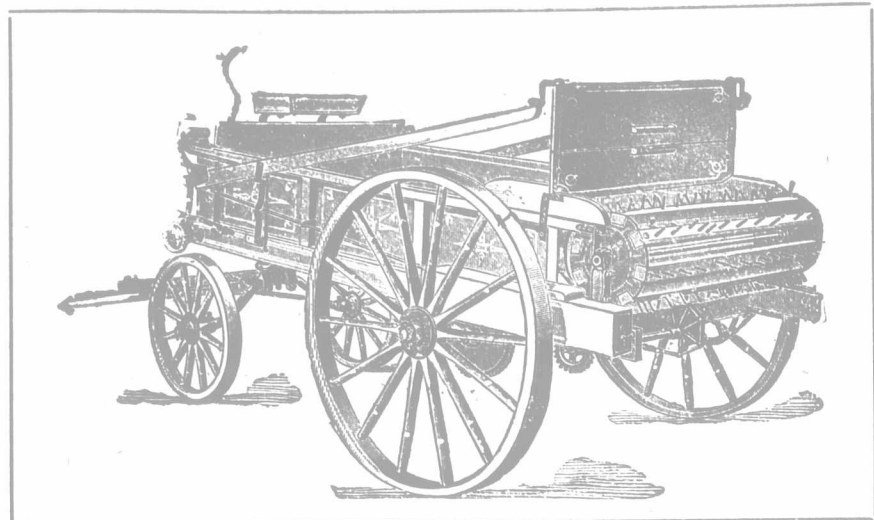
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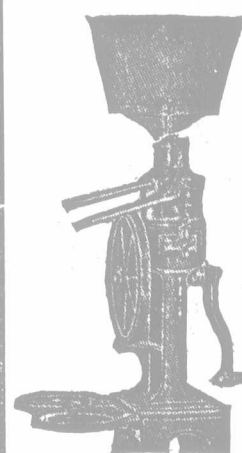
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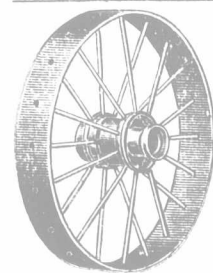
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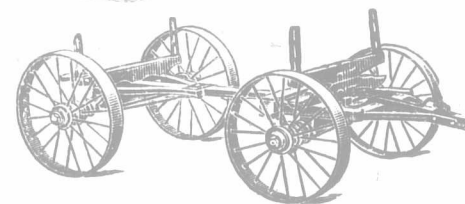
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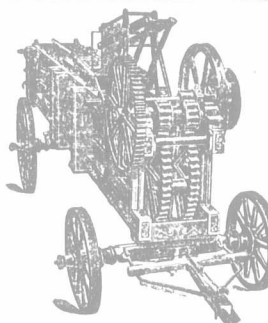
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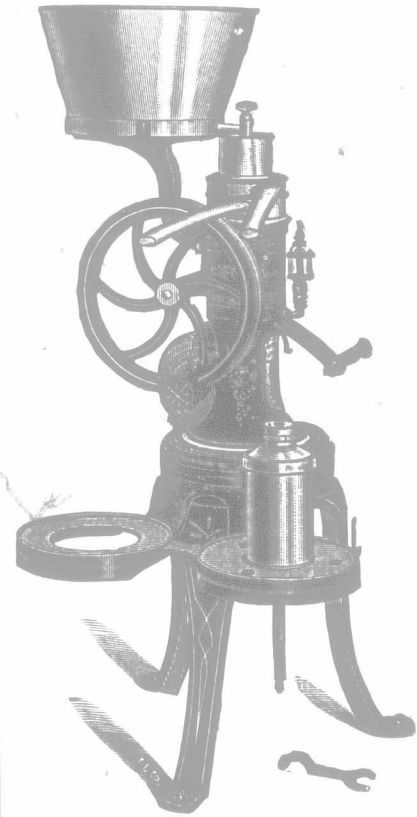
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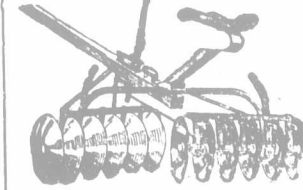
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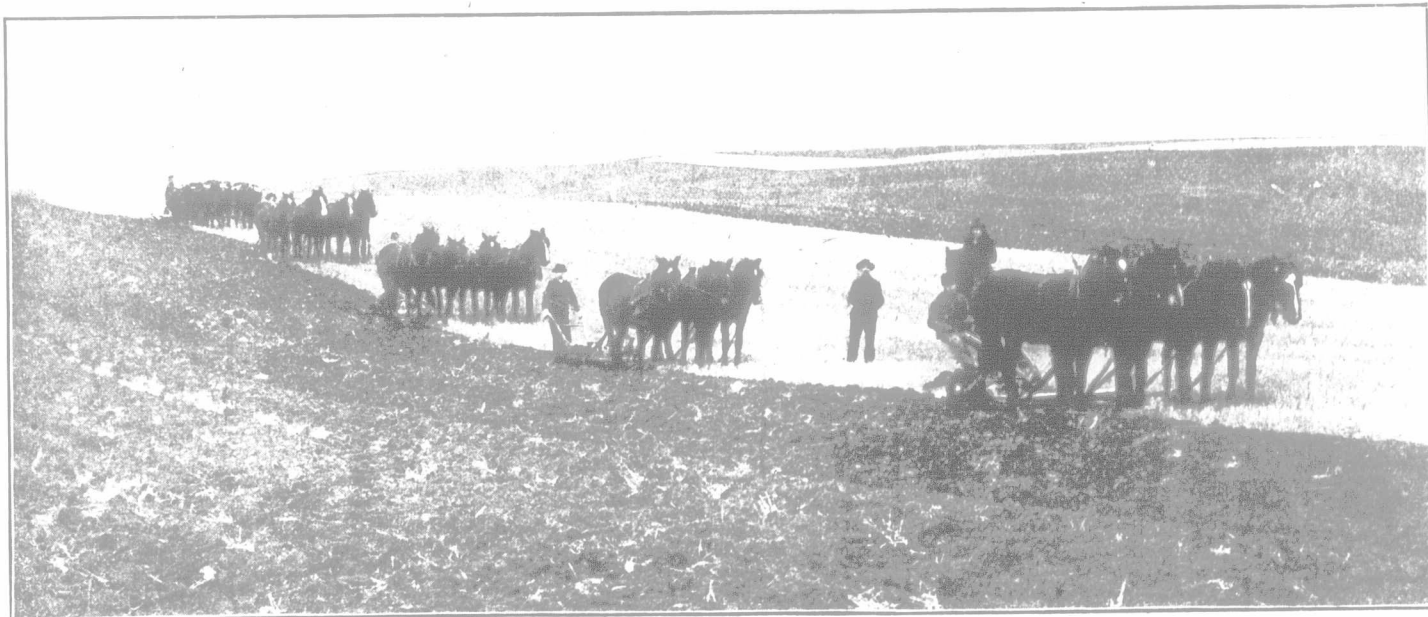
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GOSSIP.

A professor at Cornell University was walking over the campus, deeply absorbed in a pamphlet on mathematics. He bumped into something, and, without looking up, raised his hat and said: "I humbly beg your pardon," lifting his hat in time to see only a cow. The next day, absorbed in the same subject, he collided again. "Get out of the way, you old cow!" he exclaimed. "Sir!" said a shocked soprano voice; and the professor gazed into the angry eyes of the wife of a colleague.

Senator Hoar's most recent anecdote is as follows: Among the guests at the house on the banks of the Potomac, where a party of friends are spending the warm weather, is a dear little woman whose sole thought is the "betterment" of a home for poor children that is located but a stone's throw from her summer abode. One evening her husband, who delights to tease, remarked: "By the way, Agnes, I read in the paper to-day that a Mr. Fell had died and left all he possessed to the Bell Home." "Oh, how lovely!" exclaimed his spouse. "How much was it?" And that shameless fooler of trusting women said, impressively, "Twelve children!"

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.

"There were two sisters living up in my State," said Senator Burrows, of Michigan, "who were fond of each other and all that, but who warred constantly about the two great schools of medicine. One pinned her faith to allopathy and the other to homoeopathy.

"One day there was great excitement in the family of the lady who believed in homoeopathy, and it was soon announced that she was the mother of bouncing twin boys.

"The other sister came down in a hurry. 'Well,' she said, 'now see what's happened. I wanted you to have an allopathic doctor. After this, I guess you will listen to me.'

DAIN MACHINERY.—An extended notice would be required to adequately describe the many merits of the Dain baling press. Suffice it to say that for correct mechanical construction, simplicity, durability, good work, light draft and convenience to operators, it challenges comparison. It is an all-steel, pull-power, continuous-travel, full-circle press, taking two feeds to each round. Drawing the plunger, instead of pushing it, does away with a large pitman and its weight from the plunger rebound and removes an unnecessary obstruction difficult for the team to travel over. Thus two of the greatest objections found in some other presses are overcome in this one.

The Dain double-gear mill for grinding ear corn, shelled corn, or any other coarse or fine grains, is a marvelously useful invention. Horses may be hitched right to it, as it requires no power in connection.

In the matter of one-hole corn-shellers, the firm can please their patrons with a machine that they claim is the best, moderate-priced device on the market.

Inquiries for prices and particulars should be addressed to Mr. F. R. Shantz, Canadian Sales Agent for the Dain Mfg. Co., Preston, Ont.

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EIGHT TALKS ON THE "WOODWARD" TALK SIX.

Labor is High

Therefore cut it out as far as possible. Our system will save it more than anything else.

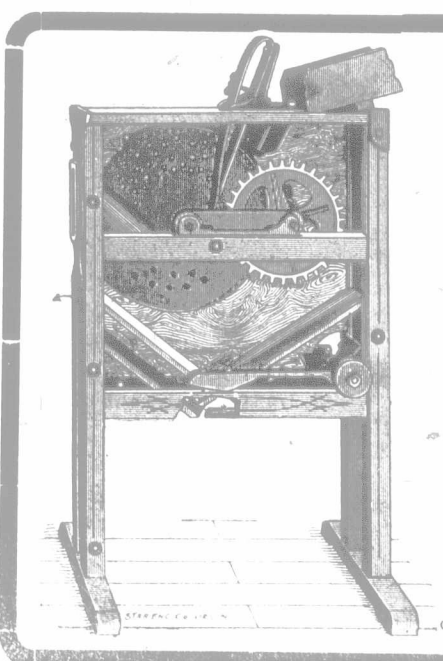
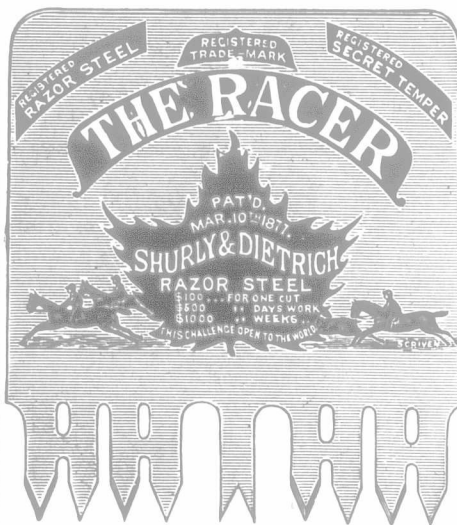
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SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



DAIN ONE-HOLE CORN SHELLER.

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

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

GOSSIP.

Thrift!—Mabel (who has just concluded a bargain for a fowl)—"Then I'll tell mother you'll kill it and send it up to-night." Mrs. Macfarlane—"Na, na, I'll no kill it till the morn. I'm thinkin' its going to lay an egg this evenin'!"—[London Punch.

The little boy was asked by a Sunday-school teacher to write all he knew about Solomon, and hand his paper to her next Sunday. The following Sunday he handed her a slip of paper on which was written: "King Solomon was a great and wise man. He had one hundred wives. After that he did not believe in God."

Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, writes: "The Association has been requested and is very anxious to collect some dual-purpose Shorthorns for the dairy demonstration at the coming Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., U. S., in 1904. In order to make this a success, the directors must have the co-operation of the breeders of dairy Shorthorns throughout Canada, who will please notify me of all superior milkers that may be in their herds, giving full description and the amount of milk that they have heretofore given or the amount of butter that has been made from their milk within a given time, also the name of each cow, with her pedigree and the number of calves she has produced, and the date of her last calving. These cows, to give the best results, should produce previous to May 1st of next year, preferably in March or April. It is contemplated to assemble the cows participating in this demonstration at St. Louis two or three months before the opening of the fair, so that they may be accustomed to the climate and environment and produce upon the grounds. The test is to last one hundred days from the 16th of May next. The transport and maintenance will be paid by our authorities. Any Shorthorn breeder with a superior milker will, under these conditions, add to the history of the breed, as well as advertise himself and Canada by contributing a cow for this purpose. Address Mr. Wade at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

If It Is Necessary
to send your boy to an agricultural college to learn how to farm scientifically, is it not just as necessary to have him taught the laws of business? He will certainly have business to do for himself. The Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont., Y. M. C. A., has a special course for boys who purpose remaining on the farm.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

GET THE BEST—IT PAYS!

CENTRAL Business College.
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BEST PLACE IN CANADA

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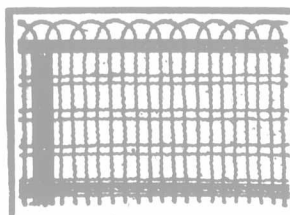
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GOSSIP.

An almost incredible story comes from Illinois. It is that a wealthy farmer, whose name and address is given, recently lost, in a most peculiar manner, a drove of fifty fine-blooded hogs. The story is vouched for by any number of his neighbors.

Some time ago Mr. McFarland lost his voice, and was unable to call his drove of hogs, in which he took great pride, but he bridged over the difficulty by training them to respond at feeding time to the sound of his pounding on a board. In time they became thoroughly accustomed to this call, and whenever they heard the sound they would race toward it as if their life depended upon getting there first. Running short of corn a few days ago, Mr. McFarland thought to economize by putting the hogs in a woods pasture, where they could shift for themselves. Unfortunately, the pasture was full of dead trees, and, in consequence, woodpeckers were correspondingly thick. He had scarcely turned his back on the hogs, after turning them into the pasture, till an old redhead on the far side of the woods began drumming on a tree. Being hungry for corn and recognizing in it the old familiar call, the hogs, with one accord, raced, for that locality. They had no more than arrived at the locality indicated and discovered that there was no corn in sight, than they heard the call gain, but far away in another direction. Away the hogs raced again, only to be once more disappointed, and once more to hear the call from afar off. The day was rather warm, and those hogs chased the woodpeckers back and forth across the field till the last one dropped dead from heat and exhaustion.

BY FORCE OF HABIT.

When Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, now a banker in New York, was Secretary of the Treasury, he took long walks for exercise. Mr. Gage is a big, broad-shouldered man, with the springy step of a boy of twenty.

He was with Assistant Secretary Milton E. Ailes on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington one day when they came to a wholesale grocery house.

A man was loading barrels of sugar on to a wagon. Mr. Gage stepped up, took a barrel of sugar and swung it up to the wagon as easily as if it had been a pound of crackers.

"I learned how to do that when I was a clerk in a grocery store," said Mr. Gage to the admiring and astonished Ailes, "and I have never forgotten how."

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

A GOOD NUMBER.

The November number of the Canadian Magazine is one which should be of especial interest to all advocates of Canadian art. Its frontispiece is a fine engraving of Mr. G. A. Reid's famous painting, "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage." This is followed by an exhaustive, well-illustrated article upon "Mr. Reid and His Art," in which Mr. Reid is thrown in the light of a favorable criticism as one of the leading exponents of Canadian "genre" painting, or the painting of types of people and the commonplace events of life, as opposed to that of historical, sacred or allegorical subjects. Mr. Reid's later divergence into mural decorative work is also commented upon fully. "Homes of Workingmen" is made the subject of a treatise by Mr. A. Bridle. Individuality and privacy of the home is recommended, uniformly condemned. The home is not to be looked upon merely as "a series of walls within which to eat and sleep." . . . Another leading article is that upon "The Approaching Timber Famine," by E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, in which the alarming decrease of our forests, by reason of the wood-pulp and other industries, is most ably presented, and a strong appeal made for the immediate husbanding of our forest wealth. . . . Altogether, the November number of the Canadian Magazine is one which is well worth reading.

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Paralyzed Pigs.

It is not an uncommon thing to see paralyzed pigs. The trouble used to be considered as in the nature of rheumatism, but it is now known to be caused by derangement of the digestive organs. The Herbageum-fed pig is never troubled in this way, simply because Herbageum supplies him with those aromatic aids to digestion that nature intended him to have, but which are lacking in his present-day ration.

In cases where pigs have become paralyzed, it is unnecessary to purge them or to administer drugs of any kind. A few feeds of Herbageum will correct the derangement of the digestive organs and thus remove the cause of the trouble, as witness the following:

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R. J. EGO.

Ardrea, Ont., April 15, 1903.

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Crysler, Ont., April 6, 1903. -om

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The Farmer's Advocate

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

VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 16, 1903.

No. 586

EDITORIAL.

The Invincible "Best."

Prudence and profit alike suggest that the present-day farmer in all his work and study to produce salable commodities, should stop short of nothing less than the best procurable or producible. This should be his motto and aim in his methods of farming, since in no line of business is the truth of the saying, "What is worth doing is worth doing well," more convincingly illustrated than in a good system of farming, well carried out in all its details. While it is true that the harvest reaped depends largely upon the weather of the seasons, and that a very bad season may defeat the best of farming, yet it is just as true that, as a rule, the crops sown early on land in good heart, well cultivated and well drained, will, in either a very dry or a very wet season, yield a much better return in the harvest than those indifferently treated in any of these particulars. While favorable seasons have had much to do in bringing about the good times that farmers have enjoyed in the last few years, and while Providence has been good to us in giving us such seasons, yet the proverb, "Providence helps those who help themselves," is as true as ever, and has never been more clearly exemplified than in these late years, for even an indifferent observer in passing through the country can see that farmers generally are farming better than they did twenty or even ten years ago. Then, in most districts, farmers had been passing through a transition period, from almost a sole dependence upon grain-growing and the sale of grain and hay, thus selling the fertility of their farms piecemeal, returning little to the soil, and constantly reducing its power to produce paying crops. But, by the good counsel of agricultural writers, and the example of those who followed the more rational system of feeding the bulk of their crops and marketing them in the form of animal products, while keeping up the productivity of the land, a larger proportion of farmers have been led to change their methods, with the happiest results. It is indisputable that those who felt least the pinch of hard times were the farmers who followed dairying and the feeding of cattle or other live stock, and those are the most prosperous to-day; while breeders of pure-bred stock have reaped a rich harvest in the rebound which has created the demand for better stock, as a result of the growing conviction that in this, as in all lines, it is the best that yields the highest degree of satisfaction and profit. As an illustration of the soundness of this contention, it is only necessary to point to the remarkable expansion of the Canadian cheese trade. Years ago United States cheese held a large place in Britain, but they got down to a skim milk standard, and the market was lost, while Canada set up a high standard and captured the market, which yields a rich revenue to our people, totalling over \$20,000,000 annually. The same may be said of our bacon trade, which, owing to careful attention to breeding and feeding for a purpose, has grown into immense proportions, and the product is gaining in favor because of its quality. Every feeder knows that it is the well-bred, first-class steer that converts his feed into the biggest profit. With similar care and attention to production and

packing, our fruit would soon take the same prominent place, for in no country can fruit of finer flavor or better quality be grown than in Canada. And there is no reason why our beef may not take a first place in the world's best market if the same attention is given to breeding and feeding that has been devoted to our cheese production. We have all the necessary conditions of soil and water, of grass, roots and grain production, so that all that is needed is applied industry and skill to produce the best; and it is that which wins in the commercial world. In short, it is only by the introduction of the best methods, means and contrivances for the prosecution of the work of the farm and household; for the saving of labor, and for economy of production, that a leading position can be secured and held in these days in any occupation. The needs of the times and the requirements of the markets must be studied, and our operations made to conform to the changing or changed conditions. By producing and selling only the best, the Canadian agriculturist will be invincible. It is by aiming at a high standard—or "the best"—that the "Farmer's Advocate" has succeeded in securing so large a place in the esteem of the agricultural public, and endeared it in the homes of its continental constituency, and it is the conviction that the farmer should have a still better and more prompt and efficient help that leads to its publication as a weekly paper, in conformity to the forward march of the times and the demands of twentieth-century farming.

The Home Department of the Farm.

The relative importance of the Home Department of the farm journal is, perhaps, a point which is too often overlooked by the "lord of creation" element. Absorbed, as the farmer is, in problems of live stock, cultivation of soil, and kindred topics, he is all too apt to forget that in the household department of his domain there are also many problems to be solved, upon the correct solution of which depends, perhaps to a greater extent than he is aware, not only the comfort of himself and his family, but their health and happiness as well. If he has any doubt upon this point, let him compare the home of a man who has married an intelligent, thrifty housewife with that of one who has been so unfortunate as to have a careless, ignorant or slatternly one at the helm of affairs in his household. Yet, since it has become almost an aphorism that in every department of life there is ever "room for improvement," it goes without saying that there is no home so perfect that it cannot bear a little higher degree of perfection—none so bad that its state is beyond amelioration.

The work of inciting this ambition for a higher order of affairs in the home is one which belongs especially to the Home Department. Who can say that the object is not a worthy one? The improvement of home conditions; the solving of the enigmas of domestic science and economy; the suggesting of ways for beautifying one's environment, for bringing into it more happiness and common sense, better health, and a greater degree of good-cheer, intelligence, and refinement—these are a few of the things which make up the curriculum of the ideal "Home Department" as well as of the ideal home—this the curriculum

whose results the Home Magazine department of the "Farmer's Advocate" strives to attain. Our Home Magazine, in short, aims not merely to amuse or entertain, but to help, to instruct, and to educate; and also to furnish that which appeals to the appreciation of the youth in our homes.

We do not think that our woman readers wish simply to be entertained. Entertainment is all right in its place, and will be given its place in due proportion; but a great change has come over the character of womankind within the last century. Women no longer wish simply to be amused and to amuse. The delicate, languid type—at the one extreme of life or the slave at the other—of one hundred years ago has given place, or is, at least, giving place as rapidly as may be, to the woman of better balance, who wishes to live the broad, sensible life, such as should be lived by every reasoning being. This, we believe, is the type of woman which matures most rapidly, perhaps, upon the farms of our land; this the woman who cannot tolerate nonsense and affectation; who takes the most intelligent interest in the agricultural questions which so absorb her husband; who contributes most efficiently toward helping to make the farm "pay"; who understands to the full the importance of her influence upon the home atmosphere, and does not fail in exercising that influence to the utmost. This is the woman to whom the Home Department of the farm journal should appeal most strongly for sympathy and appreciation.

It is hoped that the up-to-date man also will not withhold his sympathy, and that, while concentrating his attention upon those things which fall more essentially within his sphere, he will not fail to recognize also the equal claims of his wife and his children in their respective positions in life. The wise farmer will occasionally vary his point of view by imagining himself in the place of his wife and children; and, in his selection of farm literature, while placing at its true value scientific and practical information for his own department, may he never fail to accord its true value also to the Home Department of his farm periodical. To withhold such stores of help and enjoyment is a wrong, almost beyond estimate, to the home life of the farm. While we prize at its full value the recognition by the farmer of the service which we seek to render, we have been encouraged more than can well be expressed by the loyal and cordial appreciation by the farmer's family of the conscientious labor put forth in the making of our Home Magazine, and which has been such as to lead us to make this department still more worthy of their confidence during the year upon which we are entering.

The Cattle-guards Question.

Just before the prorogation of Parliament, the Senate came to an agreement with the House of Commons, and decided to ratify the provisions in the Railway Act applying to cattle-guards as they were originally received by the Senate. This action will obviate the difficulties which were sure to arise had the clauses remained in the form amended by the Upper House, which made it necessary for the owners of stock injured on a railway line to prove that there was no negligence on their part. Now the onus of proof rests with the railway company.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

Canadian Flour for Japan.

The possibility of developing a trade in bread-stuffs between Western Canada and Japan is gradually becoming more apparent. In August last, the Raymond Milling Company, Raymond, Alta., made a shipment of twenty tons of flour to a company in the land of the Mikado, and upon its arrival a further order for seventy tons was cabled, and forthwith despatched. Following this, the representative of another Japanese firm purchased 250,000 bags of No. 1 hard flour in Winnipeg. By this it would appear that the Eastern market wants flour, and not wheat. A later despatch, however, announces that Japan is buying considerable wheat in India.

It has been generally believed in reference to Canadian trade with Japan, that the market for flour would include only the softer grades, and that only to a limited extent. Why, then, should No. 1 hard flour go to the Pacific Empire? The answer, doubtless, lies in the fact that at present there is a considerable European and American population in her larger cities, in which trading is done direct with foreign countries. These people required bread, and there is no reason why their wants should not be supplied from our storehouses. The natives are also said to be showing a taste for the products of wheat flour, and although these people have a wonderful aptitude for and pursue a policy in favor of producing, if possible, all necessities within their own country, they have nothing to take the place of Canadian wheat fields, and should their appetite for wheat bread continue to improve, there is no reason why a market for a fair quantity of flour, and, probably, wheat, should not be developed by Canadians.

SEE HERE, BOYS!!! You may obtain an Al farmer's knife (Rodgers), postpaid, by sending in the names of just two new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. See premium list, page 1050.

Of Farm Work for the Season.

The very favorable weather for getting on with farm work during the past month should, if the time has been well improved, place farmers in readiness for winter when it comes. There has been so little frost in the air, and pastures have been so full and fresh, that little stable feeding has yet been required, though the milking cows on well-conducted farms have been stabled nights, and have received a little extra feed to keep up a full flow of milk. The danger of allowing the young cattle and those intended to be fed for beef to lose flesh before real winter sets in, should be guarded against by supplementing what they get on the frozen pastures with a feed of hay, chaff or corn-stalks, at least once a day. Grass that has sprung up after fall rains is young and tender, and when touched by frost has not the feeding qualities of the spring growth, and while the animals may be looking bulky by reason of the heavier coat of hair which nature provides in view of approaching winter, they may be losing weight imperceptibly, and weight lost at this time must be made up before any gain can be made.

The conditions for prosecuting fall plowing have been so favorable that that work should be well advanced, but if not completed it should receive first attention, as a sudden freeze-up is liable to come at any time after this date. The advantages of fall plowing as a preparation for spring seeding are so palpable that few words are needed to accentuate its importance. The mellowing influence of the frosts of winter on the upturned furrows renders spring cultivation comparatively easy and capable of being done early and quickly. It is the early sown crop, as a rule, that goes on the best and yields the most profitable harvest. The matter of drainage should receive careful attention at this time, all necessary water furrows and ditches being left well open and the outlets cleared of all obstructions. If there be low, slack places in the fields to be plowed where the fall to an outlet is not sufficient to carry off the surplus water quickly by an ordinary surface drain, good work may be done by means of the plow and scraper, making a sufficient fall and a ready relief. In many instances the seeding of a whole field is delayed in spring by the wet condition of a portion, which may at little cost of time and labor be remedied in this way.

After the plows have been stopped by the frost is a good time to haul gravel to improve the condition of the barnyard, or, at least, the walks to the stables and about the house and lanes where required, not forgetting to store some for the gizzards of the poultry stock. Necessary repairs to the stables, closing cracks and replacing broken window glass, should also receive attention before winter sets in, so that the stock may be made comfortable and kept in the best condition to give profitable returns for the food they eat. In this connection the sweeping away of cobwebs and dust from walls and ceilings should be attended to before the animals are stabled, as these may be harborers of disease germs that may play havoc with the health of the inmates. It costs but little to attend to this matter occasionally, and it commends itself to our common sense, but care should be taken to thoroughly clean the mangers and feed boxes as a part of this house-cleaning process, or the last state may be worse than the first. To make the cleaning complete, a thorough whitewashing of lime applied to walls, ceilings and mangers is the proper thing, and those who have a spraying outfit will find it little trouble to carry out this work. Storing all farm implements under cover is another job that is in season and should be attended to as soon as their use on the land is no longer required, as their value is decreased every day they lie out exposed to the weather.

The long winter evenings may well be improved by reading and study of the problems of economical feeding of farm stock, and the improvement of the character of the stock bred or handled on the farm; by the study of plans for new buildings or the remodelling of old ones, and of such other improvements as may be necessary in order to make the most of one's conditions and opportunities.

What's What.

THE FOLDING MACHINE.

Formerly the printed sheets of the "Farmer's Advocate" as they came from the presses were folded by hand, preparatory to binding. An efficient person could fold 3,000 per day of nine hours. With the great increase in the size and circulation of the paper, hand-folding became too slow, and we introduced a Dexter folder, made by the Dexter Folder Co., Pearl River, N.Y., which has a capacity of 3,000 sheets per hour. In ordinary practice about 2,500 per hour is the run, or 22,500 sheets per day! With the weekly we shall have to make still greater speed.

A POPULAR PROPOSITION.

No sooner had the November 2nd issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" reached its readers, than congratulations began pouring into the office over the announcement that the paper is to be published weekly after January 1st, 1904. It is by all odds the most popular proposition we have ever made to our readers. The response is already hearty and encouraging beyond all expectations. That it was the one step necessary to complete the universal popularity of the paper is the unanimous verdict.

NEW READERS.

We are pleased that so many of our readers have responded so quickly to the announcement by sending in their renewals and the names of new subscribers for 1904. It is easy getting subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate" and Home Magazine, a really first-class paper for the farmer and the home, especially when it is to be weekly.

WHAT THE CHANGE MEANS.

On page 1049 of this issue will be found full particulars of the change of the "Farmer's Advocate" from a semi-monthly to a weekly. Please read it carefully.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

We have had a glimpse of the work of our artists on the cover of the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate" for 1903, which is just being completed, after several months' work. Both in conception and execution it is a masterpiece, and the most beautiful in which the holiday issue was ever clothed. Over twenty-four of the most gifted pens in America and Great Britain are preparing or have already written special contributions for the number.

\$25 IN PRIZES.

To those guessing the nearest total number of pounds of paper ordered for printing the Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate" and Home Magazine, of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., for 1903, we will give \$25 in cash prizes for the thirty nearest correct guesses, divided as follows: First five, \$2 each; the next five, \$1 each; and the next twenty, 50 cents each. Competition will close on the morning of December 10th. One guess will be allowed the sender of every new subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50. No one in any way connected with the "Farmer's Advocate" will be allowed to compete. In addition to the cash prize secured in this way, the sender of one or more new names is also entitled to select premiums, as per our regular premium announcement published elsewhere. Send us your guesses with the names of the new subscribers, so that all can be properly booked.

REACHING THE PEOPLE.

At a meeting of the executive of the British Columbia Government, held on October 20th, 1903, in the offices of the Finance Minister, to consider the question of promoting agriculture and immigration, Mr. Alexander, manager of the Canadian Real Properties Association, Kamloops, referred to the difficulty of outsiders getting information in respect to British Columbia. He said his company had advertised in a good many papers, and of all the enquiries which they got, ninety per cent. came through the medium of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Customs Valuation of Horses too Low.

As an outcome of the active demand for horses which has existed in the Northwest during the past two or three years, a great deal of range stock has been crossing the boundary from the adjoining States to the south. Although a few of these animals have been of a type suited to light farm work, the great majority have represented a class that are always dear at any price. Nevertheless, a great many have found their way onto Western farms and ranches, where, much to the detriment of the development of our horse breeding industry, a considerable percentage have been used for breeding purposes.

Anyone who has ever been engaged in horse-raising is aware that it costs practically as much to raise a poor horse as it does a good one, and hence the question has arisen, why should this inferior stuff be allowed to flood the country and deteriorate the average standard of Western horses at a time when the tendency should be toward something higher. This subject was pretty fully discussed at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse-breeders' Association, held in Winnipeg last February, and also at the Territorial breeders' meeting at Calgary in May. At the former a strong resolution was passed and forwarded to the Dominion Government, praying that the minimum valuation on horses crossing "the line" be placed at one hundred dollars; or, in other words, that every horse crossing be considered worth at least one hundred dollars, and be taxed accordingly. In defence of this it was argued, and, we believe, rightly, that a horse worth less than that sum was not calculated to be any improvement to the horseflesh of the country, and, hence, his importation should not be encouraged. The Territorial breeders favored raising the valuation from the present rate of twenty-five dollars per head to fifty, and a resolution was forwarded to Ottawa, praying that the change be made. So far, however, nothing has been done, and according to the report of a deputation from the Ontario Horse-breeders, which visited Ottawa a few weeks ago, to ask, among other things, that the minimum valuation of American horses crossing to Canada be raised, no change may be expected until more forceful appeals are made.

It would appear that the Government is afraid of depriving the farmers who are not horse-breeders of cheap horses. A little investigation, however, shows that the dealer, and not the farmer, is the only individual who is, under the present regulation, receiving benefit. Not long ago a representative of this paper had the privilege of inspecting a band of one hundred Colorado horses that were being offered for sale at Lethbridge, Alta. These animals had passed the customs at Coutts, where they were valued at from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars, but when they got a little further north the dealer considered them worth on an average at least sixty, if sold to one buyer, and as prices go at present our representative considered they were not rated much too high. But why was more duty not charged? Is the customs department being defrauded? From enquiry we believe that the valuating officer at the point in question is quite as capable as most men in his position. The difficulty seems to be that the present regulation is only calculated to be enforced in a half-hearted way. From the instructions sent out by the Commissioner of Customs to collectors of customs, dated Dec. 18th, 1902, we read: "You may estimate the fair market value of horses fit to be imported into Canada, as a general rule, to be not less than twenty-five to thirty dollars each, in view of their advance within a recent period."

On a twenty-five dollar horse the duty is but five dollars crossing from United States to Canada, whereas if a Canadian wishes to take any kind of a horse to the States, he is obliged to pay at least thirty dollars. It is but another case where the American Government is protecting an industry, while its inferior stuff is being dumped on Canadian soil. Is it not time that the matter should be presented to the Government with all the force that its importance demands?

The question of holding a Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg has become an especially live subject since the visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in the West.

The Sugar Beet Industry.

THE CROP AND MANUFACTURE.

It was no easy task that the manufacturers of beet sugar undertook when, professing their faith in the suitability of Ontario for beet growing, they proceeded to establish the beet-sugar industry in this Province; yet in spite of the disheartening season of 1902, and the untoward spring of 1903, the harvest which has been in full swing the past three weeks is proving sugar-beet growing to be one of the most profitable branches of farming, when the soil is suitable and facilities for conveniently marketing are provided. The season of 1903 opened very unpropitiously for beet growers. The cold, wet weather coming just after much of the crop was sown, and followed by a dry, hot spell, formed such a crust on the surface of the land that the young plants that sprouted could not force their way through, hence much of the crop had to be resown. This unfortunate circumstance has delayed and prolonged the harvest into November, which under normal conditions would be completed in October. Fortunately, this perfect autumn has largely counteracted the untoward effects of the early summer weather, and the beets, now practically all lifted, are yielding an average of about ten tons per acre, with a sugar percentage of about 14.5. This is considered by beet growers to be very satisfactory, but the Ontario producer has every reason to hope for much better returns; the result of this year's operations indicating that a yield of fifteen tons per acre, with an average of 16% of sugar, would not be exceptionally high. As the situation now stands, the growers are satisfied, encouraged, and even enthusiastic, though not boomsters nor over-jubilant.

At the invitation of Mr. D. A. Gordon, manager of the Wallaceburg Sugar Beet Factory, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative visited that place, and was shown over one of the most modern sugar-beet factories in the world by Mr. D. Lafavour, Mr. Gordon's assistant. This factory is built entirely of brick, steel and cement, and is perfectly fireproof. The 1903 campaign began on October 29th, and will last about sixty days. From this year's crop it is expected that 8,000,000 pounds of sugar will be made. This is twice the amount of last year's output, and if all is well is only half of the anticipated output of next season.

Mr. Peters, superintendent of the Dresden factory, also showed the representative over that institution, and expressed himself as well pleased with the prospects of this year's campaign, which the Dresden people began on the 4th inst. The Dresden factory is a magnificent structure, with all modern appliances for sugarmaking and handling of pulp.

ESTABLISHING THE INDUSTRY.

As is always the case in establishing new industries and introducing new methods of farming, some localities or individuals are more successful than other localities or individuals. This fact is demonstrated in the sugar-beet industry. Some districts, on account of the character of the soil, have not proved suitable for beet growing. Some men also, because of their natural ability to appreciate the peculiarities and needs of a crop, are able to produce better beets than others not so endowed; hence, we find a few growers to whom beet growing does not appear to be a very inviting field, but a far greater number are already satisfied as to the advantages of producing the crop.

PREPARATION AND CULTIVATION.

In the matter of cultivation, the manufacturers would like to impress upon those who are new to the industry the importance of preparing and manuring the land in the fall. Sugar beets require a rich, deep, well-drained soil, mellow on the surface, so that the root can expand and feed plentifully, but firm below in order to insure the maximum amount of moisture. Heavy clay soil this year has produced the heaviest crops with the highest percentage of sugar. Coarse manure, stubble, cornstalks, etc., are most objectionable in sugar-beet land, as they tend to produce a forked and branching root. On all soils it is advisable to sow from fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre in order that there may be sufficient force in the young plants to break the earth crust after sprouting, and to secure a stand of roots thick enough to insure a uniform growth. No hard-and-fast rule should be followed in the matter of thinning or the width apart of rows. In average conditions the rows may be 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned to about eight or ten inches, but when land is very rich thicker growing is advisable, and on poor land the converse.

HANDLING THE CROP.

The problem of securing labor to handle the beet crop, though difficult, is not without its good effect. It emphasizes the importance of sowing beets on a clean, well-prepared soil. A point that is difficult to decide is that where cultivation ceases to be profitable, for while it is a well-established fact that the continued stirring of the

soil increases the sugar content of the beets, it can easily be conceived how the cost of increased cultivation and attendance would exceed the value of the increased sugar content. Between these two extremes there is a happy medium, but if it cannot be attained it is better to do much cultivating than little, for the best treatment is nearer the former extreme than most people imagine.

As it is in cultivating, so it is in harvesting. The best way to top beets in order to secure the minimum waste is with a knife, but here again the labor question arises. Some growers, in order to get their beets off with as little labor as possible, top with a hoe; others with a device arranged on the cultivator. In either case much of the beet is wasted, but the waste is that part of the root that contains very little sugar and much impurity, so that much can be said in favor of the more wholesale method of topping. In this connection it might be mentioned that the Wallaceburg factory countenances the latter plan, which appears to be most popular with the grower, while other factories claim that it is in the interests of the grower to top carefully by hand. The German beet-producers also prefer the hand topping, as being less wasteful. A singular instance in connection with the German beet-industry is that for ten years an offer by the German sugar manufacturers of \$2,500 for the invention of an implement that would satisfactorily lift and top beets has remained unclaimed.

EFFECTS UPON THE SOIL.

It is not a far-fetched conclusion to predict that beet growing will improve the condition of the land. The cultivation of the soil that is necessary to produce a good crop of beets cannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect upon the soil in following years, both by destroying weeds and by liberating plant food. Sugar beets themselves remove but little fertility from the soil, most of the salts required for plant food being contained in the tops. As a chemical product, sugar is nothing more than crystallized sunshine in combination with certain elements in the air.

THE PULP.

Much has been written, pro and con, about sugar-beet pulp as a stock food. Analyses show that its dry matter is as valuable for food as the dry matter of ensilage, and in some parts of the United States it is sold from factories for from fifty cents to one dollar per ton. European feeders also value it quite highly, the Dresden factory having contracted to supply Liverpool dealers with the pulp from 20,000 tons of beets, amounting to one thousand tons when dried. All this product will be used for cattle food. In this country cattle require to have their tastes for pulp developed, very little being enough to satisfy them when first it is fed. For this reason pulp is but lightly esteemed by the farmers about Wallaceburg and Dresden, although it can be had for the trouble of hauling away.

PAYING FOR THE CROP.

Careful estimates show that beets containing 12% of sugar can profitably be used in manufacturing. Accordingly, this percentage is taken as a basis in paying for the crop. Last year \$4 a ton flat was paid the grower for his beets at the factory, the manufacturer taking the risk that the total crop would average twelve per cent. or over. This year, to encourage the production of the best quality of beets, \$4 a ton is paid for all beets containing up to twelve per cent. of sugar, and 33 1-3 cents per ton for each per cent. over twelve, which this year, with an average ranging around 14.5, will amount to about \$4.83 delivered at the factory. This figure is considered by both grower and manufacturer to be quite satisfactory, and especially so when the yield is up to fifteen to twenty tons.

The importance of the sugar-beet industry to Canadians can well be appreciated when it is remembered that Canada annually uses in round numbers 200,000,000 pounds of sugar, which is practically all imported, and that she has potentialities within herself to produce this whole amount. With the improvement of the beet as a sugar-producing plant, the sugar from this source is fast supplanting that from cane, so that to-day the great bulk of the sugar used in Canada has its origin in the beet. Canadian sugar has suffered from the erroneous contention that its granules are too fine, but the absurdity of this claim can easily be perceived by reflecting that the finer the grain the more perfectly is the sugar dissolved in the substance with which it is used. The manufacture of sugar from beets is one of the industries in which the farming community is directly concerned, and one that offers an opportunity to the consumers to assist the producers by demanding the product of our own lands wherever Canadian-produced sugar comes into competition with the foreign article.

BOYS! What about earning a watch or a compass? See our list of premiums (pages 1050 and 1051) given for the securing of new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate.

HORSES.

Fall and Winter Care of Weanlings.

That the ultimate value and usefulness of a colt is largely influenced by the food and attention he secures during his first year, and particularly during the fall and winter after being weaned, few will dispute. We have, in a recent issue of this journal, given our ideas of the proper course to be pursued during the weaning process. Where this or an equally satisfactory plan has been adopted, we assume that the colt has not lost flesh or condition, and we should endeavor to keep it in good flesh and strong, in order that growth may continue. The nature and quantity of the food to be given should have careful consideration. I think at this period of the colt's life there is often more harm done by under-feeding than by over-feeding. The average owner appears to be afraid of over-feeding on grain. I think there is little danger of this, provided the grain be of good quality and the colt be allowed regular exercise. Where expedient, it is certainly advisable to provide a roomy, well-ventilated, clean, dry and comfortable box stall. If two or more colts are allowed to run together and occupy the same stall, they will usually do better than a single colt, but it is much better to have one alone than to allow it along with one or more colts a year or two older. Where colts of different ages occupy the same stall, the younger one is sure to get the worst of it. The older and stronger fellow, while probably not cross or vicious with the younger, will invariably (if not tied at feeding time), manage to get more than his share of grain. For coarse fodder, I think there is nothing equal to clean, bright, well-saved clover, but on no account should overripe or poorly-saved clover be given. When a first-class quality of clover hay cannot be procured, the next best is good timothy, or a mixture of clover and timothy. Of hay the colts should have all they will eat. I do not mean that hay should be constantly kept within reach—I consider this method of feeding in all cases wasteful and harmful. They should be fed at regular hours, three times daily, and get all they will eat in at most 1½ hours. Any that is not consumed in this time should be removed. The colts will then have an appetite and be ready to enjoy the next meal, while if hay be within reach at all times, more or less of it will be trampled underfoot, and the colts will be eating at irregular intervals, or more or less constantly; the digestive glands will not be given the periodical rest required, and the little animals will never have the necessary appetite for the full enjoyment of a meal. I consider it better to feed the hay off the floor than to have mangers or racks more or less elevated. When the hay is on the floor the colts are feeding in the natural manner, and this is better for them, especially for their knees, and when only sufficient is given to satisfy their hunger, none is wasted. As regards the grain to be given, there can be no question whatever that oats should form the chief if not the whole ration. Oats finely chopped, I think, is preferable to either whole or rolled oats, for at least two feeds daily. The quantity will, of course, vary according to the size and age of the animals, but as stated above, I think there is little danger of over-feeding; or, in other words, it is safe in most cases to allow them all they will eat, provided regular exercise be allowed. For a foal newly weaned at four or five months, probably a quart of chop is a fair feed, and this is, in most cases, all he will eat. The quantity can be slowly and gradually increased as he grows and his digestive organs and appetite improve. It is good practice to make the food given as tasty as possible, and I find if the chop be steamed, by placing it in a pail or other vessel, pouring boiling water on it, covering the vessel with a rubber sheet and allowing it to stand for a few hours, that the colt appears to enjoy it more than if fed dry. A feed of this kind night and morning, and a few whole oats and a carrot or two at noon, with the addition of a feed of bran, with a little linseed meal two or three times weekly, has given excellent satisfaction. Of course there are cases where a colt will eat more than he can digest, and, as a consequence, there will be more or less digestive derangement, and the little animal will not thrive so well as if fed less grain. This occurs in animals with weak digestive powers, and in such cases the allowance of grain must be limited to that which the animal can digest and assimilate.

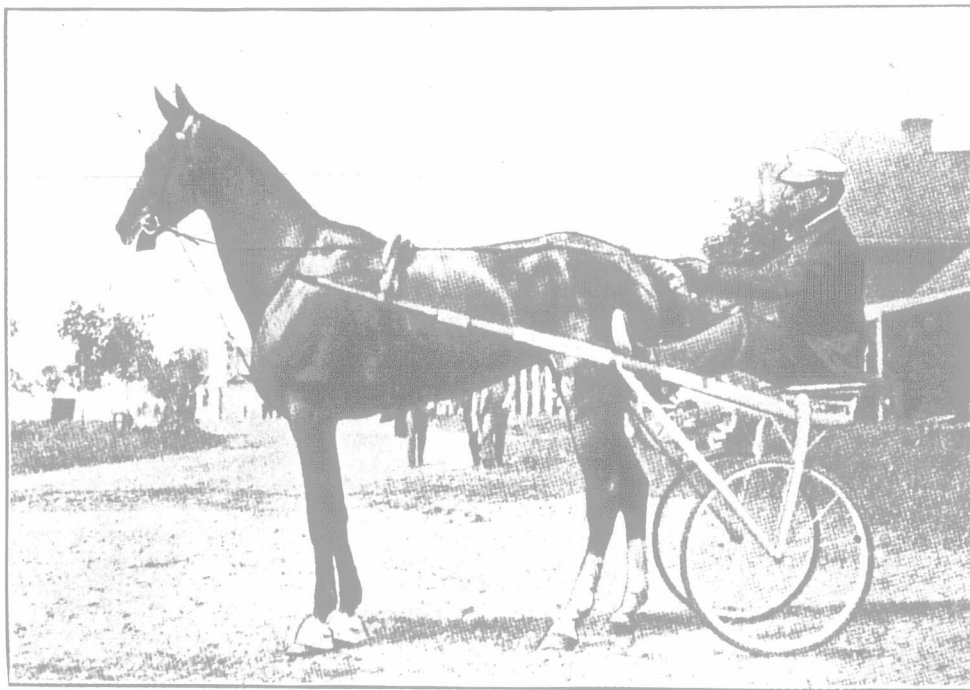
Regular exercise in a paddock or yard should be allowed every day when the state of the weather will permit. The larger the stall the colt or colts are allowed the better, and if the stall be of considerable size a considerable amount of exercise will be taken while in the stable, but outdoor exercise is advisable, and should be allowed when possible. I may also state that the feet should be well soaked after. The stall should be cleaned out at least once every week, as when the colts are allowed to accommodate it heats, and when the manure is removed, where this is done, the stall should be given, we

notice that the growth of horn is in excess of the wear, and, as a consequence, the feet grow too long at the toe and too high at the heel, and become an abnormal shape, which if allowed to continue, has a tendency to force too much tension on some tendons and ligaments, and too little on others, which tends to deformity, which may cause permanent injury. In order to obviate this the feet should be examined frequently, and, when necessary, dressed with a shoeing smith's knife and rasp to their natural shape. It is also wise to educate the colt to lead and stand tied the first winter. "WHIP."

A Spring Horse Show.

A number of prominent horse-breeders of the Province of Ontario assembled at the Walker House, Toronto, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31st. Among those present were: Dr. And. Smith, Toronto; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Thos. A. Graham, Clarendon; Henry Wade, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; Peter Christie, Manchester; William Smith, Columbus; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; John Gardhouse, Highfield; John Bright, Myrtle; H. G. Boag, Barrie; H. M. Robinson, Toronto; John Vipond, Brooklin; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Fred Richardson, Columbus; and F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

These gentlemen are the directors of the Canadian Horse-breeders', Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations, and were called together by Secretary Wade for the purpose of discussing and arranging for the holding of another Stallion Show in the spring of 1904. It was unanimously decided to hold the show on March 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and \$1,000 was voted by the Canadian



LOU DILLON, 1581.

Horse-breeders' Association towards the prize-list, under whose auspices it is to be held.

Mr. Thos. Graham and Mr. H. M. Robinson urged on the meeting the advisability of having Thoroughbred, Standard-bred, Hackney and Pony stallions in the show, as well as heavy draft, while Messrs. Gardhouse, Bright, Hendrie and Smith contended it would be much better to leave the light breeds out, and make classes for heavy draft mares, and on motion it was decided to confine the show to the heavy draft breeds, taking in classes for mares.

It was unanimously decided to hold the show at Grand's Repository, as Mr. Walter Harland Smith had signified his willingness to grant them the use of his premises.

At the conclusion of the Breeders' meeting, the Clydesdale directors met, and voted \$700 towards the prize-list of the Spring Stallion Show, and the Shire directors also met, and made a grant of \$50.00, to be given as a championship prize for the best Shire stallion and best Shire female.

Committees were appointed by each of the associations to act in conjunction with each other in managing the Spring Stallion Show, and from among these the following were elected officers:

Hon. Chairman, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Chairman, W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Vice-Chairman, Wm. Smith, Columbus; 2nd Vice-Chairman, Peter Christie, Manchester; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade, Toronto. Executive Committee—Thos. Graham, Clarendon; William Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; John Bright, Myrtle; Dr. And. Smith, Toronto; Jas. M. Gardhouse, Weston; and Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville.

Mr. Hodson promised to secure the services of Mr. Spack, of the Old Country, to give a practical demonstration along horse lines. At the suggestion of Mr. Hendrie it was decided to invite the Governor-General to be present at least one day during the show.

Typhoid Influenza.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 30th, asking for information as to disease among horses in Frontenac. I am glad to be able to inform you that the malady in question is, according to Dr. Moore's report, nothing more serious than typhoid influenza. This disease is well known in many parts of Canada and the United States, being exceedingly troublesome in large city stables, and especially in stock yards, Chicago and St. Paul being notorious as distributing points for what is there known as "stock-yards fever."

The disease is rather alarming to veterinarians unacquainted with its vagaries, but it is fairly amenable to intelligent treatment, although the percentage of mortality is always considerable. It is exceedingly contagious and easily conveyed from place to place, the nature of the contagion being such that as long as ordinary business traffic involving the use of horses is continued, it is almost impossible to effectively guard against it. It is not one of the diseases under the operation of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Chief Veterinary Inspector.

STOCK.

Good Stock Need Care.

While the number of pure-bred animals is daily increasing, and the number of farmers engaged in the breeding industry is always being added to, it should be the aim of everyone engaged in the occupation to improve the animals under their charge or in their possession, both by intelligent selection in breeding, and in careful feeding and comfortable housing. Every stock man should remember that our forefathers had no herdbooks and no pedigrees to refer to when selecting the animals whence has come the pure-bred stock of to-day. It was a matter of selection in the first place, and infinite painstaking all the time. Through the exercise of these we are now in possession of many distinct breeds, each possessing its own type and its own utility, not to mention the many strains into which these are subdivided. No man can look at our show animals to-day without feeling impressed with the greatness of what has been accomplished, and did we but get a view of the original progenitors from which these animals have descended, it would increase our admiration for the infinite variety which nature can be made to display, and for the high intelligence of those through whose efforts the pure-bred animals of the present day have been produced. But we ought not to stop there, for admiring things already accomplished is a waste of time if it does not spur us on and inspire a spirit of emulation. There is no such stage as perfection in the evolution of ascent in animals. What has been done on a lower plane can be repeated on the higher. No type of animal has long stood till a higher type was conceived, and so will it ever go on; and although sometimes, as it has been known in the past, retrogression may take the place of progression, yet the tendency will be always higher.

It is the lack of reflection on these points that causes some of our stock-breeders to assume the position that having got a herd of pedigreed animals, there is nothing further for them to do. Let them reflect on the progress made by other men in a similar position, and it will be seen very clearly that the situation contains infinite possibilities. Breeding without care of both the parents and the offspring, however, will never accomplish much, and care does not consist in turning the animals loose when pastures are getting bare and the weather cold to find food and shelter for themselves as best they can. While such treatment may conduce to healthy condition, it cannot fail to have a deteriorating tendency, and it is, in short, the straight road back to the original type of wild roaming life from which our artistically pleasing and commercially valuable animals have been evolved. We are no advocates of the practice of keeping animals in perpetual

show condition. We believe, rather, that that is sometimes overdone, and is in many instances productive of bad results; but the opposite extreme is an infinitely worse condition, and every care should be applied to prevent its occurrence.

Our Scottish Letter.

We have had quite a lively time here of late. Ten days ago the President of the Board of Agriculture visited Edinburgh. He spent two days listening to tales of woe, but, unfortunately, has not succeeded in pleasing the farmers who want changes. The chief ground of complaint is his attitude towards those who call for an amendment or repeal of the Act, 1896, prohibiting the importation of sea-borne store cattle, or, as they are termed on your side, stockers. Lord Onslow has twice been Under Secretary for the Colonies, and understands the situation as well as most people. He is as resolute as his two predecessors in adhering to the policy of 1896, but somehow treated the subject rather flippantly, with the result that several members of the influential deputation which waited on him are not disposed to take their licking lying down. The deputations are practically pleading for preferential treatment in the case of Canadian cattle. As we have observed more than once in the past, that is a question of high politics. If Mr. Chamberlain's policy becomes the national policy, then the admission of store cattle so far as Canada is concerned will be settled. But until that takes place, statesmen declare that the whole sea-borne trade must be treated in one way. No one affirms that there is disease in Canadian cattle. So far as we learn, no one ever did affirm that such was the case. What the veterinary experts of our Board said was that they found pleuro-pneumonia in cattle which came from Canada. Everyone knows that all the cattle shipped at the Canadian ports during the old boom in the cattle trade were not Canadian cattle. An extensive breeder in this country says the Canadian Government could very soon put a powerful weapon into the hands of Lord Onslow's deputations. Their claim is that he should move for repeal of the Act in so far as Canadian cattle are concerned, and allow them to be landed here for immediate dispersion to the feeding farms in the lowlands. The breeder to whom I refer says: Let Canada do likewise. Instead of imposing a sixty days' quarantine on British cattle, let her give them free entry without delay to all parts of the Dominion. British cattle are as free of contagious disease as any cattle can be. Reciprocity is a good thing. Reciprocity such as I have outlined between the mother country and Canada would go a long way to disarm opposition to the claim that the legislation of 1896 should be repealed. My own opinion is that the existing system is best for all parties. It ensures a steady market, whereas were the ports open as before 1892, any scare on account of disease being reported in New England, as was the case last year, would lead to disastrous results on both sides of the Atlantic. The Canadian exporter would suddenly find a market closed against him, on which he greatly depended; the home feeder would find himself face to face with a great shortage of stockers, and a rapid rise in the value of such reared at home; the home breeder would have no encouragement to persevere in his trade. Under the present regime there is no dislocation of trade. The home breeder goes ahead steadily extending his business; the home feeder knows where to look for his stockers, and the Canadian knows how to adjust his operations so as to meet the market for heaves on this side. I am aware that these views are in some places not too popular; but I trust they will be read with impartiality and with a desire to see what of force there may be in them.

THE PURE-BRED CATTLE SALES.

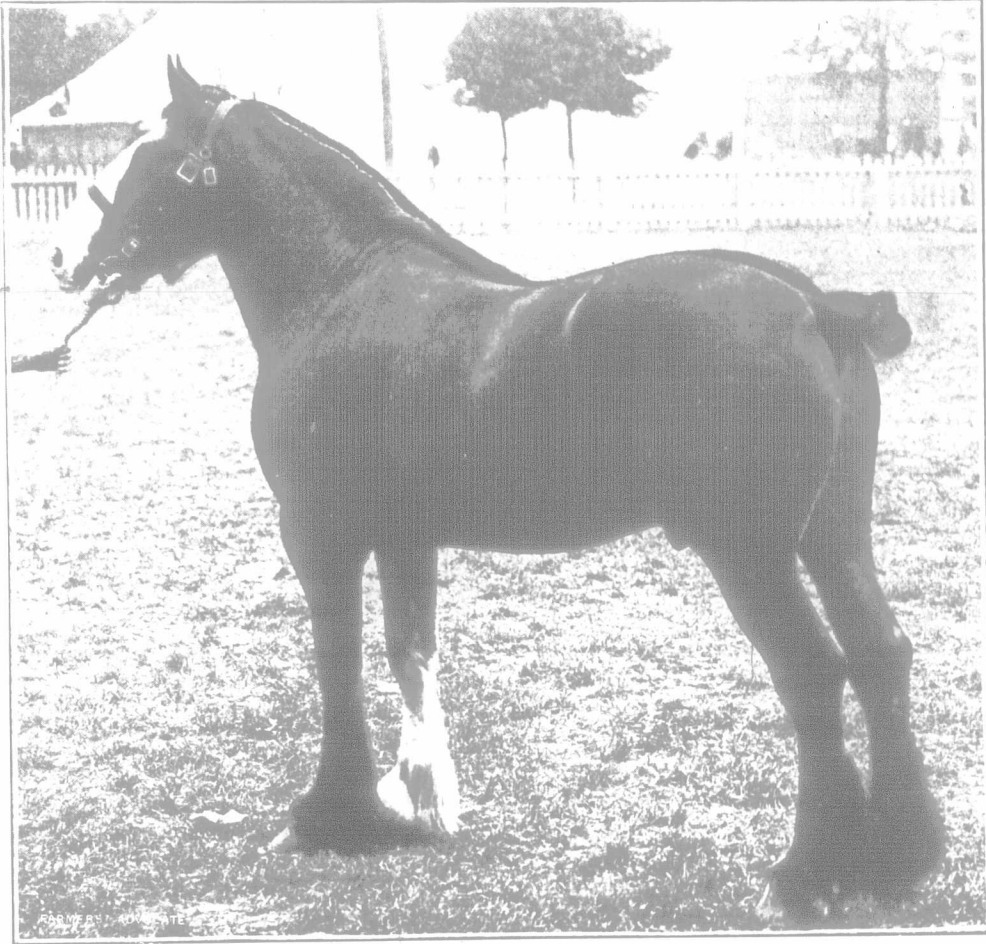
The great autumn sales of pure-bred cattle have come to an end. Generally, it has been a remarkable season. An unusually large number of cattle were thrown upon the market. This applied to all the four beef breeds—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Highlanders, and Galloways. The demand, in spite of this fact, was excellent, and prices ruled very high and steady. Several Canadians helped things along at the northern Shorthorn sales. Mr. Platt was a good bidder, but he did not succeed in carrying off very much. The Shorthorn trade was decidedly the best. The blacks hardly came within distance of the red, white and roan. Of course, the sensation of the season was the Tillycairn sale, at which the bull calves from the herds of Messrs. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, and W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Tarves, were sold. Prices in the case of both herds were phenomenal. Mr. Marr got the amazing average of £211 19s. 4d. for eight bull calves, and Mr. Duthie got £144 2s. 9d. for twenty-two. The most successful sire in these crack herds was Bapton Favorite, the stock bull at Uppermill. Five of his bull calves made an average of £254 1s. apiece—the highest figure being £630, paid by Bailie Taylor, of Dundee, for a red calf, which he resold in the afternoon for £735 to Mr. Hughes,

from Buenos Ayres. Another bull, named Royal Edward, scored £188 5s. of an average for seven bull calves bred at Collynie. Mr. Duthie's other sire, Merry Morning, for another batch of seven, made an average of £139 10s. apiece. The bull calves were this year not so numerous as usual. Mr. Marr has a big crop of heifers.

Another very successful general sale was held at Pirriessmill, Huntly, on the day following Tillycairn sale. Twenty-six head of well-bred cattle from Mr. John Wilson's herd made £50 5s. 6d. of an average. There is nothing faulty about such prices. A fortnight earlier, Mr. Thorntou dispersed the famous Armathwaite herd of Mr. Ecroyd, in Cumberland. He sold 69 head of all ages and both sexes, at an average of £43 16s. 11d. Mr. Gordon, of Newton, sold 14 at Pirriessmill, and got an average of £42 19s. 6d. for them. The most extensive sale was held at Cluny Castle, Monymusk, in the vale of Alford. The herd was owned by Lady Gordon Cathcart. Her ladyship's factor, Mr. Ranald Macdonald, died lately, and she apparently resolved to clear out the herd. Ninety-one head were put through the ring by Mr. J. M. Fraser, of Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.). The average price was £30 9s. 1d.—certainly, in view of the large numbers, a notable result. The Strowan sale in Perthshire deservedly attracted much attention. Captain Home-Graham, Stirling, has a fine old herd, out of which have come notable bulls. He had an average price of £39 11s. 6d. for forty-five, and no one can say there is anything wrong with

and South Africa are all in the market, and very fair prices are being recorded. As many as 65 head are wanted by one buyer. Scotsmen are pleased with the report of the Toronto show. You seem to have had a very successful event. Less-ressock Ayrshires have done well. The cattle selected by Mr. Hunter were quite like turning out as they have done. We have the cattle here, only our show-yard standard is sometimes not quite the same as the market standard. The future of agriculture here is bound up with the cattle-breeding industry. There is money in that. With the deplorable weather experienced this year there is likely to be very little money in anything else.

Kilmarnock Cheese and Produce Show was held yesterday. The event is quite the biggest of its kind in this country. The tone of the judges was highly complimentary. Apparently a big advance has been made in the quality of Scots Cheddars. The makers are also in the way of capturing the English market, having acquired the art of making soft, mild cheese. One merchant said Scots and Canadian cheese have made great strides, and hold the market. The quality in both cases has gone ahead in accordance with public taste. The result is seen in the increased demand for both classes of produce. Discoloration, which for many years was a serious trouble, has been got rid of. Cheese are being produced without streakiness or cloudiness. The style has also much improved. Although one would not think when it is well made, style counts in everything, and rightly so. There is a subtle connection between the inside and the outside qualities of any article. We are likely to have a considerable fight here over the milk standard. A good many dairy men do not believe that a standard of quality in milk is possible. They say the cow won't give it, and the public have no right to demand what the cow won't give. Most people are of opinion that what the cow cannot give the dairy of cows can supply. They will be right. I see Mr. Grisdale has been testing the question at the Ottawa station.



ABDLETHIN PREMIER [3971].

Second at Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions, in the two-year-old Clydesdale stallion class. IMPORTED AND OWNED BY SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

that. The Pitcur herd, from Coupar-Angus, was dispersed in Perth, the result being an average of £24 9s. 2d. for 65. At a sale of characteristic Cumberland Shorthorns, held at Skelmergh Hall, Kendal, 55 head made the fine average of £30 16s. 3d. Further south in Leicestershire, at Cathorpe Towers, 49 head of cows and heifers made £34 7s. 5d. At Kempford, 34 head made £39 7s. 9d. of an average. Scotsmen, therefore, do not have it all; but they have certainly done extra well, and prices all round have been well sustained.

I have said that the Aberdeen-Angus sales have not been quite as successful as the Shorthorns. Wherever a cross of Trojan-Erica blood appeared there was a big rush, but ordinary pedigree stock just made fair prices. The largest number of cattle disposed of in one day was seen at Kinochtry, where Mr. W. S. Ferguson sold 69 head at an average of £27 15s. 1d. At Bardonside, Elgin, where several Ericas appeared, the result was £38 14s. 8d. for 47. The Highland cattle sales were held at Oban—226 females being sold in one day. Four folds were dispersed, but purchases were made for as many new folds. The highest prices paid were £41, and £40, £37, and £30. These are considered good figures for Highland cattle, which come somewhat slowly to maturity. The Galloway sales were held at Castle-Douglas, where there was fairly good trade. The highest price was £31.

There is an extraordinarily brisk demand at present for Ayrshires. Sweden, Japan, Algiers

colt foals sold at an average of £41 18s. 10d., and 43 head of all ages made an average of £14 5s. 7d. each. Three important shipments have left these shores during the past fortnight. Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., had a good selection of fillies and one or two colts. They were well bred, and should prove good breeding animals. Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., shipped a good useful lot of horses yesterday, and Mr. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont., made his second trip this season. He had four well-bred big horses, purchased from Mr. Simpson, Whitcross, East Kilbride. The home trade in Clydesdales continues quite brisk. A large number of horses have been hired for next season—1904. The demand for good breeding horses is keen, and many more would have been hired but for the very late, wet harvest, which occupies men's minds, to the exclusion of all else. There has been nothing like it for at least 31 years; 1872 was a record in second growth, or sprouting in the stooks. This season, so far, has not been so bad in that particular, and should we now get a fortnight of dry, bracing weather, a big clearance would be made of the fields, with possibly less loss than at one time seemed probable.

24th Oct., 1903. "SCOTLAND YET."

It "pays" to take the Farmer's Advocate. It pays to secure subscribers for it. Look up our premium list and cash commission offers. See pages 1050 and 1051.

Establishing a Flock.

Mr. A. Mansell, late owner of a noted flock of Shropshires in England, dispersed a year or two ago, has issued a small book dealing with the formation of pure-bred flocks, and their subsequent management. Mr. Mansell lays great stress on the selection of the sire, and points out that care should be taken to secure one that is strong in the points where the ewes are weak, but the breeder must not overlook the fact that it is absolutely imperative to secure an animal with a vigorous, robust constitution, good chest development, well-sprung ribs, wide loin, straight spine, good underline, strong bone, with legs well placed at each corner, or as near to this ideal as possible. In no case let fashion lead the breeder to forget that the ultimate object in breeding sheep is to produce mutton and wool at a minimum of cost that will sell at top prices. Experience has proved that where this course is followed the weak points of the dams are usually much less marked in their offspring, and, if it is persevered in, are in time entirely got rid of.

As at first the object is to get a thoroughly good ewe flock, the sires should be chosen with that view, and, therefore, a very masculine ram is not necessary, if possessing good character and type, with plenty of size and length; but, of course, it is absolutely necessary that the ram should possess all the true characteristics of the breed, and be practically unassailable, except, perhaps, for a slight inclination for feminine character about its head. By the use of this type of ram for a few years, a first-class flock of ewes should be the outcome, and then none but the highest-class rams, possessing strong masculine character, should be used. It is not so necessary to obtain size in the sire, provided the animal is masculine and big, so to speak, in his points. Many really small rams prove themselves remarkable getters, both as to quality and size, and it would be an easy matter to trace several leading show prizetakers which have been sired by, comparatively speaking, small rams.

Rams from old-established flocks are recommended, as they are, undoubtedly, the most reliable and the most impressive. This is accounted for, no doubt, by the greater strength of blood, inherited by a long course of careful and probably close breeding.

During the first few years after the foundation of a flock the selection of sires is not so difficult, provided judgment is used and adequate means are available; but afterwards it becomes a matter of great importance. In the course of time fresh blood is wanted. What is to be done? Shall a direct cross, so far as blood is concerned, be looked for, or shall line breeding, with a slight out-cross, be decided upon? Mr. Mansell inclines to the latter opinion. At the same time, it is much easier to decide as to what steps to take than to find the animal suited to one's requirements.

Lastly, do not be in a hurry to dispose of the rams in service until they have been really proved, as sometimes lambs with little promise develop into grand sheep, and perhaps in the meantime their sire has been passed on or handed over to the butcher. Success in breeding is so largely dependent on the sire that extraordinary means should be taken to secure the best, and, when once obtained and proved, should be made extensive use of.

Selection of a Breeding Sow.

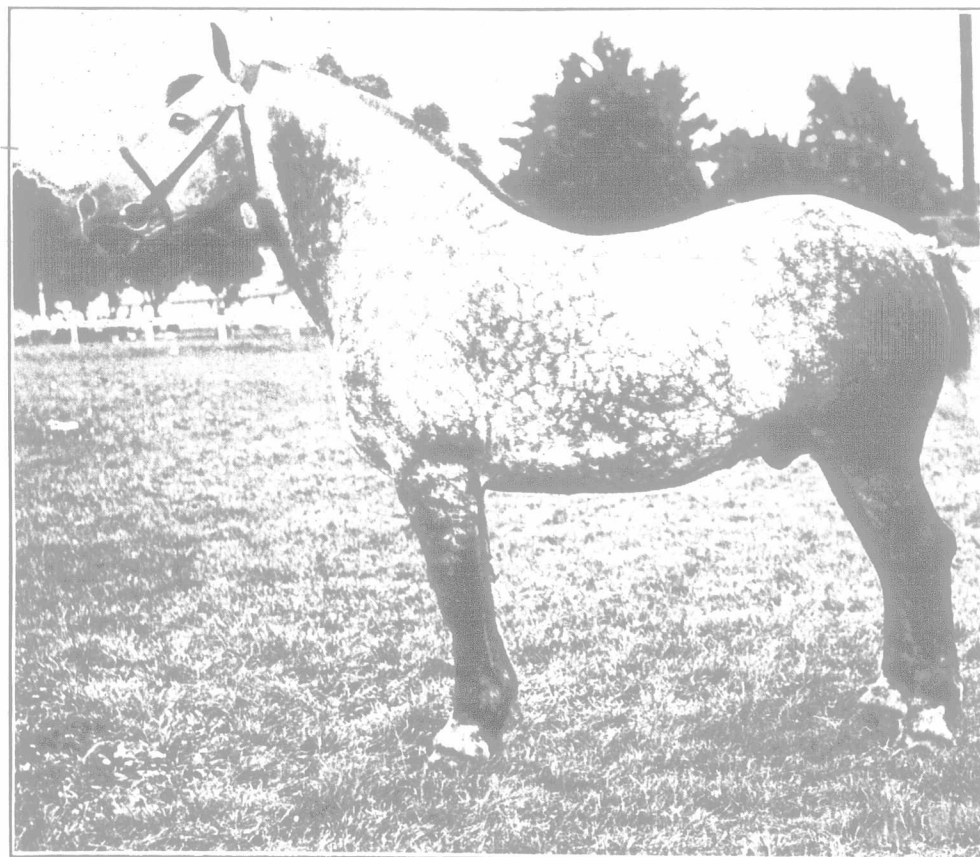
The breeding sow is a valuable and productive asset on the farm, and what should be always borne in mind and acted upon by the farmer is the fact that the more valuable the sow the greater will the ratio of profit be per annum in proportion to the value of the animal. That is, a scrub sow without any noticeable merit in conformation, will produce litters which will sell at scrub prices; when a typical pedigreed sow of any of the popular breeds will produce litters which will always sell at high prices for breeding purposes, or should no market be available for their disposal, the feeding of the well-bred pig is always an easy and profitable undertaking compared with that of the "ill-doer." It is, therefore, a matter of the first importance in hog-raising to see that the mothers are well bred; nor does that make the sum total of profitable selection, for freaks take place in the best and oldest strains, and the buyer's eye must be his merchant in addition to his information as to pedigree.

While keeping correct bacon type always in view, constitution is a matter which should be an indispensable recommendation in the breeding sow. Like the horse, constitution in the sow shows to a great extent in the strength and suppleness of her legs. To be a productive and reasonably lasting breeder, she must have pins that will support her during each life and her generations (if bred). A good constitution is, therefore, important. Remember that the most important thing to be looked for in a sow is that she be a

depression in the region of the loins, for such would indicate weakness, and weakness of that part would, after the production of a few litters, put the sow out of business as a breeder.

Having got the sow of good bacon type, with strong, supple pins, a smooth body, and good constitution, it is essential to find that she be organically fitted to become a breeder. As a sow can only suckle one pig to each teat, she should be in possession of a reasonable number of teats. Fourteen is not too many, and less than twelve is too few. Nature is sometimes more prolific than provident in the matter, and we have seen a sow give birth, at the zenith of her productiveness, to three and four more pigs than she had been provided with teats to suckle, and although she was constitutionally fit to rear the whole family, the overplus had to be lost. The breeding sow is an animal which ought to be thoroughly domesticated. She should have all confidence in her attendant, so that handling her or her young may be a matter unattended with difficulty or danger.

A boy and a girl got two pieces of cake, a large and a small piece. The boy, who was to divide it, took the large piece and gave the girl the small piece. The little girl said: "If I were serving the cake, I would give you the large piece and keep the small piece myself." "And keep what yourself?" replied the boy. "And keep the little piece myself," said the girl. "Well, what are you kicking about," replied the boy; "ain't you got it?"



MEDOC.

Noted prizewinning Percheron stallion.

OWNED BY LEW W. COCHRAN, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Illustration Stations Suggested.

Mr. D. Drummond, the Farmers' Institute worker who has been conducting meetings in New Brunswick, under the joint auspices of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, writes: "The greatest need here is to know how to care for and feed their live stock, before they go too largely into purchasing. The more I mix with the farmers and travel through the Eastern sections of the Dominion, the more I become convinced of the necessity of illustration work, and think that some kind of illustration stations or fields, established in different parts of the Eastern Provinces on the properties of the farmers, would do a great deal towards the advancement of agriculture, because the country is filled with doubting Thomases who want to see before they will believe."

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

FARM.

Retrospective and Prospective.

As the end of the year draws near, the reflective mind naturally turns to the past to count its gains, and to the future to spy out its possibilities. It is a season of reflection. There is a general stock-taking of the work and returns of the year. It is a time when a man can do a lot of independent thinking. When with the fruits of a year's work gathered around him, he can plan how best to better himself the following year. Several problems will present themselves for solution. In reviewing the year's operations it will be found that the dairy branch of the farm has given satisfactory returns, that prices for cheese and butter have been good, and are likely to remain so; that the markets for grain, seeds, and all other produce of the farm, with the exception of pork and beef, are in a firm and satisfactory condition; but that the prices of the meat products are uncertain, with little indication of immediate improvement. In this retrospective and prospective view it will also be noticed that the root and corn crops this year were not up to the average, owing to a dry spell early in the season. That the apple crop, though not as badly affected this year as usual with scab, gave much better returns where thorough spraying and cultivation were practiced than where these operations were neglected. These are the features of a general nature that will present themselves, others of more local significance, such as draining, building, feeding, etc., will also arise for study.

Dealing with those questions of a general nature, the importance of producing pork and beef at as low a cost as possible, by feeding all the rough feed that can economically be used, will be forced upon one's mind. These products, of course, will still be profitably produced, but in order to be far over on the safe side, a close study of their economical production will be more necessary than ever. The condition of the dairy industry indicates that there need be no curtailment in the production of cheese and butter, while the market for poultry and eggs offers every encouragement. Horse-raising also continues to be a profitable business, and with the development of our northern and prairie country, the building of

railways, and the ever increasing demand for drafters and fancy horses in our cities, will continue so for an indefinite period.

Turning to the question of ensuring more certainly in the growing of root and corn crops, there is one feature that deserves more consideration than is given on most farms. That is the manuring of the land in the fall or winter previous to the growing of the crop. The weather conditions this year but emphasized the evils that might arise from spring manuring. Root crops need an abundance of plant food early in their growth, and a mellow, moist soil that will retain the maximum amount of water; two conditions that are not secured by manuring just before seeding, but which are secured by a fall or winter application. This difference of a few months' time in the application of manure may make all the difference between a poor and a bumper crop. The growing of crops is not a business that can be taken up on the first of April and dropped on the first of November, but one which requires months and years of preparation and study, and the more thorough the preparation and careful the study the better will be the success. We are now entering upon the study hour; let everyone improve it to the best of his ability, and let the following year's operations show how the winter's study hour has been spent.

Keep the Boys on the Farm.

Boys leave the farm from various motives. Chief among these is an erroneous conception or appreciation of the relative advantages of farm life as compared with that of other vocations.

There is still the notion in some minds that the so-called learned professions offer more scope for the exercise of special talents; that they also afford more glory, and bring a man's intellectual attainments and powers into greater prominence.

Some farmers' sons also fancy that mercantile and business pursuits, or the arts, are more genteel, attractive or desirable than what they regard as the drudgery or the humble condition of the farmer.

Firstly, in opposition to all this, let the truth be ever borne in mind, that life on the farm (as elsewhere) is largely what we make it, and is dependent in no small degree on what we ourselves are. To illustrate: One man on a farm may be rude, uncultured and unsystematic in his methods; another exhibits qualities the very reverse. Examples of each class are not wanting, though it is gratifying to note that the latter class greatly predominates to-day. The uneducated and unsystematic farmer is becoming an entity of a past age. With the advance of science and general intelligence the farmer is keeping no mean pace. His progress is not to be despised. From the rude condition of his forefathers the tiller of the soil has emerged, and is yet advancing to a higher plane. The educational facilities now within his reach—magazines like the "Farmer's Advocate," books on agricultural subjects, scientific bulletins, and a course of "correspondence" instruction (if he wishes) for himself or his sons, furnished at his home at small expense—leave the farmer without excuse if he remains in ignorance as to matters pertaining to his own occupation. And he need not stop here in his pursuit of knowledge. If he is desirous of broadening his field of mental vision, he may extend his reading into other avenues: he may read natural or civil history, political economy, science or philosophy, in any or all of its branches, as his tastes may direct.

The plea sometimes made by farmers of lack of time for mental culture is without basis in fact. Many fritter away enough time in the "corner grocery," or in mere gossip, or in the saloon, in which by earnest effort they might become educated.

Someone has said: "Most men waste enough time for self-education." It is quite true that the farmer has a great deal of work to do, especially at some seasons of the year, as seeding and harvest time. Yet during the winter season and often at other times, he has as much respite from labor as perhaps any other class, and much more leisure than some others—much more, for example, than the merchant, whose duties press him throughout the year and often involve more hours each day. Yet the merchant is generally a well-read man.

The farmer lives under clearer skies and breathes purer air than the dweller in the city. His work and mode of life are more natural, and, therefore, more healthful; city life more artificial. He eats food of his own production, and is thus more independent, while he also contributes to the supply of the various other classes. He drinks water taken from the pure spring or well, and not that filtered from sources of uncertain purity, as in the water supply of cities. And these are some of life's essentials. And then, the business of the farmer is subject to less contingency and less fluctuation than most others. The forces of nature ministering to his wants are more constant in their operations than the artificial and conventional factors operative in trades and commerce. The professions also have their full quota of work and vexation, with some successes and many failures. So that the boy from the farm in quest of another field in which to employ his talents, though he may reach his goal, need not expect to have all his desires fully gratified; nor need he doubt that those talents or powers might be turned to good account on the farm.

Let the homes of farmers be beautified and made attractive; and let the boys be provided with wholesome entertainment and the best literature. Encourage them to study, to think, to observe, and they will be less inclined to leave the farm.

They should be well instructed in the subjects of a primary education. These, together with some knowledge of bookkeeping and business forms, and a good acquaintance with the various branches of the science of agriculture, will generally be found to impose a sufficient task. Agriculture offers unlimited opportunities for research, but in order to be fitted to pursue and enjoy this research, a man must have carefully studied the nature and composition of soils, climatic conditions, plant life and growth, etc.

Men of the most gifted and cultured minds have delighted in husbandry. Among the ancient Romans, Cicero thus speaks: "I am charmed with the nature and productive virtues of the soil. Can these men be called unhappy who delight in the soil's cultivation? In my opinion there can

be no happier life, not only because the tillage of the earth is salutary to all, but from the pleasure it affords. The whole establishment of a good and assiduous husbandman is stored with wealth; it abounds in pigs, in lambs, in poultry, in milk, in honey. Nothing can be more profitable, nothing more beautiful than a well-cultivated farm."

Cincinnatus was taken from his farm to lead the Roman army as Dictator. After relieving the Consul, he resigned his Dictatorship with all the pomp of the Forum, and returned to his rural home.

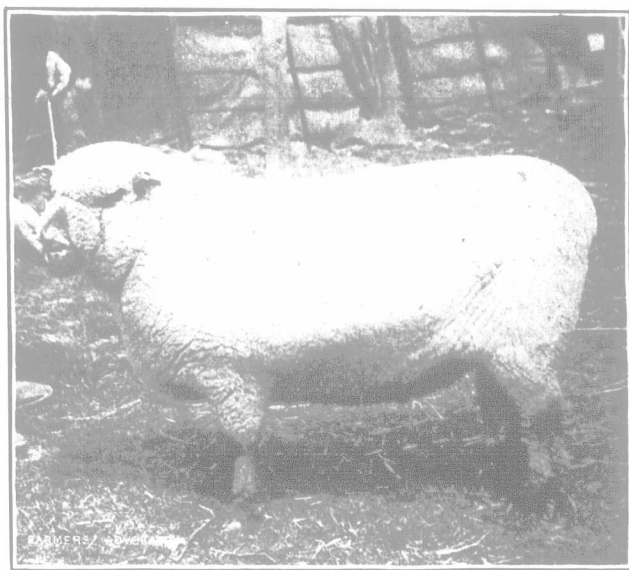
The present King of the British Empire is an enthusiastic farmer.

I trust that the time is not far distant when the farmers' sons of our land will all be proud of their heritage. W. J. WAY.

Kent Co., Ont.

Peculiar Effects of Electricity on Trees.

The Hatch Experiment Station has made a study of the effects of electricity upon shade trees with some interesting results. In those districts through which numerous lines of telephone, telegraph and power wires are run, injury to the trees by burning of the limbs is quite common, and in a few cases where the positive current passed through the rails of electric roads instead of through the feed wire, as is generally the case, the trunks of trees are frequently girdled by too close contact with the current. Lightning, it was found, affected trees in many different ways. Lightning does not always strike the tree in the same manner, nor produce the same results. Sometimes trees are killed outright, without displaying any of the common effects of shattering, and in other instances of lightning stroke neither death nor mechanical injury of importance takes place. Some cases of lightning stroke appear to offer examples of discharges from the earth. The effects of such discharges are quite characteristic,



SHROPSHIRE TWO-SHEAR RAM.

Winner of first and championship at Shropshire and West Midland, and Hereford and Worcester, 1903; also first at the Royal Show, 1903.

OWNED BY A. TANNER, ESQ., SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND.

and not at all similar to ordinary forms of stroke. Sometimes the tree is killed outright. Generally the leaves wither, with a subsequent loss of the limb. In the course of time creases can be seen on the trunk, showing the path of the discharge. In most cases of this kind the discharge affects one or more limbs, as the current seldom follows up the main trunk, but discharges at the points of several branches. Whether the chemical composition of the soil has any particular bearing upon the discharges is not known. It is known, however, that there frequently exists great differences in the electrical potential between the earth and the air during thunderstorms, and that the electrical conditions of the cloud and the earth may change instantly from negative to positive.

Lots of a Kind.

A Scotch farmer in one of the districts through which a line of railway is being constructed was the other day endeavoring to bring his cattle in with his collie. The cattle were on one side of the railway track, and the Scotchman was directing the dog from the other. He was not very successful, and the railway workmen indulged in much merriment at the Scotchman's predicament. "Gae awa wide off," was an order which collie did not seem to understand, and at every fresh repetition of it the railway men laughed more loudly. At last the Scotchman gave it up in disgust, yelling at the dog, "Ha, ye're an ignorant blockhead, an' there's lots o' ye'r kind here the noo!"

Every progressive farm woman is interested in the Farmer's Advocate. Recommend it to your neighbors.

Have we Plowed Right?

This country is possessed of many excellent plowmen. Their work is to be seen from every concession and sideroad throughout the land. Field after field lies out in straight furrows, with uniform serrated combs, an evidence that the man behind the plow takes an interest in and enjoys his work. Such men, and they are the leaders in the matter of improved methods of cultivation, look forward to the work of fall plowing with a deal of pleasure. Nothing is more to their liking than the work of laying a large, level field off in waving serrations. But the question that is being asked now is: is this the best way to prepare a field for crop? Is it the quickest way? Is there any other way that will give a better crop return? Recently we saw a man working on a field that had grown a crop of clover, had been gang plowed and cultivated into splendid tilth. By the action of the bacteria in this soil, aided by the rain and the bright warm sun of September and October, immense quantities of plant food had been liberated near the surface of this soil, but were being turned down and crude earth containing inert plant food laid up for the seed-bed of the following crop. The effect is evident. There was a waste of fertility by removing the available plant food to the bottom of the furrow and substituting a seed-bed of crude earth. True, the field so treated will, in all probability, give a good crop, but most probably not the best it is capable of producing, and in any circumstances this method of cultivation is not the most economical.

In such a field, or in a field so treated after a grain crop, or on a root field, a better plan would be to keep the surface soil that had become charged with plant food at the top, where the seed to be sown the following spring could make immediate use of it. This could easily be done if the mechanical condition of the soil had not to be considered. Were it not for the necessity of providing surface drainage and a loose subsoil all that would need to be done would be to cultivate the land well in the fall and spring, and sow to crop. But an open subsoil must be provided and surface drainage secured. In the particular clover field we speak of, the long, coarse roots of the clover had loosened up the subsoil to a far greater depth than could be done with the plow, and all that remained to be done was to provide for surface drainage and to expose as much of the soil to the action of the frost as was practicable.

The surface drainage is important for two outstanding reasons, it insures an earlier seeding and prevents the leaching of plant food. In working heavy clay land, it is a common practice to ridge up in quite narrow lands to secure good drainage and consequent early seeding. Carrying this idea still further: by putting the land up in low narrow ribs, better surface drainage and earlier seeding are secured, and the minimum amount of plant food is washed out of the soil.

Such a method commends itself also in the matter of saving time. The first plowing, on most soils, in early fall, may be done with a two- or three-furrowed gang with three or four horses, and the same number of horses may be used on a large harrow or cultivator for the subsequent cultivation in fall or spring. In ribbing up, time may also be saved by using a double mouldboard plow which, by making the ridges eighteen inches apart, will lay off three feet at each round of the field.

It is along such lines as these that advances are to be made in methods of cultivation, and where they have had a fair trial they are invariably continued on account of their improvement of the soil and because they are more economical of time.

It is Wrong.

To buy what you do not need because it is cheap—or nice.

To plant more acres than you can properly take care of in the way of cultivating, because you wish to have a "big" crop.

To expect to grow crops without due attention being given to their cultivation.

To expect to grow good crops from poor seed.

To expect to have good farm stock without feeding and giving it attention.

To expect to have good milk cows without providing for their comfort at all seasons.

To leave your farm tools exposed to the weather.

To lounge about the village store or post office when the stock should have been watered.

To talk of what your farming operations will be next year, while you are doing nothing this year.

To plant for a shelter belt trees, and then allow the cattle to destroy them.

To leave your neighbors' gates open, and then expect yours to be always shut. You thus teach a bad lesson by your own example.

To elect to office men who cannot take care of themselves by the ordinary pursuits of life.

To be surrounded by mud, when you can easily have good paths about your premises.

Something Good.

C. A. Cass, Prescott Co., Ont., sends his own renewal for 1904 and new subscriber also, and states: "Will try and get you some more subscribers. I want to say the 'Farmer's Advocate' is the very best, and ought to be in every farmer's home. No trash."

J. L. Newton, Hastings Co., Ont., writes: "I sent you this week Mr. Daniel Akey's name with \$1.00, but have since learned of your change to \$1.50 and a weekly, so I enclose \$1.50 more, and this will pay for his paper to the end of 1904, as well as my own renewal, according to my offer. I have taken your paper a good while, and also send it to a friend. The change will mean \$1.00 more out of me, but we consider it well spent money. Every time we take up the paper we see something valuable. I hope to have some more new names for you before long. Please send a sample copy to _____, _____, Ont. I think the November 2d issue will have the desired effect."

D. McKenzie, publisher Paisley Advocate: "We have inserted reader you sent, and forward marked copy of our paper. Wish you every success in pushing business under the new issue."

Was the Editor Wrong?

Village parson (entering country editor's office): "You promised to publish that sermon I sent you on Monday, but I do not find it in the latest issue of your paper."

Editor—"I sent it up. It surely went in. What was the name of it?"

Parson—"Feed my lambs."

Editor (after searching through the paper)—"Ah—yes—um—here it is. You see, we've got a new sub and he put it under the head of 'Agricultural Notes,' as 'Hints on the Care of Sheep.'"

DAIRY.

Dairying and Fertility.

At a recent dairy convention at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Prof. C. F. Curtiss discussed the influence of dairying on the fertility of the farm. He said in part:

"In selling \$1,000 worth of wheat from an Iowa farm at present prices we sell with it about \$350 worth of fertility. In selling \$1,000 worth of corn we sell about \$250 worth of fertility—or constituents which would cost the farmer this amount if he were obliged to buy commercial fertilizers to maintain the fertility of the farm. But we can convert \$1,000 worth of corn into beef, pork or mutton and sell it in that form and not remove over \$25 worth of fertility from the farm, or we can convert \$1,000 worth of feed into butter and not remove a single dollar's worth of fertility with it. Butter is almost wholly pure fat or carbon, and it adds nothing to the value or productive capacity of the soil. We probably shall never be obliged to pay out much money for commercial fertilizers in Iowa if we farm intelligently, but we have already learned that we cannot grow wheat indefinitely or constantly draw upon it as a bountiful store of plant food without diminishing returns. The fact that this lesson has been learned and is coming to be universally recognized, is the main safeguard and the strongest feature of Iowa agriculture. We not only produce an average of \$1,000,000 worth of agricultural products for every day of the year, but we know enough to feed over \$250,000 worth of produce on the farms every day. No other State in the Union approaches this amount, and there are only five other States that feed even half as much. By this means Iowa not only leads in agricultural products, but conserves her resources."

The Butter Act of 1903.

In the review of the legislation of the recent session of Parliament, published in our issue of October 15th, a clause in the Butter Act, relating to the marking of small packages of butter, was omitted. This clause provides that: "Nothing contained in sections 7 and 8 (relating to the misuse of the word 'creamery' and the sale of butter marked 'creamery') of this Act shall apply to butter in rolls, prints or packages of less than twenty-five pounds in weight, not intended for export, provided the said butter is manufactured in a building equipped with the appliances used in creameries." We might repeat that "creamery" is defined by the Act to be a place where the milk or cream of not less than 50 cows is manufactured into butter, and "dairy" a place where the milk or cream of less than 50 cows is manufactured into butter in a building equipped with proper appliances.

Milking Trials at Dairy Shows.

The milking trials at the London, England, Dairy Show this year did not furnish so many competitors as usual, and owing to absentees and withdrawals on account of cows being not well, and, consequently, off their milk, the numbers were still more restricted.

The total numbers of cows in the various classes, the milk of which was submitted to analysis, were:

Pedigree Shorthorns	7
Non-pedigree Shorthorns	16
Jerseys	18
Guernseys	6
Red Polls	7
Kerries	4
Cross-breds and cows not eligible to compete in preceding classes	13
Total	71

There was no alteration in the method of awarding points, which, as for some years past, was as follows:

One point for every ten sows since calving, deducting the first forty days, with a maximum of fourteen points.

One point for every pound of milk, taking the average of two days' yield.

Twenty points for every pound of butter-fat produced.

Four points for every pound of "solids other than fat."

Deductions—Ten points each time the fat is below three per cent.

Ten points each time the "solids other than fat" fall below 8.5.

The cows were stripped out on Tuesday night, and the milk of Wednesday and Thursday weighed, the milk of Wednesday morning and evening being submitted to analysis.

In the registered Shorthorn class, Mr. J. P. Cross' Calthorpe Duchess was placed first, with a total of 117.5 points. She was only 19 days in milk. Her average morning yield was 25 lbs. 3 ozs. of milk, of a composition of 3.73 per cent. butter-fat, and 9.73 per cent. solids other than fat. In the evening she gave an average of 25 lbs. 6 ozs. milk, with a composition of 4.89 per cent. butter-fat, and 9.27 per cent. solids other than fat. This was fairly well up to the standard of former years. In the unregistered class, Mr. J. Sheppy's Model Maid had first prize with 150 points. She was 22 days in milk, and her morning yield averaged 34 lbs. 7 ozs., with 3.98 per cent. butter-fat, and 9.36 per cent. solids other than fat. Her evening yield averaged 32 lbs. 6 ozs., with 4.62 per cent. butter-fat, and 9.16 per cent. solids other than fat. There were no Ayrshires nor Holsteins competing in these tests. In the butter test trials, Mr. A. Merry was first with Daisy, an unregistered Shorthorn, which stood second in her class in the milking trials. She is five years of age, and was 65 days in milk. Her yield was 53 lbs., which gave 3 lbs. 1½ ozs. butter. The color was good, and the quality fair. The first-prize Jersey was seven years old, 110 days in milk, and gave 45 lbs. 5 ozs.; the butter yield was 2 lbs. 9½ ozs. daily. The color and quality were both very good.

English View of the Butter Act.

The London Grocer, the leading British authority on all matters connected with the produce trade, has an appreciative editorial on the new Canadian Butter Act, in its issue of October 10th. It says: "The Canadians know better than to throw away the profits of a good reputation because ignoramuses have votes and interested persons have axes to grind. Consequently, they do not go whining around for special exemptions from the rules applicable to good and honest butter-making. Their Act defines butter, dairy butter, dairy creamery, creamery butter, renovated or process butter, and then goes on to prohibit what will lead to fraud. Thus we read:

"No person shall manufacture or import into Canada, or offer, or sell, or have in his possession for sale, any butter containing over 16 per cent. water."

"In similar terms, renovated butter, process butter, adulterated butter, are prohibited; also, 'any oleomargarine, butterine, or other substitute for butter, manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream.' Admixture of substances to cause absorption of water, milk or cream by butter is prohibited, and special care taken to prevent the misuse of the word 'creamery.' This is the kind of legislation we like, and we heartily congratulate Canada on passing it."

A dairyman states that he has been very successful in preventing cows from sucking themselves by applying to the udder the following mixture: Take one teaspoonful of red pepper and mix with three teaspoonfuls of lard. Rub on a thin coat after each milking for two or three days.

Another Condensing Scheme.

As boys, we were all familiar with the phenomena of water expanding when freezing; as we got older we learned that the expansion amounted to one-tenth the bulk of the liquid. Now we are treated to an account of a milk-condensing scheme by freezing. The report also says this process has been in operation in the East, and gives good satisfaction. Well, we have no reason to believe that frost has the opposite effect upon liquids to-day that it had when we were boys. Of course, a low temperature is a condensing agent when the substance to be condensed is in the form of vapor, but we don't take our milk that way yet.

In our "Notes and News" department will be found a report of the Dairy Conference at Ottawa.

POULTRY.

Prepare for Winter.

The raw, cold mornings, and reports, if not experiences, of flurries of snow remind us that winter is approaching, and that we must be prepared for it.

Winter is, or should be, the poultry-keeper's harvest, and not to make money with his birds at that time is to lose money on his year's poultry work. So it will be well to consider how best to keep our birds in comfort. See there are no cracks in the house, no drafty places, no ventilation. I believe in bringing up birds hardy, and keeping them hardy, but drafts, etc., mean colds and coughs, and eventually roup. I prefer to keep the drafts outside, then the roup stands slim chances of getting in.

Having made your place nice and tight, it would be well to fumigate it thoroughly. There may be none or only a few lice around, but your birds will be better off, more comfortable, and lay more eggs with none at all.

A few brimstone or sulphur candles burnt in the house, having the doors and windows tightly closed for a few hours some nice warm day, will rid the house of any superfluous live stock.

It will be well, too, to lay in a good supply of fine road dust for the birds to wallow in; plenty of green food for them during the winter—cull cabbage, onions, turnips, beets, potatoes, and, if you can get it, some clover, dried. Clover is the thing, but hard to get here. Grit is another necessity. It is the hen's teeth, and while they can find plenty when ranging in the warm weather, it must be supplied when penned up, or your birds will be afflicted with everything from indigestion and diarrhoea to cholera morbus and "diedum idontnohowum." "Grit" is the pain-killer, the kidney cure, the liver cure—it is the "All-in-all" of poultry culture. "Grit" for the birds, and "grit" in the man.

Lastly, separate your males from the hens. Give them a separate scratching and roosting place. You will get more and better eggs. They will keep longer and be better flavored without the attentions of the male. L. J.

Winnipeg.

Another Breed.

Still another breed of poultry has been developed, called the Albion. The credit of this work is due to the effort of two English gentlemen. The foundation stock of the new breed was found in the white fowl at one time quite numerous in different parts of Sussex. Like the original breed from which they were developed, the Albions are pure white in color. In body shape they are not unlike the Dorking, but they possess small combs, and their feathers are short and close, which gives them the appearance of being smaller birds than they really are. It is claimed for them that they give a smaller percentage of bone or waste material in proportion to their weight than any other breed at present before the public. They belong to the class known as general-purpose fowls, because in addition to producing good table birds, they also possess considerable merit as egg layers. Another point which is very much in their favor in the latter connection is that the eggs laid by them are of a beautiful buff tint. So that they are likely to find favor in those districts where special importance is attached to color in eggs.

An Englishman Orders Chickens.

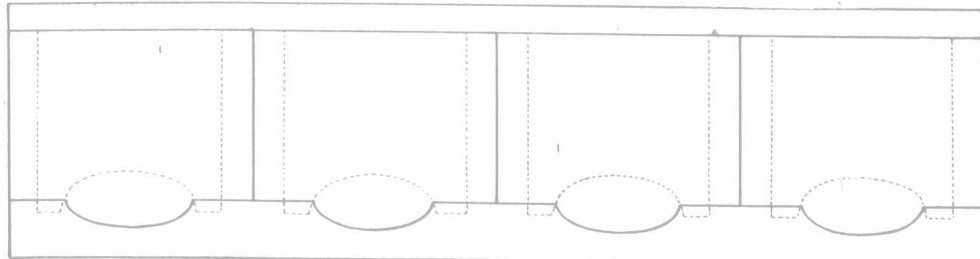
In the State of Indiana there is a chicken-fattening plant conducted by the great Armour Company. This plant does business in mammoth proportions; it turns out about four thousand well-finished fowl every week. Recently, it contracted with a Liverpool buyer to supply 500,000 pounds of prime chickens. This would seem to bear out the oft-repeated statement that Britain can take all the poultry that Canada can send her, provided it is the best.

A Winter Nest Box.

BY "MANITOBAN."

There being no artificial heat, and but one layer of boards and roofing, the question naturally comes, if the hens lay the eggs how are they kept from freezing, or must a hunt for eggs be instituted every ten minutes?

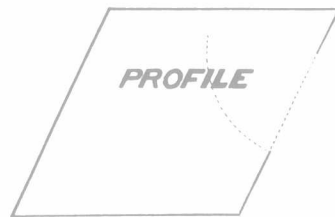
My eggs don't freeze, and I don't hunt every ten minutes. I make a nesting box, that is practically a "trap" nest. The bird goes on the



nest, lays the egg, and stops to keep it warm until released, whether she wants to or not.

It is very simple in construction, any boy being able to knock it together. For a pen of sixteen hens, it would be advisable to have eight or nine of these nests.

The difficult part is the sides. Instead of being cut square, they are cut, or only the front, if you wish, is cut to an angle of about sixty degrees, to the shape here shown, including the dotted line. This outline then becomes the profile of the nest boxes. The breed will regulate the size. For the small breeds 15 inches square at the bottom is large enough; 18 inches for the American breeds, and 21 inches for the Asiatic; 20 inches high will not be too much.



Having your sides and partitions cut, nail up the top, back and bottom with lumber. The top front is only four inches deep, and the bottom front six inches deep; cut out in the center of each section to a depth of two inches. From the top front piece hinge a piece of shingle, or other light wood, long enough to engage the top of the bottom board, and to prevent it swinging out, and broad enough to allow a couple of inches out at each side; cut out a circular piece at the bottom two inches deep. (See dotted lines in front view.)

When first using these nests, do not hang the doors for a few days, until the birds get used to the nests; then hang the doors on a couple of light leather hinges. The cuts in the lower board and door bottom permits the hen to get her head in; the door is light enough for the hen to push it up, and when she is inside the door gently drops back, and confines the hen until released.

This is equally as good for the man who wishes to raise pedigree birds, enabling him to breed from selected hens only, and a variety of males. He can by this way tell the laying hen from the drone; the one worth keeping and the one worth "resting."

"Faking."

The American Poultry Association is preparing a new glossary of technical terms in which "faking" will be the term used to designate the following forms of fraud in the showing of poultry:

"Removing, or attempting to remove, off-color in face or ear-lobes where it is a disqualification; removing one or more sprigs or trimming combs in any manner except the dubbing of Games; artificial coloring of any feather; splicing feathers; injury to plumage of any fowl entered by another exhibitor; plugging up holes in smooth-leg varieties, where feather or stubs disqualify; staining of legs; in fact, any self-evident attempt on the part of any exhibitor to deceive the judge and thus obtain an unfair advantage in competition."

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

Comparative Richness of Eggs.

It is often supposed that the more tinted the shell the richer the egg. This may or may not be the case, but there is no doubt that some eggs are much richer than others, and that some varieties lay better eggs than others. Common observation will show this. Now, eggs are selected by their size and smoothness of shell, when all are alike in point of freshness, whereas the real test ought to be the flavor and quality of the contents. To many people an egg is simply an egg, and nothing more, but there are eggs and eggs; there is really as much difference between

the flavor of a well-fed Langshan egg and that from a Black Spanish hen as between the meat coming from these respective birds. The meat on the former is rich and well flavored, that on the latter is dry and insipid, and the eggs are pretty much the same. If some of our scientists would go thoroughly into the subject, and tell us the quality of the eggs produced by each variety of our domestic fowls, they would render an incalculable service to the community at large. Doctors would then be able to discriminate between one and the other, and in ordering their patients these valuable comestibles could tell which to select. A bilious subject, who dare not eat a Cochin or a game egg, might partake of a

one quart; if twelve gallons, one gallon; and in a like proportion either up or down. Stir the liquid well as soon as the waterglass is put in. It mixes readily, and no one could tell it was there. The dish may be kept in the dairy, pantry, cellar, or cool room. The eggs may be put in every evening as collected until the vessel is full. All must be under cover or immersed. If the eggs are kept for a few days before putting in, they will still turn out all right, but they must be sound and sweet before they are placed in the liquid.

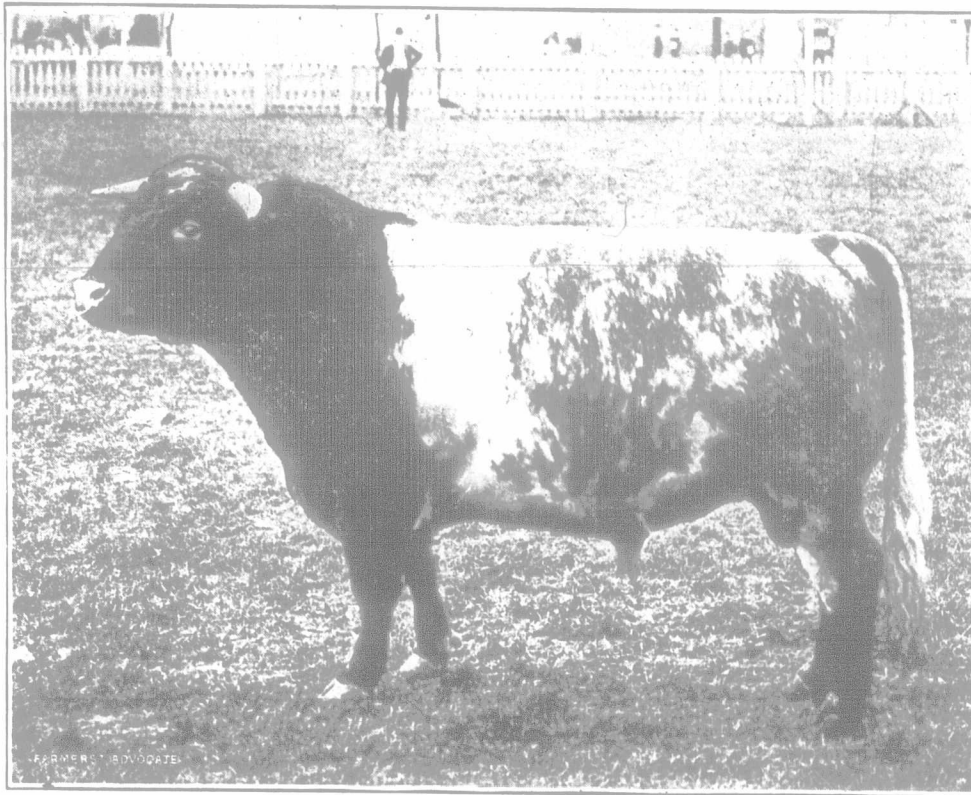
Another good way, especially where the eggs are intended to be used within three or four months, is to anoint each egg, when freshly laid, with vaseline, all over, and place in crate or basket, either in the common egg compartments, or packed in bran or oats.

The Importance of Individuality.

It has often been advocated that the flock be watched carefully to discover the strains or the individuals that show the most willingness to get down to business. No doubt if a flock were left to the rigors of natural selection, the very poor laying strains would eventually grow fewer and fewer, and the whole flock of layers would become uniform in their performances, but the objects of intensive poultry-keeping is to bring all to a high standard of production by eliminating the poor or mediocre individuals.

In carrying out this work some peculiar features develop. The experiences of the Maine Experiment Station are interesting and relevant.

Two White Wyandotte hens, of similar breeding, were credited with their egg-laying efforts for a period of four years. One of these hens, though in every sense an apparently useful bird, never laid an egg during the whole four years, while her mate laid during that time 219 eggs the first year, 162 the second, 72 the third, and is now in her fourth year. Another test was made with four Barred Plymouth Rocks. One never laid an egg until she was nine months old, when she laid eight eggs in one month, and did no more during the remaining six months she was kept. Each of the other three produced over two hundred and thirty eggs during the first year. These instances but illustrate the importance of weeding out the



SCOTTISH HFRO =36102=.

Three-year-old imported Shorthorn bull in the herd of Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont. Winner of first prize and head of first-prize herd at the Western Fair, London, 1903.

Minorca or a Spanish egg with less risk. Eggs can be influenced by the foods consumed, and the whole question is full of possibilities. All eggs are not alike, they each have distinct qualities, and it should be the object of poultry-keepers to encourage the buying of eggs by their breeds, for in that way will the best qualities obtain the top prices. Perhaps some day we shall see eggs in the shops labelled according to their breed as well as their freshness. In one or two places this has been successfully carried out.—[Farmers' Gazette.

Keeping Eggs in Winter.

One of the safest ways of keeping eggs for the winter is the waterglass process. Waterglass is a liquid, almost as clear as water, and about the consistency of new-run honey. It has no smell, but is somewhat sticky, especially in a low temperature. Its chemical name is silicate of soda. Four articles are wanted, says a writer in the Mark Lane Express—a dish or dishes, waterglass, water and eggs. The dish or vessel may be of any size, to hold from a score to five hundred eggs. It may be of wood, stone, iron, zinc or earthenware. I generally use various-sized casks cut in two, such as are often employed to feed cattle out of. They are cheap and convenient. Scald the dish clean, fill half full of boiling water, and as soon as the hand can be held in it add the waterglass. Measure the water as it is put in, and to twelve parts of water give one of waterglass. If you use twelve pints of water, employ one pint of waterglass; if twelve quarts,

poor workers in order to raise the average production of the flock.

The Hens' Clover Plot.

Someone has discovered a convenient method of feeding clover to hens. A part of the yard in which the hens run is worked up into a mellow seed-bed, and sown with alfalfa. About this plot is placed a wooden frame from six to ten inches high, and over the bed, attached to the frame, is spread wire netting. When the clover grows through the wire the hens pick the leaves off without tramping down the stems. During the first year the plot should be clipped several times to keep down weeds, and in succeeding seasons one or two clippings assist in thickening the growth.

Once a reader, always a reader, is the way with subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. Why? Because it pays them to do so. Next year it will be published weekly, \$1.50. Balance of this year free to new subscribers. Induce your neighbor to try it.

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

APIARY.

"The Marble Apiaries."

SOME RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

In the "Farmer's Advocate" for September 1st, 1899, an editorial article gives an outline description of the apiary and some of the methods of Mr. S. T. Pettit. That gentleman, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, retired from active business the following month, and the outfit came into the hands of the present writer. The number of hives has since been more than doubled, so that at the time of writing 205 colonies are being prepared for winter. This increase involves the establishment of out-apiaries, and a radical change of methods. As a number of yards cannot receive the continuous attention given a single yard, the swarming problem has to be met, and very seriously considered. Natural swarming must be prevented as far as possible, and the bees made to swarm when convenient for the apiarist, or not at all. This matter has been met, and in great measure settled, by the giving of plenty of room and ventilation to all, the weekly inspection of every brood chamber, and the removal of part or all of the brood of those which show inclination to swarm.

This weekly inspection means an enormous amount of time and labor during the swarming season; but we have not yet learned how to profitably avoid it. A device which greatly reduces the work is the spacing staple for frames. The frames used by many require to be placed individually at proper distances from one another. In handling fifty to one hundred colonies in one yard, where brood chambers are examined only once or twice a year, the loss of time in individual spacing is not so perceptible; but where, say, 800 to 1,000 combs are handled daily throughout the season, a self-spacing device is invaluable. It is very simple: a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. 15-gauge bed staple is driven into one side of the top bar at each end, diagonally opposite, and projecting $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, so that any comb may be reversed, and all will still be held one-quarter inch apart. For moving bees from one apiary to another, each hive is fitted with a permanent portico, to which the bees can be confined by a wire screen slid down grooves in the front. If the weather is warm while moving they can cluster out in the portico, or if it is cold they withdraw to the hive, and do not have a cold draft through the hive, as they would with the top screens generally used. These porticoes have many other uses which make them valuable at all times.

The S. T. Pettit system of comb honey production is used with very little change. For extracted honey we practice tiering up supers, and do very little extracting before the second week of July. Between that and the first of August the white honey must be got off, and the bees moved to the buckwheat regions. There they are expected to store enough for their winter's keep, besides breeding up strong and superseding many old queens. By October 1st the buckwheat honey in supers has been extracted, the bees moved home, supers removed, and brood chambers adjusted and weighed to see what feeding, if any, is required. Feeding should then be got through with as quickly as possible, and all outside wintered bees packed before the middle of November.

MORLEY PETTIT.

"Kindly send the Farmer's Advocate to my son, ———, who is just beginning to farm for himself. I do not know what I could do better for him just now than give him the Farmer's Advocate for a year." This is a plan that many another reader might follow with advantage.

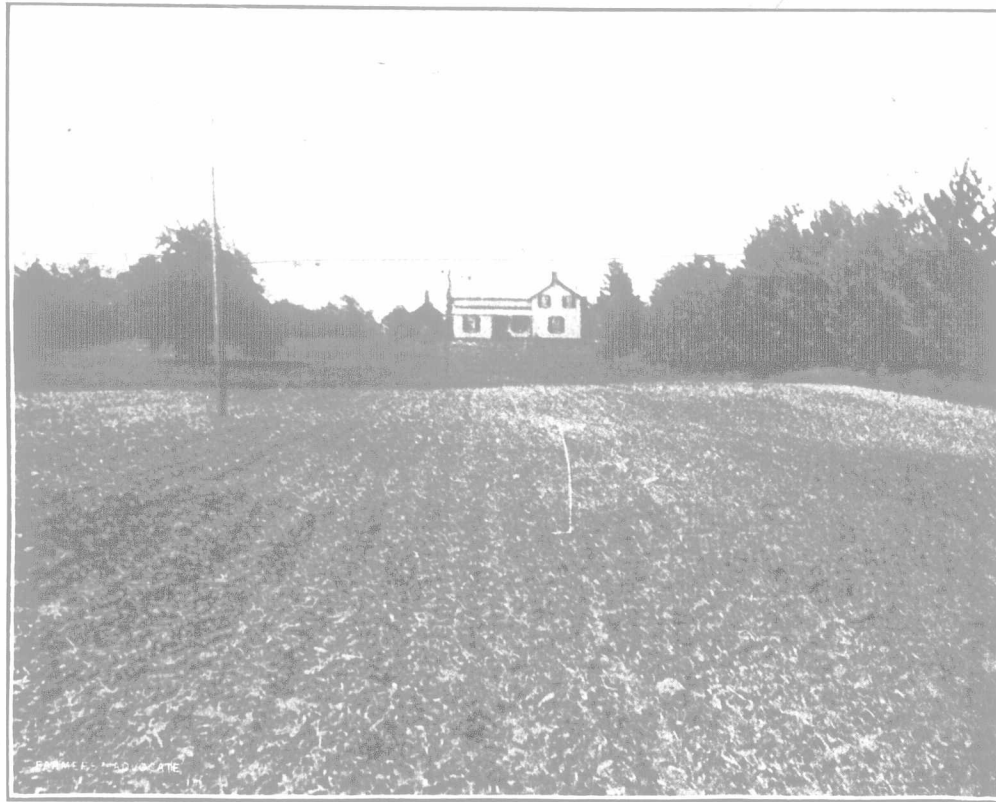
If your friend is not at home when you call with a sample copy of the Farmer's Advocate, show it to his wife or daughter, who will see and appreciate its merits at a glance.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Alfalfa as a Cover Crop.

We have now had two years' experience with alfalfa as a cover crop in the experimental orchard at the School of Horticulture, and it has proved thus far an unqualified success. Last year we had a single plot of it sown at the rate of 20 pounds per acre on July 15th, and the illustration on next page, taken early in October, shows the growth that was made. This year we sowed earlier, July 1st, and sowed two plots, one at 20 pounds per acre, and one at 10 pounds. The growth has been even better than last year, standing knee high in most parts of the plots. I think the heavier seeding is required to give a sufficiently thick stand.

Its advantages are that it starts quickly, and makes a rapid growth, so that it gets the start of the weeds and keeps it. By autumn it gives a sufficient amount of growth for plowing under, if one plows in the fall; or a good winter cover if one wishes to let it stand; and it makes a very good padding for windfall apples to drop upon. Then if one wishes to get a growth in the spring before plowing, as some orchardists do, alfalfa will live over winter and start in the spring as early as the earliest. I am inclined to think, however, that this spring growth is not often advisable. It may be in the case of land which is inclined to be wet and to need drying out before plowing. But even in such cases it requires pretty careful watching, for with a good crop of alfalfa pump-



RESIDENCE OF DAVID JOHNSTON, EVERGREEN FRUIT FARM, ARKONA, ONT.

ing out the water from the ground, there are only a few days in which the soil is in proper condition to work; then it becomes too dry, and once land of this character gets dry and hard, the owner is in serious difficulties until rain comes.

Another strong point in favor of alfalfa, is its immense rooting capacity. It fills the top soil full of roots the first season, and goes down to a good depth, and there is scarcely any limit to the depth it will go if left to grow on the land. This deep and abundant rooting holds soil which is inclined to wash; it brings up from below plant food that is out of reach, and, of course, the roots themselves are valuable as humus, and they furnish a lot of it too; and, lastly, these roots, when they decay, have openings far down into the soil, and this is a great benefit, especially to heavy soils.

All things considered, I would place alfalfa in the first rank of cover crops, at least for this part of the Dominion.

F. C. SEARS.

King's Co., N.S.

A Lambton Fruit Farm.

The accompanying engraving gives a front view of the home of Mr. David Johnston, Lambton County, Ont. The field in the foreground is a strawberry patch, one of Mr. Johnston's specialties. The farm of 120 acres has been largely devoted to fruit growing, with very successful results during the past seven or eight years. Cane and strawberry yield the best returns. Of the latter, Warfield, Capt. Jack, Haverland, Bederwood, Crescent and Williams are the sorts most prized.

Big Baldwins.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, received from Messrs. J. A. & E. Brown, Port Hope, Ont., three Baldwin apples, the largest of which weighed 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, the other two being only slightly smaller. Can this be beaten? The apples were free from blemish, and well shaped for so large a size.

A. McNEILL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

(Answered by our Veterinary Editor.)

COUGH AND INDIGESTION.

Cow had cough last spring. I had her examined by a veterinarian. He said lungs were sound, and treated her throat. She, apparently, got all right, but in about a month she coughed again. Does not cough much now. Every four or five weeks she bloats, and suffers a great deal. The attacks last from a few hours to a couple of days. A dose of salts relieves her for the time.

J. M.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—The occasional cough and recurrent attacks of indigestion and bloating are indicative of chronic disease of both respiratory and digestive organs. The cough, as your veterinarian states, is probably due to throat trouble. The trouble may and may not be tubercular. It would be well to have her tested with tuberculin. The attacks of indigestion may be prevented by feeding 1 dr. each sulphate of iron, gentian and ginger, and 4 drs. bicarbonate of soda, night and morning, in her food, or, in case she will not eat it, given as a drench mixed with a pint of cold water. If the trouble be simply want of tone in the intestines, this treatment will effect a cure, but if it be tubercular it will not, and practically nothing can be done.

HORSE WITH COUGH—LUMP ON COLT'S LEG.

1. Horse had distemper in spring, and still has cough. There seems to be slime in throat, but he never coughs up anything.

2. Colt has lump on leg; I blistered it. How long before I should blister again, if necessary?

3. Same colt was run down in spring, and has not gained much since. What particular food should I feed him?

G. R.

Stormont Co., Ont.

1. Blister the throat, and repeat, if necessary. Give 1 dr. iodide of potash, night and morning, for a month. If he should fall in appetite, refuse water, salivate or run water from the eyes, lessen the dose.

2. As soon as the scale caused by first blister has fallen off, and once monthly after that.

3. Hay and oats of good quality, a couple of carrots, daily, and a feed of dampened bran, with half a cupful of linseed meal twice weekly. Groom well, and allow regular exercise.

Miscellaneous.

SILO BUILDING.

Have a farm in Quebec where I wish to build a silo large enough to carry feed for thirty head of cattle. What is the best kind to build?

N. P.

Mass., U. S. A.

Ans.—If the first cost is not the chief consideration a round cement silo is the best, but where the cost of building must be of first importance the round stave type will be quite satisfactory. The latter are quite widely used, and are generally satisfactory, but cannot be expected to last more than ten or fifteen years with the best of care. For thirty cattle, a silo about fifteen feet in diameter and thirty feet high will be required. Some prefer to build two of less diameter so that if some silage is left over in spring it can be used in summer, the smaller surface exposed favoring the keeping quality of the silage.

AILING PIG.

I have a pig that carries its head sideways and is stiff in front legs. Was all right till five months old, and this ailment came on all at once about a month ago. It eats well, and is, apparently, all right otherwise.

SUBSCRIBER.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

Ans.—It is difficult to diagnose the ailment with any degree of reliability from the description given, and without fuller information as to environment and conditions. The stiffness would suggest founder from over-feeding of grain, and the carrying its head awry may be due to barley awns or chaff or other matter being lodged in the ear, in which case give a thorough cleansing with warm soft water and soap, followed by warm raw linseed oil poured into the ear, about one and a half ounces. A pint of the oil given with his food to relax the bowels would also be likely to give relief.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROTRUSION OF ANUS.

1. I have some young fall pigs afflicted with protrusion of the bowel. Please let me know the cause and remedy.

2. Can any person pull wolf teeth from colts, or is it necessary to have a veterinary do it?

3. Also, let me know when is the best time to take in bees for the winter? W. F. Compton Co., Que.

Ans.—1. This is generally caused by constipation and the remedy is to feed some greasy food that will relax the bowels, or raw linseed oil may be given with the feed for that purpose, or given as a drench. The part protruding should be washed with warm water, oiled and returned to its place if it does not return after the bowels move more freely.

2. If you have or can secure forceps strong enough for the purpose, there is no reason why you may not pull the teeth yourself.

3. See last number of "Farmer's Advocate," November 2nd, pages 991 and 992. The later in the season that bees are able to fly out and discharge their feces the better. This must be regulated by the climate, being careful not to take them in till cold weather appears established, and not to leave them out too late.

SHEEP MARKS.

I would like to mark my lambs with date of birth so that I could always know the age of my sheep. Would you kindly inform me where I could procure suitable tags for so doing. My sheep are not pure-bred, though I always use a pure-bred sire. S. C. D. Hants Co., N. S.

Ans.—Metallic ear tags, which are supplied by R. W. James, Bowmanville, Ont., and C. H. Dana, West Lebanon, N. H., U. S., serve the purpose of keeping a record of sheep better than any other device we know of. They have numbers, consecutive, and name or initials of owner stamped on them as ordered. The tags or labels cannot well be used until the lambs are a few months old, and are generally placed in the ear at weaning time. If desired, name of owner or initials and date for year of birth may be stamped on one face of the label, say, S. C. D. 03, and consecutive numbers on back of same label, but if a record is kept in a book of the consecutive numbers used for each year, the year of birth can be readily traced. Cost of labels is from \$2 to \$3 per 100, and of punch, \$1. A record of year of birth may be kept by means of a series of notches or holes punched on edge of ears and booked.

MAKING CIDER VINEGAR.

Would you kindly give one some information, through the columns of the "Advocate," in regard to making cider vinegar? S. C. D. Hants Co., N. S.

Ans.—To every ten gallons of cider add one gallon of fresh-fallen soft water, boiling hot. Also toast a large, thick slice of bread; soak thoroughly in good fresh yeast and put into the barrel. Then add a liberal amount of "mother of vinegar"; the more the better. Set at the back of the kitchen stove or any place where the temperature is warm. Keep the bung-hole open, with a piece of cheese cloth tacked over to keep out flies, dust, etc. Don't expect good vinegar in less than five or six months, and if not satisfactory in that time, I would advise putting in a few pounds of good brown sugar, or coarse molasses will do, to give more body. A cheap and good vinegar can be made without cider, as follows: To eight gallons of clean, fresh soft water add six quarts of molasses. Turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask; stir well, then add toasted bread soaked in yeast. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add "mother of vinegar." If this is not procurable, insert into the barrel a sheet of common writing paper smeared with molasses and torn in narrow strips, and you will have good vinegar.

CLYDESDALE HISTORY.

Has there been any cross-breeding in the Clydesdale horse; if so, what were some of the crosses? Wellington Co., Ont. W. H. H.

Ans.—In developing the breed there was a blending of the blood of native draft horses, the Flanders horses and the draft horses of England, but of late years, since records have been carefully kept, there has been no outside blood introduced. The breed now is old enough to be classed among the purest, and reproduces with a uniformity characteristic of pure-breeds.

SCAB ON PIGS.

I have a litter of pigs about two weeks old which have a hard, dry scab on their heads, about their eyes and nose. What is the cause of it, and what can I do for them. Have been giving sow sulphur, but does not seem to help them. T. B. P. E. I.

Ans.—The cause is difficult to determine. A mixture of lard or raw linseed oil and sulphur will probably remove the scabs and remedy the trouble.

COST OF STONE OR CONCRETE SILOS.

I wish specific information in regard to the erection and cost of stone or concrete silos. Washington, U. S. DR. W. M. HENDRICKSON.

Ans.—See issues "Farmer's Advocate" for April 15th and May 15th, 1902.

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

P. E. Island.

This is the season in which the farmer reaps much of the reward of his summer's toil. The crop, except the roots, is all gathered in, and it has been a good average one. The farmer is now marketing his samples of grain and potatoes that he does not need for stock feed during the winter and getting ready money to pay any bills he may have contracted for machinery or other things during the season. Shipping of grain and potatoes is now a very small business here to what it was a quarter of a century ago. Shipments of dairy produce, bacon hogs, beef, mutton, poultry and eggs are now the chief sources of the farmer's income. And instead of the old practice of dealing on credit all the year and paying the bills with grain and potatoes in the fall, the farmer, under the newer methods of business, has an income every month of the year from stock and the products of the dairy. This renders him much more independent of the dealer and being able to buy for cash at all times gives him a far more independent feeling and enables him to buy to much better advantage than when he dealt on credit. Farmers are much better off than formerly. Years ago, at the sitting of our county courts, it was the usual thing to see many of our farmers summoned there by the country merchants to get payment of long-disputed bills. Today, it is a very unusual occurrence to see a merchant take a farmer to court, and the reason is, business has got pretty well down to a cash basis and is much more satisfactory to all concerned, and the farmer feels much more of a man than when he had to ask the dealer to trust him for a year on most of his supplies. The co-operative dairy business has been the greatest factor in bringing about this reform, as the monthly payments on milk kept the farmer supplied with cash. The bacon and poultry business is now helping in the same way.

Our Western Letter.

Seldom at this season has the West been favored with more beautiful weather than during the last two weeks. Every day the sun shone brightly, while the temperature at noon-day rose to that of a typical "Indian summer" day. It has, hence, been a great season for threshing, and those who were not already finished with that work made good use of their time. It has also been a period of much fall plowing, and it is safe to say that a larger area of Western land was never turned to the sun.

WHEAT.

Owing to the lateness of harvest the wheat did not begin to move so early as in previous years. During the months of September and October there was a total of 11,378 cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg, as compared with 13,509 cars for the same two months of last year, and 11,378 for 1901. It is noticeable, too, that only a comparatively small per cent. of the wheat is grading No. 1 hard. This is owing to the continued wet weather in August and September, while the grain was in the stook. Millers, however, assert that the No. 1 and No. 2 Northern which is being marketed, is practically equal to No. 1 hard in quality.

Barley, oats and flax also show a slight falling off up to date, owing, of course, to the same cause, but the quality is well up to the mark, except barley, which was somewhat colored. The flax coming forward is particularly good.

LUMBER.

Farmers of the West are beginning to feel the effects of the British Columbia lumber combine. As must needs be in a new country, a great deal of lumber is required for building, even in the older-settled districts. Where prosperity reigns, improvements are going on, and new buildings are being erected. In Eastern and Southern Manitoba the trouble is not so greatly felt, for there the lumbermen of Washington Territory are on an equal freight basis with the British Columbia lumberman, and not being members of his association he consequently undersells him. Not so, however, in Western Manitoba and the Territories, where the millmen of the Pacific Province have things their own way. Some time ago a lumber commission was appointed by the Federal Government to look into this matter, but after holding an informal meeting it seems to have



ALFALFA IN AN ORCHARD.

and we will soon see the last of the ruinous credit system here. Weather has been very favorable for saving the late grain and for getting fall work done. Potatoes have turned off a fine crop, and roots, during the latter part of the season—since we have had rain—are growing finely and will yet be a fair crop.

Prices.—Oats are selling at from 32c. to 35c.; potatoes, from 20c. to 25c.; best bacon hogs, alive, \$5.50; dead, 7c.; heavier weights and lights, \$5.00, and 6½c. Beef is worth 6c., dead weight. The canning factories have started, and are taking a lot of poor stock at about \$2.50 per hundred, alive. Davis & Fraser, Halifax, have started a branch of their pork-packing business in Charlottetown, and are handling a lot of hogs at a good price. W. S. October 20th.

Army of Immigrants.

During the past ten months 121,115 immigrants arrived in Canada, 47,541 being from the British Isles, 39,046 from the United States, and 34,528 from Europe. Next year a still greater influx is expected from Great Britain, besides a large number from France and Belgium.

Reduced Rates to Chicago.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, General Manager of the International Live-stock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, November 28th to December 5th, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" under date November 2nd: "I have just been advised that the Grand Trunk Railway have extended their ticket sales on the reduced rate as far east as Kingston, Ont., for this year's Exposition."

Exhibition Dates.

National Horse Show, New YorkNov. 16 to 17
International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago
Nov. 28 to Dec. 5
Ontario Winter Fair, GuelphDec. 7 to 11
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.Dec. 14 to 17

petered out. There is little doubt, however, but what a voice will be heard from the united farmers of the West during the coming winter.

LIVE STOCK MATTERS.

The executive of the Manitoba Live-stock Association met last week in Secretary Greig's office in Winnipeg, and decided to hold a public sale of pure-bred stock in March, provided sufficient support could be obtained from the Provincial and Federal Governments. It is hoped also that the required funds will be forthcoming to institute the nucleus of a Winter Fair, and if so the animals entered for the sale will be judged on the day previous. The annual meeting of the association will be likely held at the same time, and a school of stock judging will be carried on.

In the Territories, too, the Horse-breeders' Association have decided to hold a sale of horses in Calgary some time in March. It is expected that a large entry will be made. The sale is to be conducted in the same manner as the Territorial cattle sale.

The latest sensation in live-stock circles is the incorporation of the Union Stock-yards Company of Winnipeg, with a capital of \$500,000. The object of this new concern, which has really had its origin at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is to carry on a general cattle business on much the same plan as the company operating at the Stock Yards of the Windy City. It is understood that a large abattoir will be built, and, no doubt, better things will be in store for the live-stock interests of the West. OBSERVER.

Dairy Exports Booming.

It is announced at Montreal that the Canadian exports of dairy products this year will be the largest in its history, reaching a total of over \$22,000,000.

British Columbia Notes.

A wet summer and slow-maturing crops, together with a wet harvest, militated against the success of many of the small fairs.

Judges were supplied by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for nearly all the minor exhibitions, the larger ones exercising their rightful prerogative of selecting judges irrespective of officialdom. Messrs. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man; H. Glendinning, Manilla, Ont.; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, and Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Vancouver, B. C., picked out the prizewinners at the small fairs. The two Ontario judges worked on the Island, the others at mainland shows. The Island shows, according to Mr. Glendinning, were very poor, both in numbers and quality of exhibits. On the mainland things were better, Kamloops, Chilliwack, Eburne and Ladner putting up good stock, numerous exhibits and received the patronage of good crowds.

The Surrey Center Fair was not up to the usual mark, the heavy rains having kept many away. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, however, had out a few of their Oxfords and Berkshires, and also the imported three-year-old Clydesdale, which will be heard of later. He was not in bloom for the Provincial Show at New Westminster. Fruit and vegetables were of fine quality, and indicate the resources of the district.

The Richmond district show at Eburne was a marked success, and was held on Lulu Island, a part noted for the fertility of its soil. This district is one of the sources of the Vancouver milk supply, hence the dairy breeds predominated. The horses were perhaps the strongest show, some heavy drafts being particularly noticeable, belonging to Messrs. Macdonald and Lang. A few Suffolk Punches were also shown. Here, grain, fruit and vegetables were in evidence, the exhibits of apples and plums being very fine.

Another section of the Delta, that wonderfully fertile part of B. C., is found at Ladner, on the banks of the turbid Fraser. The country around Ladner, as at Eburne, is very flat—a great grazing country, reminding one very much of the Fen district in England, except that the windmills are here absent. Like the Lincolnshire fens, the Delta is a country on which draft horses and sheep grow immensely, the luxuriance of grass giving all the succulence needed. Land, however, is high in price—from \$100 an acre up—but then it is productive and has, close by, a market all its own. At Ladner Fair a ring of draft brood mares came out not equalled elsewhere in Canada west of Lake Superior. Here Patterson's Oregon bull administered the first defeat to the Ladner stud bull, the two-year being smoother, rather lengthier and deeper, probably not as wide as the old bull. Pigs and sheep were only very ordinary. Swine-raisers do not cater to any particular market, except the Chinese, who seem to prefer a moderately thick chunk of 150 lbs. at six months old. It is a question whether the lower mainland will prove successful for breeding pure-breeds, the deficiency in lime and potash in the soil being a heavy handicap. It is, however, an ideal feeding and finishing-off country, and many farmers now make well on sheep brought from the U. S. ranges and fed off on the Delta land for the B. C. markets from Vancouver to Dawson. Fruit grows profusely, plum rot being the great drawback. Mr. Sharpe, Agassiz, has some varieties which he hopes will prove to be rot-proof. Newcomers to the country should consult that gentleman.

At the present time there seems to be a disposition on the part of Manitoba farmers, who have done well in spite of pioneering miles from a railroad, to come to B. C. to end their days in a climate less exacting, yet more enervating, than they experienced on the prairie. Such men, however, will not tackle land clearing, which, according to the Provincial Government report, costs \$50 to \$200 an acre, and, in many cases, after clearing necessitates manure before the land will yield well. Clover, after the forest is removed, is undoubtedly the solution of the riddle. A fat-stock show has been mooted for Vancouver, which, while a much needed institution, would be doomed to failure from the start in that city for lack of patronage. The argument of lack of hotel accommodation at New Westminster is quite untenable, the frequent car service between the two cities being sufficient to overcome that objection; in which, however, Vancouver is as badly off as New Westminster, the hotels in both cities being unable to accommodate the visitors. Then, again, the Fraser River down is the resort of the farmers, Vancouver not

even having a market, and shows little interest in agriculture, while New Westminster citizens enter heart and soul into enterprises of the farmers, their interests being identical.

In the horse-breeding line, renewed interest seems evident. Galbraith & Son, of Brandon, Man., have already placed two draft stallions in the Delta country. Among other advances in agricultural effort is a stock-judging school, which Messrs. Sharpe, Paisley, Keary and Trapp hope to see started the coming winter. Money has already been subscribed for a judging competition at the 1904 Provincial Fair at the Fraser River town, and it behooves the Dairymen's Association, the Provincial Agricultural Department and the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner to join forces and afford the youth of the agricultural population a chance to get that form of agricultural education—instruction in live-stock judging—which has proved so popular and profitable in Manitoba, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, all of which Provinces have been materially assisted with men and money by the Ottawa Department of Agriculture. SOCKEYE.

Accommodation at Guelph.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I am requested by the Reception Committee of the City Council of Guelph to ask you to state in your next issue, in regard to our accommodation of visitors to the Winter Fair, which is to be held here December 8th to 12th, that there will be ample accommodation for all visitors, as our hotels have increased their room largely, and we will have a committee appointed to look after the visitors, and an officer at the city hall to see that proper accommodation is provided for all. Yours truly,

Guelph, Nov. 5th, 1903. JAMES HEWER.



BELLE B. 2ND.

First-prize three-year-old Galloway cow, and sweepstakes female of the breed, Toronto Exhibition, 1903.

OWNED BY SHAW & MARSTON, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Canada is All Right.

Through fear that a period of financial depression is approaching within her borders, owing largely to labor union troubles, and the approaching Presidential election, which inevitably unsettles business, a feeling of depression has struck the United States. In consequence, far-seeing Canadians are already attempting to foretell what effect such a crisis may have upon Canadian interests. With the object of finding out public sentiment upon this point, the Toronto Globe has made extensive inquiries among men who are in a position to arrive at some likely forecast of coming events. The result of these inquiries tends to show that very little real uneasiness exists in Canada. Business men everywhere are bright and hopeful. It is recognized that conditions have undergone a most radical change since the ante-McKinley Bill days, and that Canada, industrially and commercially, has attained a position of comparative independence so far as the United States is concerned. Today Canada holds a position of greater agricultural security than ever before; the home demand for lumber was never more active, and promises to be unprecedentedly so during the coming enormous impetus of railway construction. Add to this the fact that upon the consummation of several power schemes, now afoot in different parts of the Dominion, the demand for American soft coal will be reduced to a minimum, and that several leading industries which used to be located across the line are now being established in Canada (notably, the International Harvester

Co., which is to-day building in the City of Hamilton one of the greatest agricultural implement factories in the Dominion). As to prosperity within our own borders, the building of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the rapid development of the Northwest, which must eventually follow, are pointed to as auspicious signs of "good times" in the immediate future. Sanguinity is the order of the day, and even those who apprehend that an attempt will be made to make Canada a "dumping ground" for surplus American products, acknowledge that this may be averted by revision of the tariff. Altogether, there seems no reason to believe that this commercial and industrial depression, if it does come to the United States, should touch us in Canada at all seriously.

Norfolk County, Ont.

All branches of farming through this section are well advanced. Crops, with very few exceptions (in the case of roots), have yielded exceptionally well, and fall seeding of wheat is now showing fine condition. In some places, however, where the land is high, the need of rain is very noticeable. Fully eighty per cent. of the corn is husked and the fodder shocked and stacked. Only roots still remain out, and plowing is making good progress.

Large shipments of hogs have been and are still going forward from this section, and buyers report the quality of the stock very good. From this and near-by sections the shipments have averaged three carloads per week for some months past. Nothing weighing less than 160 pounds is shipped, and that the price received of 5½c. on the hoof pays better than the carcass is the verdict of most of the stockmen.

Apples are a drug on the market, and, on account of the unprecedented scarcity of barrels, the shipments have been very limited. In consequence, the canning factory is getting all it can handle, and more, at very low figures, apples selling for 20c. to 25c. per bushel that under ordinary circumstances would bring from 90c. to \$1.10. Something should surely be done to prevent a repetition of these conditions next year. To see nice winter apples that would sell for \$3.50 and \$4.50 per barrel in the city at Christmas, going to waste on the ground, or being fed to the pigs, seems a woeful waste.

Muskoka District.

Quite a space of time has elapsed since I last wrote a report from this district. I saw by a letter published later in the "Farmer's Advocate," that the writer, J. J. A., thought I was in a rather dissatisfied mood. Well, at the time of writing my last letter, which was somewhere about the 22nd of June, there had been no rain to speak of, only an occasional shower, not enough to wet the ground to any extent, but Providence favored us with an abundance of rain the next day after my letter was mailed. I said the hay crop was very short and some not worth cutting. I still contend that it would not have been had not the rain come when it did, and most of us let our hay stand as long as possible, so as to make as much growth as possible before cutting.

About the grain crop, I don't think any of us have reason to complain, after the prospects we had in the fore part of the season, as stated in my last letter. When I said early grain was the best, I did not mean that grain sown in the latter part of winter was the best, but grain sown in comparatively early time for this part of Ontario, before the drought seized it.

The writer flies on me about the price I quote on poultry. Well, I have lived in close proximity to the Muskoka Lakes for a great many years and have sold quite a lot of chickens at that time, and just as plump and of as good quality as any on the lakes, and all I ever received was 20c., or 40c. per pair. When he speaks of his buying chickens for 15c., and the farmer getting 12c. to 14c. per lb., feathers and all, I would ask what, in the name of common sense, is the use of selling such small trash. As for good, fresh eggs, a farmer could get nearly any price he asked this season on the lakes, I will admit. We sold our eggs for a higher price than is quoted in the "F.-A." of August 15th.

The highest price that I have ever heard mentioned for dairy butter was 22c., and that was for a first-class article. The "Farmer's Advocate" of August 15th quotes creamery butter, 22c. to 25c. The same sold on these Lakes for 30c. per lb. Dairy butter is quoted in the "Farmer's Advocate" at from 16c. to 20c. per lb., while the same was sold here at from 16c. to 21c. about the same date, the highest price being to the private cottagers, while at the same time butter was being sold at the hotels by farmers, who come for some miles, at from 17c. to 18c. per lb. Now, why is not the farmer who comes from some distance to these places entitled to just the same price as the ones who live on the lake shore, provided they bring the same quality and it is printed and papered as all butter should be for market, except otherwise ordered. I will admit there is too much butter brought to market in what I term lump form—no shape, form or tidiness to it. I think it would be a good plan for Farmers' Institute travelling dairy lecturers to point out very strongly to this subject, for there is just as good butter to be made here as elsewhere.

I might add that the root crop is very good here, turnips being the principal field crop. Potatoes are about an average crop, but some are showing signs of rot, especially on clay land. FARMER.

Muskoka.

Elgin Co., Ont.

The weather continues to be favorable, and most farmers are keeping well to the front with the season's work. Silo filling was finished at rather less expense than in previous years, the corn-harvester having greatly facilitated this work and reduced the number of men required. Unfortunately, a large proportion of the crop grown for fodder failed to reach maturity before being frosted. Any great damage was avoided, however, by most of it being cut immediately after, and the succulency thus largely retained. Husking has begun, and a good yield of ears is reported. A much better sample, on the whole, is being secured than last year. Those who have soft corn attribute it to the low vitality of the seed used. A considerable proportion failing to germinate, necessitated a second planting, and, owing to the lateness of the season, did not all get thoroughly ripened. Husking machines have not yet come into general use, although a number are being operated more or less throughout the county. There is yet a good deal of skepticism manifested as to the keeping qualities of the shredded stalks. Some who have had experience claim there is nothing to fear in this connection, and that as a feeding material it is superior to ensilage. Others, with equal experience, assert otherwise. Personally, we believe the husker has come to stay, and in the near future may be as common as the thrasher. One reason for this is the acute stage at which the labor problem has arrived. We in this county are pretty well within the corn belt, and the farmer who has fifteen or twenty acres of corn to husk, with the almost impossibility of obtaining additional help, will readily understand the situation. Such a condition of affairs will doubtless have much to do in hastening the use of some mechanical means of caring for this important crop.

Many are busy at present lifting the root crop and storing for the winter. Owing to dry weather at the beginning of growth, they did not come on very satisfactorily, quite a number plowing up the ground and utilizing the space for a catch crop. Hence, neither the acreage nor the yield will quite be up to the average. The sugar beet has come rapidly into popularity, and has largely taken the place of other roots. We find them best adapted for clay soils, while in our practice we find carrots the ideal for light lands. There seems to be a general belief that the latter are difficult to grow and low in yield. We had a grand crop this year of the improved Half-long variety. They received no more attention than any other root crop, and gave the heaviest yield of good sound roots we have ever grown. Potatoes have been badly struck with the rot, and in some instances will not be worth digging. This has been of such frequent occurrence in recent years that some remedy is evidently necessary to ensure any degree of certainty in getting a crop.

The fall sales are again attracting the farming community. The spirited bidding for good dairy cattle and store hogs is a most prominent feature. These, representing the two great allied industries that have made the farm a paying investment, are eagerly bought up, and often at prices that would seem to leave a very narrow margin. Sucking pigs and shoats are plentiful, and it looks as if the buyers would not be troubled with a shortage in the supply for some time to come.

Dairy products are selling well. The demand is good, and the prices realized are high. Factories that were able to dispose of their September cheese during the month of manufacture, succeeded in capturing the top price, sales being made in some instances for 12 cents. Cheese held for an increase in price has been cleared out at 10½c. to 11c. At the time of writing, very little of the October make has been offered. The flow of milk is being well sustained, and the yield is rapidly increasing. The time is past when the farmer ceases to look for any return from his cows as soon as the pasture is gone. Now is the time we should be swelling our profits. Under the present favorable circumstances, and by a judicious feeding of balanced rations, we should still look for some good checks this season.

October 24th, 1903. J. H. M.

Stock Judging in Iowa.

In order to meet the urgent demand in the Western States for more thorough knowledge regarding the most desirable types and methods of breeding and feeding live stock, the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College offers, early in January, 1904, a two weeks' course in the judging, feeding, breeding and care and management of live stock for the benefit of all farmers or men interested in the production of live stock. This is the fourth year that this course has been offered by the Iowa State College, and another commodious stock-judging pavilion has been erected for the accommodation of those who attend. The college is now prepared to handle one thousand students. A slaughter test will be included. Animals representing each of the various market classes of cattle will be inspected on foot, then killed, cut up, and discussed in detail by John Gosling, Kansas City, expert. There will be an advanced course for those who attended in previous years. This will include a critical study of the characteristics of the various breeds of domestic animals, points to be observed in the building up of pure-bred herds, with lectures on the principles of animal breeding, the feeding and care and management of all classes of animals. Three days each will be devoted to the study of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Manitoba Crops.

Mr. James Hartney, Manitoba Immigration Agent for Ontario, recently returned after a short visit to the Prairie Province.

To a reporter of the Toronto News Mr. Hartney stated that he never saw Manitoba looking better, and that the season had been a most prosperous one for the farmer. It was true that the wheat yield per acre was not so heavy as in 1902, it being about 19 or 20 bushels, against 26 last year; but the farmers were obtaining 68 cents a bushel for their wheat, as against from 55 to 57 cents last year. He estimated the total wheat crop at about 45,000,000 bushels, somewhat under last year. The threshing was now practically completed all over the Province.

The flour turned out from this season's Manitoba wheat was the best yet placed upon the market.

Immigration, he said, had continued to flock into Manitoba, and the population of the Province was now over 300,000. The immigrants this year were mainly Ontario people and Americans, the foreigners going into the Territories. There was, however, still much arable land awaiting the settler, as out of 24,000,000 acres in Manitoba only 3,757,173 acres were under cultivation this year, devoted chiefly as follows: To wheat, 2,242,873 acres; oats, 855,431 acres; barley, 326,537 acres; and flax, 55,900 acres. He instanced one case where a farmer last year bought a 320-acre farm, and had cleared this year \$10 an acre on the land under cultivation; this, however, was somewhat exceptional.

Mr. Hartney was of opinion that the day for sending Ontario stockers to the Northwest Territories was fast drawing to a close. He contended that with the development of the dairy industry in Ontario, smaller cattle predominated; and that, as only beef cattle were desired on the plains, the utility of Ontario stockers was fast diminishing.

First Yukon Horticultural and Industrial Exposition.

The above is the name the enterprising people of Dawson City, Y.T., gave to the splendid display of field and garden crops and manufactured and mineral products that held the attention of the Dawson City district on September 9th to 12th. We, in the East, have yet scarcely learned to realize the possibilities of the Yukon territory in the matter of agricultural and horticultural resources, and were hardly prepared for the announcement of a four days fair at a point north of the 64th parallel of latitude. That the fair was a success has been learned by press reports, and later from a large photogravure of the city, together with a collection of views of different sections of the exhibition, received at this office through the courtesy of Mr. C. K. Snell of that city, which gives conclusive proof that the Yukon district is capable of producing small fruits, vegetables, grains and grasses, equal to those of countries supposed to be blessed with a more benign climate.

Death of Mr. J. T. Harcourt.

In the death of Mr. J. T. Harcourt, there terminated a life full of loyalty and devotion to the best interests of his country. The home of the deceased was in St. Anne's, Welland Co., Ont., but the past summer was spent on the Presbyterian Home Mission field at Prince Albert, N.W. T. In failing health, he came east in September, where, at the home of Prof. Robert Harcourt, of Guelph, he contracted typhoid fever, to which he finally succumbed on October 27th. The surviving family consists of five sons and three daughters. The sons are: George, Regina; James, India; John and William, St. Anne's; and Robert, Guelph. The daughters are: Mrs. Perry, California; and Misses Lizzie and Nellie, of Buffalo and Guelph.

Newfoundland and Canada.

A sensation has been created in Newfoundland by the formation by former Premier Sir William Whiteway and former Attorney-General Donald Morrison of a political party which will appeal to the country next year on a policy having in view union with Canada. The new party will also oppose the present Bond Ministry and the regular Opposition led by Alfred Morine.

Northwest Grain Yield.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 4.—The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association issues the following estimate to-day of the wheat and grain crop of 1903 for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories:

Wheat, 3,123,663 acres at 16.1 per acre, 50,290,974 bushels.
Oats, 1,101,333 acres at 36.5 per acre, 40,198,654 bushels.
Barley, 381,135 acres at 29.7 per acre, 11,319,709 bushels.
Flax, 64,639 acres at 9 per acre, 581,751 bushels.

Tell your friends the Farmer's Advocate will be published weekly, commencing Jan. 1st, 1904. Only \$1.50 for the balance of 1903 and all of 1904. Send in their subscriptions at once. Sample copy free.

Dairy Conference.

MEETING OF DOMINION EXPERTS AT OTTAWA.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

The second annual conference of Canadian dairy experts, held in Ottawa, November 4th, 5th and 6th, brought together a notable gathering of the foremost men in our dairy industry. Those in attendance included the chief provincial instructors from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; the instructors from the dairy schools; officials of Dominion dairy service, and several exporters of dairy produce. The conference was called by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dominion Dairy Service, to discuss the progress of dairying during the past year, and to arrange for 1904 an educational campaign, uniform throughout the Dominion. Mr. Ruddick welcomed the delegates, and Mr. G. C. Creelman replied.

THE EXPORTERS' VIEW.

In viewing the season's trade, from the exporters standpoint, Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, of Montreal, said that undoubtedly it was greatly in advance of any previous year, and that while a certain amount of the success of the past season was due to educational work, he attributed it more largely to the season. The cool weather of the past summer had been entirely favorable to the fullest success of the dairy industry, and clearly demonstrated that, to make the most of the business, an even, cool temperature must be maintained in curing the products. If this could not be obtained in the factory curing-room, the exporter must have the temperature of his warehouse properly regulated, and cure cheese there. Cheese from different parts of the country usually have characteristic defects. Western Ontario cheese are frequently too hard and dry, but otherwise of good quality; from Eastern Ontario a great many poor boxed cheese were received, and the Quebec product were too commonly rancid or fruity in flavor. During the last three years he considered that more progress had been made in Eastern Ontario than in any other section.

PASTEURIZED BUTTER.

A paper which brought out a thorough discussion was one by J. F. Tilley, of New Brunswick, on the advisability of recommending pasteurization milk for Canadian creameries. Personally, Mr. Tilley was opposed to the scheme, on the grounds that it was very difficult thoroughly to practice, without the danger of producing a cooked flavor, which is very much objected to on the British market. He recommended better care of cows, and improved sanitary arrangements, which, he claimed, would obviate the necessity for pasteurization. Mr. Leclair, of St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, and Mr. McPeeters, of Guelph, showed by the results of experiments that butter from pasteurized cream had much better keeping quality than that from cream not so treated. Mr. A. W. Woodard, Prof. Dean, Prof. Harrison, and Mr. G. H. Barr, spoke in favor of pasteurizing, recommending it particularly where there was any doubt about there being undesirable flavors present. Mr. F. M. Logan considered that sufficient data had not yet been accumulated to warrant recommending the general adoption of the system.

Several delegates favored cooling the evening milk in summer to 65 degrees, or 70 at most; but Saturday night's milk should be cooled to 54, or lower.

SANITATION.

Dr. W. T. Connell, of Queen's University, Kingston, gave a timely paper on "Sanitation at Factories." He said that through improper construction of factories, bad drainage, bad water, and poor whey tanks, fully sixty per cent. of the factories in Eastern Ontario were unsanitary. He emphasized the importance of securing a dry site, and obtaining the supply of water from a good depth, as many of the shallow wells were little better than cess pools. For drains, he recommended a four-inch glazed tile, with the joints securely cemented; and for floors, cement.

AERATION AND COOLING.

The aeration and cooling of milk for cheese-making was well considered by Prof. H. H. Dean. When practiced under proper conditions—that is, in pure air—he was decidedly in favor of aeration and cooling, as the process was beneficial in preventing the development of injurious bacteria. Ordinarily, however, the conditions were far from ideal, the atmosphere being laden with animal odors, and others equally undesirable; in consequence, the flavor after aeration was usually worse instead of better than before. He thought, therefore, that instructors should be very careful about recommending aeration, unless they were certain that it would be done under proper conditions. Very good results, he said, might be obtained by placing the cans of milk in cold water and stirring constantly, by means of a mechanical contrivance, which operates somewhat in the manner of a clock with weights. This constant agitation allows animal odors to pass off, and prevents the cream rising, which is in itself a

benefit, as it is generally considered that milk so treated will give a slightly higher test than one on which the cream has been allowed to rise.

Many other excellent papers were given, but space will not permit a review of them all. Below is given a copy of the resolutions which were adopted at the last session. These will serve to indicate the objects of the conference, as well as to give a summary of the work performed.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, that in the opinion of the Dairy Conference assembled in Ottawa, November, 1903, it is advisable to quote the price of cheese and butter in fractions of tenths of a cent, rather than in halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, etc., as at present.

2. Whereas, cheese and butter are now almost universally classed as "Finest" and "Under Finest," when purchased from the factories, making practically only two grades; be it resolved that it would tend to improve the quality of both products if there were at least three grades recognized.

3. Whereas, the system of paying for milk at factories, according to the percentage of fat, has not been generally adopted, and whereas, in the opinion of this conference a lack of confidence in the ability of makers to properly conduct the test is one of the main reasons for this state of affairs, be it

Resolved, that it is desirable that cheese and buttermakers, before being allowed to conduct tests, upon which the proceeds of milk are divided, should be compelled to pass a prescribed examination, and thus secure a certificate entitling them to do such work, and further, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this conference, it is advisable that steps should be taken to acquaint patrons with the method and advantages of testing milk, in order to improve their cows, and to secure a more equitable division of the proceeds in cheese factories and creameries.

4. In view of the sanitary defects to be met with in a large percentage of our cheese factories and creameries—these defects covering such features as improper situation and construction, particularly of floors, walls and ceilings of making and curing rooms, bad drainage and removal of waste products, with consequent air, soil and water contamination, all tending to a general uncleanliness of the factory and its surroundings—and as such defects have always a tendency to lead to deterioration in quality and lowering of market value of products made in such factories, and have as well a tendency to bring our entire product into disrepute: Resolved, that it is advisable, in the interest of our dairy industry, that butter and cheese be made only in factories that are free from sanitary defects and possessed of well-constructed and readily-cleaned rooms, pure water, good drainage, and clean utensils and surroundings; and that in order to secure the above conditions it is suggested that each cheese factory or creamery should be compelled to take out a provincial license, to be granted only to those institutions which comply with said conditions.

5. That the duties of the dairy instructors appointed in each province shall be to inspect the factory buildings and surroundings, and all milk or cream supplied at such times as he shall visit any factory or creamery, and report on such details as are required of him, to assist the makers in improving the quality of their products: (1) by suggesting changes in buildings, equipment, and the methods of manufacture; (2) by co-operating with the manufacturers in securing more milk or cream of better quality, by distributing dairy literature, addressing meetings of the patrons, and calling upon them when necessary, and in such other ways as are directed by the provincial authorities.

6. The conference is pleased to notice that the system of syndicating factories for instruction is growing, and giving such good satisfaction; be it resolved, that in the opinion of this conference it is advisable to extend the system as rapidly as possible to all parts of the Dominion, or as fast as competent men can be secured to act as instructors.

7. Whereas, too much Canadian cheese is still being cured in curing-rooms where the temperature cannot be controlled, and the advantages of curing cheese at an even, cool temperature have been demonstrated; be it resolved, that this conference urge upon all factorymen the advisability of improving their curing-rooms, or providing some other means of curing their cheese at a cool temperature.

8. Whereas, the science of bacteriology and chemistry have such a close relation to the dairy industry, be it resolved that the study of these sciences should receive more attention by dairy-men.

9. Whereas, the opportunity for the dairy instructors from all parts of Canada to exchange opinions regarding the dairy industry, is a great advantage both to the instructors and to dairying in general; be it resolved that the thanks of this conference be tendered to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, and

to his able assistant, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, for this opportunity of meeting in Ottawa.

A Plea for Decency.

Because the management of the Illinois State Fair sees fit to maintain an aggregation of Midway attractions that would be out of place on Chicago's State street levee, it is being flayed by the rural press. Here is what J. H. Hackett, of Jacksonville, editor of the Farm, has to say:

"Hereafter the nasty side-show, the filthy exhibitions of lewdness, the noisy barker, must be kept out of the grounds especially dedicated to the decent people of the grand old State of Illinois. No excuse, gentlemen of the board of agriculture! You cannot shift the responsibility from off your shoulders onto the shoulders of one committee. The people hold you—the board—responsible for making 'My Father's home a den of thieves,' or worse, a panderer of passion, a gateway to the brothels of Springfield. For shame, gentlemen! For shame!

"It is stated on the authority of the late board of agriculture, that Governor Altgeld said the board, as constituted, was 'not accountable to God, man or devil.' This may be true in a sense, but not in its entirety. The members that compose the board may not love God or fear the devil, but they cannot with impunity antagonize common decency as represented by the farmers of this State. And there is the press, a great power everywhere.

"Take your medicine, gentlemen, in liberal doses. It will probably work a cure, so that hereafter there will be no use for deodorizers or disinfectants when considering the State Fair."—[Live-stock World.]

[The advent of the "Midway" feature in several leading Canadian shows since the days of the "Columbian," compelled the "Farmer's Advocate" on more than one occasion to enter a protest on behalf of the people, and also to save our fairs from degeneration and ultimate ruin. A halt has been called, but the evil has not been altogether eliminated. To some extent it has afflicted a good many of the smaller shows, which are also pestered with fakers and gamblers. The Ontario Act prohibits their presence on or near the grounds of agricultural exhibitions. Directors should wage war on all such degrading blood-suckers.]

Status of Agriculture.

"We produce on the farms of this Province, from our live stock, our dairying and our poultry raising, a sum that aggregates nearly ninety millions of dollars every year. During the last four years the live stock on the farms of the Province of Ontario increased in value by an amount not less than thirty-six millions of dollars, and the sales from the farms of live stock and their products increased in the same period no less than eighteen millions of dollars. This would seem to point to the fact that the Province has not merely been holding its own, but it has been steadily advancing. Eighteen millions of dollars is a large sum; it is equal to the entire gold output of the Yukon; and when it is distributed over the country, you will see that prosperity has come, not from the towns and cities, but to a large extent from the farms of this Province; and the key to the situation in regard to the prosperity of our farmers has been the great development, improvement and increase that have taken place in our live stock industry."—C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Announcement.

Just as we go to press we are informed by W. D. Flatt that a combination Shorthorn sale will be held at Hamilton, Ont., on January 20, 1904.

MARKETS.

British Cattle Market.

London, Nov. 7.—Live cattle, 10c. to 11½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight, Canadian steers, 9½c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 7½c. to 9½c. per lb. Sheep, 10½c. to 12c. per lb.; lamb, 13c., dressed weight.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 9.—Prime beefs, 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb.; good medium, 3½c. to 4c.; medium, 3¼c.; common, 2c. to 3c. per lb. Sheep, 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Good lots of lambs, 4½c. per lb.; common lots, 3½c. to 4c. per lb. Good lots of fat hogs, 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

Montreal Cattle Shipments.

The official reports show that the cattle shipments from the port of Montreal during October more than doubled those of almost every month last year and brought the total shipments for the season to date to nearly 140,000. The total shipped during the month was 17,595. The shipments for the entire season last year totalled 77,156; in 1901, 73,791; in 1900, 92,180.

Toronto Markets.

The Canadian live-stock markets are at present effected by two opposite conditions—the declining prices of all kinds of stock in the American markets, and a steady demand for meat products in Britain. The situation is not firm, however, as prices continue to fall on American markets in spite of active demands for packers' products. It seems to be a case of the packers taking advantage of a large supply of stock and a good buying public. Scarcely any export cattle are being offered. October was a remarkable month for the live-stock industry in Toronto; 22,503 cattle, 22,012 hogs and 26,112 sheep were marketed, being the largest numbers in the history of the trade in Toronto. Twelve thousand of these cattle, it is estimated returned to the feed lots.

Grain prices for the local product remain steady on account of the small amount offered. In the British markets, Western wheat has become somewhat easier. Shipments of Manitoba wheat are continually increasing, and, it is expected, will exceed those of last year before navigation closes on the lakes.

Quotations on the Toronto markets are:

Cattle.—Exporters, \$4.30 to \$4.35 per cwt.; butchers', good to choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.; fair to good, \$3.25 to \$4.00; common to rough, \$2 to \$3.12½; short-keeps, \$4.15; feeders, \$3.30 to \$3.75; stockers, \$3.10.

Hogs.—Select bacon, \$5.40; lights and fats, \$5.15; sows, \$4; stags, \$2 to \$2.50.

Sheep.—Ewes, \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt.; bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75; spring lambs, \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Wheat—Red and white are worth 78c., middle freight; goose, 72c., middle; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 95c. to 96c., grinding in transit; No. 1 northern, 93c. Barley—No. 3 extra, for export, 43c. to 44c., and No. 3 at 40c. to 41c., for export. Oats—Oats are quoted at 28c., north; 29c., middle, and 31c., east, for No. 1. Corn—Canadian, none offering; American, 55c., on track at Toronto. Peas—Sold for milling purposes at 65c., west, and 63c. for No. 2, for export, middle. Rye—Quoted at about 51c., middle, and 51c., east. Bran—City mills sell bran at \$17, and shorts at \$19, car lots, f. o. b. Toronto. Hay—Timothy, \$18 to \$11.50 per ton; mixed, \$7 to \$9. Straw—Sheaf, \$10.50 per ton. Baled hay, car lots, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton. Baled straw, \$5 per ton. Potatoes—Best quality is hard to get; car lots, per bag, 55c. to 65c.; retail, 70c. to 75c.

Poultry continues in good demand. Chickens and ducks are wanted. City market quotations are: turkeys, dressed, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; geese, 7c. to 8c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 7c. to 10c.; hens, 6c. to 7c.; eggs, new laid, 20c. per doz.; limed, 15c. to 18c.; fresh from farmers' wagon, 30c. to 35c.

Seeds—Alsike, Choice, No. 1, \$5.20 to \$5.50; alsike, good, No. 2, \$4.00 to \$4.50; alsike, fancy, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Red, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.00; red, good, No. 2, \$5.00 to \$5.40; timothy seed, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

POULTRY PRICES.

The Toronto Poultry and Produce Co. quote the following prices, which hold to the 14th inst.: Chickens, per lb., live, 7½c. to 8½c.; dressed, 8c. to 9c. Fowl, per lb., live, 4½c. to 5c.; dressed, 5c. to 6c. Ducks, per lb., live, 8c. to 9c.; dressed, 8c. to 9c. Geese, per lb., live, 5½c. to 6½c.; dressed, 7c. to 8c. Turkeys, per lb., live, 9c. to 10c.; dressed, 9c. to 11c. Butter—Best one-pound prints, 19c. to 21c.; choice large rolls, 17c. to 19c.; tub, up to 17c.; received on commission. Eggs—Strictly new-laid, per doz., 20c. to 24c.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5; butchers', \$3.60 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.30 to \$5.35; mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.30; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.70; yearlings and wethers, \$3.75 to \$4; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.35.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Good to prime, \$5 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.15.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.65 to \$5.25; good to choice heavy, \$4.85 to \$5.10; rough heavy, \$4.40 to \$4.80; light, \$4.70 to \$5.25; bulk of sales, \$4.70 to \$5.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.40 to \$3.85; fair to choice mixed, \$2.80 to \$3.30; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.75.

A short time ago the superintendent of a model farm was explaining the working of an incubator to a class of young ladies. At the end of the lesson she told them to ask any questions they liked if they did not fully understand her. Imagine her astonishment when one of the girls, with an earnest look of inquiry on her countenance, put the question, "And where does the hen sit?"



"Sing a song of seasons!
Something bright in all!
Flowers in the summer,
Fires in the fall!"

A Lady.

BY ABBIE C. M'KEEVER.

Of course I was an old maid, anybody in Maple Ridge could have told you that, and a good many would have said I was several years older than the old family Bible affirmed.

I felt all of my three and thirty years, and knew that the dark little face that looked back at me so soberly from the cracked mirror, showed them beyond question. But, what of that! I had other things to think of than that I was an old maid—many others.

There was poor Susie, our pet, the youngest of us all, who would marry handsome, reckless Noll Dasher, who, after a wild life of only a few years, ended it in a drunkard's grave and left poor Susie and her two babies to me.

Nor was that all, for Fred, our eldest, the pride of our old father's and mother's hearts, must marry, too, which was well enough, only, after one brief year in his city office, he too grew sick and died, but oh, so peacefully, so nobly!

"You'll care for my wife and baby, Mary?" he said, looking at me so pleadingly, and I answered, "Yes, Fred, always."

So it isn't much wonder I looked old, since only my little dressmaking shop stood between us all and starvation.

Father and mother had become so feeble they could only sit on either side of the chimney and talk of their trials and sorrows.

Susie took upon herself the care of the large household, and I've shed many a secret tear at night thinking how wan and white she was growing, our beautiful little Susie.

What did Fred's wife do? I—that's a sore subject; no one ever said anything, but I've seen Susie shut her lips in a strange way when "the lady" swept in to our simple meals, and never offered to soil her white hands even to wash her own dishes or clothes.

"She's never been taught to work, I suppose," I thought, "poor thing!"

Then I bent lower over my sewing and sat up a little later.

Things had gone on in this way for nearly a year, until one night when it was growing very late, Susie came in and shut the door of my shop carefully.

"What is it, my dear?" I said cheerfully, for there was a look on her face that troubled me.

"Mary," she said, sinking down at my side and laying her pretty golden head on my knee, "my poor Mary!" and then she began to sob so pitifully.

I had but little time to spare, for I knew Mrs. Greathouse must have her new dress by the next evening, but I dropped my needle and took her in my arms and whispered:

"What is it, my darling, tell me, won't you?"

"Oh, Mary, so good, so unselfish! I can't bear it. You are working yourself to death for me and mine. I thought and thought and planned, and there's only one way."

"I don't understand—how hot your cheeks are. You're going to be sick."

"I am going to die. Don't look so startled. I'm very wicked and foolish, but I can't see you kill yourself nor my precious children starve. I'm only, only going to get married," desperately.

Then I felt her whole body shudder.

"Yes, darling, but who?"

"I'm going to marry Mr. Caleb Leffingwell."

"Susie! You are mad!"

"No; he proposed to-night as I left the store, and I accepted him, that's all. Why don't you congratulate me?"

"Because I can't, for I know, oh, my darling! I know you don't love him!"

"Love! I loved once and got a sweet reward. Yes, I'm in love with the old miser's money; that's honest."

"Hush! Never mind, sleep on it, pet. We'll talk about it to-morrow. I must finish this dress now."

"Mary, do stop and rest, you unselfish house-keeper. Your burden shall be lightened. I'm not half as miserable as you fancy."

But I knew what she suffered, and I sighed, for things had come to a very bad state. What with poor father down with the rheumatism and Susie's children

suffering for shoes, and none of us too warmly clad, unless it was "the lady," that is what Susie had called Fred's wife to me more than once, but I could only sigh and remember that they were her old gowns.

Nevertheless, it did seem hard that she and her baby should have the one spare room and a fire, and coal so dear. But, la me, I had promised. Such a rosebud as that little, cooing baby was. If I'd had time I'd have cuddled it by the hour, and, strange to say, the mother had called it "Mary." She never said it was for me, and I often wondered, but never asked her, for somehow all us simple folks were a bit afraid of "the lady."

It was one dull, rainy evening in February when poor Susie came to me with her pitiful story of sacrifice she had resolved to make. I remember very particularly, because Mrs. Greathouse was to have a party on the 25th, the next night, and I was hurried with her gown.

She came in quite early for it, but the rich silk was all finished. I trembled a mite as she scanned it so closely, but she found no fault whatever, and paid me the five dollars for it promptly. Her last words were:

"You are looking far from well, Mary; Tom would hardly recognize his old sweetheart if he could see you now. You need rest, my dear. Do take some." Then she passed out.

"Good advice, excellent," said Susie, in a hard voice, and I was glad she had not noticed what Mrs. Greathouse said about her brother.

"I wish you had charged her fifteen, instead of five, Mary. The dress was worth it."

"Yes, I know," I answered, wearily, "but even that would not have paid all the bills," and for the first time in Susie's presence I broke down and cried.

Even as I wept softly and Susie tried to comfort me, somebody entered the little shop, and bending above Susie and me, dropped a letter in my lap—a great, big, funny-looking affair.

"A letter! Oh, Mary! who would send you a letter?" said Susie.

"The lady" paused a moment in the shadows of the room, and I tore off the envelope, and there fell in my lap a great lot of bank bills.

"Money!" cried Susie, "money!" Who, what does it mean? Oh, here's a note! Listen:

"Dear Mary,—Accept a little present from a loving friend."

That was all. We looked at each other stupidly.

"Who could have sent it? Oh, Susie! it's a mistake!" I gasped.

"No, it is not. The letter is sent to you and is for you. I find it is just \$100. I'm so glad."

I kept the money. I needed it so sorely, and they all said it really was mine, but I felt uneasy all the time, and wondered and wondered, for we hadn't a rich relation in the world. But even that hundred dollars would not last forever, and by and bye I saw Susie looking over her old things, and trying to make up her mind that the time had come when she could tell her betrothed husband that she was ready. Poor, poor little Susie!

"I've set the day at last," she said. "It's to be next Tuesday." Then she began to sob.

Once more "the lady" entered and dropped into my lap another letter and a book.

This letter was not so bulky, but when I opened it I found it contained two bills of a hundred dollars each.

"What, who?" I began vaguely, as before, when once more "the lady" bent over Susie and I, and, winding her white arms around our necks, fell into a violent fit of weeping.

"Oh, my sisters!" she sobbed, when she could speak. "Do you think me blind as well as heartless? Do you think you are to do all the work and me none? Dear, patient fingers?" and, to our astonishment, she kissed first my needle-pricked hand, and then Susie's chapped and tail-marked.

"There's the book," she continued, "read it when you can. I began it when my husband was first taken ill. I fancied I could get it done in time to help him, but I couldn't. Yet, he knows, he must know, how glad I am to be able to help those so dear to him."

"Florence," I said in wonder, "what are you talking about?"

"Why, my book. It is there in your lap, as well as the money for it, a portion of it. I always scribbled more or less, but in a careless way, until I saw the great need, and then I found I could write even better than I dared hope. I never told, because I wanted to surprise you. Susie, little sister, don't dream of that distasteful marriage. I was so afraid that it wouldn't come in time to save you. And, Mary, gentle one, I've something for you even better than gold. I—forgive me! I found out all about your sad love story, or the quarrel long ago, and the lover in the West, and I sent a little bird with a message of your faithfulness, your noble life, and the answer came (oh, the West is not very far away): 'I'm coming.'"

I wondered why Susie, with such a face of peace and joy as I had not seen her wear in years, should look startled and step back, while "the lady," oh such a lady, stood between me and the door.

Suddenly, she bent and kissed my hot cheek, and deftly snatching the comb that held my curls so very primly, as I deemed most becoming a staid old maid,

she fled with Susie into the next room and closed the door.

I knew then why she had held herself so persistently before me, for, standing on the threshold of the outside door stood a tall man, tanned and bearded.

I could not speak. I would have fled, too, but I could not move.

The tall man smiled and approached me, took me in his arms, and whispered:

"Is it my own little Mary?"

And, somehow, in his sheltering arms, I found my tongue and answered boldly: "Yes, Tom."

We call her "the lady" still, sometimes, for she is famous now, and rich, and Susie and her children live with her. The old folks have found a better home with Fred, and I cannot help but think they told him how we love his wife and all the happiness she brought us.

Save the Boys.

It is certainly a source of deep regret to every person interested in agricultural welfare, that so many of our most industrious, ambitious, young men are leaving the farms to seek their fortunes in foreign lands. They have heard glowing accounts of fortunes being made in a very short time in the United States, and they imagine that it is a comparatively easy matter to become rich there. They have heard of those who have met with success, but not a word about those who have failed. The dark side of the picture has been carefully hidden from their view; but the dark side is there all the same.

WHY THE BOYS LEAVE THE FARM.

Because they want money; because many of them are unjustly treated by their parents. Surely when the son shall have reached manhood he is justly entitled to some share in the proceeds from the farm. How can a father expect his son to stay and work hard for nothing, with the exception of his board and clothing? Why, it is perfectly unreasonable. The ambitious boy wants to save money, and who can blame him? Perhaps the father intends to give him the farm when he can keep it no longer himself; but the son doesn't want to wait, he wants an income at once, for he may contemplate marriage in the near future. He wants a chance to save money now. It is only natural for a boy to want to save money to purchase a home of his own. Certainly the father who refuses to pay his son or make some satisfactory arrangement with him in regard to money matters, is making a great mistake, which he will bitterly regret in after years. Parents complain of the base ingratitude of their children when they leave the farm, but they seem to lose sight of the fact that in many instances the injustice of the parents causes them to do so. Better, far better, to pay the son more than a hired man, for he will perform the work more satisfactorily, and can generally be depended on better. But the father continues to pocket the money that the son has helped him to earn until the boy loses patience, packs up his clothing, borrows enough money to pay his passage to Boston—or some other large city—and leaves the farm. Not until he has been absent a few days do the parents fully realize the loss they have sustained. Oh, how they miss their cheerful, active boy. They had no idea that the home would be so lonely when he was gone. The fond mother can scarcely restrain her tears when she enters his unoccupied chamber; but, alas, regrets are useless now, for the boy has gone. And the father looks grave and uneasy. He is asking himself the question: "Where shall I ever find one who will fill the place of our faithful, trustworthy, obedient boy; one who will take an interest in the farm work and stock; one on whom I can implicitly rely?"—and echo answers, "Where?"

DON'T RUN THE RISK.

Better, far better, for the parents not to run the risk of allowing the boy to leave home, for it is the safest place for them; and they are needed here. There is plenty of room in our fertile Canadian land, and plenty of money too for all who are able and willing to work.

LOVE IS ALL POWERFUL.

Parents should do all in their power to keep the boys on the farm. If they are treated with kindness and consideration; if they are paid for their services, and know that their parents love them dearly, and take a deep interest in their welfare, very few of them will seek to roam from the old homestead.

Farming is certainly a healthful and honorable vocation. Modern machinery has lightened the work considerably, and instead of being an irksome task, much of it is simply pleasant exercise. Then on rainy days, the farmer has a grand opportunity to acquire useful knowledge, by reading the "Farmer's Advocate." While the citizen is working in a crowded shop or factory, hearing the almost ceaseless hum of machinery, roar of trains and vehicles, and breathing impure air, the farmer is enjoying the beautiful sunshine, listening to the music of the birds, and breathing the invigorating, life-inspiring air of heaven. Is not the farmer's lot a happy one? A. R. Charlottetown, P.E.I.



Dear Friends,—As I do not wish to keep back until a later date any of the essays received in the last competition, I shall write no "Chat" this time, except to remind you all that time is passing, and that all essays upon the new topic, "How to enjoy the winter," must be in by the 20th of November.

Now, I do sincerely hope that we shall find competitors in all of the Provinces this time, and in the Territories. All the entries last time, you remember, were from Ontario. We are delighted to hear from Ontario, of course, but we should like to have things "mixed up" a little better. We aim to have our circle join hands from coast to coast, and do not wish it to be confined to any one Province. Our Ingle Nook ought to be cosmopolitan, and it shall be if we can make it so. What do you think about it? . . . By the way, I have just taken a notion to look up the literal meaning of that word "cosmopolitan" in the encyclopædia. I find that it signifies "a citizen of the world." Now that is just what we want our Ingle Nook to be, a visitor, "at home" in any part of the world, as well as a cosy corner in which "citizens" from all the world over may visit. Of course our world means chiefly Canada; but we have many good friends in the United States and in the Old Land also, who will be just as welcome as the "Britishers" of the Dominion.

Now, remember, this time we want to hear from every part of Canada and the United States too—Manitoba, the Territories, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, the Old Land, and Ontario. There! I've gone over them all, and it almost takes my breath away! I draw a line at the Esquimaux, you see. We don't want them to be telling us to go out hunting walrus in oomiaks (women's boats), do we?—or to smear our faces all over with dirty bear's grease and whale oil! But there, they don't take the "Farmer's Advocate" in Esquimaux land, do they? So it's all right.

If you who are entering the competition have forgotten the directions, kindly look back in the "Advocate" of October 15th. Remember your essay need not be—no, should not be—long. Remember, also, that all of our prizes are first prizes. The classes are labelled I., II., III., etc., only to distinguish competitors according to age. Now, then, write a short "good" one; state your "class," and run your chance of winning one of our prize books.

But I must go back now to the remainder of our last competition letters.

I am sorry there is not space in which to print the whole of Anna C. Ross' prize essay. For a girl under eighteen it is very good indeed. I am glad to know that she is such a lover of the country, and that her eyes are sharp to see the beauty of the "white clover," the "rows of fresh green corn," and the "silvery oat-fields." These are happy observations, Anna. . . . She also, like the other competitors, advocates the painted house, trees, flowers, grassy lawns, and vines. The following part of her essay I give in full, with pleasure:

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS III.

Home Beautifying.

By Anna C. Ross, Stratford.

But if we haven't the luxury of a porch—which, however, seldom happens—why not make some cosy corner under the trees? I know of one which was made under two huge lilac bushes that formed a lovely green arch overhead. Here was swung the hammock, and two or three seats were placed around. Then, another farmer has made one in a willow tree growing close by the roadside. There a rude platform of planks has been formed by this porch-lacking farmer, with a ladder built up to it. A low railing was fixed around it, and boxes of bright-colored flowers placed there. In one corner he put a hammock, and in another a low seat.

A very pretty idea for a lawn is to drive crossed-sticks into the ground, as Indians do for their campfires, and to hang over this an ordinary pot,

painted. In it plant vines, such as nasturtiums, to hang over the edge."

The following selections are also published, with much pleasure, from the articles of several who sent in very creditable work, and were given honorable mention:

"In order to grow flowers successfully in beds, the varieties must be chosen wisely; according to the situations in which they are to be placed. For instance, beds of roses, geraniums or heliotropes must be given a situation where they will be fully exposed to the sun, while fuchsias, begonias or pansies may be placed in the shady portions of the lawn. Brightly-colored flowers appear to best advantage when surrounded by a well-mown grass plot, while those composed of delicate or sweet-scented blossoms are most appreciated when placed directly opposite the window. . . . We have a flower-bed against the veranda, which is arranged so that the tallest plants will be at the back, the others graduating to the front according to height. In open beds on the lawn, the tallest are placed in the center, the others grading down on all sides."

Heber Sisson says:

"Every farmer should have at least a few trees along the lane and around the buildings, and no tree can be so easily grown as our own maple, which makes a beautiful shade tree. Then a few evergreens, planted near the buildings, improve their appearance, especially in winter, and give a cosy beauty which nothing else will."

Mrs. Buchanan writes in poetry:

"But all things come to those who work,
And plan a-while they wait;
We now have first-class fences,
And a patent kind of gate,
That shuts itself immediately
When anyone goes through,
And I think I scarce need mention
That we have a garden, too.
"We have planted many a spruce tree,
As protection from the wind;
We have them up each side the lane
And some the house behind.
The while a lovely lawn in front
Slopes right down to the road,
And long you'll search before you'll find
A lovelier abode."

We are sure it is a "lovely abode," Mrs. Buchanan.

This closes the "Home Beautifying" competition. In the next issue the letters on miscellaneous household topics will begin.

DAME DURDEN.

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

Stray Thought.

A spoonful of help is better than a dishful of advice. Man wants but little here below, and that's about all he gets.

The parrot is the only bird that talks, but the peacock can a tail unfold.

Peter says that nothing is so likely to induce a coolness as a hot argument.

Spend not all you have, believe not all you hear, and tell not all you know.

There are some queer people in this world. Occasionally a truthful man goes fishing.

No man is always right—and if he is a married man it's ten to one that he's never right.

Humorous.

Disappointed.—Seeing a Scotch boy falling into the water at a seaside resort, a man jumped in and brought him safely to shore, where his father had been standing, apparently anxiously watching him. The father looked at the son for a few moments. Then an expression of displeasure passed over his face. "Whaur's his bunnet?" he demanded of the rescuer.

"I should like two weeks' absence, if you please, sir, to attend the wedding of a very dear friend of mine." "It must be a very dear friend, indeed, to make you want so much time. Who is it?" "Well, sir, after the ceremony she will be my wife."

Johnny said to his father the other day, "Father, have you ever noticed how often mother says 'And so on, and so on'?" "Oh, yes, Johnny," was father's reply, looking sadly at the breast of his shirt, "but it never applies to buttons, my boy."

At the close of a temperance meeting held not long ago in Aberdeen, the speaker approached a stranger who had been very attentive during the address, and asked him his opinion on the temperance question. "Oh, well," answered the stranger, "I like a dram fine, but I wadna spend my money on't."

Boys and girls, are you attending school? Do you study botany? If so, you must have a good magnifying-glass. Obtain one by sending in just one new subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate. See premium list.

OUR FLOWER CORNER.

Winter Protection of Plants and Shrubs.

Now that the full rigor of winter is about to descend upon us, it is well for us to consider, if we have not already done so, how many of our perennial plants, shrubs, and vines, will be the better for a little extra protection during the cold of the months which are to come. You see, there are so many other "roots" to be attended to on the farm—the turnips, the potatoes, the mangels, and dear knows what not—that the poor little flower-roots are likely to be forgotten. Yet we would not like to be without our flowers, would we? And we will be wishing to see them looking their very best next summer; hence, we must not forget that in order to have them look so, we must give them a little attention before the cold weather sets in.

However, our little friends do not mind being left to the last. Like other children, they do not take kindly to being put to bed too soon. A little frost in the fall does not hurt them. Moreover, if all tucked about with leaves or straw, while the weather is still moderately mild, the field mice are quite likely to find it out, and fix upon the nice warm house prepared for their winter home. Field mice are not likely to prove very desirable tenants, so far as plants and bushes are concerned; hence, it is well to wait until the first cold snap has passed, and the little rodents have fixed upon other habitations, before snugging up our floral friends for the last time. Of course, as will be seen, the time for this work depends on the climate—the colder the climate, and the earlier the winter, the earlier and more carefully must the covering be done.

It is taken for granted that all withered plants, stalks, and mulch litter, have been raked off the beds and burned, or consigned to the compost heap. These might be left on were it not for the fact that pests, natural to the plants which composed the bed, may be harbored among the withered leaves; hence, it is well to clean everything off before putting on the covering.

Perennial roots and bulbs for spring flowering may be protected by any light, dry material, which will at once keep off the cold winds of winter, and the bright sunshine of a midwinter thaw. Especially is this necessary if the plants are in an exposed situation, from which the snow is likely to blow off. Snow is, of course, the very best possible protector to such roots, as it is at once porous, and a non-conductor of heat. But snow is a somewhat fickle guardian, and cannot always be depended upon.

Sometimes thick sods are placed over roots; but one must not forget to take them off in the spring. Marsh hay is very good also, or straw, and nothing is better than a thick covering of leaves—nature's own first blanket—held down by boards, if exposed to heavy winds. A very good plan is to arrange the boards with a peak—like a little roof, with the leaves inside—the object being to shed the rain and thaw water, thus keeping the roots as dry as possible. . . . Manure is often used as a protective covering, and its fertilizing properties may prove helpful in the spring; but it is not generally recommended. It is likely to become too pasty and compact, and to cause rot in the roots of the plants, especially in those which are of a tuberous nature. Moreover, it is almost sure to carry with it the seeds of a host of weeds—"pigweed," "lamb's-quarters," etc.—which are equally sure to prove so many thorns in the flesh in days to come.

A very satisfactory way of protecting choice plants or small shrubs is to place over each a box or barrel (from which the end has been knocked), loosely filled with leaves, through which the moisture can evaporate quickly. Some horticulturists recommend the placing of a water-tight roof over these boxes, but if this be used there must be openings in the side to admit of circulation of air. Close, air-tight covers, such as inverted pots and the like, should never be used.

Whatever plan be adopted, it must be remembered that the covering next the plant must be as dry as possible; that moisture must have some way of evaporating freely, and that water must in no wise be permitted to stand about the roots. If there be any danger of this, the beds should be rounded up, so as to permit rain and snow-water to run off quickly.

Large shrubs, which cannot be conveniently protected by means of boxes or barrels, may be well earthed up about the roots, or covered with litter, the upper portions being bound about with straw or cornstalks, tied where necessary, or supported by poles. . . . Vines may be cut from their supports, laid down upon the ground, and given a covering of earth. If too large and spreading, however, to admit of being laid down, they may be protected about the roots by litter, and have rough sacking, or any old cloth, stretched over them above. Many of our vines, of course—such as the Virginia creeper and wild grape—need no extra care during the winter; but climbing roses, honeysuckles, and the choicer varieties of clematis, will be very grateful, and will

bloom all the better for a little pampering, such as that described above. . . . Before closing, it may be necessary to remind some that carnation roots, and the tubers of some plants—such as the dahlia—should not be left out-of-doors during the winter at all, but should be kept in a cellar, where they will be cool, yet wholly protected from frost.

[Will any one who has had marked success in dealing with any species of flower kindly write a short account of such method, and send it in to our "Flower Corner." Such will be very welcome, even if written on a post card.—F. F.]

UNCLE CHARLIE.—Will "Uncle Charlie," who wrote a letter to the children, published in October 15th issue, kindly send his name and address to Manager Home Department?

THE QUIET HOUR.

Don't Worry.

"No anxious thought upon thy brow The watching world should see. No carefulness! O, child of God, For nothing careful be! But cast thou all thy care on Him Who always cares for thee."

R. W. Trine says: "Fear and worry, and all kindred mental states, are too expensive for any person—man, woman, or child—to entertain or indulge in. Fear paralyzes healthy action; worry corrodes and pulls down the organism, and will finally tear it to pieces. Nothing is to be gained by it, but everything to be lost."

We all know this to be true; we are all aware that worry does no good, but only harm, and yet the remarkable fact remains that men and women everywhere do waste time and nervous force in worrying. Perhaps there is no sin more common than this foolish one of carrying to-morrow's troubles to-day. Surely we have all enough present burdens to carry, without insisting on shouldering future ones, which are heavy although shadowy. We are quite willing to admit that it is worry rather than work which usually breaks people down. If "care kills a cat"—which is supposed to have nine lives—what chance have we when we will persist in taking such a cruel tyrant home to live with us.

Miller says: "Anxiety enfeebles and wastes one's strength. One day's worry exhausts a person more than a whole week of quiet, peaceful work. It is worry, not overwork, as a rule, that kills people. Worry keeps the brain excited, the blood feverish, the heart working wildly, the nerves quivering, the whole machinery of the life in unnatural tension, and it is no wonder then that people break down."

"Some of your griefs you have cured, And the sharpest you still have survived. But what torments of pain you endured From evils that never arrived."

But you may say, "I am sure I don't want to worry, there is no pleasure in it, but how can I help it?" The answer to that question is a simple one; the remedy is not expensive nor hard to find. It is within your reach, whoever you are. St. Paul gives an infallible prescription, which is sure to cure if it is taken steadily and faithfully. He says: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." It is not only great troubles you see, but "everything" that bothers us and makes us feel cross and irritable; all the little vexations which meet us so constantly should be brought to God.

"Whether it be so heavy, That dear ones could not bear To know the bitter burden They could not come and share.

"Whether it be so tiny, That others could not see Why it should be a trouble, And seem so real to me.

"Either, and both, I lay them Down at my Master's feet, And find them, alone with Jesus, Mysteriously sweet."

If you are allowing the disease of worry to weaken and gradually destroy the peace and joy of your souls; if you are taking into your home a pitiless enemy that will make you miserable and the rest of your family uncomfortable, wake up to a sense of your danger, and begin taking the antidote at once. When you find yourself giving way to anxiety about some possible trouble or difficulty, don't wait a moment. Shut the world out of the temple of your soul; kneel—in spirit at least, if you have no opportunity to do it in body—before the Master, who is both willing and able to help you. Tell Him exactly what is giv-

ing you trouble; ask Him to make it work for the best, then leave the matter in His hands, "Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you." Why need you be anxious when He cares for you? Whether the expected trouble comes or not, you may be satisfied that all is well. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."

"The clouds ye so much dread Are big with mercy, and shall break In blessings on your head."

Why do we dishonor our Master by "trying to follow and obey, and bear our burdens too." He offers to be our Guest, and brings with Him the royal gift of a peace which can only be understood by those who possess it. The very words in which this gift is offered are like the sweetest music: "Peace I leave with you; My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." What other leader of men has ever claimed the right to offer such a treasure? He has made good the claim too, as His followers in every age gladly bear witness.

The prophet Micah, in speaking of the Ruler who should come out of Bethlehem, says, "This Man shall be the peace." It is not only that He gives peace, He "is" the peace. One of His glorious titles is "The Prince of Peace," and how graciously He offers it to all who are willing to trust Him. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

How Thor Visited the Giants.

(Continued from page 999.)

We left Thor and his three companions inside the walls of Utgard, the city of the giants. They soon found their way into the presence of the king, who looked at them with great contempt, because they were so much smaller than he and his subjects. They were told that no one could remain in that city unless he could do at least one thing better than any other person there.

The king then proposed that Loki should be the first to show his skill. Loki at once agreed, declaring that he could eat faster than anyone else. To eat quickly does not seem to us anything to boast about, but the king at once called a man who was sitting at the other end of the hall to compete with the hungry god.

A trough full of meat was placed on the floor between the two champions, who devoured the food like starving wild beasts. They reached the middle of the trough at the same moment, but it was soon found that Loki had only eaten the flesh, while the other man, whose name was Logi, had devoured the bones and the trough as well. Loki was beaten, and he slunk into a corner, looking ashamed and miserable.

The king then turned to Thialfi and said, "What can you do?"

Thialfi, who was very swift of foot, offered to



"INDECISION."

peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee: because he trusteth in Thee."

"Like a river glorious Is God's perfect peace, Over all victorious In its bright increase. Perfect—yet it floweth Fuller every day. Perfect—yet it groweth Deeper all the way."

HOTIE.

"Indecision."

It is evident that the Fraulein of our picture, apparently the daughter of mine host of the hostelry where the two travelling artists have stopped for rest and refreshment, finds it difficult to decide which of the flower offerings she shall accept, or, indeed, if she shall accept either of them, for maybe the absent Fritz might have something to say in the matter, if a little bird told him the story. Gretchen will decide to decline both bouquets, we are inclined to believe, and will value all the more the bunch of wild flowers which Fritz will bring in presently and place lovingly in the hands of his faithful sweetheart.

H. A. B.

"Talk up" the Farmer's Advocate at your quilting bees. You can't have a more up-to-date subject upon which to use your conversational talents.

race with any person the giant might choose. They all went to a large field, where the course was marked out, and a youth named Hugi was chosen by the king to race with Thialfi. The peasant's son flew like the wind, but he had hardly left the starting-place when Hugi reached the goal. The victory was an easy one, and Thialfi was forced to own himself beaten.

Thor was then called on to show some of the skill for which he was famous. Being very thirsty, he offered to measure his powers of drinking with anyone present. They all returned to the palace, and the king handed him a long drinking-horn, saying: "We consider a man a good drinker who empties this at a single draught; some empty it with two, but none is so poor a drinker as to need three."

Thor put it to his lips and drank long and deeply, but, when he stopped to take breath, he was astonished to find that the horn was still nearly full. The king made fun of him, declaring that he was surprised to see that the great Thor was such a poor drinker. Again he drank, determined to empty the horn this time. But no, it was still half full. The third attempt was also a failure, for the horn was still far from empty. The giant taunted Thor, saying that he hardly deserved to be considered great. "Why, I don't believe you can lift my cat off the ground," he said, as a large grey cat ran across the hall. Thor stooped to pick up the cat, but, though he tugged with all his mighty strength, he only succeeded in lifting one paw from the ground. Everybody laughed, and the angry god offered to

wrestle with anyone in the hall. The kind said contemptuously that he felt sure even his old nurse, Elli, could throw one who seemed so weak.

A withered old woman was called, and, after a short struggle, the Thunderer was thrown helpless on the ground.

The next day the king saw his humiliated and angry guests safely out of the city. Before parting from them, he owned that their strength and skill were wonderful, and that he had only conquered them by magic. In fact, they had been cheated into thinking themselves beaten.

"I was Skrymir," said the giant, "and you would certainly have killed me with your terrible hammer if I had not placed an invisible mountain between it and my head. Your blows made three deep ravines in the mountain, which you may plainly see," and he pointed to a mountain near the palace.

"The man who conquered Loki," he continued, "was nothing else but fire personified. Hugi, who raced so swiftly, was my Thought, so Thialfi could not possibly beat him—for what is more swift than thought? The end of the drinking-horn lay in the sea, and your mighty draughts have caused an ebb in the ocean. We were all terrified when you lifted the cat's paw, for it was really the Midgard Snake, that lies around the whole earth, and you raised it nearly to the sky. My old nurse, for whom you were no match, was Old Age, and no matter how strong a man may be, she will surely drag him down to the earth at last. And now I warn you that it will be better for you not to come here again, lest worse things happen to you."

Thor lifted his hammer fiercely, intending to throw it again at the man who had so basely deceived him, but instantly the king and the city vanished, and he saw nothing before him but green fields. As there was nothing else to be done, he went on his homeward way, vowing vengeance on the whole race of giants.

Some day I may give you another legend from the old heathen mythology. My little niece seems to think that I ought to fill up our Corner altogether with fairy tales, but it is not healthy to live always on candy, you know.

Grace Bennett's idea about forming a Club is a very good one, but we have no room to consider that subject to-day. COUSIN DOROTHY.

On Some Old By-the-Ways.

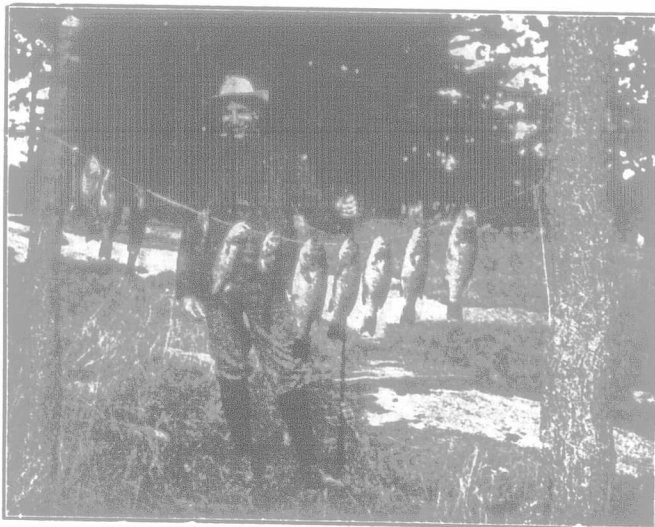
NO. IV.

I wonder if anyone remains of the earlier settlers of our great Northwest who can recall the picturesque appearance in the village church they used to frequent as children; of the farm laborers in their white smock frocks on Sundays; sometimes even of the farmers themselves, who did not always disdain the comfortable old garment when at work in their fields on weekdays. It kept them clean, and could be easily removed on entering the house. Just a few survive who still wear these sensible overalls in very retired and remote districts of the dear Old Land, and there are yet many of the quaint cottage homes thickly thatched and embowered in creepers, bearing bright blossoms of every hue, with their paths bordered by flowers, their gardens full of vegetables and fruit, and their beehives full of bees busy over their honey-making, an example to all good providers everywhere.

But the great cry in England is for people to occupy them—for laborers to till the rich soil of the Old Land. The English farmer of to-day considers he has a big bone to pick with the emigration agents who come into the agricultural centers and, prophesying smooth things, tempt the sons and daughters of the soil away from the mother country to her Colonies over the sea. The present owner of Chilcombe told the writer about one man who had tried his fate in Canada, and had come back again to his old post on the farm, but he confessed that although an admirable "thatcher," he was not an all-round farm hand, and thus, probably, could not adapt himself readily to a new order of things. The effect of this flow of emigration is naturally to increase the rate of wages, and to make it very difficult to obtain even inferior laborers to take the places of the more skilled ones who have gone over seas, so one cannot wonder that land-owners should rather dread the advent in their midst of even the most voracious and unimaginative lecturer on England's Colonial possessions. But to go back to the little pamphlet which tells of the state of affairs nearly a century ago. After several very graphic descriptions the writer says: "The hay of the old school would fatten an ox, and cows taken from it and turned to good grass in May, have been known to shrink their milk. . . . Although the landlords took high rents—Farmer B. paying sixty shillings (\$15) per acre, which he did ungrudgingly, as the land was so good—and the tenants paid high prices for their corn, the laborer did not share in the agricultural prosperity, for the villages were over-populated, few being required in the towns, and the law of supply and demand had rarely against them. Their

cottages were disgraceful, and their wages only enough to keep body and soul together. [This told against the price of cheese, butter, meat, etc., very little of which could be afforded by the laborers, who now, in the twentieth century, are the chief consumers.] There being no compulsory education, the children were employed when eight years old, stone picking, weeding, leading horses, etc., at about four pence, i.e., eight cents a day. The women also worked in the fields when required, at seven pence or eight pence, i.e., 14c. and 16c. per day, the men receiving from seven to eight shillings a week, and those who worked on Sundays attending the live stock, a shilling (25c.) extra. All corn was threshed with the flail, at an average cost per qr. (strange to say) of the price now paid for steam threshing. Men worked very hard, and often took great interest in their master's business, frequently working on the same farm for generations, sometimes living a long life without ever going twenty miles from their native village. They spoke of their master's property as 'ourn,' without any confusion of the terms 'meum and tuum.' It was surprising what work they could do on the low living they endured. On one occasion a farmer discharged his carter for obstinacy, and engaged another, but found his old hand hanging around doing odd jobs, as if he still 'belonged.' On being remonstrated with, he replied: 'Look here, sir, if you don't know when you got a good servant, I know when I got a good master. I broke in all our hosses, so no man knows how to feed and place them as I do, and I tells you plainly, I beant agoing to leave you,' which, of course, he never did."

"In 1828, Farmer Sterling, by strict economy and indomitable industry, was enabled to take a large arable farm in Pewsey Vale, one of the finest wheat districts in England—in those days a veritable 'corn store.' As many wheat ricks could be counted in May as now in September, well-



A MORNING'S CATCH, MUSKOKA LAKES.
On the Grand Trunk Railway System.

raised, substantial, shapely monuments of personal wealth and national security. This was at a time when fortunes were made during the great war, wheat realizing from eighty to one hundred shillings per quarter. The new farm was nearly a thousand acres, and the yearly rent as many pounds. All this was before the present poor law was enacted, and each parish had to keep its own poor; that is to say, the laborers had to be paid whether employed or idle. Farmer Sterling met the difficulty by growing large crops of potatoes and mangold-wurzels (called 'wissels' by the men), and though labor, being then so abundant, was ill-paid in money, it was fairly paid in kind. In parishes where the farms were less well managed, the surplus laborers were sometimes employed in winter as beasts of burden, fastened to wagons, hauling stones for mending roads; and as the married men received by law more than the single, some of the young fellows would coolly threaten that they would have a wife before the next payday. Until 1830 nothing new in the way of agricultural machinery had been invented—turnips and corn were sown broadcast, and no artificial manure was known. Farmers had no more scientific knowledge than the Romans eighteen centuries before, when Virgil told them to grow wheat after beans, lentils or tares, but they did not know the reason why. Until now, all corn was threshed with the flail—simply two sticks attached by a swivel. Half the laborers spent all the winter at this work." The "Reminiscences" give graphic descriptions of the wild alarm of the laborers on the introduction of the horse threshing machines; their general uprising to break them, and to set fire to the farm buildings of the offending owners, the sky being nightly lighted up with burning ricks, and the country in a state of terror, until the strong hand and wiser counsels prevailed. Of Farmer Sterling, it was said that he was a terror to evildoers, but kind and gentle to the sick and helpless. He and his sons have

passed away, and the recurrence has become impossible of many of the incidents related in the little booklet from which I quote, but his descendants have inherited many of the characteristics which made their good old grandsire a man highly honored and respected in his day and generation. To them and to those in the Old Land and in the new, who now farm under fewer limitations and under happier conditions, I would venture to dedicate my quotations from this little record of the past. H. A. B.

Domestic Economy.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE LAMPS.

Now that the cold, dreary nights of winter are drawing an apace, it is necessary that the fires be kept glowing and the lamps bright. Nothing can be more provoking and disheartening than dull, sizzling fires, and sputtering, smoky lamps.

Sometimes, however, lamps will become exasperatingly contrary. In spite of all one can do, they will not condescend to work properly. If such a state of temper should take possession of them, try the following process. If it should not prove successful, better throw the old burners away at once, and buy new ones:

Put the burners in a dish of good strong suds, and place on the stove. Some recommend boiling them first in water which has been strained from boiled beans or apple parings. . . . When well boiled, remove, clean out with a brush, and polish with a dry cloth.

If the bowls have become dirty, empty the oil out, and clean them thoroughly. Then refill with good oil—the cheap grades of oil should never be used. . . . Don't put in a great roll of wick at once. It is better to cut it into shorter pieces, and put a new one in at frequent intervals. See that the wicks are always trimmed off straight across the top, without any jagged points to flare up and smoke the chimney.

Now, the chimneys: Wash each well in soapy soft water, dry with a clean cloth, and polish with newspaper until they glitter as brightly as cut-glass. I have heard that they will last much longer if put, when new, into cold water and the water permitted to come gradually to a boil.

When lamps are "put out," the wick should always be turned well down before the flame is extinguished. This will effectually prevent the disagreeable fumes and odor of oil which pervade a room when the full flame is blown out. . . . Oily rags should be burned at once. If left lying about they may possibly generate fire by spontaneous combustion, and thus prove a menace to both life and property.

CRAB-APPLE JELLY.

Wash the apples, remove the blossom end, and cut in halves, or, if very large, in quarters; but do not pare or core, for the skins and seeds improve the quantity and appearance of the jelly. Cover with cold water, and boil gently until soft. Keep them covered, and turn the kettle often, but do not stir or mash the apples. When the fruit is very soft, and the liquid is red, turn into a strainer cloth, and hang it up to drip all night. In the morning boil the liquid ten minutes, then strain again through a very fine cheese cloth, and measure it. Allow half a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. Put the sugar into a crock in the oven to heat, and whilst it is heating allow the jelly to boil until it begins to thicken on the edge of the kettle; then add the heated sugar, and cook for five minutes longer, or until it jellies; then skim, and turn into glasses. A nice old-fashioned dessert is made by setting the jelly in moulds, and when wanted turn out into a glass dish. Stick blanched almonds into it, and pour a rich custard round it.

Apple Time.

Shower time, flower time, earth is new and fair;
May time, hay time, blossoms everywhere;
Nest time, best time, days have longer grown;
Leaf time, brief time, make it all your own;
Berry time, cherry time, songs of bird and bee;
But of all the gay times, apple time for me.
Wheat time, sweet time, in the closing year;
Sheaf time, leaf time, now will disappear;
Yellow ones and mellow ones dropping from the tree;
Rustycots and pippins, apple time for me.

Farmers' wives, possibly you have more time than your husbands in which to "talk up" the Farmer's Advocate. It goes without saying that you would like to have the very best works on agriculture in your homes. Why not begin finding subscribers at once, and obtain some of our premiums? Look at our premium list, then see what you can do.

Ordered Corsets by Mail.

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

Comfort and Durability Guaranteed.

WE HAVE PLEASED OTHERS,
WE CAN PLEASE YOU:

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

DON'T FORGET THE CATALOGUE.

Robinson Corset Co., London, Ontario.

LADY'S
COSTUME \$2.75

Of skirt and coat, good cloth, sent direct from our factory. Send for samples and fashions. Mention this paper.

SOUTHCOTT & CO., Manfs. LONDON, CANADA.

TOBACCO AND LIQUOR HABITS.

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.
Truly marvelous are the results from taking this remedy for the liquor habit. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.
Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE GIRL WITH PIMPLES



blackheads, blotches and discolorations needn't feel discouraged. Our wonderful home treatment for these troubles is positively guaranteed to cure the most stubborn cases. Thousands treated annually that we have never seen. Consultation invited. All correspondence confidential. Send 10¢ for our handsome books and sample of cream.
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, moles, warts, etc., removed forever by the only successful treatment — ELECTROLYSIS. Permanency guaranteed.

GRAND DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Dept. F, 502 Church St., TORONTO.
Established 1892.

MISSSES MOORE & HIGH, Proprietors.

TROUT RUN STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRE AND STANDARD POULTRY.

We Combine Beauty and Utility.

Our herd has won upwards of 700 1sts, 2nds and sweepstakes, also several diplomas and 3 bronze medals during the last 8 years at 8 county shows. We have on hand ready for shipment 6 young bulls 4 to 10 mos., by Royal Star of St. Annes 7916, winner of 1st at Toronto as 2-yr.-old, 1st and sweepstakes at London as 2-yr.-old. Also 3 bred heifers.
Standard poultry—B.F. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver Gray Dorkings, Toulouse geese and Pekin ducks from our prize pens. W. THORN,
7 miles from Delhi, G. T. R. o Lynedoch, Ont

ALL FOR 12 CENTS

In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Germicide Inhaler, and prove that it will radically cure Catarrh and catarrhal deafness, we will mail, post-paid, to any sufferer Dr. Jenner's Inhaler, together with two bottles of medicine, for only 6 two-cent stamps. This is little above the cost of postage, but we are anxious to make known the wonderful merits of this noble remedy. Dr. Jenner's Inhaler is the greatest medical discovery of the age. It sends clouds of healing and germ-destroying vapor into every air cell of the nose and throat, healing the membrane and curing the disease. Write for the remedy on above introduction terms, whether you have catarrh one month or 20 years. Address:
ANGLO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION,
32a Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Auction Sale

Of a high-class fruit, grain and stock farm, situated four miles east of Hamilton and within half a mile of the Hamilton and Grimsby Electric Railway, composed of part of lots 33 and 34, con. 5, and part of lots 31, 32 and 33, con. 6, in Township of Saltfleet, County of Wentworth, known as the "Vine Vale and Glen Farms," formerly owned by J. M. Lottridge, and consists of about 402 acres, 25 acres being in vineyard (current year's sales from which exceeded \$1,500), about 4 acres in peach orchard and several acres in other fruit; of the balance, a considerable portion is admirably adapted for fruit and garden truck, and a large quantity cannot be excelled for stock and grain farming. There is on the property a palatial residence and magnificent outbuildings, which cost over \$16,000 a few years ago. The buildings and fences are in excellent condition, and the farm is in a high state of cultivation. This property will be offered for sale by public auction, on the premises, on Friday, Nov. 20th, 1903, at 1.30 p.m. Lunch may be served from 12 to 1. Intending purchasers may inspect the property at any time. The farms will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserve bid, and if not sold will then be offered in three parcels. Terms: 10% of the purchase money to be paid to the vendor's solicitors at the time of sale; further terms to be announced on day of sale. For further particulars apply to the Secretary-treasurer Synod of Niagara 17 Main St. E., Hamilton, or to James A. Livingston, auctioneer, Grimsby, or to Martin & Martin, Hamilton, vendor's solicitors.

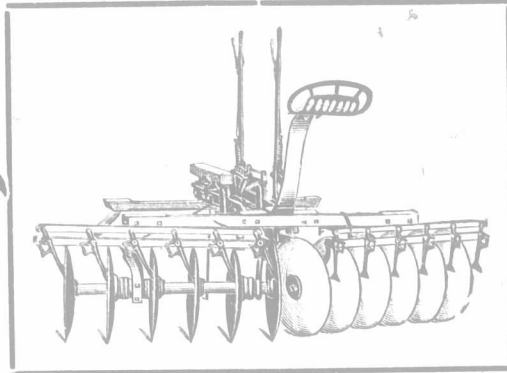
GOSSIP.

Messrs. R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont., make a change in their advertisement of Shorthorns, in which they offer seventeen young bulls, imported and home-bred; also some heifers. Look up their ad., and write them for prices, etc.

Many stories are told of Rowland Hill, who was buried beneath the pulpit of his chapel at his own request. It was his custom to read from his desk any requests for prayer that might be sent in, and on one occasion he commenced: "The prayers of this congregation are desired for (a brief pause and a clearing of the throat) the Rev. Rowland Hill, that he will not go riding about in his carriage on Sundays. For our Lord rode humbly upon a colt, the foal of an ass." The reverend gentleman looked up, not in the least disconcerted, and gravely said: "If the writer of this impertinent request is among the congregation, and will go into the vestry after service, and let me put a saddle on his back, I will ride him home instead of going in my carriage."

Mr. W. S. Carpenter, proprietor of "Model Farm," Simcoe, Ont., importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep, through his manager, reports that the sheep business has been quite lively this fall. They have had more orders than they can supply, and still the enquiries continue to come by every mail. They have been compelled to hold off some enquiries until their new importation arrives (about December 1st), until they can see what they have to let go, and their intention is to bring an extra good lot of shearlings and ram lambs and bred ewes to help to fill out the orders they have on hand, and those received later. A cable received a day or so back says that they have so far met with good success in getting some good stock. They say their sales the last year have been phenomenal, and so heavy, in fact, that an importation was rendered absolutely necessary to fill orders. Mr. Carpenter's flock is in the pink of condition, and animals from his flock have gone to British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Alberta and Prince Edward Island; in fact, to every quarter of Canada, and also to New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota, in the States. Mr. Carpenter expects to be able to fill all his orders satisfactorily when the importation arrives, and still have some to spare. He also received a large number of commissions to buy for customers, which animals he expects to have come along with the rest.

Mr. J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., whose advertisement is found on another page, is one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of Cotswold sheep on this continent. Although a breeder of Cotswolds, Shorthorns and Clydesdales for several years (as also his father before him), it is only within the last two years that he has risked his reputation in the ring, and that only with the sheep. His flock has won 131 firsts, 85 seconds, 8 thirds, 1 sweepstake, 2 diplomas and silver medal at the leading exhibitions in competition with the best. This is a remarkable record for so short a time. Not only have his sheep been winners in his hands, but a flock of ten head, also a two-year-old ram, sold by him to the States have been winning right along in close competition. The name of Ross has been associated in the minds of breeders of sheep for many years, as Mr. Ross' father was a noted breeder and exhibitor of sheep for many years, importing and breeding some of the best this country has ever seen. Mr. Ross says: "My sales this year have been better than ever. Especially is this true of my American trade, several of my customers returning a second and third time, and the secret of my success, I think, is that I positively won't ship an inferior animal. I get the best rams and breeding ewes that money can buy, and the result is I breed good ones. I have all the enquiries I can attend to, and mostly through my ad. in the 'Advocate.' My last ten imported ewes and young rams are doing finely, and I have several of both for sale."



The Windsor Disc Harrow

makes your farm a better place for binders, mowers and drills.

Its continued use levels the small hills and hollows and works up fresh soil.

The Windsor is suitable for any farm in any locality, and is a satisfying labor saver everywhere.

All we make are always sold, so think fast and give our agent your order NOW.

THE
Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED.

Western Ontario Office: 77 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

BRANCHES: Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N. B.; Truro, N. S.

TO RENT ANNANDALE STOCK FARM TILSONBURG.

The managers of the above farm have decided to offer this splendid property for rent.

The farm, which consists of 300 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with 200 acres of adjacent pasture land, is one of the most thoroughly-equipped in Canada.

A few features are: Large brick barn with basement stables, capable of accommodating 175 head of cattle. Piggery, in which 700 hogs can be easily handled. Silos which will hold 900 tons of ensilage. Steam power for cutting feed and ensilage. Creamery ready for business. Good chance for milk route, as farm is located three blocks from centre of town. Running spring water in all yards and in buildings.

For further particulars address: THE TILLSON ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

30--SHORTHORNS--30

ON DECEMBER 2ND.

Including the entire herd of A. F. McTavish, 20 head, and 10 head from the herd of Jas. A. Crerar. A choice lot of young stock is included, together with the 3-year-old bull Royal Magnet—34680—, by Royal Sailor (imp.) Farm 9 miles from Stratford and 6 miles from Shakespeare, G. T. R.

Catalogues will be mailed on application to proprietors. Will meet all trains at Stratford.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.
THOS. TROW.

A. F. McTAVISH, Gad's Hill, Ont.
JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

Farms in the Northwest Territories,

That will be valuable in a few years, can be bought now for a low price, with a small cash payment and easy terms for the balance of the purchase price. Buy a section of land now, and you will have a property that will make you independent. The soil is rich and deep on clay subsoil, and will not wear out; is free from stones; has good water; easily broken and cultivated; none better for wheat raising, mixed farming or stock raising. If you don't know about the West, you should learn. What others have done you can do. It's an opportunity for you. Write us or come and see us, and we can tell you of some good deals.

The Tracksell Land & Investment Co., Limited, REGINA, N.-W. T.

GOSSIP.

At the Photographer's.—"Have I the pleasant expression you need?" (Voice from underneath the cloth): "Perfectly, sir." "Then let her go quick, governor; it hurts my face."

His Aunt—John, why did you enter the ministry?

John—Because, dear aunt, I was called.
His Aunt—Are you sure, John, that it wasn't some other noise you heard?

Our English cousins use "left off" for our "cast off," as applied to second-hand garments. The following advertisement recently appeared in a London paper: "Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have left off clothing of all kinds. They can be seen any day from 3 to 6 p. m."

H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., make a change in their advertisement of Short-horns, in which they offer a choice from seventeen Scotch-bred bulls, imported and home-bred. If interested, see their ad., and send for catalogue and price-list.

T. E. Orr, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Poultry Association, has been appointed Superintendent of Poultry at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition under Chief F. D. Coburn, of the Department of Live Stock. Mr. Orr has already begun active work, and will devote considerable time during the winter at poultry shows and meetings and elsewhere among leading fanciers in behalf of the World's Fair Poultry Show.

An Irishman, walking through a fashionable street in London, noticed beside a door a bell. Underneath the bell were these words: "Please ring the bell." Paddy went and rang the bell. In a second a powdered little footman appeared and asked him what he wanted. "Nothing," said Paddy, "but I rang the bell because it says so."

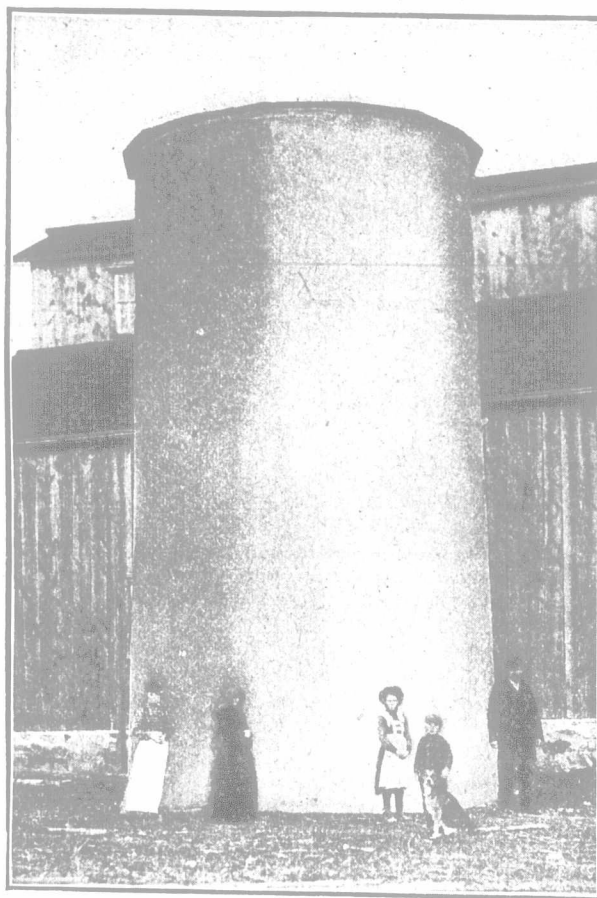
"Oh!" said the flunky with a smile, "I see you've come from the country where nannygoats grow on gooseberry bushes."

"Yes," said the Irishman, "but in London there are more wonderful sights. You've only to ring the bell and a monkey pops out."

A POOR MEMORY.

The statesman in question is not one of those who are most firmly convinced of the benefits of a total abstinence, and the evening of a certain public function at which royalty was to be present found him in a condition which would not have been edifying to the supporters of the movement. The late Queen was receiving the guests of honor, and it was necessary that the convivial M. P. should be presented with the rest. As he approached his sovereign, Victoria extended her hand for him to kiss. But he did not kiss it; instead, he grasped and shook it with vigorous enthusiasm, while he scrutinized her face with grave perplexity. "Your face, madam," he observed, "is perfectly familiar to me, but I'm hanged if I can remember your name!"

PORTLAND CEMENT Concrete Silo



BUILT FOR SHERMAN HARRIS, VERSCHOYLE, ONTARIO,
14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high,

"RATHBUN'S STAR" BRAND

MANUFACTURED BY The Canadian Portland Cement Co., LIMITED

SOLE SALES AGENTS:

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

310 and 312 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO



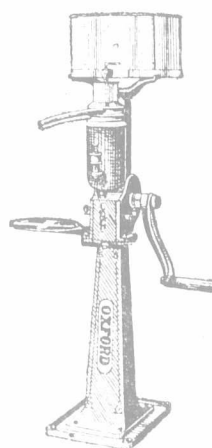
The first requisite in a good fence is good wire. The LAMB FENCE has high carbon steel laterals and hard steel cross bars.

THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO. LIMITED.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.

Overwork kills some, but worry drives thousands to worse than death.

THE OXFORD CREAM SEPARATOR



skims cleaner, is easier to wash, better constructed, turns easier, and is handsomer in appearance than any other cream separator built in Canada, or elsewhere. Don't buy any other until you have seen it. It is the best and cheapest in the world. Manufactured by

Durham
Manufacturing
Co., Limited,
DURHAM, ONT.

TRADE TOPICS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Read the "Fall Organ Offer" on page 1053 of this issue, by the old reliable piano and organ house, Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto. Write them at once.

ROBINSON CORSET CO.—By making corsets that suit every personal taste and requirement of their customer, the Robinson Corset Co., of London, Ont., have established a country-wide reputation. Our women readers would do well to write the firm for their splendid catalogue.

LADIES' COSTUMES AT LOW PRICES.—Next the last Home Department page will be found an advertisement of N. Southcott & Co., London, Ont., the well-known manufacturers, and in it a splendid indication of the money that can be saved by dealing direct with a factory. The firm offers stylishly made-up costumes of good material for \$2.75. Write for their catalogue. It will enable you to save the middlemen's profits.

FEED BOILERS.—In another column the Elmira Agricultural Works Co. advertise their feed boilers. By straightforward methods of business, and by putting an article on the market that fulfills in every respect the expectations of the purchaser, this company has established a substantial and ever-increasing business. Intending purchasers would do well to investigate the merits of this company's feed boilers, and order early, before the rush of the winter trade interferes to delay delivery. Elmira is the headquarters of the company. Address communications to The Elmira Agricultural Works Co., Ltd., Elmira, Ont.

GOSSIP.

In another column, a Michigan reader advertises for a married man to take charge of his stock farm.

Brown—"Why do you want me to pay in advance? Are you afraid I won't bring the horse back?" Liveryman—"No, no; not at all. But, you see, the horse might come back without you."

BONNER'S HUMANITY.

Budd Doble owned a fifth interest in the celebrated Axtell. When Robert Bonner was in Terre Haute, Doble called on him. "Mr. Bonner," he said, "the colt is lame. I think the trouble is with his foot. Won't you take a look at him and tell me what the matter is and show me how to have him shod?" "Doble," answered the owner of the Ledger, "I should like to see Axtell, but you should not ask me to give you any information about his feet, nor as to his shoeing, for you know he is the rival of my mare Sunol." Doble saw the point and got around in this way: "Then, Mr. Bonner, will you look at my mare, Lady Bullen, who is lame also. She can never be Sunol's rival." "Of course I will," was the cheerful reply, and Bonner had the mare's feet balanced and shod under his own eye. Her lameness disappeared.

GOSSIP.

Philanthropist—"What's the matter, little boy? What are you crying about?" Little Boy—"The fellows on the street have formed a trust, and I ain't in it. A feller can't play baseball or shinny all by hisself, can he?"

It is said that Mark Twain was standing in a crowded street car, hanging to a strap, the other day. As the car swung around a corner the strap broke, dumping him into the lap of a well-dressed woman. The humorist arose and bowed. "Madam," said he, "this is the first time the street car company ever conferred a favor on me."

General "Phil" Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most. "Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule, which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when in the excitement, the Irishman remarked: 'Well, begorra, if you're goin' to get on, I'll get off.'"

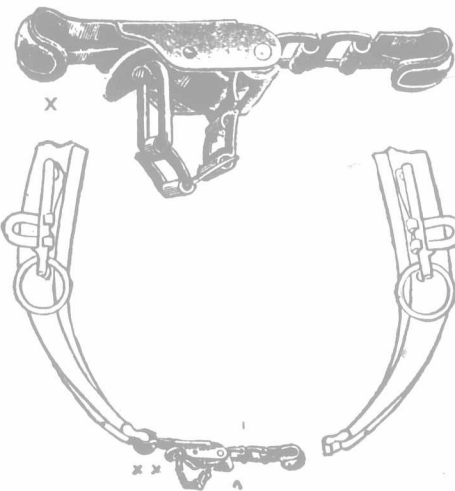
A young Japanese compositor employed on a Japanese paper in New York, was riding down-town in a City Hall train the other morning. He was engrossed in his morning paper, and paid little attention to the other passengers. But a fresh-looking young man, who sat next to him and who had been eyeing him all along, suddenly asked: "What sort of a 'nese' are you anyway? A Chinese or a Japanese?" The little Jap was not caught napping. Quick as a wink he replied: "What sort of a 'key' are you, anyway? A monkey, a donkey, or a Yankee?" The fresh young man had no more to say, and left the train quickly when the City Hall station was reached.

"Many a true word is spoken in jest, and, all unconsciously, the other day I was one of the actors in a joke that has been told by the minstrel men for years," said a drug clerk. "A girl came in and she wanted a dose of castor oil, but she wanted it so disguised that it wouldn't be offensive to the taste. 'Have a glass of soda water on me while you're waiting,' I said. I mixed a dose of oil with the syrup and she didn't seem to know the difference, as she drank it without a murmur. Other customers came in and I waited on them. Finally, she became impatient and asked for her oil. 'Why, you've had it,' I said. 'You drank it in that glass of soda water.' She turned sort of green about the gills and gasped: 'I didn't want it for myself; I wanted it for my little sister!' Well, you could have knocked me down with a feather. In an instant the old minstrel joke came back to me, and I realized that I had played it myself all unconsciously. I offered my apologies, but an apology is hardly an antidote for a dose of castor oil."—[Philadelphia Record.

CROSS-GRAINED MAN.

"Well," said the oldest inhabitant, "you can talk as much about bull-headedness as you like, but sometimes it is overcome by the simplest thing in the world. Why, I remember once when a grass widow in the lower end of town had a young fellow by the name of Timothy Meadows arrested for breach of promise. This young fellow was a gay sort of a duck, and he claimed that he had breached no promise, that he was just sowing his wild oats. But they slapped him into jail just the same, and it wasn't long until he began to suffer from not being able to get his usual supply of rye. Then it was only a few days until he took sick with the hay fever, and so he got downhearted and sent word to the grass widow that he was willing to acknowledge the corn, and she was a daisy of a prosecutor, for what did she do but go to work and get him out on straw bail. Some of the folks snickered about it, and said they wondered what would the harvest be, but Timothy just told them all to go to grass."

STEEL IS STRONGER THAN LEATHER



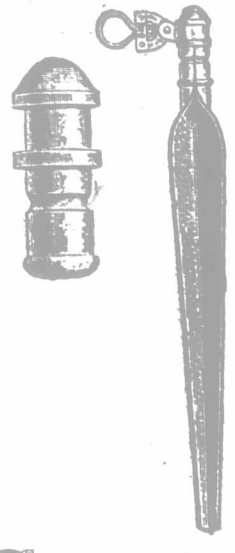
The ROY DODSON'S PATENT HAME-CHAINS will outwear a dozen ordinary leather straps.

They are stamped out of sheet steel, and are adapted to all kinds of work hames. Quickly adjusted in this way:

Hook end X into hame loop; close down with hammer, as shown at XX; unbuckle at A, hook into right hame and pull up same as leather strap, put finger in ring, pull up tight.

THE EMPIRE COMBINED PICKET PIN AND SWIVEL.

It is all steel—stiff, strong and light. Has a perfect turn-round and swivel. Tether rope cannot wind. Easily driven into ground. The inventor has tethered, from spring till fall, 25 to 40 work-horses and mules, saddle horses, oxen and cows.



The Empire Machine and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd. 1012 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

We work all kinds of sheet steel, brass and aluminum to any shape. Write for circulars.

A Business Education for One Dollar

\$300.00 in Prizes

\$1.00 WILL EARN \$50.00

\$300.00 in Prizes

This is Worth \$50.00
The person sending us the first correct answer to both questions will be given a Full Business Course Scholarship in one of the best business colleges of Toronto, the value of which is Fifty Dollars.

This is Worth \$25.00
The person sending us the second correct answer to both questions will be given a shorthand correspondence scholarship from one of the best shorthand institutes in Toronto, which will entitle the holder to complete tuition by mail. Value Twenty-five Dollars.

If your answer is correct you have the opportunity of winning a good prize and securing A Business Education for One Dollar

NO. 1
Complete the following names of Canadian towns, and name the province in which each is situated:
A—ER—T—G C—L—RY
B—N—F—D N—S—N
C—TH—M B—A—D—N
G—A—BY F—D—I—K—N
T—R—E—R—E—S A—I—ON—H

NO. 2
A frog is at the bottom of a thirty-foot well, and every time he jumps up three feet he falls back two feet. How many jumps will it require for the frog to get out?

For the third correct answer to both questions we will give in cash \$20.00.

For each of the next three correct answers to both questions we will give a Gold Watch worth \$20.00.

This watch has a genuine Swiss Jewel Movement, stem wind, heavy solid case, artistically engraved, and a good time-keeper.

For each of the next ten correct answers to both questions we will give a Gold Watch valued at \$10.00.

For each of the next twenty correct answers to both of the questions we will give \$2.00 IN CASH.

For every other correct answer to both questions a Prize will be given equivalent in value to the \$1.00 enclosed with answers.

A report of the competition and names of prize winners will appear in the January issue of the MAGAZINE, when prizes will be awarded.

THE CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION

Write the answers plainly and enclose \$1.00 for 26 months' subscription to THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE.

All letters must be addressed to THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Canada, and the envelope marked "competition."

To give everyone a fair opportunity, time will be allowed for this paper to reach its readers and for letters to reach us from the distant parts of Canada, taking into consideration the time of the mails in transit. The competitor the farthest away will have the same opportunity as those nearest.

No two prizes will be given to one person.

Every possible care will be taken to award the prizes justly.

Here is a splendid opportunity for any young man or woman to secure a business education for ONE DOLLAR, or one of the other prizes.

COPY OF AGREEMENT

I hereby agree to give the scholarships, as advertised above, to the successful competitors, on duly signed certificate from the publishers of THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE.

CANADIAN SHORTHAND INSTITUTE,
69 Carlton St., Toronto, Oct. 26, 1903. (Sg.) J. C. CLARKE, Principal.

THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE

THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE is one of the brightest publications in Canada. It is a book for the home, and contains matter of interest to every member of the family, and much valuable and useful information that is worth much more than the subscription price.

THE BABIES' PICTURE GALLERY

THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE is also offering prizes of \$15.00, \$10.00, and \$5.00 for the photos of the pretty babies of Canada. For particulars of this contest see the November number of the magazine. If you cannot secure a copy from your newsdealer, send us 5c. in stamps or silver and we will mail you one.

A GOOD THING FOR BOYS

We want a few bright, honest boys to do some work for us in their own locality, and we will start them in business free. Write us for particulars.

WE ARE OFFERING BIG PAY TO AGENTS

We want a few good trustworthy agents. Write us for particulars and we will show you how you can make good money at easy work. We have a salary proposition.

SEND IN YOUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS AND SECURE ONE OF THE PRIZES.

The publishers invite investigation as to their reliability and commercial standing.

The SIEMONS' MAGAZINE
Confederation Life Building Toronto Canada

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,
JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.
STALLIONS

Have a few choice left that they offer at a special bargain.
New importation of prizewinners of the various breeds arrived.
Buying orders executed on commission.

All the money in all the world is not worth the ability to enjoy plain food, dreamless slumber and ability to work.

It makes all the difference whether doubt is your terminus or but a station on your track.

Write
for
Prices
and
Terms.

LARGE FEED
OPENING.

MENTION
THIS
PAPER.



Catalogue Mailed on Request.

Compound
Leverage
Power.

FRED R. SHANTZ
Preston, Ont., Sales Agt. for Can.
DAIN MFG. CO., of Iowa,
Mfrs. of Special Hay Machinery.

THE POWER APPLIED TO PLUNGER IS A DIRECT PULL, NO PUSH PITMAN.
For durability, light draft, rapid work and for making smooth and compact bales, we challenge all competition. The press can be set at the center of the stack; therefore, will bale more hay with less labor than other presses. The pneumatic check on power prevents strain or wear from the quick back stroke of the plunger.

Canadian Branch: **DAIN MANUFACTURING CO., Preston, Ont.**

100,000 Head of Poultry WANTED.

I want Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys Geese and Pigeons for the local market. I pay highest price, supply crates and remit promptly. Correspondence solicited.

Frank J. Offermann,
301 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Canadian Produce Company,
TORONTO.

POULTRY

bought at best prices. Returns made day of arrival.

POULTRY and EGGS WANTED.

Empty crates forwarded upon application.

Highest prices paid.
Payments weekly by express order.
Correspondence solicited.

Toronto Poultry & Produce Co.

83 Colborne St., TORONTO.

WHITE AND BUFF LEGBORNS, W
Plymouth Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Pekin
ducks and Embden geese for sale. Address
GEO. F. GILLESPIE, VENTNOR, ONT.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Toulouse and Embden geese, Pekin ducks,
White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock
and White Leghorn cockerels. Would ex-
change for Partridge Cochon pullets, Brown
Leghorn cockerels or White Muscovy drake.
Also Yorkshire swine from the Pioneer Herd
of the Province of Quebec, all ages and sexes.
Nothing but No. 1 pigs shipped. Write for
prices to **A. GILMORE & SO S.**
Athelstan, Que.

A. E. SHERRINGTON

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

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from
2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Fa-
mous prizewinners bred from this herd, including
Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewin-
ners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,**
"Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

17

Shorthorn Bulls

3 imported bulls.
7 bulls from imp. sire and dam.
7 bulls from imp. sire and Scotch dams.
25 females, imp. and Canadian Scotch.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,

Kelson P. O., Burlington Jct. Sta.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordsville, Ind., whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: "The season for buying stallions being now at hand, many who are expecting to buy a horse are pondering over what to buy, trying to decide what will pay best, what breed is best qualified to give the best results in their locality? Shall we buy a native-bred or an imported horse?"

"The American-bred horse, as a rule, is just as good an individual as the imported horse. Is there any reason why he should not be? The climate in the greater part of America is favorable for breeding, and the food supply is better, because we have a larger variety than in Europe. This is especially true in comparing our horses with those raised in France. The imported horse may have a little more weight and size with a larger measurement of bone, but the native-bred has a cleaner, better quality of bone, with sounder limbs and greater thriftiness. They are also large enough, many weighing more than 2,000 pounds. Some say the imported horses get more ribbons. This may be true, but there are other reasons than general superiority. That there are more imported prize-winners is because there are ten importers to one good breeder. This fall, in the shows at the largest State Fairs, my American-bred Percheron stallion, Medoc, weighing 2,200, won highest honors in the aged class. At four shows, I won 54 first prizes and 23 seconds on 16 head of horses, all native bred, and all but three of my own breeding. This shows that the native-bred horse can be just as good, and better, than the imported horse. Another important point is favor of the native-bred horse is that he can be bought for from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. less than the foreign horse. Also in nine cases out of ten he will be a surer foal-getter.

My stallions are all sold on gilt-edge guarantee, and are sure because they are native bred and acclimated, do not have to be on this side two years before they will get colts. They are raised upon grass pasture until three years old. My draft stallions, for size, quality, action and breeding, are unsurpassed: One-year-olds weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds; two-year-olds from 1,700 to 1,900 pounds; matured from 1,850 to 2,200 pounds. My Hackneys run from two to five years old, in action and conformation unsurpassed. My Hackney mare, Lady Fashion, was shown 13 times, and won 13 first prizes this fall, at times showing with Coach and Standard-bred horses. I sell to single individuals, or, when so desired, to companies of two to ten men, and it has proven for the companies a very successful plan. Let farmers join in a company and buy the kind of stallion to which they would like to breed, and get two years' time in which to pay for him. If each farmer breeds two mares for two years he pays for the colt by paying for the stallion, and at the end of two years has the colts paid for and an interest in a good horse besides. If he had simply paid the money for service fee he would have but the colts.



BARN FLOORS

Made with the
New-Process

QUEENSTON CEMENT

are the cheapest and best.
Read what our customers say:

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 12th, 1903.

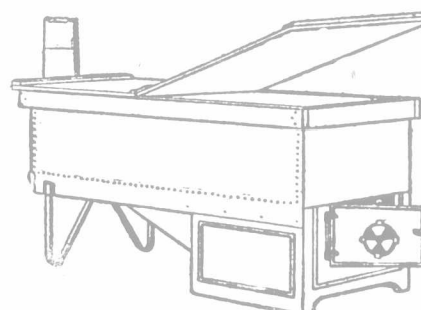
Mr. I. Usher, Queenston, Ont.:
In the fall of 1900 I laid stable floors with Portland and Queenston cement gauged in the same proportions with gravel, and find the Queenston barrel will do as much work and is just as durable as the Portland barrel, although I was led to believe by interested parties that this was not true, but am forced to admit the proof in my own stables.
Yours truly, (Sgd.) D. D. ROGERS, ex-M. P.

We have many such testimonials coming to us every day, voluntarily, but space will not allow us to publish them here. Do not be misled by statements from those who sell the goods most profitable to themselves. Write for prices, estimates and full particulars.

ISAAC USHER,

Queenston, Ontario.

The Elmira Food Boiler



Has no equal for

Simplicity,
Durability and
Economy in Fuel.

Any person can operate it. It will last a life-time. It will burn any kind of refuse, wood or soft coal without changing grates.
Write for further particulars and prices. o

The **ELMIRA AGRICULTURAL WORKS CO., Elmira, Ont.**
LIMITED.

SUPERIOR

MATERIAL, DESIGN, WORKMANSHIP
IN ALL

WAGONS

MADE BY

THE MILNER
PETROLIA WAGON CO. LIMITED
PETROLIA 

(Republished from the Farmer's Advocate of November 2nd, 1903.)

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Forward, March!

Readers of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine will be pleased to learn that, in response to many requests, we have decided to publish the paper as a weekly, commencing with January 1st, 1904. Thirty-eight years ago this paper was begun as a monthly periodical. Since the 1st of January, 1893, nearly eleven years ago, it has been issued semi-monthly.

The Dominion Demands It.

The present condition and progress of agriculture in Canada impresses upon us the conviction that another step forward should now be taken in order that farmers may have a more prompt and thorough service in the distribution of information in relation to all branches of their business. The Dominion of Canada has made great advances during the past decade, but, comparatively speaking, we have as yet seen only its beginning. The pressing need for reliable information promptly furnished is therefore evident. The times are moving fast, and to keep abreast of them this broad Dominion, with its great grain-producing West and mighty agricultural and manufacturing East, demands a progressive weekly farmer's paper. That it shall have this is the answer of the publishers of the Farmer's Advocate. Progressive and well posted, our farmers are going to take a more aggressive share in the country's development, and in supplying food for Britain and other portions of the world.

A Heavy Responsibility.

As a semi-monthly, the cost of getting out the Farmer's Advocate has increased over 25 per cent. during the past five years, owing to improvements and advances in the cost of material and labor. Even the uninitiated can discern at a glance that to convert the Farmer's Advocate into a weekly means doubling the burdens we must assume, since the old standard of quality is to be maintained, and, we trust, surpassed.

The Best for the Farmer.

We have set out to make this advance movement with the firm, unswerving determination that every art and science known to modern journalism shall be employed to make this the greatest publication of its class on the American continent, and we are confident that, with the experience and training of our staff, success will reward our work. Articles, editorial and contributed, for every branch of the farmer's work and busi-

ness, markets, the important news of the day, the Home Department still further enlarged and improved, paper, engravings, typography—all these in accordance with the highest ideals go to make up a paper of the greatest possible value to every reader, indispensable in every home.

Subscription Price.

It will thus be seen that the subscription price of the weekly Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, which is to be \$1.50 for the fifty-two numbers, makes it by far the cheapest paper of its class within reach of the agricultural public to-day. Heretofore subscribers received twenty-four copies at \$1.00 per year. In 1904 they will get fifty-two, or more than double as many, for \$1.50.

Cheap Compared with Others.

That this is a moderate rate for a weekly paper of this class may be seen from the fact that the average price per annum of seven representative weekly agricultural papers, published in the United States and Great Britain, is \$2.20, only one being as low as \$1.50. A careful examination shows that the Farmer's Advocate is unsurpassed, if equalled, by any of them, and none of them are at all comparable with the Farmer's Advocate for the Canadian farmer.

A Special Offer.

To old subscribers we will make an exceptional offer. We will accept your renewal and one new subscription for 1904 for \$2.50, if received before January 1st, 1904. The new subscribers will get the balance of this year free from the date the subscription is received at our office, including our Christmas number.

Our Country, Our Industry, Our Homes, Our Friends.

Occupying a unique position as the oldest, largest and most widely circulated and only national agricultural and home paper in the country, its purpose is ever the same, its mission unchanged, to foster and advance the best interests of the country, the home, and the pursuit of agriculture. Under these circumstances there will be a doubling of the circulation of the paper, a work which we desire every present reader to share, and upon which co-operation we believe we can confidently rely, judging from the cordial manner in which the Farmer's Advocate has been sustained during the past thirty-eight years.

SEE LIST OF PREMIUMS ON FOLLOWING PAGES.

Valuable Premiums

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

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



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

Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.
 Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.
 START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND

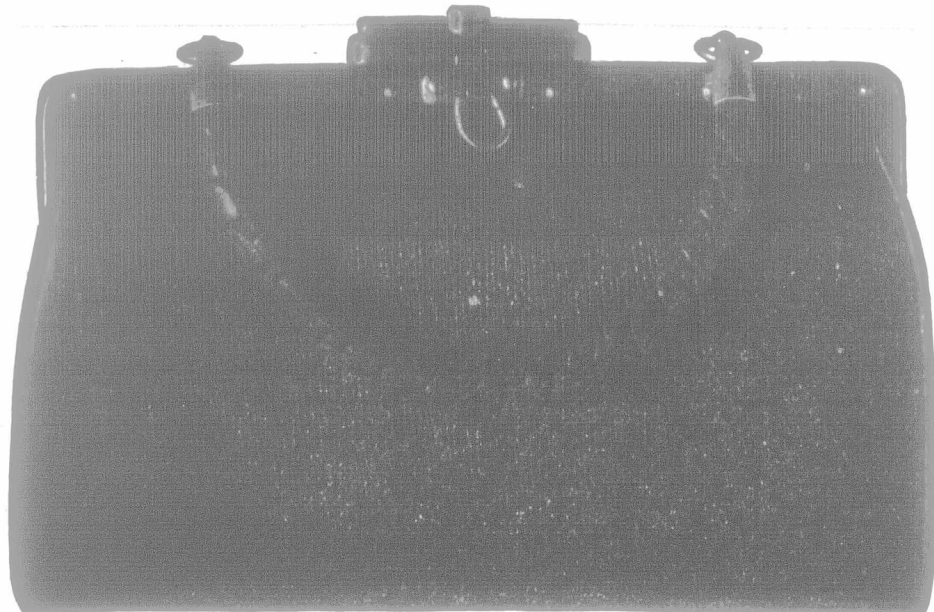
New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers

TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

Lady's Hand - bag.



SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

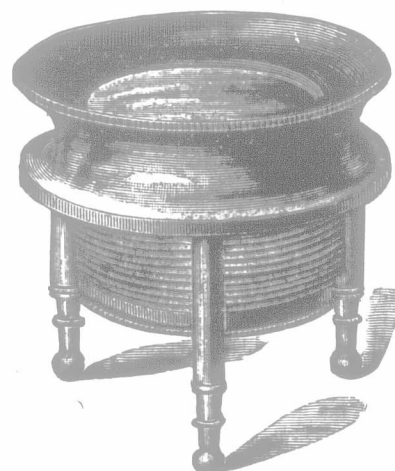
A magnificent Hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp, for 3 new subscribers. Cash price, \$1.50.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled

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



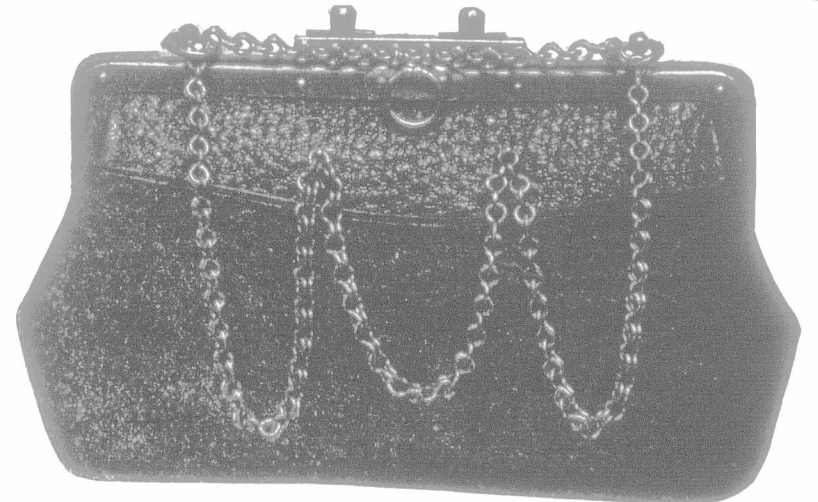
THE MICROSCOPE



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

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

Lady's Wrist - bag.



SIZE, 3½ x 6 INCHES.

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

Our Self-Binder

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

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

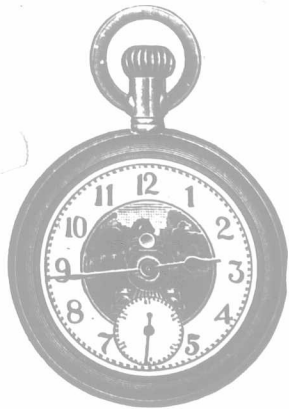
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY NEW NAMES. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

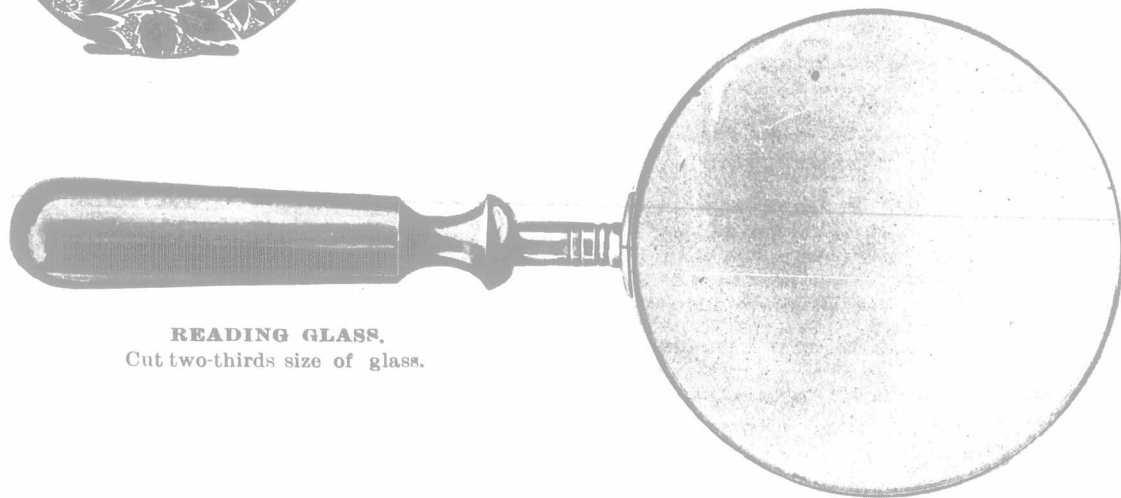
THE NAME OF SENDER DOES NOT COUNT. NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE FOR FULL YEAR EACH.

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

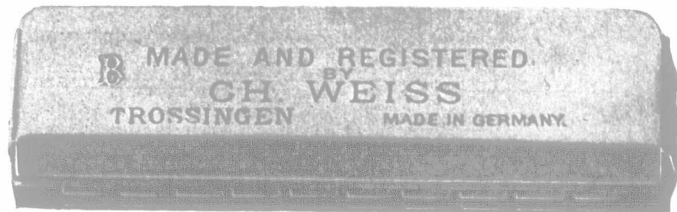
PREMIUMS



Half Size.



READING GLASS.
Cut two-thirds size of glass.



We have again arranged, on most favorable terms, to offer our present subscribers the following premiums—all extra good value and genuine quality—for sending new subscriptions to the Farmer's Advocate. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50, from date same is received to end of 1904, including all special issues, Christmas Numbers, etc. Begin at once and earn one or more of the useful and attractive premiums named below. Sample copies will be mailed upon application. It is stated after each premium named the number of new subscribers required to obtain it. Cash to accompany order in every case.

Ladies' Watches.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement, engraved, plain or engine-turned case, and stem winder. 10 new subscribers; selling price, \$8.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed, and stem wind. 15 new subscribers; selling price, \$11.50.

No. 3.—Lady's regular size, hunting case, 14 karat, gold filled, guaranteed to wear for 25 years, and genuine Elgin 7-jewelled nickel movement, stem wind and stem set. 23 new subscribers; selling price, \$17.

The Brass Band Harmonica, finest instrument in the world, extra full tone for 1 new subscriber. Cash price, 50c.

Mariner's Compass (two inches in diameter), nickel plated; ring attachment for convenient carrying. 1 new subscriber. Cash price, 50c.

Reading Glass, powerful lens, nickel mounted. 1 new subscriber. Cash price, 50c.

Gents' Watches.

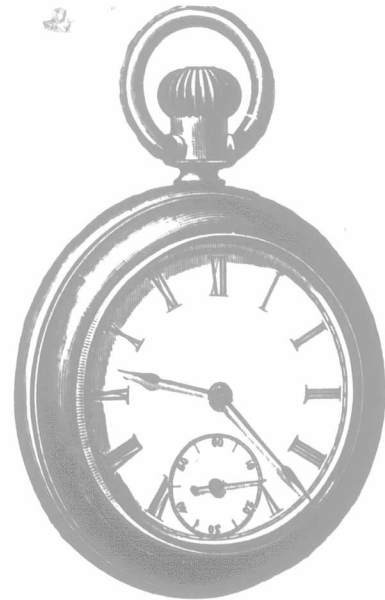
No. 4.—American nickel, open-face boy's watch, absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction. For 2 new subscribers; selling price, \$1.25.

No. 5.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. For 4 new subscribers; selling price \$3.25.

No. 6.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 7 jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. For 14 new subscribers; selling price, \$15.

No. 7.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 15-jewelled nickel movement, same case as No. 3. 30 subscribers; selling price, \$20.

Each new subscription must be for full year. This applies to all premiums.



FARM BOOKS.

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over the available first-class works on agricultural subjects, and have selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain them.

SOIL AND CROP.

A BOOK ON SILAGE.—Woll. 185 pages. \$1.00.
SOILING, ENSILAGE, AND BARN CONSTRUCTION.—F. S. Peer. 247 pages. \$1.00.
SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO.—Shaw. 386 pages. \$1.50.

LIVE STOCK.

VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE OWNERS.—M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. 828 pages. \$4.00.
VETERINARY ELEMENTS.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical book for stockmen and agricultural students.
THE STUDY OF BREEDS (CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages; 90 engravings. \$1.50.
HORSE BREEDING.—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50.
LIGHT HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 226 pages. \$1.00.
HEAVY HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 219 pages. \$1.00. } Vinton Series.
CATTLE—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 270 pages. \$1.00.
SHEEP—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 232 pages. \$1.00.
PIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.
THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.—Stewart. 371 pages. \$1.75.
PFRDS AND FEEDING.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
LIVE STOCK ALMANAC.—Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover, 40 cents.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30 cents.
AGRICULTURE.—Storer. 1,875 pages. In three volumes. \$6.00.
CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM.—Warrington. 183 pages. \$1.00.
FARMYARD MANURE.—Atkman. 65 pages. 50 cents.
SUCCESSFUL FARMING.—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50. postpaid.

DAIRYING.

THE BOOK OF THE DAIRY.—Fleischmann. 330 pages. \$2.75.
MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.
TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00.
DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.—Mrs. R. M. Jones. 50 cents.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.—We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as premiums to those obtaining new yearly subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" according to the following scale:

Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber.
Books valued over \$1.00 and up to \$1.50 for 3 new subscribers.
Books valued over \$2.00 and up to \$2.50 for 5 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$4. 8 new subscribers.

Books valued over 50c. and up to \$1.00 for 2 new subscribers.
Books valued over \$1.50 and up to \$2.00 for 4 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$2.75 for 6 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$6.00 for 12 new subscribers.

We can furnish any of the above books at the regular retail price, which is given opposite the title of the book. By a careful study of the above list, any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," secure the nucleus of a useful library.

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO.

POULTRY.

POULTRY CRAFT.—Robinson. \$2.00.
FARM POULTRY.—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25.
ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—Cypher. 146 pages. 50 cents.
AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION.—Pierce. 278 pages. \$1.00.

APIARY.

THE HONEYBEE.—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50.

FRUIT, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLE GARDENING.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.—Rexford. 175 pages. 50 cents.
HORTICULTURIST'S RULE BOOK.—Bailey. 312 pages. 75 cents.
SPRAYING CROPS.—Weed.—50 cents.
AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING.—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly-leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

THE STORY OF THE PLANTS.—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40 cents.
THE STUDY OF ANIMAL LIFE.—J. A. Thomson. 375 pages. \$1.75.
INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS.—Saunders. 436 pages. \$2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOME PHYSICIAN AND CYCLOPEDIA OF MEDICINE.—By seven eminent physicians, aided by specialists. 1,300 pages; illustrated. Cloth, \$4.75; leather, \$5.75.
LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50.
BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED.—Nettie Blanchan. 300 pages. \$2.25.
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' HANDBOOK. 75 cents.
AMERICAN TANNER.—Briggs.—25 cents.
TAXIDERM.—Hasluck.—50 cents.
GINSENG.—Kains.—50 cents.

**A Kidney Sufferer
FOR
Fourteen Years.**

**TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS
THE BACK.**
Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.
Consulted Five Different Doctors.

**Doan's
Kidney Pills**
**FINALLY MADE A
COMPLETE CURE.**

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or
**THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.**

GOSSIP.

Work faithfully and industriously, but call a halt when you begin to fret and worry. Something is out of gear.

At a combination sale, by auction, of Holstein cattle, contributed by half a dozen breeders, held at Syracuse, N. Y., October 28th, the 78 animals sold brought a total of \$10,800, an average of \$138. Two cows sold for \$400 and \$450, and nine others at from \$205 to \$360 each.

Mr. James Cowan, Seaforth, Ont., advertises, in another column, a first-class fourteen-months Shorthorn bull for sale, bred from imported Scotch-bred sire and dam, concerning which he writes: "I guarantee him a right good one, true to description, and will sell him at a reasonable price, as I do not need him."

Chief F. D. Coburn, of the World's Fair Department of Live Stock, has received an application from John W. Fulton, Secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, for a date for a public sale of Angoras under the auspices of that Association during the period of the displays of goats at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The World's Fair Classification gives the Angora goat much larger recognition than has been accorded to it by any previous show, allotting to the breed \$3,410 for 133 cash prizes.

Messrs. David Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, write: "We have lately sold to Mr. F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont., to head his imported and home-bred Shorthorns, the imported-in-dam bull calf, Gold Mine, got by Sir James (82334), who was got by the Miss Ramsden bull, Lord Lynedoch (74900), bred by Jas. Durno, the breeder of the \$10,000 bull, Choice Goods. The bulls we are offering—one imported yearling and five straight Scotch home-bred—are a good lot, prizewinners—Crimson Flowers, Matchless and others.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "PRACTICE," LONDON. TELEPHONE No. 3675 GERRARD.
13, HANOVER SQUARE,
LONDON, W. *June 30th 1903*

DEAR SIR,
I take pleasure in handing to you the enclosed Cheques, Nos 22001 & 22003, value £50 & £10, for First Prize awarded and return of Deposit in Hind Engine Trials and shall feel obliged if you will kindly present it through a Banker at the earliest possible date.

The receipt at the foot of the Cheque must be signed by you and dated before presentation to the Bankers, as the Cheque without the receipt is of no value.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST CLARKE,
Secretary.

Messrs Gold Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd

No acknowledgment to the Society is required.
N.B.—Cheques outstanding more than six months after date will not be paid by the Bankers until certified by the Secretary.

BRANTFORD STEEL WINDMILLS
are in a class by themselves. Catalogue for the asking.
GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,
BRANTFORD, - CANADA. LIMITED.

Mr. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep, writes: "I have as fine a lot of young stock now to offer as I have ever had, including one imported Scotch bull calf, eleven months old. They are a thick, sappy lot, and in fine condition. A number of the young bulls are ready for service." See Mr. Douglas' ad. in another column.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone.



HIS MASTER'S VOICE

TRADE MARK
Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada in the year 1902 by Emile Berliner, at the Dept. of Agriculture.

Enjoy the Entertainment Furnished by the
**BERLINER
GRAM-O-PHONE**

**FOR HOME ENJOYMENT YOU CANNOT POSSIBLY
CONCEIVE ITS WONDERFUL POWER.**

No instrument or invention of modern times has ever attempted to rival the Berliner Gram-o-phone. It reproduces faithfully the most delicate strains of music, whether it be a solo or full band or orchestral accompaniment; in reproducing songs, one almost imagines the individual presence of the performer.

AS AN EDUCATOR The Berliner Gram-o-phone stands without a peer—it enables every family to listen to and cultivate a taste for the masterpieces of music, in every instance produced specially for the Berliner Gram-o-phone by the leading artists in the musical world.

SUPERIOR TO A PIANO. No one will deny that it is far more pleasure to listen to the perfect strains of a Berliner Gram-o-phone than a piano manipulated by the average performer. Then again, figure the cost of a Berliner Gram-o-phone, almost nominal, and from an entertainment point of view, the superiority of the Berliner Gram-o-phone—universally conceded.

HOW TO GET ONE! READ THE FOLLOWING:

EASY PAYMENT PLAN. Fill out the coupon and send it to us with one dollar and we will ship the Gram-o-phone to you at once. Enclose two dollars extra if you want spun brass horn. Send your order for extra records at the same time and save extra expressage. Almost any vocal or instrumental music you wish can be had—or we'll send complete list of records.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAM-O-PHONE, TYPE "A."
Cabinet—Quartered oak, highly finished. Horn—16 in. long, 10-in. bell. Finish—All exposed metal parts heavily nickel-plated. Sound Box—The improved Turbot Concept Sound Box. Needles—200 free. Records—Three 7-in. records free. Guarantee—Written guarantee for five years. Weight—Completely boxed, 25 lbs. Cash Price—With japanned steel horn \$15, with spun brass horn \$17. Easy Payment Price—With japanned steel horn \$17, with spun brass horn \$19.

The only Talking Machine "made in Canada." The only Talking Machine giving a 5-year guarantee. The only Talking Machine with genuine records of Sousa's and The Goldstream Guards Band. Gram-o-phones guaranteed for five years. Send for catalogue. Prices from
\$15.00 TO \$45.00.
Send for Record Catalogues. DON'T DELAY—Order at once to ensure delivery.

Parties residing where we have no agents will kindly order direct of
E. BERLINER, 2315-19 St. Catherine St., Montreal, **EMANUEL BLOUT,**
General Manager for Canada.

Residents of Toronto, Canada, order of
**THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO., 15 King St. E., or
THOMAS CLAXTON, 197 Yonge Street, Toronto.**

E. BERLINER, 2315-19 St. Catherine St., Montreal, P. Q.:
Enclosed find one dollar in payment on the Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, type A, complete, with 16-inch japanned concert horn and three records. If satisfactory after five days' trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of two dollars each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone and this order is null and void.

Name.....
Occupation..... P. O. Address.....
Express Office..... Province.....
If you wish a spun brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra. Also send free of charge the following three records:

TRADE NOTES.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS.—After the most exhaustive tests, the Melotte Cream Separator has just won a special silver medal (the highest and only award) at the great London Dairy Show, held October 6th to 8th. A similar medal was awarded to this machine at the 1898 show, but the manufacturers are evidently not satisfied to live on their past reputation. The new skimming device consisting of only two pieces is much admired by those who have seen it and will serve to make the "Melotte" more than ever a favorite.

HORSESHOE PADS are not rubber horseshoes. They are pads of strong rubber, made in the shape of a horseshoe, which are set over the sole of a horse's hoofs and nailed on with the shoe. A rim of rubber and stout canvas lies between the shoe and the hoof, and takes up the concussion which occurs when a horse brings his foot down upon any solid road. The center of the pad is formed of a rubber cushion which protects the frog and heel. The Dunlop Improved "Ideal" Pad is made of a special composition of rubber, and has particular features of construction which make it valuable to horsemen. It prevents snow balling into the hoof in the winter and saves the horse from slipping.

From its Toronto office the Dunlop Company announces that it will submit to its lame-horse expert any enquiries regarding hoof troubles and lameness. The expert's advice is sent free by mail.

"TEA KING" IS IN CHICAGO.—Ceylon and India product replacing China and Japan leaves, declares P. C. Larkin. P. C. Larkin, of Toronto, the "Tea King of America," arrived yesterday at the Auditorium Annex on one of his semi-annual tours of the United States. Mr. Larkin earned his title by making himself one of the highest authorities on all matters pertaining to tea. During the years he was making himself an expert on the tea question, he incidentally built up the Salada Company, of which he is the head, and which probably imports more of the fragrant leaves than any other one firm. In talking of trade conditions between the United States and the Eastern tea-producing countries, Mr. Larkin declared the time is not far distant when teas grown in Ceylon and India will take the place of the Chinese and Japanese products.

"The teas from India and Ceylon have only been introduced in America within the last few years," he said, "but the rapidity of the growth of their use since has been so great that it is only a matter of time until we must cease to import the Chinese and Japanese article."—[From the Chicago Tribune.

ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR DR. CHASE'S REMEDIES.—148,575 boxes sold during September in the Dominion of Canada alone, making a grand total of 1,782,900 boxes in one year. Estimating the population of Canada at 5,500,000, and allowing five persons to each family, this figures out more than one and one-half boxes for each household throughout the entire Dominion. There would scarcely need be better evidence as to the esteem in which these great family medicines are held by the people.

And why this wonderful confidence in Dr. Chase?

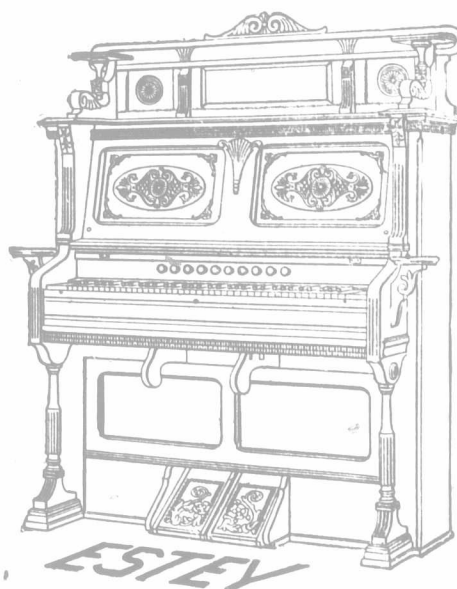
Because of his extraordinary ability and skill as a practicing physician; because of his integrity and honesty of purpose as a man; because of the reliability of his now world-famous recipe book, and because of the proven merit of the great family medicines which he so generously placed on the market, so that all might benefit by his experience and the result of his life-work as healer of the sick.

The manufacturers of Dr. Chase's remedies have such confidence in these medicines that each one was introduced by means of free samples. Hence the wonderful popularity of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, Ointment, Nerve Food and other preparations.

Just now Dr. Chase's Backache Plaster is being introduced into Canada. They are sold by dealers at 25 cents each, but in order that all may test their extraordinary control over pains and aches of all kinds we will send one plaster free of charge to anyone who will enclose five cents in stamps or silver, and mention this paper. Edmanson, Bates & Co., 32 Colborne street, Toronto.

CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE.
Courlay, Winter & Leeming.

**Fall
Organ
Offer.**



As the result of large purchases from the manufacturers, we are able to offer organ buyers an option that is most exceptional, combining, as it does, the highest quality at the lowest cost.

Each instrument we offer is the finest piano-case organ made by each of the several makers, and as these makers are everywhere recognized as leaders both in Canada and the United States, the combination is one that cannot be rivalled.

OPTION A. ESTEV (See Illustration.)

Very handsome solid walnut case with rich carvings and mouldings, full length music desk, bevelled mirror top, lamp stands, etc. The design is very artistic and the finish perfect. Six octaves, 11 stops, 2 couplers, vox humana, knee swell and grand organ. **\$105**

DIMENSIONS.

Height.....5 feet 10 inches
Depth.....1 foot 11 inches
Length.....4 feet 6 1/2 inches
Weight (boxed) 450 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS.

BASS—Melodia, Dolce, Viola, Bass Coupler, I Forte.
TREBLE—Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Jubilante, Treble Coupler, II Forte, Vox Humana.

OPTION B. DOMINION (Their Most Beautiful Organ.)

In either fancy walnut or mahogany, double veneered throughout; with patent automatic pedal cover, double fall board and full swing music desk; handsomely carved panels, elegant top with two bevel-edge mirrors, lamp stands, etc. Six octaves, 11 stops, 2 couplers, vox humana, knee swell and grand organ. **\$98**

DIMENSIONS.

Height.....5 feet 11 inches
Depth.....1 foot 10 inches
Length.....4 feet 7 inches
Weight (boxed) 190 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS.

TREBLE—Melodia, Vox Celeste, Flute D'Amour, Forte, Treble Coupler.
BASS—Diapason, Bassoon, Viola, Bass Coupler, Dulcet, Vox Humana.

OPTION C. Sherlock & Manning

(See Illustration.)

New design, particularly attractive, in either handsome Circasian or fancy American walnut, double veneered inside and out. A very handsome organ and excellently finished, and perfect in voicing and action. Six octaves, 13 stops, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, vox humana. **\$93**

DIMENSIONS.
Height.....5 feet 10 inches
Depth.....1 foot 11 inches
Length.....5 feet 1 inch
Weight (boxed) 500 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS.
TREBLE—Melodia, Dulciana, Celeste, Vox Angelica, Coupler, Forte.
BASS—Diapason, Dulcet, Viola, Dolce, Coupler, Diapason Forte, Vox Humana.

TERMS OF SALE.

1. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.
2. We will pay return freight if not satisfactory.
3. A handsome new stool and music book accompanies each instrument.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

(We suggest several methods of payment.)

1. \$10 cash and \$1 per month until paid, without interest.
2. \$15 cash and \$12 every three months until paid, without interest.
3. One-third cash, one-third in twelve months, one-third in twenty-four months, without interest.
4. Discount of 10% allowed from these prices for cash settlement.



Gourlay, Winter & Leeming
188 YONCE STREET, TORONTO.

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

Imported Clydesdales



My offering now consists of
Three Imported Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions

of choicest breeding, best quality and immense size. Inspection invited.

Geo. Stewart
Howick, P. Q.

FOR SALE.

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

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.



R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.



IMPORTERS OF
Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

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

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles.
Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

GOSSIP.

Mr. S. Macklin, of Streetsville, whose herd won first prize at Toronto Exhibition this year, has changed his advertisement to call particular attention to his offering of choice young Holsteins.

Robert Barr, the Canadian novelist, now living in London, tells a good joke at his own expense. Mr. S. R. Crockett is the subject of it. In Mr. Crockett's earlier years, he visited London, and was invited to lunch by a publisher, "of rather peculiar character," who at times imagined he was very poor, and became stringently economical. In Mr. Crockett's presence the publisher was to suggest the Hotel Cecil as the scene of the lunch, whereupon Mr. Barr was to propose they should go to one of the foreign restaurants in Soho, which would be much cheaper. The plot succeeded, but there is one Soho restaurant which is appallingly expensive, and it was there that Mr. Barr engaged a table. When the publisher saw the bill he turned ashen pale, scribbled on a leaf of his notebook, and passed it under the table to Mr. Barr, requesting him to "Pass £5 to me under the table, and keep on talking to Crockett so he won't see what you are doing." Mr. Barr happened to have £5, and passed it. He thought at the time it was a good joke on the host, but now, he has his "doots," as the £5 has never been refunded.

GOSSIP.

You cannot pray to your Father while you are figuring on preying on your brother.

Be of good cheer. Every day of mental gloom is worse than wasted. You will not be here very long. Don't waste a minute on the "blues."

"You can't judge a man by de 'mount of noise he makes," said Uncle Eben. "De locomotive engineer is doin' his easies' work when he's ringin' de bell an' blowin' de whistle."—[Washington Star.

Mr. Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Shorthorns and Berkshires, writes: "My herd of Shorthorns won at the fairs this fall thirty-seven first prizes, including five sweepstakes, also five seconds and four thirds. My herd never was in better shape than at present. I have five very promising young bulls for sale, also some fine heifers. My Berkshires have also done well at the shows this fall, winning sweepstakes for best boar, and also for best sow, any age or breed, at the Guelph Central Exhibition. I have some choice young sows for sale. Having sold all my sheep, I intend to give all my attention to horses, cattle and hogs. I have recently added Spicy Robin, a Toronto winner, to my herd to assist Victor's Roan Duke in service.

Mr. John Richards, Bideford, P. E. I., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, writes: "I have recently sold to Mr. W. Clifford, of Austin, Man., and F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn, Assa, eight head of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle of the best and most fashionable strains. Among Mr. Clifford's lot is the two-year-old bull, Volodyovski, imported by me from Scotland as a yearling. He won third prize at the great Perth Show and sales in 1902, second at the Royal, Dublin, and sweepstakes at Toronto, 1902. He is a grand young animal in every respect, and his breeding is of the best, he being by the well-known Erica sire, Equipment. There were three cows and one heifer (imported and home-bred) for Mr. Clifford, all of a good size, thick-fleshed and regular breeders. The lot for Mr. Collyer comprises a fine bull calf, and a cow with heifer calf at foot. The cow is full of breed character, low-set, and of good quality. Our Island Province is particularly free from disease amongst cattle; in fact, all domestic animals. Tuberculosis, so common in many other countries, is practically unknown here. Our local laws prohibit the importation of any cattle, even from the neighboring Provinces, without being tested for tuberculosis, and they must in all respects show a clean bill of health before being allowed to land on our shores. So long as these laws are rigidly enforced, there is but little danger of disease being brought here by imported animals."

SHEEP OR SWINE.

An example of the humor of the Puritan settlers in New England comes from old Newbury, a town which was incorporated so long ago as 1635. Although it was a staid community rather than a frivolous one, there was for many years an established town jest which was repeated in town meeting, with unimpaired relish, as often as its local officers were to be elected. The lowest office in the gift of the people being that of town hog reeve—the person whose duty it is to herd and impound stray hogs—they had made it the custom to elect to that unenviable position the latest married resident of the place, fit or unfit, willing or unwilling. Once—there must have been an especial spirit of audacity rife at town meeting on that occasion—they even went so far as to elect Rev. Dr. Leonard Withington, then newly settled over the parish; and a committee, acting in a spirit of mirth, yet, perhaps, with a dash of inward trepidation, was sent to notify him of the honor, which, of course, it was expected he would not accept. "Hog reeve," he repeated, thoughtfully. "It is true I came to this place expecting to act as shepherd of a flock; but if my sheep have changed their character, I see in that no reason to decline the task."

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns



MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON,
COLUMBUS, ONT.

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

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



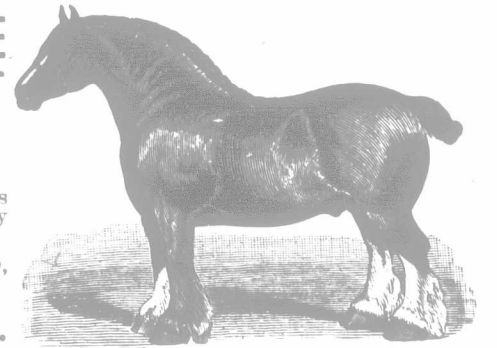
CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE

COACH STALLIONS

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

BLACK HORSE HOTEL, TORONTO,
on and after

Wednesday, November 4.



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

THE OVERLAND SERVICE

Three trains a day, Chicago to San Francisco, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Line

Double daily train service to North Pacific Coast points. Daily train service to Denver.

If you are contemplating a western trip, it is worth your while to write for rates and descriptive booklets of this route.

A. J. TAYLOR,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

8 King Street East,
TORONTO.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of
Shire Horses



in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

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

TRADE NOTE.

HAY WANTED.—Parties having hay to sell might find it to their interest to reply to the ad. of Hendrie & Company, which appears in another column.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

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

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Mares and Fillies of prizewinning stock now for sale. Shorthorns—Bulls and Heifers. Imp. Trout Creek Guard at head of herd. Cotswolds—A choice lot of imp. and home-bred rams and ewes now for sale.

J. C. ROSS, PROP.
JARVIS, ONT.

THE KINDERGARTEN STUD FARM, GUELPH
JAMES HURLEY, Proprietor.
Breeder of Thoroughbred horses from noted sires and dams. All classes of horses for sale.



OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS FRENCH COACHERS.

Our importation arriving here July 22nd, 1903, is the choicest collection of high-class animals that ever left France, and includes 13 FIRST and many other prizewinners.

At the IOWA and MINNESOTA State Fairs our horses won 3 GRAND SWEEPSTAKES, 11 FIRST and 6 SECOND prizes.

Oaklawn Percherons have won EVERY CHAMPIONSHIP and FIRST prize (except two) offered by the INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, Chicago, since the inception of the show.

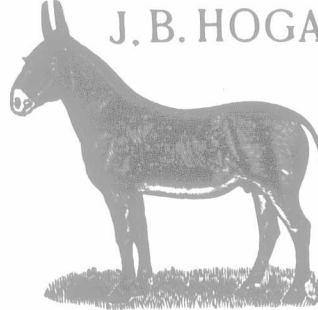
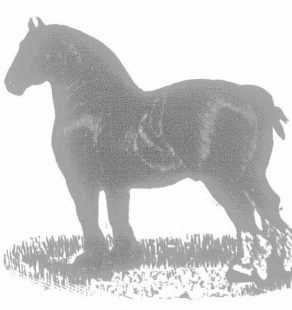
Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogues sent on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO. ILLINOIS.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.

68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 jacks.

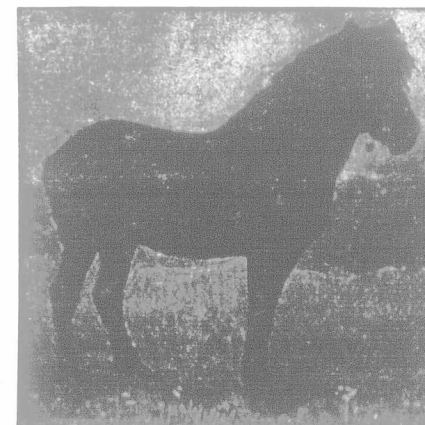
My next importation will arrive about Nov. 5th—Clydes, Shires and Hackneys. Hogate buys breadwinners, and sells at bread-winning prices. He doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones.

H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN, SARNIA, ONT.

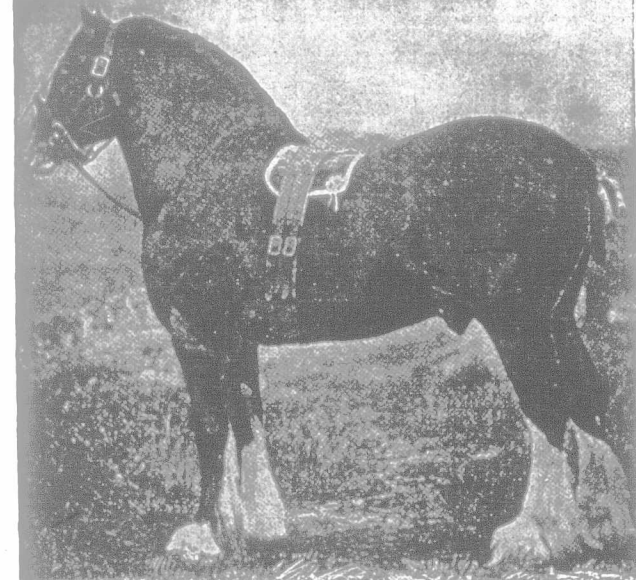
BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

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



BARON DE CHAMPLouis, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



ROBERT BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

CLYDESDALES

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

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

GOSSIP.

At the closing out sale of the Clydesdale stud of Col. Robt. Holloway, Alexis, Ill., last month, the highest price, \$1,100, was paid by Robert Davies, Toronto, for the seven-year-old mare, Lady Superior 8704, by Cedric. Mr. Davies also bought the stallion colt, Rockwood 11078, by MacAra, for \$925, and the mare Her Ain Sel at \$700. Graham Bros., Claremont, also bought, at \$850, the mare St. Cuthbert's Maggie 3327. There were only 30 head in the sale, the remnant of this historic stud, principally aged mares, fillies and colts, which were taken at good prices.

Colwill Bros., of Newcastle, Ont., breeders of Tamworth hogs, write: "Our sales of pigs this year have been phenomenal. We have sold pigs at good prices to go to British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and as far as Virginia and Kentucky in the States, and could show many letters from purchasers saying that they are well pleased with the stock shipped them. Our great boar, Colwill's Choice 1343, is getting us some fine pigs, and he has been first over thirty times in the shows, including Toronto, and was never defeated. We trace most of our best sales to our ad. in the "Advocate," and would not be without it. Our stock is becoming known far and wide, and we look for even better sales from now on."

HASSARD'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., importer of Clydesdales, writes: "I have recently landed my third importation since April, five mares and two stallions, so have now on hand eight stallions and six mares, and am prepared to suit the requirements of the most careful of buyers." The Scottish Farmer, of recent date, has the following to say of Mr. Hassard's latest importation: "The horses are Hazelburn (11741) and Dunalister; the former was bred by Mr. Ferrier Pace, Ormiston Mains, and is by Royal Patriot, out of a Prince of Cathcart mare, whose dam was by Rosedale. He is a nice-colored, thick, good horse, with quality, size and style, and has fine action. His neighbor, Dunalister, is a year older, a three-year-old, and was bred by Mr. Guild, Aberlady Mains, his sire being the invincible Hiawatha, and his dam the first-prize Highland Society winner, Lady Gartly, by the Cawdor Cup winner, Royal Gartly. It would be difficult to find a horse descended from more noted prizewinners, and, being of splendid quality himself, he can be safely trusted to breed well. Of the fillies, Alexandria and Lady Maid are three-year-olds. They are exceptionally well-bred, the former being by Royal Alexander, out of Primrose Princess (11901), by Prince of Wales, and the latter by Neil Gow (10224), out of May Queen (14621), by Queensbury Prince, grandam by Gartersherrie. It will be seen that the former is full of Prince of Wales blood, and both are suitably mated, and are sure to prove highly-successful brood mares. The two-year-olds are also splendidly-bred. One of them, Gazette, is by the Macgregor horse, Lord Balgray, which stands close on 18 hands high. Her dam is by the noted-bred Cumberland horse, Royal Champion; the other, Lady Richardson, is by the well-bred horse, Rate Payer, out of a mare by Lord Lothian, grandam by Glancer, and both are fit to hold their own in good company. We feel sure that Mr. Hassard will have as good luck with this consignment as he has had with the last."


Intending purchasers will do well to write Mr. Hassard, to Millbrook, Ont., for prices and particulars, or visit him and inspect his horses.

Settlers' Low Rates West.

Via the Chicago & North-Western Ry. every day from September 15th to November 30th. Settlers' one-way, second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson, Rossland, and other points in Kootenay district. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

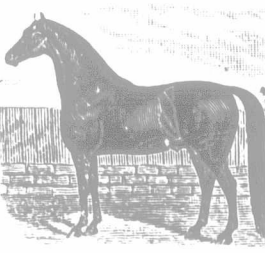
Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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.

DR. PAGE'S English Spavin Cure.



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than quarantined 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, 71 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.



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

Imported Clydesdales just landed. Five stallions—4 two-year-olds and one 3-year-old. The gets of Mains of Aries, Clan Chattan, etc. Prices right. ALEX. McLEOD & CO., KESWICK, ONT. 4 miles east of Uxbridge station, on the G. T. R.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Old Reliable Remedy

for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. The use of a single bottle may double the selling price of your horse.


GOOD FOR EVERYTHING.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Dear Sir:— I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time. I use from two to five bottles a week and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Galls and all Cuts and Swellings. I have two hundred head of horses in my care. I enclose a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Yours very truly, H. W. LAIRD.

Thousands of Men report equally good or superior results from its use. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

IMPORTED Clydesdales



8 stallions and 6 mares of this year's importation for sale. Stallions got by such noted sires as Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Ascot, etc.

T. H. HASSARD
Millbrook, Ont.
Stations: Millbrook, G. T. R.; Cavanville, C. P. R., four miles.

No Coloring Matter.
No Adulteration--Absolutely Pure.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea. Sold in the same form as the famous "Salada" Black tea.

om In sealed lead packets only. By all Grocers.

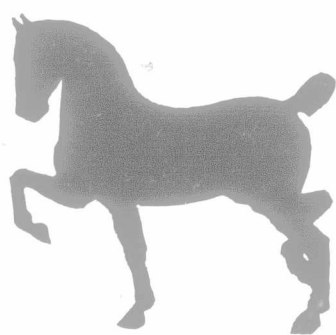
Lew. W. Cochran

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.,



Home of the prizewinning

Percheron,
Shire and
Hackney
Horses.

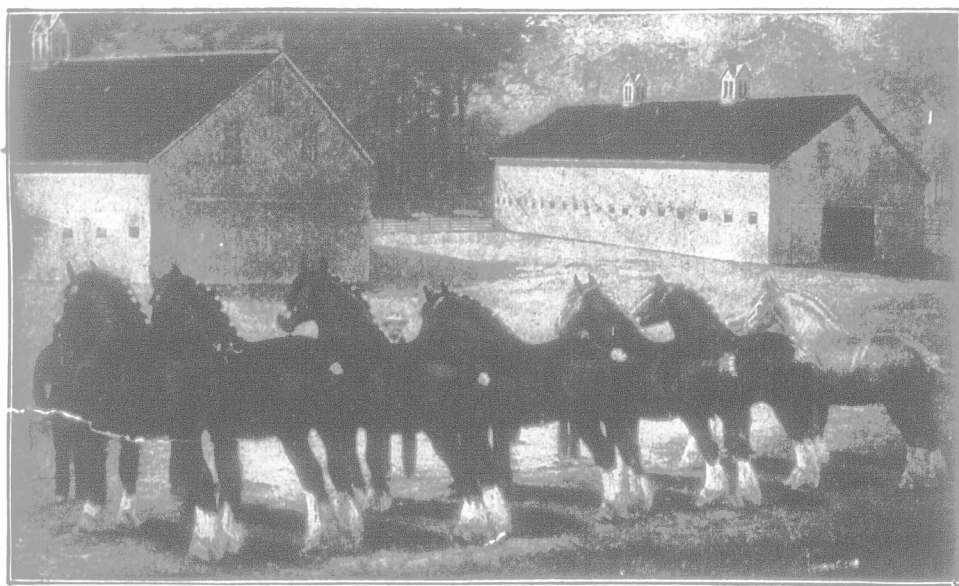


At Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs this fall, on 16 head I won 54 first and 23 second prizes, which were more than all of my competitors' winnings combined, all of which were my own breeding except three head.

Prices and terms below competition.

See my exhibit and get prices at the International at Chicago in Dec.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM



BUSHNELL, ILL., U. S. A.

Has for 25 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

SEVENTH importation for 1903 arrived April 10th. Our importation of exclusively SHOW STALLIONS will arrive Aug. 1st.

20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted.

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood, please write us. For our 24th annual catalogue, etc., address—

J. G. TRUMAN, Mgr., Bushnell, Illinois, U. S. A.

GOSSIP.

A good selection of Ayrshires, Oxford Downs, Berkshires and Orpingtons are offered in the advertisement of H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg, Ont. See their list in another column.

Three young Jersey bulls and a three-year-old heifer, all richly-bred in large-producing lines, are advertised for sale in this issue by Mrs. Rolph, of Markham, Ont. Parties looking for such will do well to read the advertisement and write Mrs. Rolph for prices and particulars.

A dozen thick-fleshed Shorthorn bull calves, sired by the excellent imported Princess Royal bull, Prince of the Forest, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows; also, a few heifers, in calf to the imported bull, are advertised in this issue by Messrs. J. & E. Chinnick, Chatham, Ont., on the G. T. R., C. P. R. and L. E. & D. R., sixty miles west of London. Parties interested will do well to visit Messrs. Chinnick, or write them for particulars.

Mr. Wm. Thorn, proprietor of the Trout Run Stock Farm and breeder of Ayrshires and standard poultry, Lynedoch, Ont., in renewing his advertisement, says he discontinued his ad. last year because it cleared him out of all he cared to sell, and he did not want to be taxed with the correspondence that comes from carrying it on when he had nothing to part with. Mr. Thorn has had in mind the last year one idea only, and that to increase his herd, both in number and quality, and that he has succeeded in both the former and the latter (if that be possible) is strongly evidenced by his present herd and the work they are doing. Every animal is a living example of what good care, careful breeding and intelligent management can do to build up and maintain a given standard of excellence, when experience and energy and a fixed purpose are combined. Mr. Thorn's motto has ever been: first, utility, and then beauty, consistent with performance at the pail. That he has succeeded is amply attested by the following list of winnings at eight county fairs during the past eight years: 404 firsts, 260 seconds and 42 thirds, besides several medals and diplomas, including diploma for best three butter cows, and best single butter cow (all breeds competing); truly, a record in which any breeder might take pride. The herd contains so many good ones that a description of all would exceed the limit of available space. Brief mention may be made of two or three that are deserving of more than passing notice. Polly 2637 is a large cow of useful appearance, with fine head and prominent eye, well-sprung ribs, perfect udder and well-placed teats. Belle of Rosemond 2837 is not quite so big as her stable mate, but a perfect type of a profitable milking Ayrshire, possessing a rich, mellow hide, and showing the capacity to assimilate large quantities of food profitably. Addie 2458, a sweet, compact, little-big cow, with a more rugged appearance, and as good as the best, when it comes to a test at the pail and churn. These three have shared the honors of best three butter cows and best single butter cow for several years, including bronze medal at Walsingham, Ont. Young bulls from the Trout Run herd are now doing good service in some of the best herds in Canada and the States, and Mr. Thorn says he has shipped over fifty head during the past few years, and he shows scores of letters from satisfied customers, promising to come again when in need. This is the kind of business that can be built up by push, skill and a little judicious business tact. Mr. Thorn says his cows netted him \$50 each last year, besides the young stock raised and milk fed to the pigs, and yet some people ask does dairying pay?

Oil Cure for Cancer.

The Dr. D. M. Bye Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., report the discovery of a combination of soothing and balmy oils which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. They have cured many very bad cases without pain or disfigurement. Their new books with full report sent free to the afflicted. Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

Kidneys and Liver Affected by Colds.

Backache and Pains in the Legs
the Common Symptoms—Cure
Comes with the Use of

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Exposure to damp, cold weather is a frequent cause of kidney disease. Sitting in a draft so as to chill the feet and legs is frequently enough to bring on congestion of the liver.

Colds settle on the liver and kidneys as well as the lungs. The results are diseases of the most dreadfully painful and fatal sort.

As yet there has never been discovered a preparation equal to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a prompt and thorough cure for derangements of these great filtering organs.

Pains in the back, headache, urinary disorders, biliousness, liver complaint, dyspepsia and constipation soon disappear when Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are used.

Mr. Arthur Walden, Ferryville, Carleton County, N. B., writes: "My wife was a great sufferer from kidney diseases for several years. She was troubled with pains in the small of the back and in the side, was gradually losing flesh and growing weaker. She got into a very bad state, suffered dreadful pains and her ankles would swell up so that we were afraid of dropsy. We had a book of Dr. Chase's in the house, and, reading about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, decided to try them. Relief soon came with this treatment. My wife has been entirely cured, and says she would not be without Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for ten times the price."

"I am using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food myself, and it is building me up wonderfully."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, 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.



To Cure a Wind Puff or
Strained Joint:

Steam the part with very hot water for 20 minutes, rub dry, and apply.

ABSORBINE

once or twice a day, rubbing it in. At night saturate the hair full of the following wash: 1 oz. ABSORBINE, 1 pint vinegar and 1 1/2 pints 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. Mfg. by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.



New Book on how to prevent and cure diseases of horses and cattle, to know sound horses, age, constitution, valuable recipes, etc., prepared especially for farmers, from facts gathered in 20 years' practice, by S. S. Dickinson. (Out shortly.) Advice by mail, \$1.

Address S. S. Dickinson, Port Hope, Ont.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



By One Man with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made at Essex Centre, Ont. NO DUTY TO PAY. Send to Main Office for free catalog showing Latest Improvements, and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Address Folding Sawing Mach. Co. 55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.

1 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see. om Shaw & Marston, P. O. box 294, Brantford, Ont.

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS
Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R.
(Owen Sound branch).
Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 109829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. **W. H. HUNTER, Ont.**
Near Orangeville, Ont. **THE MAPLES P. O.**

A QUICK, SHARP CUT
hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING KETTONEIFE** is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.
Owned and Manufactured by **R. A. McE NNA, V. S. Picton, Ont.**

HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE.

The bull, Spotless 3rd of Ingleside (No. 93921), calved Feb. 2nd, 1899; bred by H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; sire Mark Hanna (No. 74290), dam Spot 3rd (No. 48222). This bull is a good stock-getter; selling on account of all the young stock being got from him.
J. R. McCAIG, Beaver, Que.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS.

Onward at head of herd.
FOR SALE: Six choice young cows and heifers, 14 young bulls, ranging in age from 4 to 8 months, 5 of which are good enough, individually and by breeding, to head any herd. Sons of Protector, Golden Star, Pretorian and Sunny Slope Tom 1st in the lot.
O'NEIL BRUS., Southgate, Ont. Iderton station L., H. & B.; Lucan station, G. T. R.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

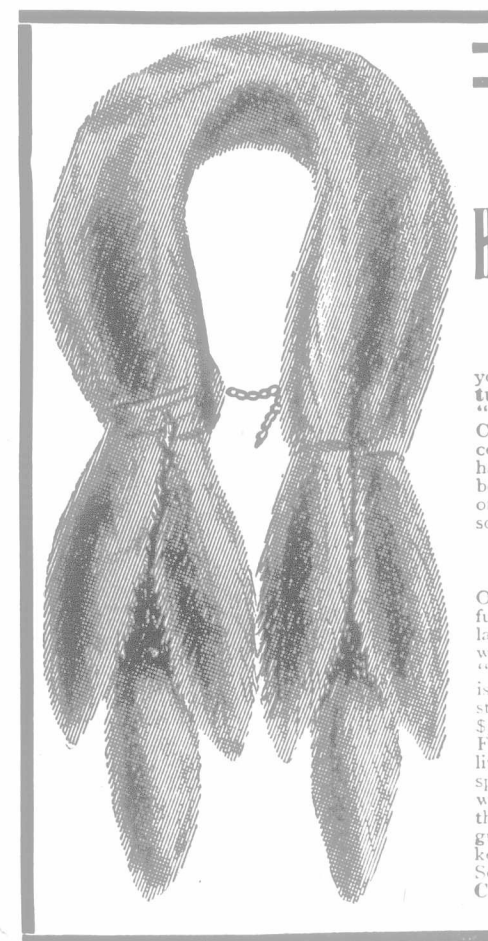
100 Head.
Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse.
H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

HOT-SCOTCH FOR SALE

First-class 14-months Shorthorn bull. Color, roan, with red head and neck. Sired by Rustic Chief (imp.); dam Celia 10th (imp.). A low-down, wide-ribbed, beefy bull; good head and horn, and an excellent handler. Price right.
Address **JAS. COWAN, Seaforth, Ont.**

Scotch-bred Shorthorns, with size and quality, at bargain prices; rede and roan, of both sexes, from 6 to 12 months old.
L. K. WEBER, Hawkesville, Ont.

BARREN COWS CURED.
Write for Pamphlet and Testimonials.
Oldest and Best Treatment Extant.
Moore Bros., V. S. Albany, N. Y.



You Lose Money

every time your horse is laid up with **Sore Shoulders, Neck or back.**
Tuttle's Elixir cures them and **Curb, Splint, Sprained Cord, Spavin, etc.** Given internally it is unequalled for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.
Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE and Oxford Down sheep head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. **JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.** Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

A baker's dozen of sappy bull calves, 8 to 12 mos. old, rede and roan, sired by the Princess Royal bull, Imp. Prince of the Forest = 40409-, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to Imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650.
Come and see, or write for prices.
J. & E. CHINNICK, Chatham, Ont.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS.
FOR SALE.—3 bulls from 1 to 2 years old, two of them of Lord Gloster 23385 and Flora dams, the other by Cedarville Chief 23338, Beauty dam; a big, growthy, sappy lot.
Dr. T. S. Sproule, Ont., Markdale, P. O. and Sta.

MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS
Edwin Beck, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island.
Breeder of SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE. A few choice animals.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application.
Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING RAMS at reasonable prices. Also a FEW SELECT EWES.
Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP of good breeding and individuality. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special—Two 6-months and two yearling bulls. Seven ram lambs.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ADDRESS **J. E. DISNEY, GREENWOOD, ONT. HILLVIEW FARM.**

FREE!

Ladies and Girls, You Can Earn This Handsome Fur Scarf In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one who offers them to sell will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF
Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bookers, Rosenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00. The regular price in all fur stores is \$5.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$3.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures today. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 585 Toronto.

GOSSIP.

"Hullo, Bill, you've sold out early to-night," said a street urchin to a friend of his in the fraternity of newspaper vendors.
"Course I have. Everybody wants a paper to-night."
"Why, what's the tragedy?"
"What's the tragedy?" in a tone of fine scorn. "Why, don't yer know as Joey Chamberlain has chucked his 'situation' up?"

Mr. Thomas Russell, of Glasgow, the large and well-known fruit broker, has sent Mr. E. J. Healy, of Picton, Ont., one of the best-bred Hackneys in Great Britain, Gay Gordon, in the S. S. Marina of Donaldson Line, which left Glasgow for Montreal on 17th October. He is a horse of great promise, rising three years old, sire Clifton 3rd 6689, dam Lady Moore 10165. His sire, Clifton 3rd, has only been exhibited twice, when he won second prize in his class, and was awarded the reserve for the junior championship at the London Hackney Show, 1900, and first in a class of 38 at the same show, 1902.

The Galloway cow, Belle B. 2nd 16890, illustrated in this issue, winner of silver medal for best female at Toronto and London exhibitions this year, was bred by Messrs. A. M. & R. Shaw, and is owned by Shaw & Marston, Brantford, was sired by College Gambler 12808, and out of Belle B. of High Park 11738, first in the class for cows four years old and upwards this year at Toronto and London. College Gambler was sired by Bosworth 12805, and out of Bessie of Drumlanrig 9689, by Royal Liberty (4140). Belle B. of High Park was sired by the massive, big bull, McCartney 9739, for several years shown at the head of the High Park herd, and out of Flora McErin 5735 (11082) (imp.), and descended from the Penninghame herd, one of the oldest established herds of Galloways in Scotland.

THE McTAVISH-CRERAR SALE.

The offering of Shorthorns which Messrs. McTavish and Crerar will present to the public at their auction sale on December 2nd, as announced in their advertisement, should attract buyers of every description. In the lot are both show animals and breedy working females. The bulls, six in all, are headed by Royal Magnet, a Watt-bred bull, by Imp. Royal Sailor, that has made a splendid improvement in the herds where his services have been employed. He is now four years old, but is perfectly smooth and quite active and stylish. A yearling of his get, a solid, sappy fellow, is among the offering. A two-year-old from Crerar's herd, Captain Tom, by Imp. Captain Mayfly, and out of Rosabel 2nd, by 10th Crown Jewel, should make a useful sire. One of the best in the lot is Merry Duke, by Captain Mayfly, dam Brookdale Gem 2nd, a sappy, meaty calf, compact and very soggy. Another good one is out of Ballechin Daisy (imp.), and by Captain Mayfly (imp.). Buccaneer, by Captain Mayfly, and out of one of Mr. Crerar's best cows, completes the male contingent. The females from Mr. Crerar's herd consist of the wealthy-fleshed roan four-year-old show cow, Ballechin Daisy 2nd, three cows, two with calves at foot and again in calf, and a heifer calf. In Mr. McTavish's herd are some splendid young females, by Royal Magnet. The five heifer calves are a growthy, mellow lot, one or two of them being fit for strong show-ring competition. The yearlings, two-year-olds and cows have been kept in field condition, but all show the mark of good breeding. The cows are particularly good milkers, as the condition of the calves will abundantly testify. The sale will be held at Mr. McTavish's farm, 9 miles from Stratford, and 6 miles from Shakespeare, G. T. R. Teams will meet trains at Stratford. Auctioneers: Capt. G. E. Robson and Thos. Trow. Send for catalogues for full particulars to A. F. McTavish, Gad's Hill, or Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont.

Free to Horse and Cattle Owners
Our two large booklets telling how to cure Lump Jaw in cattle, Spavins and all kinds of blemishes upon horses, also Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeney and Knee-Sprung, Inexpensive methods, easily employed by anybody, and that cannot fail to cure.

We know of over 140,000 farmers and stockmen who rely upon these same methods, and for whom we have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. Books mailed free if you write stating what kind of a case you have to treat.

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

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Seven Imported Bulls for Sale.
JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. **W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.**

3 SHORTHORN BULLS 3 FOR SALE.

Two 2-year-olds, 1 bull calf, all of good breeding and from deep-milking strains. Prices right. Also heifers for sale.
W. B. ROBERTS, - SPARTA, ONT.

Imported Shorthorns Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down ram lambs. **John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41.**

We are offering **18 BULLS** from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861-. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.
FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of Scotch breeding and good quality for sale at moderate prices. Write
H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. **W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.**

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.
I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBBOURG STA. & P. O.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. FOR SALE—1-yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G. T. R.

Mertoun Herd of Shorthorns

Established in 1882. Prince of Banff (imp.) = 45212— heads the herd. **THREE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS** for sale; also **A FEW FEMALES**, in calf to Prince of Banff. Prices right.

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

In answer to advertisement on this page, under mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.
 C. P. R. and G. T. R.

R. & S. NICHOLSON
 Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.
 Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:
13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,
20 HEIFERS (choice),
 Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count.
 Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementines, Crickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—(Imp.) Captain Mayfly (No. 28858), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale.
JOHN C. BRICKER,
 Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.

Shorthorns—Lincolns and Berkshires. Five bulls fit for service, from good milking strains; choice cows and heifers; can supply show stock. A litter of Berkshires, 4 months old; also brood sows. Prices right.
F. MARTINDALE & SON,
 Caledonia Station, York, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
 STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
 BREEDERS OF **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee =28861= and Double Gold =37854=. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.
 Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimeon Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror.
W. J. SHEAN & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS
 Now offering 5 bulls, from 4 to 17 mos. old, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (Imp.). Also females, all ages, some in calf. Prices moderate.
J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta. & P. O., Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns
 Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices.
HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT.
 Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

Maple Grange Shorthorns
CLARETS, LAVINIAS AND RED ROSES.
 Sired by such Scotch bulls as Albert Victor (Imp.) 6315; Baron's Heir (Imp.) 28854; Scottish Bard 22512, and Commodore 28854. Golden Abel (Imp.) heads the herd. Stock always for sale, male and female.
R. J. DOYLE,
 Owen Sound, Ont.

Choice Shorthorns and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
 I am offering 5 YOUNG BULLS of exceptional breeding and quality, 6 to 15 months old. Also 10 SHEARLING rams, fit for any herd. I am pushed for room. Will sell reasonably to quick buyer. Be sure to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.
CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odious vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or, rather, in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and, although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets." —om

SHORTHORNS.
 Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd, on **JAS. A. CHERAK, Shakespeare, Ont.**

W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest,
 IS OFFERING
YEARLING DURHAM BULL

of an excellent dairy strain (weight 1,200 lbs.) for \$75.00. Two Aberdeen-Angus bull calves 13 and 9 mos., at \$75 and \$90. Yorkshire boars and sows, Suffolk Down sheep, shearling ewes and ewes in lamb.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.
 IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (Imp.)
FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

R. Mitchell & Sons,
 Nelson, Ont.

Present offering three extra good bulls from 12 to 14 months, two Imp. in dams, and one from Imp. sire and dam.
 Also a number of Scotch heifers in calf.
Burlington Jct. Station and Tel. Office.

MERCER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Clarets, Princesses, Red Roses, Young Sterlings, Fashion and Matchless. They number 60 head for sale. There are several choice heifers, 17 heifer calves, 3 bulls fit for service and 4 bull calves. A few older females.

Thos. Mercer, Markdale P. O. and Station,
Shorthorns and Leicesters.

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855.
 Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature. (Imp.) Roslorian of Dalmeny =45220= heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
 Caledonia, Ont.

MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS
 Males and females, imported and home-bred; best Scotch breeding; show animals. Right prices.
D. MILNE & SON,
 Ethel Station and P. O.

GOSSIP.

THE KANSAS CITY SHOW.

At what is called the American Royal Show, held at Kansas City, Mo., the last week in October, and at which a very liberal prize list is provided, the display of cattle of the leading beef breeds was very extensive in numbers and of high-class quality. In Shorthorns, there were over thirty exhibitors, and the prizes were widely distributed by a bench of judges composed of Messrs. Wallace Estill and J. A. Funkhouser, Mo., and E. K. Thomas, Ky. F. W. Harding, Wis., was one of the most successful exhibitors, especially in sections for young bulls and family groups, winning first honors for two-year-old bull with Ceremonious Archer, son of Imp. Best of Archers and Imp. Lady-in-Waiting; first for junior yearling bull with Royal Wonder, by the Canadian-bred Justice, dam Imp. Molly; senior male championship with Ceremonious Archer; grand sweepstakes for best bull any age with Ceremonious Archer; first and second for two animals produce of one cow; first for four the get of one sire, with progeny of Best of Archers, and the American Breeders' Challenge Cup, value \$100, for two animals produce of one cow, bred and owned by exhibitor. The special prize for best ten animals by one exhibitor also went to Harding. The grand sweepstakes for best female any age went to Imp. Village Belle 2nd, the first-prize cow, three years and over, born on March, 1900, a light roan, bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie, imported as a calf by H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., and sold by them to W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and by him to D. R. Hanna, Ohio, by whom she was shown. The first-prize senior yearling heifer and junior sweepstakes female was the roan yearling, Fair Queen, calved October, 1901, bred by H. K. Fairbairn, Theford, Ont., sold by him to Capt. Robson, who won first in senior calf class with her at Toronto, 1902, and she was shown at Kansas City by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Indiana. The aged herd prizes went, first to Bowen, second to Hanna, third to Harding, and the young herd prizes, first to Wornall & Son, second to Harding, third to Geo. Bothwell.

The Hereford class was an extraordinarily strong one, the exhibitors numbering forty, and the quality of the cattle remarkably uniform in character. The judges were Geo. E. Ward, Iowa; Wm. Ernest, Neb., and T. C. Sawyer, Mo. Vannatta & Son won first for aged bull with Prime Lad; Funkhouser first in two-year-old bull with March On 4th. The Stanton Co., of Neb., first for senior yearling bull with Prairie Donald. The first-prize cow was Miss Caprice, shown by Guggell & Simpson, Mo. She was also the senior sweepstakes female, but the grand championship for best female any age went to Rosalie, the first-prize senior yearling heifer, shown by Vannatta & Son, and sired by March On. The senior sweepstakes bull was Funkhouser's Onward 4th, and the junior sweepstakes for bulls under two years went to Prairie Donald, shown by the Stanton Co. The herd prize went, first to Funkhouser, second to Vannatta, third to Harris; young herd, first to Harris, second to Funkhouser, third to Curtice, of Ky.

Aberdeen-Angus made a splendid showing, there being twenty-three exhibitors. The single judge system was adopted in this class, and E. T. Davis, Iowa City, officiated. Juba of Morlich, shown by C. H. Gardner, Ill., was first in aged bulls; Barbara's Rosegay first in two-year-olds, shown by Gardner, who had also the first junior yearling and senior calf. W. A. McHenry, Iowa, had the first senior yearling in Censor. The first-prize cow was Vala, shown by Gardner; second, Barbara McHenry. Gardner was first for two-year-old heifer, and McHenry first for yearling. The senior sweepstakes bull was Gardner's Juba of Morlich; junior sweepstakes bull, McHenry's Censor; senior sweepstakes female, Gardner's Vala; junior sweepstakes female, McHenry's Erica McHenry 3rd (first-prize senior yearling). Best female any age, Gardner's Vala, best bull any age, Gardner's Juba. Aged herd, Gardner first, McHenry second, A. C. Bunnie third. Young herd, McHenry

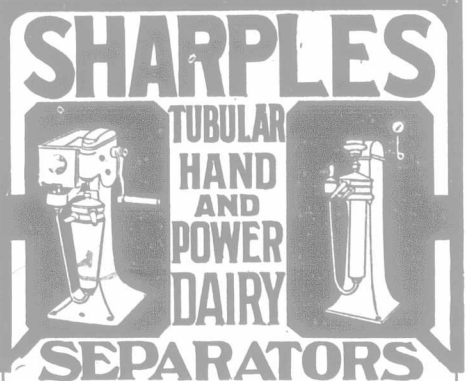
(Continued on next page.)



BABY'S OWN SOAP

prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.

Best for toilet and nursery use. 035
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MRS. MONTREAL.



SHARPLES TUBULAR HAND AND POWER DAIRY SEPARATORS
 The largest cream separator works in the world is unable to keep up with the demand for these superior machines. Thousands and thousands of Tubulars sold every year to dairymen in all parts of the earth. What does this demand mean? Why do the Tubulars sell better than other separators? Because they are better machines, as you will agree if you examine one. Write for free catalogue No. 193
THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,
 Chicago, Illinois. West Chester, Pa.

FOREST HILL STOCK FARM. HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS
 for sale. A choice lot of young bulls, from six to eighteen months old. Apply **G. W. KEAYS, HYDE PARK P. O., ONT.**

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.
FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
FIVE YOUNG BULLS from (Imp.) "Spicy Marquis," champion at Toronto, 1902 and 1903. (Imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. om
JAMES GIBB BROOKSDALE, ONT.

Shorthorns and Lincolns A few choice bulls from 12 to 15 mths. One bull 23 mths. Also females any age for sale.
J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO.
 L. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.

Shorthorns and Shropshires. Scotch and Scotch-topped families of Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Shropshires, bred direct from imported stock; Mansell and Cooper strains. **BRUCK BROS., Souffville Station, G. T. R., Gormley, Ont.**

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.
 Both sexes, imported and home-bred. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.
EDWIN BATTYE, Gore Bay P. O. and Port MANTOULIN ISLAND.

Spring Grove Stock Farm
 Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, Imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS (Imp.)

We have on hand for sale 3 yearling bulls (imported in dam), 7 three-year-old heifers (imported in dam) due to calve during next 3 months. These young animals are of exceptional breeding and individuality. The heifers are in calf to Rustic Chief 7857 (sold at 2 years for \$550), and show great promise. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars. om

EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P. O. & Sta.

DE LAVAL

It is impossible that DE LAVAL Cream Separators have attained by accident the position they hold throughout the dairy world—the accepted standard by which all other separators are measured and judged.

Superior in principles of construction, superior in materials used, superior in workmanship, for twenty-five years the name DE LAVAL has been synonymous with supreme excellence in cream separators.

There are no others "just as good."

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
77 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

OUR PRESENT OFFERING

17 SCOTCH BULLS

Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality, and reasonable prices. Catalogue free.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont., Can.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.,
Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.
Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Epton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R. Claremont Station, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.
Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Newcastle Herd Shorthorns and Tamworths
We have for quick sale 1 10-mos.-old roan Short-horn bull that is a beauty and will do credit to any herd. He is by Brave Baron (23257), by Indian Chief (imp.) 11108, and out of Rose of Newcastle, a big red cow of great breeding and individuality and winner of 1st as yearling, 2-year-old and 3-year-old at Newcastle. Also 5 nice young Tamworth sows, bred to our great unbeaten Colwill's Choice 1313, winner of 1st at Toronto as 6 mos. old, and 1st at Toronto as aged heifer, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903; also winner of over 30 1sts at other county fairs—never defeated. Address: COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = headed herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs.
A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 =, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.
H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

J. & W. B. WATT
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.
The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd.
Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.
Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.
Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.

Present offering in Shorthorns: Heir-at-law = 34563 =, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS
For Sale.—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Marengo = 31055 =.
J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.

HAWTHORN HERD
Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.
FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones.
WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
I have on hand 9 young heifers from 5 to 11 months, 8 young bulls from 5 to 7 months, and 3 or 4 bred heifers (bred to Royal Sovereign), that I will dispose of at reasonable prices to quick buyers, as I am overcrowded. This is a great chance to get some first-class young stock of good breeding and individuality. Be sure and get my prices before purchasing.
Address: RICHARD WARD, Balsam, Ont.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1058.)

first, Gardner second, Reynolds & Son third.

Galloways made an excellent showing, ten herds being represented, and the judging was done by Charles Gray, of Ames, Iowa. First place on aged bulls was given to Imp. Worthy 3rd, shown by C. E. Clark, Minn.; second to Scottish Prince of Castlemilk, Brookside Farm Co., Ind.; third to McDougal of Tarbreoch, J. E. Bales, Iowa. In two-year-olds, first to Brookside Co., for Scottish Standard 1st. Yearling bull, first to G. W. Lindsey, Neb. Cow, first to C. E. Clark, Minn., for Dainty of Wavertree; second to C. N. Moody, Mo., for Imp. Paragon. Senior champion bull, Clark's Imp. Worthy 3rd. Junior champion, Brookside's Challenger, the first-prize bull calf. Senior champion female, Clark's Dainty of Wavertree. Junior champion, Brookside's Adelia, the first-prize heifer calf. Aged herd, first to Clark, second to Brookside Farm Co., third to Bales & Son. Young herd, first to Brookside Farm, second to C. N. Moody, third to Bales & Son.

JERSEY BUTTER TESTS.

Following are butter tests of registered cows accepted for publication by the American Jersey Cattle Club, Oct. 29, 1903:

Blue Belle Princess: Butter, 15 lbs. 1 oz.; milk, 242 lbs. 3 ozs. Test made from May 22 to 28, 1903; age, 3 years 10 months. Property of M. H. Olin, Perry, N. Y.

Elma Genevieve: Butter, 15 lbs. 11 ozs.; milk, 240 lbs. Test made from June 25 to July 1, 1903; age, 3 years 10 months. Property of Charles A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fancy Reber: Butter, 16 lbs. 11½ ozs.; milk, 271 lbs. 13 ozs. Test made from July 28 to Aug. 3, 1903; age, 6 years 4 months. Property of Josiah Black, Bremen, Ohio.

Gertie Hugo: Butter, 15 lbs. 4½ ozs.; milk, 252 lbs. 8 ozs. Test made from July 19 to 25, 1903; age, 2 years 10 months. Property of Charles A. Sweet.

Gertie Marigold: Butter, 15 lbs. 6 ozs.; milk, 233 lbs. 14 ozs. Test made from July 24 to 30, 1903; age, 2 years 10 months. Property of Charles A. Sweet.

KANSAS CITY SALES.

Fifty-seven head of Galloways, contributed by seven breeders, were sold at Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 20, the week of the American Royal Show there, at an average of \$110.50. The highest price for a female, \$500, was paid for the cow, Paragon (imp.), consigned by C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo., and bought by J. E. Bales & Son, Stockport, Iowa. Duke of German, bred by D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., sold for \$300, the highest price for a bull. He was consigned by J. E. Bales & Son, and purchased by C. N. Moody.

Eighty-three Aberdeen-Angus cattle, contributed by eighteen breeders, were sold at the same place, Oct. 21st, for an average of \$101. One cow and one bull sold for \$300 each, the highest price reached in the sale.

Sixty-four head of Shorthorns, consigned by twenty-five breeders, sold, on Oct. 23rd, at the same place, for an average of \$187.60; \$385, the highest price for a female, was paid for the imported cow, Dalmeny Mina 5th, consigned by Hanna & Co., Howard, Kansas, and \$500, the highest for a bull, for T. J. Wornall & Son's Parkdale Victor, a red two-year-old, by the Lad for Us.

On Oct. 22nd, at the same place, ninety-eight head of Herefords, consigned in small lots by thirty-five breeders, sold for an average of \$163.20. The two-year-old bull, Beau Donald 48th, contributed by W. H. Courice, Eminence, Ky., sold for \$600, the highest price of the offering, to John Secor, Mechanicsville, Iowa. The two-year-old heifer, Velvet, contributed by J. A. Finkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., brought \$500, the highest price for a female, Conrad Geise, Neola, Iowa, being the purchaser.

GET AN EMPIRE



Guaranteed to be simpler in construction, easier to turn, easier to clean and keep clean than any other separator made. That's the famous

EMPIRE Cream Separator.

It is not the oldest separator in the world, but it's the most up-to-date. It's not the biggest, but it is the simplest in construction, and it almost never gets out of order. Don't be talked into buying a separator before you try the Empire. That's all we ask. Just try it and then decide which machine you'd rather have.

Our Separator Book is Free.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,
28 Wellington St., W.,
TORONTO. CANADA.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS.

This herd comprises such noted families as Cruickshank, Orange Blossoms, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Mysias, Langshes, Butterflies and Jessamines, and is headed by the noted Watt-bred bull, Spicy Robin = 28250 =, winner of second prize at Toronto and London, 1902. A choice lot of yearling and two-year-old heifers off Spicy Robin for sale; also a few young cows in calf, and a good lot of bull calves.
GEORGE D. FLETCHER,
Erin Shipping Station. o Binkham P. O.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MUGUGAN,
RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.,
Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low-down, thick lot. Also, Yorkshires.
WM. McDERMOTT,
Living Springs P. O.,
o Fergus Station.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannies and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.
James Caskey, Tiverton P. O., Kincairdine Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for stock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

ESTABLISHED 1854.
SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.
A. W. SMITH,
Ailsa Craig Sta., G. T. R., Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.
3½ miles.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.
Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.
W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm,
Box 552, om Chatham, Ont.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.

127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127
We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.
om B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEY HERD
For sale: 1 young bull, 17 mos.; 2 young bulls, 7 and 8 mos.; 1 3-year-old heifer, bred to Exile Roter King. Head of our herd, Exile Roter King = 5326 =, by St. Lambert King = 54896 =, by King of St. Lambert 15175, sire of 26 tested daughters. This breeding is known to the entire Jersey world. I am obliged to reduce the herd and want to dispose of these young things at once. Write for price and description or make me an offer. MRS. ROLPH,
o P. O. and Sta. G. T. R., Markham, Ont.

GOSSIP.

"Say," said one of the two forlorn-looking specimens of the genus American tramp, who had been ditched on the Arizona desert, to the operator at the lonely siding, according to George H. Daniels, "cudn't stake a feller to somethin' t' eat, cud yeh?" "No," responded the operator, who had to do his own cooking. "Ain't even got a few scraps left from brekfust?" "No," was again the cheerful response of the man whose cooking left no scraps. The weary disciple of rest turned away disappointedly, then paused, and questioned, "Yeh report everythin' goin' by to th' despatcher, don't yeh?" "Yes," was the response this time. "Well, jest report two empties goin' east, will yeh?"

A big, good-natured farmer was awaiting the suburban train, accompanied by a handsome Gordon setter. Two sons of Britain stood near him. The dog strayed away from his owner, who was reading a newspaper. "Hey!" called the farmer. "Come here, Locksmith!" and the dog immediately ran to his feet. One of the Englishmen approached the farmer. "May I ask," he said, "what you called that dog?" "Locksmith," said the farmer. "And why, pray?" "Because every time I kick him, he makes a bolt for the door." There was a general laugh, in which the Englishman joined. When he returned to his companion he remarked: "Most extraordinary name that man over there calls his dog." "What?" asked his friend. "Locksmith," replied the first Briton. "And why such a name?" "Because, he says, every time he kicks 'im, he runs out of the house!"

The British Columbia big shows had an exhibit from the stables of Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man., the shipment being in charge of Manager Jas. Smith, "frae Aberdeen." The results were encouraging to the firm, and are expected to be just as much so to the districts now owning the horses brought out, many of them prizewinners in Auld Scotia. The horses are located as follows: Proud Prince, a black three-year-old, the Newton Stewart district premium horse, 1903, by the great Prince Thomas, out of a Sir Everard mare, and the big grey Percheron, Valley Prince, winner of his class, both at New Westminster and Victoria shows, as well as five times at Illinois fairs, became the property of the Richmond Breeders' Association, of which T. Laing, Eburne P. O., is secretary. This district had out some remarkably good colts of Clydesdale ancestry at the local show, and are determined to keep to the fore with draft horses. Golden Prince, a bay four-year-old and sweepstakes draft horse at New Westminster, as well as sweepstakes Clydesdale stallion at Victoria, a massive fellow of the Clydesdale type, goes to Ladner, as the property of Geo. Embree, Ladner P.O., where he will try conclusions at the stud with his show-ring rival, Premier Prince. The field there is a good one, as is evidenced by the large ring of brood mares at the district show. Farmers in that locality are lucky to have a chance to choose between such veterans of the show-ring as the two stallions mentioned, for which to the enterprise of Messrs. Embree and Vasey is due the credit. Vancouver Island gets the big brown horse Rosario, a horse with a record, having had numerous district premiums as well as being four times first at the Royal Northern at Aberdeen. Rosario ran his competitors hard in the show-rings in B. C. this fall, but it was the oft-told story, the victory of youth over age, defeat with honor. To J. Corfield, Duncans, B. C., is due the credit of placing such a horse within reach of the breeders of his section of the country. Suffolks are not as common as other breeds of draft horses in Canada. Where known they seem to be valued and sought after. Sudbourne Sheriff, after noted wins in England and a h. c. at the Royal, where competition is hot, and first prizes at the two leading shows of B. C., goes to Lulu Island, the property of Steves and McCullough, Steveston P. O., stockman of provincial reputation. The farmer is getting a brood of Suffolks, the latter an exhibitor of Ayrshire cattle.

THE \$60,000
DAN PATCH 1:56 1/4
CHAMPION PACING HORSE of the WORLD
(Without Hopples, Wind-Break, Etc., Etc.)
EATS
3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT
EVERY DAY.

"International Stock Food" greatly aids Digestion and Assimilation so that More Nutrition is obtained from all grain eaten. It "tones up" and Permanently Strengthens the entire system and Purifies the Blood so that disease is prevented. Every \$3.50 pail of "International Stock Food" is positively guaranteed to save \$7.00 worth of grain. It will cause your Race Horse to have more speed and endurance. It will make your Carriage Horses healthy, fat and beautiful. It will give your Show Horses more life and action and make them glossy. It will make your Work Horses strong, healthy and of great endurance. It will make your Stallions and Brood Mares surer, and your colts will be better and grow and develop more rapidly. "International Stock Food" is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. It is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and is fed in small amounts as an addition to the regular grain allowance. It is equally profitable when fed to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It will make you a large extra profit when fed to your stock for Growing, Fattening or Working. It will increase milk 15 to 25 per cent. in Cows, Mares, Sows or Ewes, and only costs 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. A Dan Patch colt commanded \$5,000 at eight months of age. He looked like a yearling and was beautiful, strong and vigorous. The dam was fed "International Stock Food" before and after foaling, and the colt as soon as it would eat. Dan Patch became the World's Champion Harness Horse nine months after commencing to eat "International Stock Food" every day. If it is good for such horses don't you think it would pay you to test it on yours? Our "International Stock Food Farm" contains 650 acres, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and on it we own Dan Patch 1:56 1/4 Directum 2:05 1/4, Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/4, and a band of brood mares. They all eat "International Stock Food" every day. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS and SUBSTITUTES. There are many worthless imitations on the market, put out by people who seem to think that the way to start a business is to steal as much as they can from some prominent firm. No chemist can separate and name all of the ingredients used in "International Stock Food," etc., and any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or a Falsifier.

A BEAUTIFUL DAN PATCH PICTURE FREE

We have a very fine, large lithograph of Dan Patch with the great driver, M. E. McHenry, in sulky. This Lithograph, Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, is one of the finest and most attractive horse pictures ever published. It is 21x28 and printed on heavy paper suitable for framing.

We Will Mail You One Copy Free, postage prepaid, if you will answer two questions.

1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—State How Much Stock You Own.

Answer these questions in a letter or on a postal card and we will mail at once.

Write at once before the offer is withdrawn.

Address.....

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.

International Stock Food Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

Also Factory at TORONTO, CAN., No. 4 So. Bay St.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

Holstein Bulls

Five Bull Calves under one year for sale. Also a choice lot of Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Write or call on

J. A. RICHARDSON, South March, Ont.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS.

Meet me at Toronto Exhibition. Will again exhibit. Come and see my stock and get prices. A choice lot of young bulls to offer, of rare quality and breeding.

A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

MAPLE GROVE offers a few very choice bulls, at right prices to quick buyers. For particulars, address H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

Choice young bulls for sale, from 3 to 7 months old, whose sire and dam are in the Canadian Advanced Record of Merit.

MATT. RICHARDSON, & SON, Haldimand Co. Caledonia, Ont.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario. OXFORD COUNTY.

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering a number of young bulls, fit for service, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol. Spring calves of both sexes.

BROWN BROS., Lyn P. O. and Station.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Home of 1st-prize aged herd, 1903, Toronto Exhibition. Some extra DeKol bull and heifer calves for sale.

SIDNEY MACKLIN, Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R.

Special Notice for Immediate Sale!

Two Ayrshires, One Guernsey, registered stock bulls, quality and breeding of the best; prices right. Also shropshire ram and ewe lambs, from selected dams, imported sire, first quality, woolled correctly.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, J. N. GREENSHIELDS, PROP. DANVILLE, P. Q.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want.

R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ontario. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario County.

Holsteins and Tamworths

Present offering: 12 March and April sows, 10 June boars and sows; sired by Elmdale Ned 2503, a typical sire of the bacon type. Write for what you want, or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Station, G.T.R. THE GULLY P. O.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. THEOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

Menie Stock Farm

Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

THE HUME FARM

For choice Ayrshires or Yorkshires. Write us for anything you are in need of.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock; Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Flatt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale.

James McCormick, Sr., Rockton, Ontario.

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bulls fit for service, and several bull calves, sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8897, and from deep milkers, with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R.

DAVID A. McFARLANE,

Breeder of high-class KESLO, F. Q. AYRSHIRES.

Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES.

Our herd now numbers 40 head of all ages, with milk records from 40 lbs. a day up. Stock of both sexes for sale. Bulls a specialty.

WATT BROS., Allan's Corners P. O. St. Louis Sta., near Howick, Que.

Ayrshire Bulls

of last August, November and March births. Also a few heifers due to calve in fall and early winter.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Neldpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 8 young cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and will be sold right.

J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P. O., Howick Sta., Que.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

YORKSHIRES in pairs not akin now ready for shipment.

SIX AYRSHIRE BULLS

nearly one year old, out of big, strong, deep-milking dams, and sired by Comrade's Heir of Glenora (11966). Cheap if sold before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

J. G. CLARK,

Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

FOR SALE: IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES,

including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.

WM. WYLIE, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

For Sale at SPRING BURN STOCK FARM

12 Ayrshire bulls from 2 to 15 months old, females any age; 4 Oxford Down rams; 20 Berkshire pigs, and some fine Buff Orpington cockerels. Prices reasonable.

E. J. Whitaker & Sons, North Williamsburg, Ont.

Send an advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Oxford Down Sheep at "Farnham Farm."

Flock established 1881.
First time entered show-ring since "World's Fair," Chicago. Won this year at Toronto, Syracuse, London and Ottawa, 40 firsts, 25 seconds, 12 thirds and 6 champion prizes. Am offering for fall trade 20 yr. and two-shear stock rams, strong, fine fellows; 40 yearling and two-shear ewes, bred to imported Vanity and Hampton Hero 4th, both flock rams; 100 ram and ewe lambs of most modern type, from imported sires. Prices reasonable.
Guelph, G. T. R.
Arkell, C. P. R.
Telegraph, Guelph.

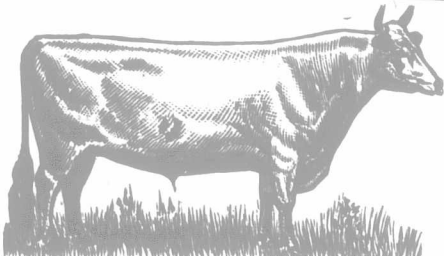


HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT.

Reference—"Farmer's Advocate."

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

AYRSHIRES

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED
The average butter-fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages, FOR SALE.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROCK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fizzaway, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address
JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.
Farm close to St. Anne Station, Quebec.
G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS.

Special offer this month of TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG BOARS, fit for fall service. They are good ones.

Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm, R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

Horned Dorsets, Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages; Horned Dorsets of both sexes, and Yorkshires of true type. These animals are all superior quality.—D. HARTLETT & SONS, Smithville, P. O. and Station.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

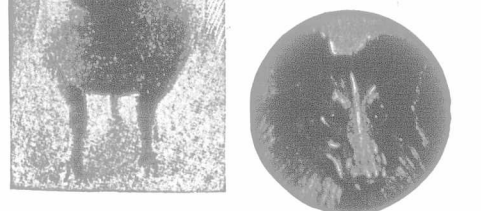
Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

SOUTH DOWNS

A high-class lot of 50 EWES for sale, in lamb to imported Babraham Hodge and imported Babraham Pattern, the latter a winner at the Royal and at the Western Fair, London, beating the 1st prize Toronto winner.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.



Holwell Manor Farm

SHROPSHIRE CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE CATTLE

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered.

Scotch collie puppies from first class stock.

D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont.

Linden Oxfords.

A number of choice yearling and ram lambs for sale, sired by English and Canadian prizewinners.

R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin County, Ont.

BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid.

1-gal. Imperial tin for

75c.

STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.

Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs.

Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip.

I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1.

W. W. STEPHEN, Agent, MEAFORD, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE.

We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.

Claremont Station, C.P.R.

Choice Shropshire SHEARLING RAMS and ewes, ram and ewe lambs bred directly from Imp. stock of the best breeding. Prices moderate.

G. A. FRODIE, Stouffville Station, Bethesda, Ont.

Shropshires—This season's crop of lambs for sale, numbering upwards of 50, of both sexes, from imported rams and prize-winning ewes. Prices reasonable.

ROWAT BROS., Hillsdale, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.

Who wants a good flock-header?

We are here, both home-bred and imported. Also a few show ewes, and a fine lot in fields. All guaranteed fully as good as described. Have in past satisfied customers and will again. Your orders will have my best attention.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

W.S. CARPENTER

Breeder and Importer of

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Model Farm, Simcoe, Ontario.

Am offering a choice lot of yearling rams yearling ewes, ewe lambs and ram lambs sired by Imported Mills ram, "Ruddington Knight," and lambs by Thorpe Victor, first-prize yearling ram at Toronto, 1902. If you want something with price consistent with quality, a card will bring them.

LEICESTERS

Rams and ram lambs, large, well-woolled fellows.

MAC CAMPBELL, Northwood Sta., Samson, Ont.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale.

T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que.

COTSWOLDS

Shearling ram, shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs from 450-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto.

ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "let us see what you remember about the animal kingdom and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell me what that one is? It has bristly hair, likes dirt, and is fond of getting into the mud." Miss Fanny looked expectantly around the room. "Can't you think, Tommy?" she asked, encouragingly. "Yes'm," was the shame-faced reply. "It's me."

Mr. Hugh Pugh, of Whitevale, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Shropshires, writes: "My sales lately have been quite brisk, and I consider I made enough extra on the sale of the two rams to pay for my advertisement in the 'Advocate.' To-day an 'Advocate' man caught me shipping two nice young rams, and when I shipped them I wrote to the parties to return them if they were not satisfied. I have never had one returned yet. My sheep won two firsts and three seconds at Markham Fair, in close competition with imported stock.

A fine fruit, grain and stock farm is advertised in this issue to be sold by auction on the premises on November 20th. The property is situated four miles east of Hamilton, Ont., and within half a mile of the Hamilton and Grimsby electric road, and consists of about 400 acres, which will be offered en bloc or in parts. The buildings are said to be exceptionally good, and twenty-five acres are in vineyard, the sales from which this year exceeded \$1,500. The location is ideal, and parties interested should look up the advertisement.

Mr. Richard Ward, of Balsam, Ont., whose advertisement appears on another page, is offering some choice young Shorthorn bulls and heifers of rich breeding. These young bulls and heifers are by Royal Sovereign 28877 (imp.), by Emancipator 65447. That like begets like is fully exemplified in these youngsters. The "Advocate" man who was at Mr. Ward's place last month states that his stock is in fine, healthy and robust condition. Mr. Ward is one of the most successful farmers of that section, and breeds nothing but the best. All his stock show the results of good feeding and attention, the young stock especially being of great promise. Most of Mr. Ward's cattle are of the low-down, thick-fleshed type, showing great feeding capacity and weight-carrying propensity. That like begets like was never more fully exemplified than in these young sons and daughters of Royal Sovereign 28877. Buyers will do well to get Mr. Ward's prices before purchasing.

Mr. John Morgan, Kerwood, Ont., writes: "Our sale of Shorthorns on October 15th was a fair success. The attendance was very good, considering the rush of fall work and the many auction sales being held at this season. Six bull calves showed to good advantage, and sold for fair prices, the bidding being prompt and lively, particularly so when our show cattle came into the ring. Our four-year-old Crimson Flower cow, by Vice Regent, went from the starting point of \$400 to \$765.00, and sold to my son, who is going to take charge of the farm and is bound to start right. Her yearling heifer, Crimson Flower 2nd, sold to my son for \$190.00. Vain Maid, heifer calf by Viceroy, sold to Isaac Walker, of Glenora, for \$175.00. Mr. James Brown, the enterprising farmer of Glenwillow, succeeded in getting four females and the young bull, Borden, at fair prices. The bull calf, Pius X., and Blue Bell were sold to Mr. Johnston, of Brooke, Mr. Farr, of Petrolia, secured a choice roan bull calf, a prizewinner this year, and, if handled properly, he will prove a credit, not only to the owner, but to the breeder also. Mr. J. H. Miller, of Petrolia, secured the yearling red bull, Victor, and Mr. James Graham, of London Township, got one of the fashionable strains of the Isabellas and a roan heifer calf by Viceroy, which ran up quite high. The rest went to Napier, Alvington, Brooke and Adelaide townships. Total amount of sale, \$2,565. The ad. in the 'Advocate' did us a great deal of good."



Are a True Heart Tonic,

Nerve Food and Blood Enricher. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system.

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fog, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anemia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

PENNA BANE SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORN

Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by imported Ruddy ram; 2 shearing rams; 1 bull, fifteen months old, om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

Only The Best. My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home-bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

CHOICE LAMBS

Both sexes, by our PRIZEWINNING Mansel ram. Also a few

GOOD SHEARLING RAMS.

Come first and get your pick.

LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP.

Telegraph and R.R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

DORSET SHEEP

A choice lot of EWES and RAMS of different ages for sale.

JOHN HUNTER, WYOMING P. O., ONT.

SHROPSHIRE

shearling rams, shearling ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. GEO. HINDMAESH, Allis Oraig, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

A flock of 110 head, fine, healthy and ram lambs; also 2-year, 1-year and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. ABRAHAM BUEDELL, Hespeler, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."

Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearling ewes and a few shearling rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types.

Teeswater, G. P. R. W. H. ARKELL, Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association,

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcoats, London.

SUSSEX CATTLE

The breed for hardiness and early maturity. The highest average daily gain, alive, 2 lbs. 8.34 ozs., and also the highest percentage, 68.02, of carcass to live weight of any animal, for its age, at Smithfield Show, was given by Mr. Gerald Ward's first-prize Sussex steer at the age of 681 days. Leading honors won at all the principal shows. Selections always on sale. Apply

G. Warde, West Farleigh, Kent, England.

SUNNYLEA FARM.

THERE IS GREAT DANGER IN CATARRH.

If Left to Run Its Course Unchecked, It Often Causes Death.

Catarrh scatters its poisons throughout the entire system. The stomach and lungs are affected by the droppings that fall into the throat and are swallowed during sleep. Dyspepsia, inflammation of the stomach, bronchitis and consumption are the results. The blood also becomes contaminated and carries the poisons to all parts of the system. Frequently in the more advanced stages, the bones of the head become decayed and the air passages are a putrid mass and create a stench so foul and offensive as to be unbearable. The expression, "rotten with catarrh," is not overdrawn or exaggerated.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets strike at the root of this terrible, odious disease and eradicate it from the system. They are a constitutional remedy that cleanses the system thoroughly of all poisons and purifies the blood. Under their influence the head becomes clear, the discharges at the nose and droppings into the throat cease, the lost sense of smell is restored, the eye brightens, the foul breath becomes pure and sweet and the odious, disgusting disease is thoroughly expelled from the system.

A Cincinnati man says: "I suffered the misery and humiliation of catarrh for twelve years. My case became so aggravated that it seriously interfered with all my business relations. The disease became so offensive that I would not venture into any one's presence unless it was absolutely necessary. I tried every remedy that I could get hold of. Some helped me temporarily, but as soon as I ceased taking them, I would relapse into the old condition."

"Finally a friend told me of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and insisted that I try them. I had about despaired of ever finding help, but bought a box anyway. I began to notice the improvement within twenty-four hours after I began taking them. Before the first box was gone I felt like another man. I kept up the treatment till I had taken three boxes, and was entirely cured. I have never had a recurrence of the trouble from that day to this. My head is clear and well, and none of the offensive symptoms of the disease ever trouble me. It has been two years since I stopped taking them."

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

Testimony from a Leading Breeder

The Day's Stock Food Co.,
Mimico, Ont.
Gentlemen, - I have used your Tonic Powders for horses and cattle, also your Tonic Powders for hogs, the past season. They save their cost many times over in the saving of feed; in fact, they give every satisfaction. I received 12 prizes for my Berkshires at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto.

Your Tonic Powders deserve this testimony.
Yours,
Wm. Wilson, Prop.,
Willow Lodge Stock Farm,
Snelgrove, Ont., Sept. 24, 1913.

Prof. A. V. M. Day's Tonic Powders (six separate packages) for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, also cream for calves—a tonic concentrated stock food. We have agents in most places; if not in your district write us. For sale by 763 agents in Ontario, 328 between Port Arthur and Vancouver, B. C., also by 1,133 agents east of Toronto. Day Tonic Powders are full of satisfaction.
The Day's Stock Food Co., Mimico, Ont.

TAMWORTHS.
FOR SALE: Two young sows, bred to Dandy #2951, a good typical sire; also several young boars and sows of very best breeding.
BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$3 per setting.
HAZEL DELL o D. J. GIBSON,
STOCK FARM, Bowmanville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND COTSWOLDS.
Grand young boar and some excellent young sows, 5 months old, of right type. Also high class Jersey cattle and young Cotswold ewes.
WM. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P.O. and Stg.

TAMWORTHS, HOLSTEINS, COTSWOLDS.
Present offering: Young boars and sows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2 shear rams. Perfect covering.
R. O. Morrow, Hilton Ont Brighton Stn.

CHESTER WHITES We will furnish 100 lbs. of pure white piglets, at \$1.00 per pair each if imported from the best sows ever raised.
W. J. FAY & SONS, Burnston, Que.

GOSSIP.

"I really must send the cook away, George, she uses such dreadful language sometimes."

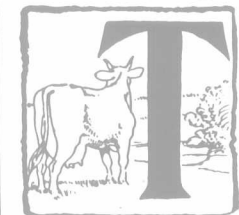
"What kind of language, dear?"
"Well—Oh! the same as you use, you know."

Official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from September 3rd to October 30th, 1903, include, during this period, reports of thirty-eight cows that have been approved. Among these are records of mature cows producing in seven days up to 475½ pounds of milk, and equivalent butter up to 19 pounds 11 ounces, and a two-year-old heifer yielding 300 pounds milk, and equivalent to 13 pounds 9 ounces butter.

Mr. E. Adams' auction sale of Holstein and grade Holstein cattle at Toronto Junction, advertised in the October 15th "Advocate," came off, as announced, on October 27th, and was quite successful, twenty-six cows, pure-bred and grade, averaging \$65 each, and nine yearlings \$36 each. This, with one calf, brought the total for stock to \$2,033. J. G. McKay, Thamesford, bought an excellent bull calf at \$26.00. The sales of registered cows and heifers were as follows: Thomas Hartley, Downsview, three cows, \$216; Alex. Bryce, Eglington, five cows, \$322; A. B. Moffat, Weston, one cow, \$84; Mrs. Alex. Fraser, Weston, one cow, \$73; A. E. Mercer, Burnhamthorpe, one cow, \$76; Rowntree Bros., Carleton West, bought the two-year-old bull for \$50. All considered, it was quite a successful sale, and much credit was due to the auctioneers, McEwen & Saigeon, of Weston.

VETERINARY ADVICE FREE.

Dr. Hess Proposes to Prescribe, Free of Charge, for Animals Owned by Readers of this Publication



THROUGHOUT November any reader of this publication who has an ailing animal may get the best service of a famous veterinarian free of all charge. This public benefaction comes from the determination of Dr. Hess & Clark to demonstrate to the world the unvarying success of Dr. Hess as a practical veterinarian, and to emphasize his ability to formulate a stock compound of almost universal application.

Thousands of head of valuable stock are lost yearly by the inability of breeders to grapple with the subtler phases of stock diseases, and the greater number of small owners suffer serious loss through ignorance of even the simpler disorders. To all of these comes Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), ready to freely dispense his knowledge of medicine, gained in the great medical and veterinary colleges and in half a lifetime of active and lucrative practice.

If you have an animal with any kind of disorder, write to-day to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, care Information Bureau, enclosing a two-cent stamp, and describe your case fully. Also state what stock you have (number of head, each kind); what stock food you have used, and mention this paper. You will receive in return a special prescription, written from a scientific diagnosis of the special disorder, by this eminent veterinarian. If you want further advice, this also will be fully given.

THIS OFFER HOLDS GOOD ONLY DURING NOVEMBER. While waiting Dr. Hess' reply, get Dr. Hess Stock Food and feed as directed on the package. You will notice a wonderful change in the spirits and condition of your stock. Dr. Hess Stock Food is the scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D. V. S.). Sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00—smaller quantities at a slight advance; fed in small dose. For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess at any time.

If your dealer can't supply you, write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.



CAN YOU AFFORD

to do without a grinder, or buy any but the one of which customers say "The 'Rapid-Easy' does more work with same power than any other?"

"We bought a 'RAPID-EASY' Grinder No. 2 from your agent at Walkerton, and would say that the machine does first-class work. We grind mixed grain nearly altogether, and with a 13-h. p. engine, and run through, without trouble, 20 bags per hour. We like the design of your plates, and believe them to be of the very best material." Joseph & Andrew Freiburger, Walkerton, Ont.

"I have run one of your No. 2 GRINDERS about three years, using a 20-h. p. engine and running the GRINDER at a high speed. It grinds 20 to 25 bags per hour, doing good work. Your plates are very good. Your GRINDER is all right." Geo. Golightly, Monkton, Ont.

GENERAL AGENTS:

The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man. T. J. Trapp & Co., New Westminster, B. C.
J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B. J. M. Clark & Co., Summerside, P. E. I.
Lounsbury Co., Newcastle, N. B. A. Horne & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Bligh & Prince, Truro, N. S. R. E. Mutch & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A Fine Lithograph Hanger and any information you ask.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada.
MEDALS: WORLD'S FAIRS—CHICAGO AND PARIS.

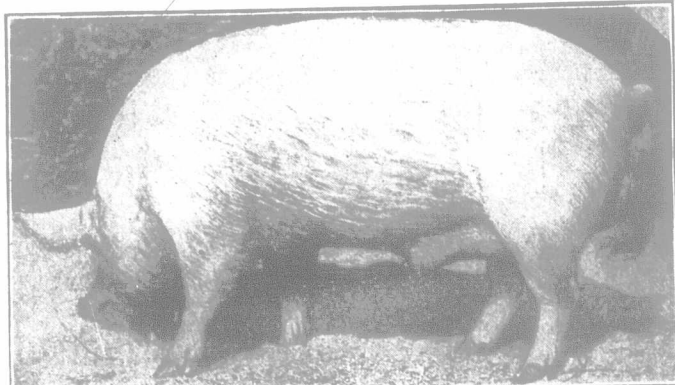
We hold the world's public sale record for

Yorkshires

At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes.

Pigs of all ages for sale at all times. We have the best blood from the leading herds of the world. When you want something good, write us. Prices are moderate.

D. C. FLATT & SON,
Millgrove, Ont.



HILLCREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Founded upon imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. **JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.**; Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.

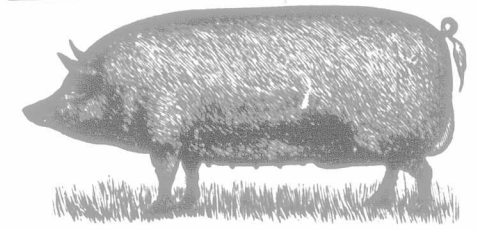
For Sale. Chester White swine of good bacon for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth P.O., Ont.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE. Young sows, bred for Sept. and October farrowing, and young stock of spring farrowing on hand. Prices reasonable. WM. HOWE, North Bruce, Ont.

GLENBURN YORKSHIRES won Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1902. Herd averages 100, headed by the choice boars, Oak Lodge Prior and Pine Grove Squire. Twenty brood sows, 12 six-months sows, due to farrow March and April; 40 sows and boars, four weeks to three months old; pairs not akin. **DAVID BARR, JR.,** Renfrew, Ont.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, JR.,** Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES For sale: Young sows in pig to Dalmeny Royal (Imp.) 1244; also boars and sows not akin, and Leicester ram lambs. Prices moderate. Write om **C. & J. CARRUTHERS, COBOURG.**



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P.O., Ont.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prize-winner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin. **W. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.**

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED YORKSHIRES.

Boars and sows ready to breed. Choice lot of imported in-dam young pigs. Sows in pig and being bred to imported show boars. Young Canadian-bred pigs supplied, not akin. Write **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**

GLENBURN STOCK FARM Berkshire Boars ready for immediate use; choice young sows ready to breed. Also Short-horn calves and Shropshire rams and ram lambs. **JOHN RACEY, JR.,** Lennoxville, Que.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph, Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry

This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigreed collies. **J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.**

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

For sale: Imported sow, in farrow to imported boar; one imported boar, year old; boars 5 and 6 months, fit for service; sows ready to breed, from imported stock; young pigs, 8 weeks old. Write **JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.**

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY, om Brickley P. O., Instead of Warkworth.**

ChesterSwine

From Toronto and London prizewinners. Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable. **R. H. HARDING,** Mapleview Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE HERD YORKSHIRES

OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES I have several young sows, bred to my Imp. boar, ready to ship. Also 3 or 4 nice young boars, 6, 10 and 12 months old, of my usual good breeding. My herd have won 29 1sts, 25 2nds and 2 diplomas at 5 county fairs this year, including diploma for best bacon boar and sow (all breeds competing). Write for my prices, as I have some first-class stock for sale. **T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.**

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS

Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards. No cyclones. No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloud-bursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. **THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA**, with land at one-tenth the price.

Write for farm pamphlet to
THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,
 BOX 540 VANCOUVER, B. C.

Please refer to this paper.

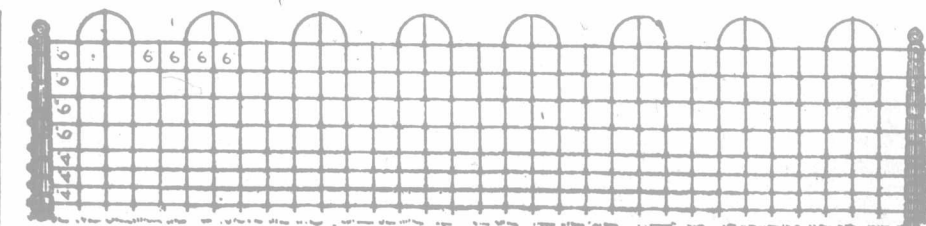
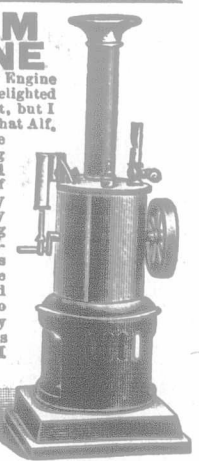


Worth \$5.00 FOR ONLY \$3.48

Send us your name and address and nearest Express Office and we will send you this latest style elegant Fur Scarf by Express. When you receive it, if you don't say that it is the most elegant Scarf you have ever seen, and that you have saved double its cost in buying from us, return it at our expense. This handsome Fur Scarf retails at from \$5.00 to \$8.00. It is 67 inches long and 6 inches wide, made of specially selected Pearl Russian Hare, (fur on both sides) ornamented with a handsome neck chain to fasten it with. Under ordinary conditions it will give 10 years of satisfactory wear. This long Cluster Scarf is one of the season's most popular styles. Nothing similar to it has ever been sold at anything like our price. It is undoubtedly the greatest value ever offered in this line. \$3.48 is our Special Introductory Price for a few weeks only, so do not delay in ordering. Remember, you run no risk - We send the Scarf for your free examination and if it is not perfectly satisfactory, you return it at our expense. **Johnston & Co., Dept. 558, Toronto**

FREE STEAM ENGINE

Wouldn't you like to have one? "My Engine has run 6 to 8 spools and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1.00." That is what Alf, Dural, Braconbridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 11 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler, safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large beautifully colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "Simplicity to the Cross I Cling," and "The Family Record." These pictures are all beautifully finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c, and give each purchaser a 50c. certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember it is all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your postage. Write us for Pictures to-day. Address **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 550 Toronto**



This Fence is particularly suited for cemetery, orchard and garden. Made of wickets 12 inches wide, and any length required. The price is less than that of the other ornamental fences, and in a long stretch this is a consideration.

The ANCHOR FENCE is made of all No. 9 wire, either plain or coiled.
ESPLEN FRAME & CO.,
 Stratford, Ont.
 AGENTS WANTED.

Get a Big Lovely Dressed Doll FREE



Girls! do you want a lovely big Sleeping Doll, a beautifully dressed imported German beauty, nearly

1-2 YARD TALL

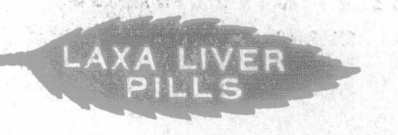
This lovely imported Doll is neatly and handsomely dressed in the very latest French doll fashion. Dolly is a beauty, prettier than any baby you ever saw; she has Bisque head, rosy cheeks, sleeping eyes, lovely long curly hair (dark or blonde), pearly teeth fancy lace trimmed dress, fancy dress underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., complete and stylishly dressed from head to shoes, an elegant and lovely doll, sweet and pretty as a rose in June, she shuts her eyes and goes to sleep as natural as baby herself.

Girls! now is your opportunity to obtain one of our lovely dolls before any other girl gets ahead of you. Drop everything else and write to us, we are giving away hundreds of lovely dressed, jointed and sleeping dolls for selling only 15 packages of our Famous Marvel Washing Blue, the best bluing made, at 10 cents a package. Don't send any money. Order to-day, we will send Bluing by mail postpaid, you sell it at 10 cents a package, and with each package a certificate is given entitling customer to a valuable silverware present from us. Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash day help, sells in almost every house, you can sell the 15 packages in a few hours: when sold return us the money, \$1.50, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address one of our handsome dolls. **Now—We arrange to prepay all charges on your doll right to your address, so that you receive your lovely doll without cost, and besides the lovely large doll we also send you a beautiful little Bisque Baby Doll with lovely long hair and jointed body, you can put the baby doll to sleep with the large Mother Doll and have lots of fun, remember we send the two dolls for selling only the 15 packages, and we also send another lovely extra present if you are quick in replying.**

DOLLY WIDE-AWAKE LOOKING FOR ITS MAMMA.

We want every honest girl to write at once, we will treat you fair and right, and expect the same from you. Please understand, this is no catch-word scheme to deceive our little friends, but an honest proposition made in good faith, by a well-known reliable business firm to advertise our business. **Don't delay, order the Marvel Washing Blue at once and be the first in your locality to receive these lovely presents. ADDRESS: MARVEL BLUING CO., DOLL DEPT., 801 Toronto, Ont.**

MILBURN'S



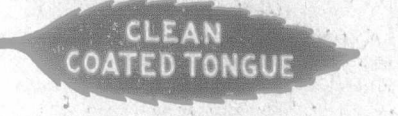
A combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.



Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dizziness, Blisters and Pimples.



Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.



Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or **THE T. MILBURN Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**

32 FUR FREE



These Capes cost us \$3.75 and we sold them all last winter for \$4.75 cash. They are made of fine quality, glossy black Alaska Seal, with 5-in. storm collar, fur on both sides and 10-in. cape warmly padded, well lined and ornamented with a long full tail. Out of several hundreds of these elegant Capes, we have only 25 left, and as we wish to clear them out as soon as we have decided to give them away absolutely free for selling only 15 packages of our large beautifully colored Pictures, 12x9 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record" and "Back of Ages," at 25c. each (every purchaser gets Certificate). These Pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Our agents are delighted with them. They sell so easily. This is a great chance for any lady or girl to get a magnificent warm Fur Cape for the winter for a sensible price. They are only 82, so send for the Pictures at once or you will be too late. **Home Supply Co., Dept. 558 Toronto.**

\$4.45 BUYS THIS REGULAR \$10.00 ERMINE TRIMMED FUR SCARF

Send no money. Just mail to us your name and address, also the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send you this new 1904 style fur scarf by express. You can examine it, try it on, and if you don't consider it the most wonderful value for the money, such a fur scarf as would cost from \$10.00 to \$15.00 at any exclusive furrier, all you have to do is to refuse it and the agent will return it at our expense. This stylish fur scarf is a new up-to-date fur garment and will be worn by stylish dressers everywhere. It is 62 inches long, 6 inches wide and is made of fine black Imperial Goney Fur, trimmed with beautiful snow-white imitation ermine, a striking contrast to the black fur. It is lined throughout with fine quality purple satin and finished with a long black silk cord, ornamented with balls of black and white fur. The long fringes hang gracefully and each terminates in a cluster of three long full turred tails, as shown in the illustration. This handsome fur combines all the warmth of the storm collar with the style of the boa, as it can be either turned up to protect the ears or worn flat on the shoulders. You could not buy this fur scarf wholesale for as little as we ask, and your dealer would think he was selling it cheap at double our price. This is a rare chance for any lady who desires a warm, stylish fur for the winter, or for any gentleman who wishes to give a lady a useful and very acceptable present. Address: **Johnston & Co., Dept. 558, Toronto**



WE WANT GOOD reputable persons everywhere to sell our new Sanitary Combs. Positively sell on sight, and are absolutely guaranteed unbreakable; will remove dandruff, cure falling hair and headaches. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Sales large, and active agents are actually becoming rich. Work your own town or travel. We tell you how. Write for terms without delay. 50c. sample, 25c. postpaid. Address **PROF. LONG,** 5 Day St., St. Thomas, Ont.

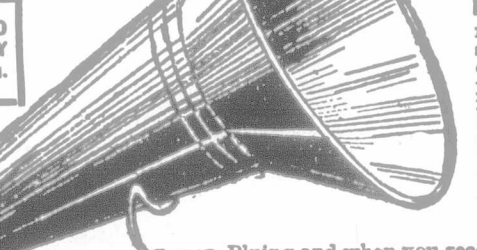
FREE! TALKING MACHINE FREE!

20 Inches Long, Uses Either Victor, Edison or Columbia Gramophone Records.

Reproduces speeches, songs and music, it sings, it laughs, it plays, in short it is a whole show in itself. **Don't pay from \$15 to \$40 for a talking machine** but take advantage of our generous offer. In order to introduce Marvel Washing Blue in every home we have decided to give away the **Grand Talking Machine absolutely free** to any person who will sell only 35 packages of Marvel



DON'T SEND ANY MONEY We trust you.



Blueing at 10c a package. The Blueing is easy to sell as each customer who buys a package from you is entitled to receive a handsome silverware present from us. If you wish to obtain the grand talking machine—order to-day and we will send the Blueing by mail, postpaid, when sold send us the money, \$3.50, and we will promptly send you the machine complete with 25 points including a **coon song. No charge for boxing or packing.** The grand talking machine 20 inches long reproduces songs, speeches and music loud, perfect tone, enormous volume, sings like you, talks like you—the base is piano finished, size 8 x 10 1/2 inches, with concert sound box and 14 inch metal amplifying horn, and can be used at entertainments and concerts in any size hall or room. The Talking Machine is open for inspection at our offices from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.



We are giving away the Grand Talking Machine to quickly introduce the Marvel Blueing and when you receive the Machine which we give absolutely free we ask that you will show it to your friends. This is a glorious opportunity to get a fine Talking Machine without paying a cent for it, and you should write at once. **\$100 reward** will be paid to any one that can prove we do not give the Talking Machine as we say for selling only 35 packages of the Famous Marvel Blueing.

Write to-day. Understand this is not a toy machine but is a full sized machine and uses same records as is used on a \$30 or \$40 machine.
 ADDRESS—

Marvel Bluing Co.

Dept. 701 TORONTO, ONT.

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!
ELECTRIC BELTS IN THE REACH OF ALL

We are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price Within the Reach of the Poorest Sufferer.

Our Regular No. 7 High Grade **\$40 BELT** for only **\$5**



Our No. 7 Electric Belt (with suspensory for men or ladies attachment) is guaranteed to possess more power, more current, more equal distribution of current, better quality and finish than any other Electric Belt made, regardless of price.

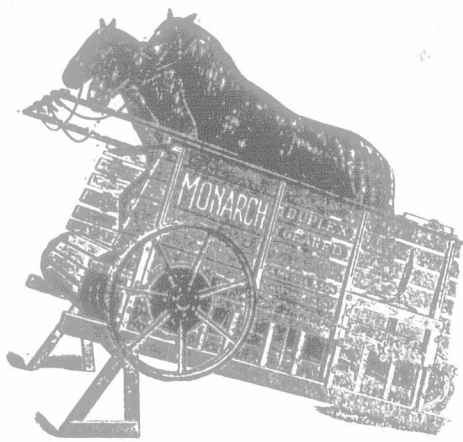
The Prof. Karn Belt is a sure cure for Nervous, Weakness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Complaint, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pain or Aches in all parts of the body. Wear the Belt while you sleep, and in the morning you will feel years younger than when you went to bed.

Beware of those who ask you to pay from \$10 to \$40 for an Electric Belt, not half so good as the Prof. Karn's which we sell for only \$5.00. We have only one price. We do not ask you 40 dollars first, and if you do not buy, try and sell you the same belt at any old price.

Our Honest Offer.—If you do not care to send us five dollars we will send you one of our Belts to your nearest express office, C.O.D. \$5.00, with privilege of examination, if satisfactory, pay the express agent \$5.00 and express charges and take the Belt. If not as represented you need not pay one cent. If you send cash with order we prepay the postage.

We are manufacturers of all kinds of electric appliances. Write us for our book, giving prices and full particulars. It is sent free. Do not buy until you see our No. 7 High Grade Belt. Write at once. Address **THE F. E. KARN CO.** 132 Victoria St. Toronto, Can.

McGILL Tread Powers



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

A. McGILL & SON
CHATSWORTH, ONT.

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

WANTED

to purchase 400 tons No. 1 timothy hay, baled, l. o. b. Grand Trunk Ry. points.

SENDRIE & COMPANY, Limited,
Hamilton, Ontario.



Hardly any rubbing with Sunlight Soap. The Sunlight Maids say its child's play.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

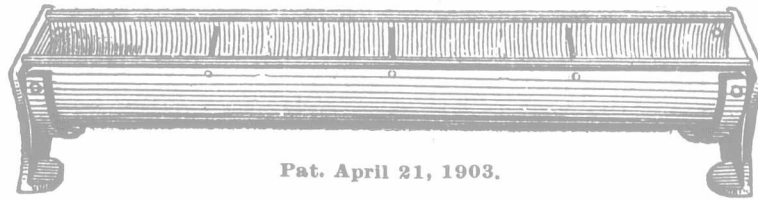
Will wash anything, but to secure best results with least labor should be used in the Sunlight way. First dip the articles to be washed in a tub of lukewarm water and draw it out of the water on a wash board and rub the soap over it lightly. Then roll them up tightly and lay under the water. Leave them there for thirty minutes and let Sunlight Soap do its work. Commence rubbing the clothes lightly on the wash board and the dirt will drop out. Turn the garments inside out to get at the seams but don't use any more soap. No need to scald or boil a single piece and don't wash through two suds. Rinse in lukewarm water taking care to wash out all the dirty suds, then ring out and hang out to dry. That's the Sunlight way. It makes the clothes snowy white.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

HOG TROUGHS FOR HEIRLOOMS.



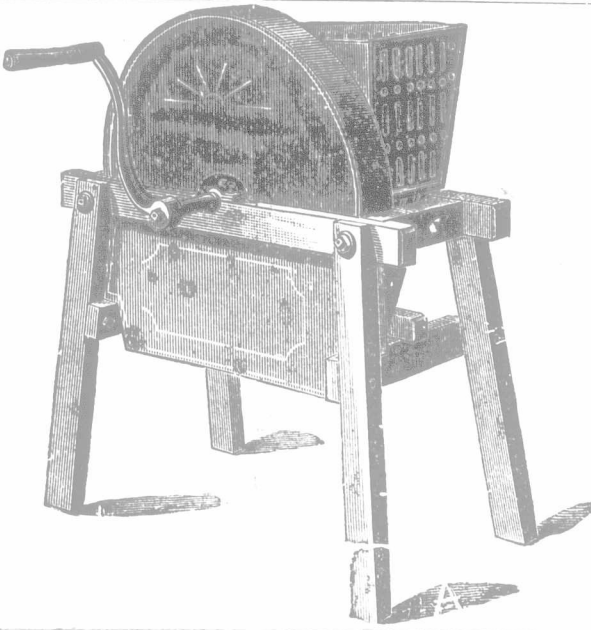
Pat. April 21, 1903.

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

ALL SIZES 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft., 7 1/2 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., 60c FOOT, TWEED.

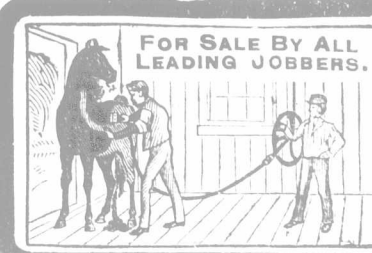
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.

WILBER GORDON, TWEED, ONT.



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

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



TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES, 1904.

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon on Monday, 23rd inst., for supplies of butchers' meat, creamery butter, flour, oatmeal, potatoes, cordwood, etc., etc., for the following institutions during the year 1904, viz.:

At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brockville, Cobourg and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind at Brantford.

Exception—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Brockville, nor for the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

A marked cheque for five per cent. of the estimated amount of the contract, payable to the order of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bona fides. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract, and should any tender be withdrawn before the contract is awarded, or should the tenderer fail to furnish such security, the amount of the deposit will be forfeited.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, or to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it.

J. R. STRATTON,
Provincial Secretary

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November 9, 1903.

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THE MANAGER,

The London Fence Machine Co., Ltd.,
151 York St., LONDON, ONT.