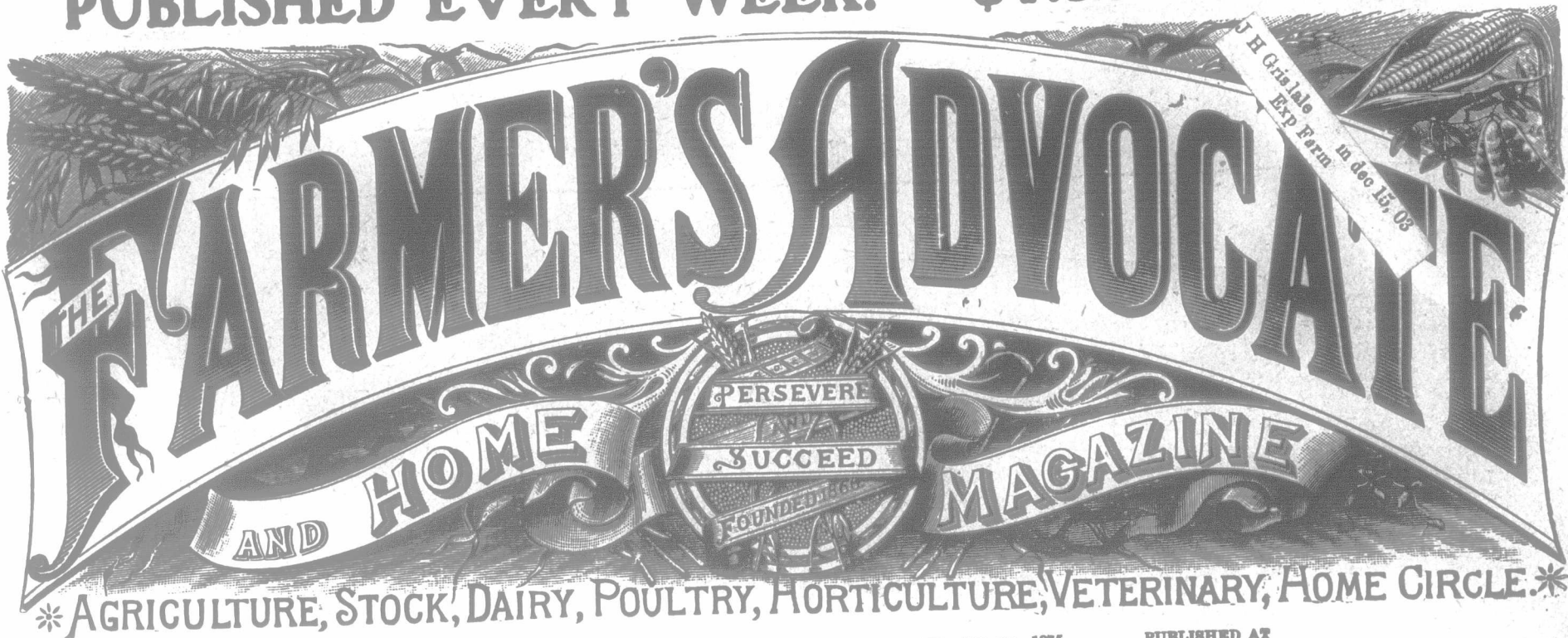


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 VOL. XXXIX. LONDON, ONTARIO SEPTEMBER 29, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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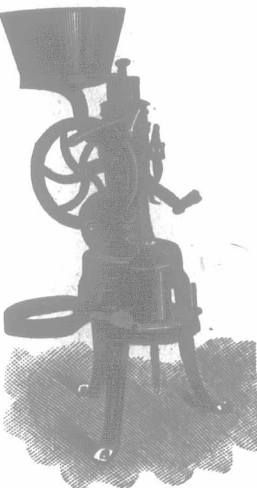
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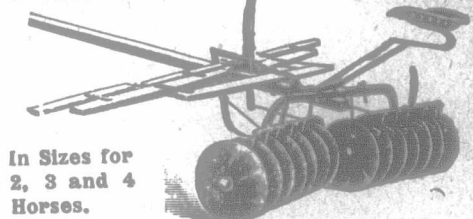
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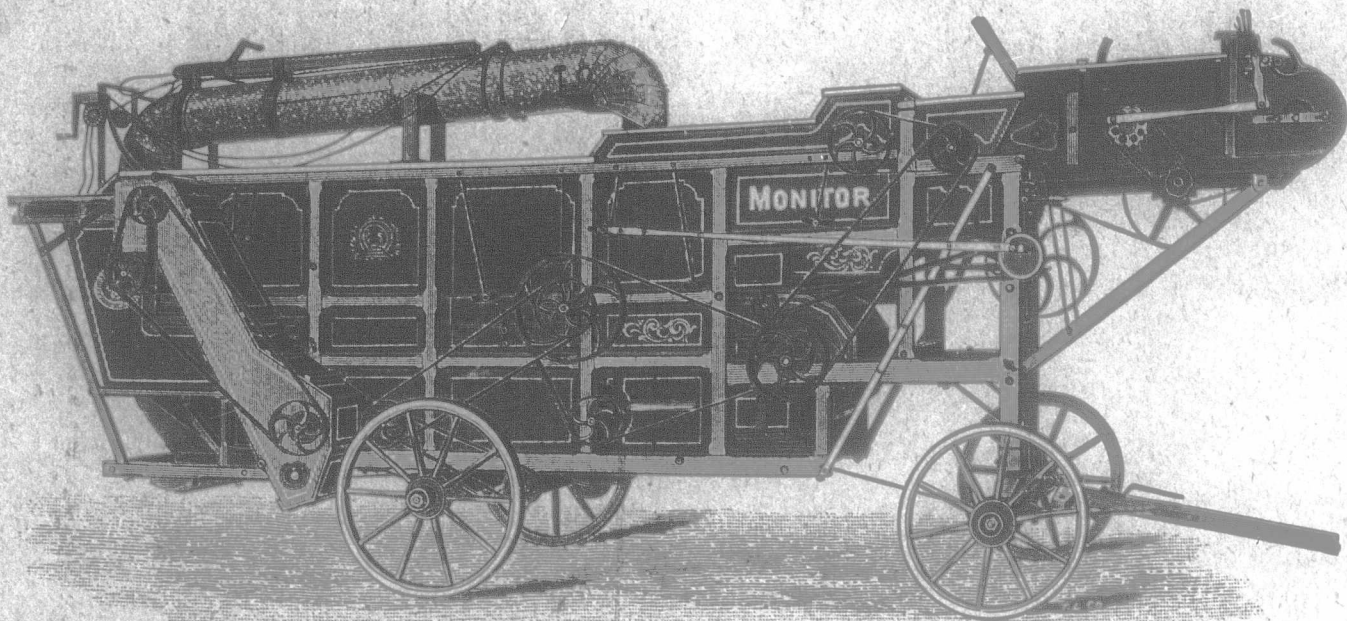
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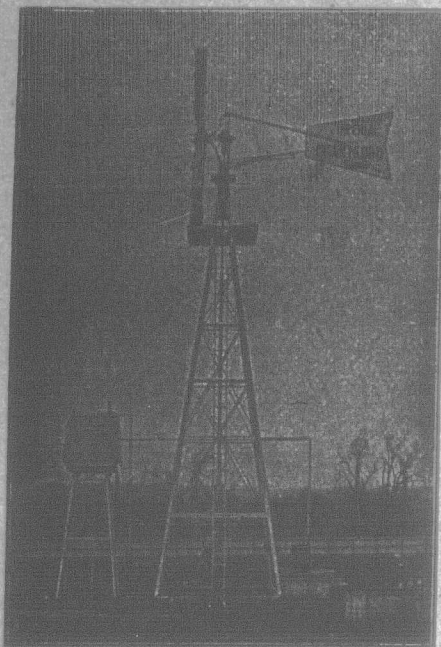
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After having been engaged in the manufacture of Farm Implements at Watford for over a quarter of a century, it is most fitting that I should extend to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE my most hearty thanks for their most liberal support and encouragement which I have received. I have always found the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE one of the best-paying advertising mediums I have used, not only as to the quantity of business it brought, but it was of such a satisfactory kind that we never lost one dollar through our mail department, and as we have yet to receive the first letter of complaint as to any dealings we have had—but, on the contrary, a very large number of complimentary testimonials have been received—we therefore conclude that the business done has been mutually satisfactory.

Some of our old customers may wish to know why we have sold out and what our plans are for the future. We required better railroad facilities, our works being some distance from the track, and we were also somewhat hampered in our movements, some of our manufacturing facilities being out-of-date; we are now on the lookout for a desirable location, and in due time will commence again with the proverbial new broom. In the meantime we have for sale the stock of finished implements on hand at the time we sold out, which consists of a limited number of

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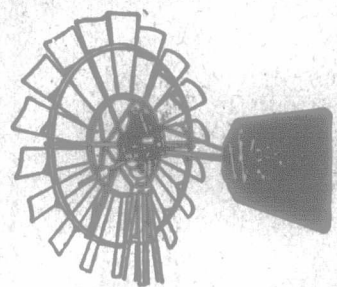
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To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WINDMILLS are the

## WOODSTOCK STEEL MILLS



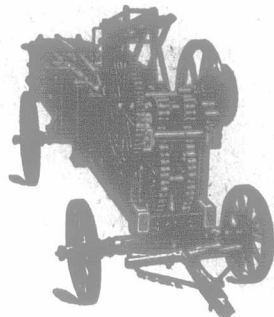
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# The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

No. 627

## EDITORIAL.

### The White Plague.

The statistics regarding the spread of consumption, recently issued from the Ontario Registrar's Department, under the direction of Dr. Hodgetts, Provincial Medical Health Officer, must surely bring to their senses, with a jolt, those—and there are many such—who fail to recognize the deadliness that lies in slighting the precautions which must be taken wherever there is a case of tuberculosis. Much has been said and much more written in regard to the necessity for these, and still there are those who will, without reserve, kiss a patient suffering from the disease, and there are houses in which, notwithstanding the fact that one of the inmates is suffering from this menace to the safety, not only of the family, but of the neighborhood, not a single effort is being taken to prevent the infection from claiming as many victims as it may choose.

This apathy, in a country whose people are supposed to be "intelligent," is incomprehensible. There seems to be something insidious in the advance of the disease which blinds people to its danger, and yet, for many it would be safer many times over to kiss a patient afflicted with smallpox than one afflicted with consumption, or to take up one's abode in a pest-house rather than in one of those unventilated, unsanitary homes in which the dry sputum is permitted to float about on the air when and where it will. There is a possibility that the smallpox may be of the chicken-pox species; a confirmed attack of tuberculosis is likely to be a much more serious matter.

According to Dr. Hodgetts, the number of deaths due to consumption in Ontario during the thirty-three years in which the record has been kept, amounts to 75,918. Now, note this, the deaths due to all other infectious diseases put together aggregate only 66,240, or nearly 10,000 less. The other returns are as follows: Typhoid, 14,558; scarlet fever, 10,372; diphtheria and croup, 31,486; whooping cough, 5,513; measles, 3,213; smallpox, 1,044; typhus fever, 14.

Now this frightful preponderance of mortality on the side of consumption must appear, on the very face of it, to be due to greater degree of carelessness exercised in regard to this catchable disease. When smallpox, scarlet fever or diphtheria appear in a vicinity, every precaution is taken; houses are placarded and isolated, disinfectants are used unsparingly, and people pass by with bated breath. Of the indifference manifested in regard to consumption there is no need to speak.

Until there is a change in this respect, we cannot hope to stamp the disease out of our land and save our people, and the sooner the country awakens to the fact the better. There is no need for "heartlessness" in the matter; no need of putting the patient off by himself, far from friends and the tender care that can be met with only in the home; no need for placarding the place and denying one's neighbors entrance; but there is need for exercising every precaution that will tend to prevent the infectious bacilli from passing from the patient to those about him, and only the ceaseless vigilance of the patient himself and those who have to do with him can accomplish this end. In exercising this vigilance, our people, on the whole, seem to need education.

In the "Health in the Home" Department of the June 30th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," there appeared a most excellent treatise on this subject, and we feel that we cannot

do better than refer our readers back to it, not only those who are having any actual experience with this dread disease, but all others, for no one can say how soon he may become the feeding-ground in which the deadly microbe may begin its work—deadly, but not invincible—for consumption, if taken at the right time and in the right way, may be conquered, and it is a matter well worthy of attention for each of us to be fully aware of the steps which must be taken in fighting against it. Forewarned is forearmed.

### Mr. Chamberlain and the Canadian Farmer.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's recent speech at Walbeck Abbey, Eng., is of considerable interest to Canadian farmers, in the light of his proposal to impose a tax of two shillings per quarter upon all kinds of grain coming into Great Britain, with the exception of the Yankee farmer's main cereal corn, which he proposes to admit free. He also proposes to levy a five-per-cent. tariff on meat, dairy products, poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruit. He proposes to impose such a duty upon imported flour as will cause the milling to be done in Britain, and provide the farmer there with the bran and offal for feeding purposes. This speech was delivered to an audience of 12,000 English farmers and farm laborers, whose industry he aims to revive. He said the changes proposed would enable them to reciprocate with the offers that had come from the colonists, and to arrange a closer commercial intercourse "with our children, who are also our best and most profitable customers. They (Britain) would always have to buy a large portion of what they consumed. Why not," he asked, "buy from the friends who stand by us in trial and in stress, and who can supply us as cheaply, rather than from the foreigner?"

Mr. Chamberlain expressed briefly his original idea of giving a preference to colonial food products, but he was careful not to enlarge upon it in the Walbeck Abbey speech, which was intended to encourage the British farmer, though he did not promise him so much enhanced prices as a more secure market. Unfortunately, he did not state definitely in what way he was going to give the colonies preference.

It is very clear that Britain is not disposed to vote for a measure that will make food dearer for the masses. Mr. Chamberlain, a manufacturer, and admittedly the cleverest politician of Great Britain to-day, has found out that there is dissatisfaction as to the country's progress, and has prescribed for the people a sugared pill. Economists differ as to the industrial condition and fiscal policy best suited to Great Britain in the face of hostile tariffs, and that phase of the subject we need not discuss, but, as an observing man, Mr. Chamberlain must know, as any one who has lived or travelled there does, the big handicaps under which the Old Country labors to-day are the heavy consumption of cigarettes and liquor by Old Country people, making so many farm and other laborers ignorant and befuddled, the excessive number of holidays, the tremendous amount of gambling, the devotion to sport, and a too-prevalent opinion that they, the denizens of the British Isles, are "The Chosen People!"

The present Prince of Wales, after his trip around the world, gave utterance to the need of a national awakening, as has Lord Roseberry

time and again. The statesmen, and those Britishers who are honest with themselves, will agree when we say that the great need of that country is a revision of their manner of living and doing business. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to help the British manufacturers. He may manage to keep the home market for them, but he cannot by tariff or law help them capture other markets, unless they produce the class of goods that are in demand. As a proof of our contentions, some time ago, in conversation with one of the partners (a sharp business man, combining the hustle of the Yankee and the solidity of the Englishman) of a large publishing house in Great Britain, he stated that the manufacturers of printing machinery there were away behind the trans-Atlantic manufacturers, and that the young men they employed would rather go to a football match than take a free course of lectures dealing with their work. Today, far too many of the British people at home, including their statesmen and politicians, resemble the parent who did not appreciate the value of his children as compared with the children of others, until he noticed his own receiving attention from other people.

Judged by this speech, Mr. Chamberlain may recognize our attachment to Great Britain, but he does not appreciate the sturdy aspirations of this country, nor its capabilities, nor is it reassuring to the Canadian farmer to find him offering tangible advantage to an alien nation (the U. S.) by offering to admit their corn (maize) free, while he would place duty, more or less, dependent upon a prospective preferential remission, upon the products of the farmers of "Greater Britain," and by tariff would transfer to Great Britain the milling industry which, in the interest of the Canadian farmer, who requires the bran and the offal, the "Farmer's Advocate" desires to see expand upon Canadian soil, where the wheat is grown.

A substantial preference in the world's greatest market (Great Britain) for food products would be of immense advantage to the Canadian farmer. The whole problem is admittedly difficult, and, we believe, can only be solved by such mutual concessions (in which Canada has already led the way) as will tend to develop the trade of Canada and Great Britain, to the advantage of both, each acting freely for themselves.

### Will it Pay to Spray?

The results of an orchard-spraying demonstration at Ingersoll, Ontario, as recorded elsewhere in this issue by the representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," will be read with interest, and should be heeded by fruit-growers. The present has been a bad season for apple-scab, and in the unsprayed orchards it was found that not one-fifth of the apples would be graded first-class. Northern Spies were found extremely bad, and Snow apples that were utterly worthless. On the other hand, in the sprayed orchards, the first-class fruit ranged from sixty to ninety per cent., depending on the character of the trees. The work of spraying appears to be taking the direction of power outfits, managed by men who make a specialty of it, like threshing or silo-filling. The operation is not expensive, and is very profitable when results are considered. There is no question about its efficacy. Incidentally, attention was drawn to the imperative need of a better system of marketing, if farmers are to get better returns from their orchards, and an answer to that question seems to be co-operation, which is being tried successfully in a number of places.



# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

## A Judge's Reasons: How Should he State Them?

One of the tendencies as the result of the educational work done in live-stock judging is for the onlookers at the ringside to ask the judge or judges for reasons. Unfortunately, such are not always given, or, if given, are unsatisfactory to the hearer, even if satisfactory to the judge.

To illustrate, the following are the utterances over a decision given a short time ago: "It has a better front, a better underline, and more breed character." All of which, while probably satisfactory to the judge, were far from convincing to his hearers, for the following reasons: The judge failed to make plain to his questioners wherein one "had a better front"—better in such a case might mean anything; it might mean a stronger crest, a more prominent brisket, a fuller neck vein, a wider front, and so on; and, with respect to underline, better might mean straighter, lower, fuller in hind or fore flank, etc.; and a judge's remarks in which he uses the term "better" are rightly termed "excuses," such are not "reasons!"

At the big stock-judging competitions the bulk of the competitors fall down when it comes to the paper part of their work. Instead of giving "reasons" for their decisions, they give excuses in the use of such terms as, this animal has a better loin, and that has a better back, in place of stating that the loin of the one was more thickly covered with meat and was wider than the other, or that the back of the one was straighter, wider, more evenly covered with flesh, etc. It is by the observance of this particular that Prof. Kennedy, of Iowa, cinched the Spoor trophy at Chicago year after year, for the simple reason that his students won because he was a teacher who would not allow the use of such a lame generalization as "better."

To all young men, college men or not, we

## THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

would say, then make your reasons so plain that the veriest novice cannot misinterpret you. Anything short of the above, and you have not given reasons. The object in giving one's reasons are to convince the other fellow that you know whereof you speak, and the plainer and more logical your statements are, the greater your chances of convincing him and others.

### The Lightning-rod Agent.

The risk of damage by lightning has been investigated by a committee of the National Fire Protection Association, and the conclusion arrived at is decidedly favorable to the adoption of lightning-rods. This accords with the results of very careful enquiries which we have made from time to time during recent years, as our readers are aware. The Toronto Globe seems rather apprehensive that there is now prospect of a lightning-rod revival, and that the persuasive agent may once more enjoy an era of easy profits. Fortunately, farmers need not depend on the lightning-rod agent. They can put up more efficient and very much cheaper rods themselves by following the directions very fully given by Mr. Thos Baty in the issues of the "Farmer's Advocate" for September 8th and 15th, as well as an article previously published.

### Trust Companies.

[The Trust Company Idea and its Development. By Ernest Heaton, B. A., Oxon.; of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-law. Cloth, price, \$1. Toronto: The Hunter-Rose Co., Ltd.]

This short treatise is timely, well arranged, clearly written, and upon a subject of general interest. In the space of some forty short pages, the subject is treated very comprehensively. In this connection, however, we would remark that, while the utility of the trust corporations is emphasized, their defects receive scarcely any attention. Some of the space devoted to repetition of commendatory sentences might, we think, in the interest of the trust companies, as well as of the public, have been usefully employed in criticism of their make-up, methods and apparent policy. Undoubtedly, the corporate trustee has come to be regarded as a necessity, and, generally speaking, when it keeps its business confined within reasonable bounds, has capable and alert management, and directors who are not merely respectable, but are competent and really direct, it merits public confidence. This substitution of a corporation and its successors for an individual (and his personal representatives, in cases of executorship) as executor, administrator, guardian or other trustee, is, indeed, in very many cases, practically indispensable. But the corporation trustee might be considerably improved upon, and this competent writer might do excellent public service were he to expand his work somewhat, and add some wholesome, practical criticisms of the trust company, as seen in its actual management of matters and estates with which it is entrusted.

### One Hundred-fold Better.

When the late Mr. Weld commenced the "Farmer's Advocate," he brought a few copies to Lindsay and showed them to the County Council. I subscribed for it then; I am taking it still. I have long wished it to become a weekly. I think its value is increased one hundred-fold. Some years ago, if it hurt the Grits, they shouted "Tory," and if it hit the Tories, they shouted "Grit." I always thought the man who leaned so far to both sides (as they said) must walk pretty straight. I think so still. I like independence in a farmer's paper.

Yours respectfully,

Reaboro, Ont., Sept. 21, 1904. J. W. REID.

### Appreciation from a Distant Colony.

Having come across a copy of your paper, I have been so pleased with it that I wish to become a subscriber. I subscribe to a paper of the same name in New Zealand, and I think that you can give the N. Z. editor a few wrinkles in the way of conducting such a paper. I herewith enclose a subscription for one year, with postage added. W. K. CHAMBERS.  
Repongaere, Gisborne, New Zealand.

## HORSES.

### Incised Wounds.

(Continued.)

When bleeding has been arrested, as discussed in a former issue, or in cases where bleeding has not been excessive and required no special treatment, all blood clots, dirt and foreign bodies of all kinds should be removed from the wound, by carefully sponging with warm water, to which has been added a little carbolic acid, zenoleum, creolin, phenyle, or other good disinfectant. In sponging a wound, care should be taken to not injure its surface by undue pressure. It is quite sufficient to squeeze the water out of the sponge and allow it to flow gently over the wound, the sponge not being brought into contact with the tissues. If any materials are firmly imbedded in the tissues, they must be carefully removed with the forceps or the finger. Cleaning wounds with a coarse brush cannot be too highly condemned. The wound should be carefully examined, and if the instrument that inflicted it has penetrated the muscular tissue to a lower point than the skin is severed, thereby forming a sac or pocket from which serum and pus cannot escape, the opening in the skin must be enlarged to the lowest point of the wound in the muscles; or if the difference be considerable a counter and independent opening should be made through the skin and tissues to connect with the lowest point of the wound, in order to allow effective drainage. It is seldom this condition exists in incised wounds. Having observed the above, the wound is now ready to be sutured or stitched. The materials used for sutures are many. The best is carbolized catgut or silk, which can be purchased ready for use from dealers in veterinary supplies, but for suturing the skin ordinary shoemakers' hemp, slightly waxed with beeswax, answers the purpose well. A suture requires to be strong, and at the same time soft; as fine, hard sutures more readily cut through the skin and tissues if there be any considerable tension. The needle should be a curved suture needle, but where one cannot be procured a large darning needle can be used. Various forms of sutures are employed, as the uninterrupted, the interrupted and the quilled. The first, as the word indicates, is that in which the whole wound is stitched without the suture thread being severed, as a person would stitch a rent in a garment. This form is not used except in some cases in suturing an internal organ. The interrupted suture is generally employed. This is where each stitch is tied and the thread severed, thus rendering each independent of the others. This is the favorite suture, from the fact that one stitch may be severed or torn out and the others not thereby interfered with. When the wound is a transverse one, and the gaping considerable, the tension on the sutures will be in proportion, and in some cases this is so great that there is danger of the sutures tearing through the tissues quickly. In such cases the quilled suture is often employed. This consists in a double thread being used; they are tied together, the skin pierced by the needle about an inch from the edge on each side, and when the suture is pulled up a piece of cane, whalebone or wood is passed through the loop made by the two ends being tied together, and the other ends cut off, leaving two or three inches of the double suture, which are tied to enclose a quill on the other side of the wound; each stitch is used this way; the same quill may answer for two or more stitches. This causes the tension to be exerted to a great extent upon the quills, rather than on the suture thread, and the stitches are more likely to withstand the tension without cutting through the tissues.

Having decided upon the form of suture to use, the operator will proceed to close the wound. Precautions must be taken to secure the safety of the operator. One of the most essential points in veterinary surgery is to observe these precautions. The patient must be secured so that he cannot kick the operator, and at the same time not be liable to injure himself. In rare cases it is necessary to cast and secure the animal in order to dress and stitch a wound, but in the majority of cases if a twitch be applied to the upper lip, and a strap, to which a long, strong rope is attached, buckled around one hind pastern, the rope passed between the fore legs, around the neck, and drawn until the hind foot is brought so far forward that it cannot touch the ground, and the rope tied there, it is all that is necessary. When the hind foot is in this position the patient can neither kick, strike with fore feet or rear. He may throw himself, and if so can be secured when down and the operation proceeded with. When a fore leg is held or tied up it exerts some restraint, but he can either rear, strike or kick, and the operator is not safe. Having secured the animal, the hair should be clipped off closely on both sides of the wound, in order to prevent any of it being pulled through the tissues with the sutures, and retarding the healing process. The wound is then sutured, a stitch being inserted every three-quarters of an inch to an inch; a portion of the lowest part of the wound must be left open for drainage, except where a counter opening has been made, in which case the whole wound is stitched. The patient is then placed in a comfortable stall, and if possible tied so that he cannot bite or rub the wound, which must be kept clean by sponging with warm water frequently, care being taken to not rub the sutures, and after bathing it should be dressed with about a five-per-cent. solution of one of the antiseptics already mentioned. If the sutures hold



they should be removed in 10 to 14 days. Constitutional treatment consists in administering a laxative of six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger at first, and feeding lightly on hay or grass and bran. When wounds are treated as above it is seldom that condition known as proud flesh occurs, but should it occur as the result of neglect or other causes, it can be detected by the lips of the wound assuming a dark-red color, and a refusal to heal. In such cases the parts should be dressed once daily, as often as necessary, with equal parts tincture of myrrh and butter of antimony, applied with a feather. "WHIP."

**STOCK.**

**Breeding as a Business.**

[Address delivered by Hon. John Dryden, in Congress Hall, St. Louis Exposition.]

To be able to plan and carry to completion a modern city building without a mistake or misfit, or to build one of the great floating palaces now used for commerce on the ocean, are feats worthy of the twentieth century. Scientific knowledge is essential to those who undertake such tasks; and accuracy in every detail of workmanship can alone lead to success. The whole world gives its meed of praise to those who undertake and carry forward such enterprises to completion.

But these men are dealing with dead matter, which can be seen, which can be measured to the closest fraction, and shaped according to the will of the builder. How much more credit, therefore, is due the man who, dealing with living matter, shaped under influences which he can only indirectly control—trying to build what his eyes cannot see, and yet with an ideal in his mind, and working year by year nearer its approach—eventually succeeds in presenting for your inspection a living animal, healthy and vigorous—developing for you thick flesh in the most desirable parts, and, withal, keeping an eye to beauty and symmetry, so that the animal delights you as you gaze upon it. I assert that such a man deserves far more credit, and is, in the highest sense, a more worthy builder than he who deals only with stone and wood and iron.

Especially is this true when it is remembered that the ideal cannot be reached in one generation. A single individual may be produced, but that is but a beginning. What the breeder aims at is uniformity in his whole herd or flock, all being of one type, and that type of the greatest excellence possible.

Let it be conceded at the outset that this will never be reached by accident or in any haphazard way. It must be by carrying out a well-considered course, intelligently planned by one conversant with all conditions with which he has to deal. The man who builds a herd or flock or stud, is in precisely the same position as he who erects a building or a ship. The result or outcome of his work must first exist in his own mind. The chief difference in the two lies in the fact that in the first case the builder will be able, before he commences his building, to place his model on paper, while the latter cannot do so, nor can he perfectly show it to another. But, I repeat, the ideal towards which all his work continually points, must be ever present in his own mind.

I am not setting forth the course of the ordinary breeder, but rather of the man who has, by diligent application of correct principles, reached such results as prove to the onlooker his sound judgment in the selection and mating of his animals. Such men, I admit, are not numerous, but they have lived in the past, and have shown to the world marvellous results. I have had the very great pleasure of coming in contact with a few such men, who have been prominent in successful work of this character in recent years. The late Mr. Cruickshank, of Sittytton fame, was admittedly one such man, working with a definite plan for the perfecting of his Shorthorns. Andrew E. Mansell, had he continued in England, would undoubtedly have proved his right to be classed in the same list, as he perfected his flock of sheep. Others are working along the same lines at the present day, but they have not yet reached their conclusions. The vast majority, however, are working entirely at random. How many men in any given township in your State could give you an intelligent reason why they are using a certain horse, or what they expect to produce by the mating proposed? They hope to produce a living colt, but the precise type is a mere guess. I am not going too far when I say that the vast majority of the breeders of live stock on this continent are following, in part at least, the same happen-chance methods. To some extent good results are seen, but my point is that it is not generally the result of any definite plan. A male animal is selected which happens to be a wonderfully prepotent animal, and the result is satisfactory; but he is probably followed by one which tends to spoil the former success, and it may be years before the owner can happen on another.

I am ready to assert that the results of mating animals together are controlled by certain de-

finite principles, and it should be our constant study to discover what they are. The subject ought to be more frequently discussed, so that by a comparison of ideas from different individuals, wise conclusions may be more rapidly reached. After all you can do, the fact will remain that the most successful breeder must depend on his own judgment and intuition for success. So much must be taken into consideration; such nice balancing of points. For instance: A grand and masculine head against a weakness of the loin, where the choicest of the cuts are obtained; a noble carriage, but a lacking in width of chest;—which ought to be taken? An unlimited number of problems are always facing you, and that close, keen judgment which always chooses the best under the circumstances, is seldom found in one man. It is so natural for most men to see always one or two points, and miss altogether others that may be of greater value. The color of the horn or its peculiar shape, seems to some more important than the covering of flesh, the quality of which they may not feel competent to judge. Others may be enamored of a level rump, while they do not see a narrow chest; and still others with entirely different points, which are always in view while others are unnoticed. Such persons can never reach anything like perfection. The whole animal must be considered, and as none are absolutely perfect, the greatest ability to evenly balance the various points always wins in the result.

There are some things which, in my opinion, ought to be considered as essential. A horse



A Typical Hereford Head.

which is used to draw or travel, no matter how handsome, is useless without sound limbs and good feet. A cow kept for dairy purposes, with beautiful conformation, but no milking propensity, is utterly useless. A beef animal which cannot be brought to selling-time under four or five years, is but a cumberer of the ground, and gives no profit. The essential points ought always to exist, but if not, then the skill of the breeder must supply them by proper selection and mating, or his breeding operations will prove a failure.

The essential points cannot well be named in this address, for the reason that they differ in different species. For instance, an essential point in a dairy cow is ability to give milk in sufficient quantity and of proper quality; no matter what else exists, this must always be essential. A beef animal must be of the early-maturing kind, in order, in these days, to give profit. This is not essential in the dairy cow, but certainly it is for beef production. It is essential that the horse which is to show great speed, must possess entirely different characteristics to those just mentioned—great breathing power as well as strength of muscle and bone; and so on as to other animals.

Suppose, then, it is desired that we should embark in the business of breeding; how are we to proceed, and what are the principles which govern? (In discussing this matter further I shall use the term "herd" alone, as covering also flock and stud.) The herd consists of two parts, the females, and the male with which they are to be mated. In its commencement, it is well that the proprietor should have a definite

idea of what he wants, and make his selection of the females first, so that in the beginning the herd may show some degree of uniformity. This is specially important where only one male is needed. Then the male may be selected with a view of improvement, and considering the needs or weakness of the females. When the herd is sufficiently large, so that several males are required, a greater opportunity is afforded for complete success. It is said that the male is half the herd. I go farther and say that, if he is of the right sort, he is frequently far more than half the herd, and his selection becomes of the greatest importance, because in this there will frequently lie success or failure.

Suppose you have decided what is needed in conformation in your sire, and you are fortunate to find him, will he certainly fulfil your expectations? He may prove a complete failure, because he does not, when mated with your females, either improve them or reproduce himself. What is the matter? I cannot certainly answer, but I venture to assert that it will most frequently be found in lack of one or both of two characteristics. First, a lack of strength in blood lineage, or, second, a weakness in impressive character, which precludes the possibility of accurate reproduction. In order to discover the character of the blood lineage, it becomes necessary to examine the breeding. This can only be ascertained by a study of the pedigree. Here the young beginner meets another difficulty. The pedigree conveys to him no information. There are some who would improve it by extending it so as to show a more complete lineage. Still it expresses nothing which gives complete information as to the power of the animal to transmit his own excellence. If it is to be of any value, there must accompany the pedigree a statement of the history of the individual animals mentioned in it. An extended pedigree will not furnish this, and to him who is well informed, it is not needed. To a man well versed in modern Shorthorns, the name of "Heir of Englishmen," or "Champion of England," or his son, "Lord Lancaster," "Perfection," "Scottish Archer," and others, is sufficient. The line of breeding as well as the individual characteristics are at once before the mind, aiding in forming a correct judgment. If these ancestors are known to carry the same useful qualities, then it may be taken for granted that the animal being considered will have a much better chance of prepotency than if a diversity of qualities is seen to exist in the ancestry.

But the pedigree is not alone sufficient; the individual character of the animal must be under inspection also. All of us have seen animals carrying a pedigree which could not be questioned, and yet the results from their use were entirely disappointing. It is evident that the individual qualities must first be considered, and if these are satisfactory, then the pedigree may be studied with a view of ascertaining the probable prepotency of the animal as a sire. What I am now seeking to impress on you is that, both in individual character and pedigree, the animal should please you. You will then have a double reason for his use. Yet it is true that occasionally an animal inferior in quality, but tracing to a splendid ancestry, will give greater success than another with less intensity of blood, but much superior in appearance.

I presume that Champion of England was the most prepotent bull among Scotch Shorthorns in recent years. He was well bred, but he was not intensely bred. His appearance, to the practiced eye of his owner, indicated from the beginning his value in this respect. His sons for many years were selected in the same way, then his grandsons, until the blood of every animal in the herd possessed great power to reproduce a similar type.

Someone will want to know what are the marks of such an animal? Can he be always distinguished from his inferior mate? I believe it is impossible to fully and completely describe him. He should be looked at all at once, and not merely point by point, so as to balance the whole animal; defect against strength, and strength against weakness, in the different parts. There is a kind of intuition, developed by experience and observation, which aids in right conclusions, but which cannot well be described. It is no doubt true that a sire cannot be properly selected unless a knowledge already exists of the females with which he will be mated, and it is quite possible that two men standing at the ring-side may purchase two animals, quite different in special characteristics, and yet both be abundantly satisfied.

In a general way, a female should be feminine in character, while the male should be entirely the opposite. He should not be coarse, although he may be large. Experience proves that the very worst results are seen from the service of a large, coarse animal. He should be straight in his lines, with compactness of body; fairly strong in his limbs, but of good quality. He should have a brave, gentlemanly bearing, with clear evidences of intelligence and docility, as indicated by width of forehead, and a short, rather than a long face; a bright, keen eye; a neck not too



long, and well joined to the body, and good width of chest. It is impossible to fully describe a strongly prepotent animal. He needs to be seen, when the expert is at once attracted, and the learner can only in that way really begin to be seized with a knowledge of the essential points of a prepotent sire. If we are to perfect these living animals, it can only be by intelligent action and not a chance conclusion. Our best men and our college professors should study and discuss the breeder's problems, so that here and there shall be seen young men who, receiving a right start in this great field, shall develop that innate intuition which is hard to describe, but which seems essential to success.

There is no good reason why there should not be developed American breeds of live stock suited to the climate conditions in which they are placed, and producing results suitable to supply the needs of our own people. In this connection, let me say how pleased I was to learn that, under the approval and assistance of your national government, an effort is to be made at the Agricultural Station in Colorado to establish an American breed of carriage horses. It may not reach immediate success, but it should be followed with intelligent persistence, as the proper result when reached, will be a great blessing to all the people.

A great many problems not mentioned here will inevitably face the breeder. A red sire and a rich roan female produce, when mated, a white calf, or a well-bred pair with beautiful muzzles present you with a black-nosed calf. How does it come? Who can answer? Yet, I have a firm conviction that both are controlled by some (to us) unknown law. I feel sure that, with continuous observation and experience, under differing conditions and by different men, and with frequent discussions of such questions, the truth will some day be found.

Again, there is the difficulty in determining what really exists under the skin. Is it mere tallow or rich, juicy flesh? A practiced hand may discover it for you, but the young beginner is lost, and too frequently those who are older are in the same predicament. I remember on one occasion asking the late Mr. Cruickshank when he could distinguish flesh from fat. His answer was characteristic: "I can aye tell in my ane beasts, but I dinna ken whether I could or no in others." Many cattle look plump when fully grown, but it is a filling up of fatty tissue and not flesh, and the killing in such a case is very disappointing.

There is in the business of breeding an open field and an abundant scope for our wisest and best men. The way in many places has never yet been trodden. In following it, let us always remember that we seek to produce an animal of commercial value; an animal which the world needs and will appreciate; animals which will greatly add to the comfort, happiness and success of our people. It is not, therefore, what you or I may like, or for which another may have a fancy, but rather what the world needs and demands at our hands. Our minds must not be filled with fads or mere notions without reason. We ought to throw aside all prejudice brought about either by education or historical reminiscences, and seize at once the real object aimed at. If you are breeding for milk, then let milk always be present, or discard your animal at once. Don't, I beg of you, listen to the argument, so often thrust upon you: "Just look at the pedigree!" Remember, you cannot draw milk from a pedigree, no matter how perfect, or what its length may be. And if you insert the name of your milkless cow in the continuation of such a pedigree, and her history is written with it, as it should be, you are surely fastening on it that which destroys its value, for opposite this milkless cow there can be placed as fully descriptive only two letters, "N. G." (No good).

If you are seeking to produce a road horse, then you will keep in mind that which is under the horse—his feet and limbs. But that is not enough; you will want to know whether he can properly use them. They are not intended merely to be looked at, but to take you from place to place without too much wear and tear, and in reasonable time. If the road horse cannot do this, then, I fear, however handsome he may be, I shall be obliged to label him also "N. G."

If you are producing beef or bacon, you must secure the quality desired and demanded by the commerce of the world. But that is not all; you will be bound to consider the cost. The value of the animal is commercial. Can it be produced at a profit? Does it grow fast enough to give quick returns? If not, you ought to secure another. The great value of the pedigree of such an animal is not warranted by the results reached.

I might multiply instances as illustrating my point, but these are sufficient. This is a practical age, and the successful breeder must be practical also. The main issue must be kept always to the front. In conclusion, let me say that he who succeeds in improving any branch of our livestock industry, will not only give pleasure and satisfaction to his fellow-men, of whatever calling, but deserves that his name shall be held in esteem as one of the great of the earth.

### The Cattle at St. Louis.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

To one who was privileged to witness the display of representative specimens of the various breeds of cattle at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, it is interesting to note the progress made in a decade in the evolution of type and character, as seen in the exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in the present year. And the progress has been very decided in most of the breeds, especially the Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Guernsey and Jersey classes, in which uniformity of type and that of a distinctly improved character is a decidedly noticeable feature. While the Shorthorn exhibit here is unquestionably superior, on the whole, to that at the Columbian, the superiority is much more noticeable in the females of this breed than in the males; while in the other beef breeds named, the proportion of high-class bulls is certainly greater, and the average excellence and uniformity throughout the classes more outstanding, in both the males and females. Of course, the general likeness of color in the blacks and in the white-faced breed, and in the condition in which they are brought out, tends to accentuate the appearance of uniformity in those breeds as compared with the composite colors of the red, white and roans, but, making allowance for this, the fact is yet undeniable. The general tendency of Shorthorn breeders in the past and the present to follow fads in family and color characteristics may well account for the lack of uniformity in the breed, especially in the United States, where preferences and prejudices in regard to such minor points have been, and are yet, more pronounced than in Britain or Canada, and this, doubtless, accounts for the fact of greater uniformity of type throughout this breed as seen at principal shows in Canada than in the States.

Of the cattle show at the St. Louis Fair, as a whole, it may safely be said that it is far and away superior to any former exhibition ever seen in America, and it is very doubtful whether it has ever been equalled in any country. This statement applies equally to the beef and the dairy breeds, with possibly one or two exceptions, and to quality as well as numbers. And if this may be said of the show with Canadian herds out of it, what might it have been had our cattle been here in the same proportion as at the Columbian? The success in prizewinning of the one stud of horses and the one herd of cattle from Canada at the St. Louis Fair, and of Canadian-bred animals in the winning herds, if taken as a criterion, suggests possibilities, had a full and fair representation of these classes from the Dominion been sent forward, which renews the question whether someone has not blundered.

Anything like a detailed review of the cattle classes in the space available is out of the question, and the best that can be attempted in this letter is a reference to outstanding features, in which the reviewer is badly handicapped by the one defect in the management of the cattle show, the failure to get out in time for the use of visitors an official catalogue of the entries, a lack that has caused serious disappointment and inconvenience. For this defect, a divided responsibility seems to have been accountable, the livestock department shifting it upon the publication division, and they, in turn, charging it to the accepting of entries far beyond the advertised date of closing. The catalogue has been promised from day to day, and the prospect is that it will appear at the end, instead of the beginning, of the cattle show. Apart from this, the management has been perfect in every detail, the programme being punctually carried out and the utmost kindness and courtesy extended to visitors and exhibitors by the officers and the officials in every department.

Some idea of the size and style of the livestock judging arena may be formed when told that classes of from ten to thirty animals, and up to sixty in the herd competitions, of a dozen different breeds, or over seven hundred head of cattle, were by no means crowded on the tannak-covered turf, while the covered seated amphitheatre, the full circumference of the circle, was crowded with spectators during the three hours each forenoon and afternoon of each of the eight days over which the judging extended. Strong-voiced marshals on horse-back called out the classes, and cried the awards to the spectators, as the prizewinners at the head of the classes were paraded around the arena carrying their colors, the blue rosette indicating the first premium, red the second, white the third, yellow the fourth, etc., five cash prizes being given in each class, as a rule, besides commendations. A general parade of all the prizewinners in all classes at the close of the judging each day, systematically carried out under the direction of the chief marshal, was an exceedingly interesting feature of the show, and needed only the catalogue to make it complete, as the entry numbers were well displayed on a large card on the breast and back of each attendant. The single-judge system was adopted and carried out in all classes, except

those for Shorthorns and Herefords, in which a consulting judge was added, and the two worked together with seemingly equal authority. As usual, the placing was more satisfactory and consistent where one judge did the work, the only classes in which the rating was open to adverse criticism being the Shorthorn and the Ayrshire sections, in which there was too often an absence of adherence to a type and a decided lack of consistency. In the latter class, the score-card was, in some sections, used, and, as usual, when adopted in the show-ring, often landed the judge in a quagmire, the result mystifying himself and all beholders, while the performance was so slow that the cattle and the herdsmen looked older by many moons when leaving the ring, than when they entered. Agricultural college professors as judges were strongly in evidence here, placing the awards in no fewer than seven of the breeds, and doing the work very satisfactorily in all except the one in which the score-card was used, in which case the card and not the judge was, of course, responsible.

SHORTHORNS.—The entries in this breed were very numerous, in many classes running up to twenty-five or thirty. Senator W. A. Harris, a former breeder and fancier of Cruickshank cattle, was the selected judge in the classes by ages, with I. M. Forbes as consulting colleague. While they took ample time, and apparently did their work carefully, they were difficult to follow, their ratings in many instances being clearly open to criticism, on the ground of lack of adherence to a type; thought it must be admitted, as before intimated, that there was room in the entries for more uniformity of type throughout the classes, but it was noticeable in most cases that more typical animals were left lower down the line than some that were at or near the top, and this was the opinion of disinterested breeders present, who were allowed to examine the cattle before leaving the ring and after the awards were made.

As before stated, much improvement was evident in the females of this breed over those in the Columbian Show, but it is a question whether the three winning bulls, three years old and over, at St. Louis, Choice Goods and Whitehall Sultan, the former imported by W. D. Flatt, of Canada, and shown by the Tebo Land & Cattle Co., of Missouri (the latter shown by F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin), and Lord Chesterfield, bred by Mr. Redmond, of Millbrook, Ont., and shown by Robbins & Sons, of Indiana, were equal to the three winning bulls at the Columbian, namely, Young Abbotsburn, bred by the Watts, of Salem, Ont.; Imp. Gay Monarch, shown there by Robbins & Sons; and Nonpareil Chief, bred by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont. Young Abbotsburn, as a show bull, was in a class by himself, and his equal has not appeared in America since his day, and the other two were such as are seldom seen in any country. In the opinion of the writer there are not three bulls here equal to those last named. Choice Goods, while he has been slow in maturing, has developed into a great show bull, and came out in excellent condition—smooth and thick, with level lines and heavy hind quarters. Whitehall Sultan, a white bull, has true type and the best of quality of flesh and skin, and is proving a good sire. Lord Chesterfield, who was second to Prince Sunbeam at Toronto, would have shown to better advantage with a hundred and a half more pounds of flesh; but he is a bull of much character, and well deserved his place, though behind him were the noted bulls, Burnbrae Chief, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, Imp. Bapton Ensign, and half a dozen lesser lights.

In an uneven class of eleven two-year-old bulls, including a few of good stamp, the red bull with white feet, King Edward, shown by D. R. Hanna, of Ohio, was placed first, but not without protest, as while he is large and showy, he lacks in spring of fore ribs and smoothness of shoulder points, the second-prize bull, Invincible Hampton, of the herd of C. D. Bellows & Sons, of Missouri, being of more modern type, thicker fleshed and better in fore flank and shoulders, but being many months younger, and standing nearer the ground, he looked much smaller than the King. Into third and fourth places came Purdy Bros.' Orange Monarch, and H. L. Bright's Victor Missie.

In a good class of nine senior yearling bulls, the winner was found in Harding's Whitehall Marshal, a roan son of Whitehall Sultan, of fine form, flesh and finish, closely pressed by My Choice, a handsome, smooth red bull shown by Abram Renick, of Kentucky, that has been purchased by Robbins & Sons to head their show herd at the Kansas City Royal Show next week.

In a strong class of sixteen junior yearlings, first place was given under protest to Hanna's white bull, Missie's Diamond, by Bapton Diamond, lacking in heart girth, though of good stamp and quality. A strong rival, that many considered entitled to first, was Bellows' Hampton's Model, a roan of much substance and smoothness, which had he got his deserts in his class, would probably have claimed the junior championship, but by this decision he was debarred. Third place was given to the Tebo Land Co. for Victor Vale.

From a strong class of twenty-four senior bull calves Hanna's Diamond King, a deep-sided,



wealthy-haired son of Bapton Diamond, was selected for first place. He is very taking when seen at a distance, but his handling disappoints one, as he is thin in his crops and light-fleshed, partly accounted for by a spell of sickness while on the fair circuit. Second award went to a good roan shown by Messrs. Prather, of Illinois; and third to a good son of Choice Goods, of the Tebo Land Co.'s herd.

Junior bull calves were a weak class of nine, but with a right good roan for first place in Bapton Victor, shown by C. E. Clarke, of Minnesota.

The class for cows three years old and over was a very strong one, notwithstanding that the noted Ruberta, so often champion, was not brought out, having calved on the morning of the judging, a white heifer, sired by Choice Goods. That the class was strong may be known from the fact that Robbins & Sons' grand cow, Lad's Lady, which ran Mayflower 3rd so close at Toronto, was here forced to take the third place, the first being given to Orange Blossom of Fairview, a grand, wealthy fleshed and smooth red cow, shown by C. E. Ladd, of Oregon, a signal credit in her fitting to Frank Brown, the former Canadian manager of the herd. The second-prize cow was Hanna's Starrs' Queen, a thick-fleshed roan; the fourth, E. W. Bowen's Queen of Beauty, and the fifth, Harding's Happy Valley. A star of the first magnitude is Fair Queen, of Mr. Bowen's string, bred by Harry Fairbairn, of Thedford, Ontario, and winner of the female championship at the Chicago International last year, while a yearling, and at several State fairs this season. She was accorded first place without a struggle in the strongest section of the class, the two-year-old heifers. Rarely, indeed, is so good a representative of the breed seen in any country. She combines substance with style and quality in the highest degree, and is practically faultless. It is a singular coincidence that the first four winners in this, the best section of the Shorthorn class, trace their origin to Canadian herds, the second, Robbins & Sons' Lad's Missie, being a granddaughter, on her sire's side, of the champion St. Valentine, bred by the Gardhouses, of Highfield, and on her dam's side, of one of Mr. Ballantyne's Neidpath Missies. The third, Lady Dorothy, shown by the Ladd Estate, of Oregon, was sired by Red Knight, and out of Dorothea, of the Crimston Flower tribe, bred by and bought from Mr. Chas. Rankin, of Wyebridge, Ont. The fourth Matchless 25th, is a daughter of a cow of that name and tribe bred by the Watts, of Salem, Ontario. The senior yearling heifers kept the judges an hour and a quarter in the effort to place them, the first position being given without question to Robbins' Lad's Emma, another granddaughter of St. Valentine. She was the junior champion at Toronto this year, and is a heifer of remarkable finish. The second place was given to C. E. Ladd's Lady Portland, a big, wealthy roan daughter of the Canadian champion, Topsman, bred in the herd of the Russells, of Richmond Hill. The third award went to Bellows' Hampton's Queen of Beauty, and fourth to Harding's Anoka Gloster. In a good class of eighteen junior yearling heifers, the first position was taken by Hanna's white heifer, Diamond's Rose, the second by Purdy Bros.' Fairview Orange Blossom, third by Bellows' Gloster Rose. In an extra good class of twenty-eight senior heifer calves, Purdy Bros. were first, the second going to Robbins' Pearl Russell, not placed at Toronto, but here ahead of the same firm's good red calf that was third at Toronto. In junior heifer calves, the rating was: First to T. K. Thompson & Sons, Kansas; second, to Robbins' Lad's Emma 2nd, which was placed fifth at Toronto, but here takes precedence of her half-sister that was first at the Canadian show. She is own sister to Lad's Emma, the first-prize two-year-old, and is a very perfect calf.

There were fifteen groups competing for the prizes for four animals the progeny of one sire,

and the rating was: first to Robbins & Sons, for the get of The Lad for Me; second to Bellows & Sons, for the progeny of Hampton's Best; third to Hanna, for the get of Bapton Diamond; and fourth to calves sired by Choice Goods.

For two animals the produce of one cow, Robbins & Sons were first for produce of Imp. Emma; Hanna second, for produce of Queen of Scots 6th; Purdy Bros. third, for calves of Sweetheart 2nd. Here it was thought that Ladd's entry, including progeny of Topsman, should have had third place.

The awards for graded herd of one bull and four females were made in the following order, ten herds competing, and the placing done by Messrs. Ike Forbes and Wiley Falls: First to Ladd of Oregon, with Bapton Ensign as herd-header; second to the Tebo Land Co., with Choice Goods leading; third to Robbins & Sons, with Lord Chesterfield at the head; fourth to Bowen, with Burnbrae Chief as leader; and fifth to Hanna, with King Edward as head of the group.

There were seventeen young herds shown, and a very superior lot they were, the awards going in the following order: First and third to Bellows; second to Purdy Bros.; fourth to Thomson & Sons; fifth to Harding. The placing of the third herd was mysterious, as it was considered clear that better ones were behind it.

HEREFORDS.—The white-faced breed has, in the hands of American breeders, attained much popularity in the States, and a high degree of perfection. The type has been greatly improved in the last decade or two, the cutaway hams that used to characterize the breed having given way to long, wide thighs, quite equal to the best of the Shorthorns, while the loins and ribs are deeply covered with high-class flesh, and the shoulders neatly and smoothly laid. The best of the breed are certainly models of profitable beef-producing animals, and, as seen here, reflect great credit upon their breeders and feeders. The breed has been fortunate in the United States in falling into the hands of enterprising and enthusiastic admirers, who have worked together untidely to uphold its character, making individual excellence the main issue in developing their cattle on intelligent lines. Representatives of half a score of the principal herds in the States proudly carried the Hereford standard at St. Louis, and they were certainly second to none of the breeds in the excellence of their display. The long lines of uniformly colored and typical cattle exhibited in its classes commanded the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful in animal life. Familiar names to Hereford breeders are those competing, including Vannatta & Son, of Indiana; Gudgell & Simpson, Funkhouser, and Harris, of Missouri; Curtice, of Kentucky; and Steele Bros., of Kansas, (who carried off the principal prizes), lesser lights in the list of breeders coming in for a share of the honors occasionally. Missouri herds captured the largest share, and Harris & Sons led in the winning. The well-known expert judges, who have had long and successful experience as breeders of Herefords, Tom Clark and C. A. Stannard, tied the ribbons, giving general satisfaction in their rulings, presenting in almost every case a consistent placing of the competing animals from the standpoint of approved conformation and type, and leaving the impression that they were masters of their profession. Their decisions were accepted as final, the feeling being that honest men were adjudicating, and scarcely a whisper of criticism was heard.

In a great class of fourteen bulls three years and over, Vannatta's Prime Lad, who had been winning in the circuit of State fairs, and is one of the best of the breed seen in public in recent years, rightly secured premium place. He is four years old, low-set, level, thick and smooth. He was sired by Kansas Lad Jr., and out of the show cow, Dot. Gudgell & Simpson's Bright Donald, a typical three-year-old, made a close second. Funkhouser's Onward IV. came consistently into third place, and Harris' Fulfiller was fourth. Nine two-year-old bulls of very even

character made a splendid showing, the first four being so well matched that it was not easy to decide the order of precedence, but a modest Missouri firm, Comstock & Sons, found their Defender, by Perfection, at the head of the winners, followed by Harris' Keep On 26th, Vannatta's Donald March On, and Curtice's Prince Rupert 8th. In an extra good entry of thirteen senior yearling bulls, the rating was, first to Funkhouser's Onward 18th, second to Harris' Benjamin Wilton 10th, third to Curtice's Blair Donald 43rd, and fourth to Steele Bros.' Princeps 8th. The junior yearlings were a very even and typical entry, and the final order of rating was, first to Gudgell & Simpson's Beau President, second to Funkhouser's Onward 23rd, third to Meteor, shown by J. Gabbert & Sons, Mo., and fourth to Hidrotic Alamo, exhibited by John Sparks, of Nevada. Senior bull calves were an exceptionally even class, and the awards were placed, first to Steward & Hutchison's Mapleton, second to Harris' Goodenough 4th, third to Distributor, shown by S. L. Brock, of Mo.

Lorna Doone, a charming five-year-old cow, bore off the palm in the class for cows three years and over. She was bred and exhibited by Vannatta & Son, sired by Christopher, and out of Lutie of Rockland. She has substance and quality in combination to a remarkable degree, and later won the senior championship.

[Balance of this article will be found in our "Notes and News" department in this issue.]

FARM.

Nova Scotia's Exhibition.

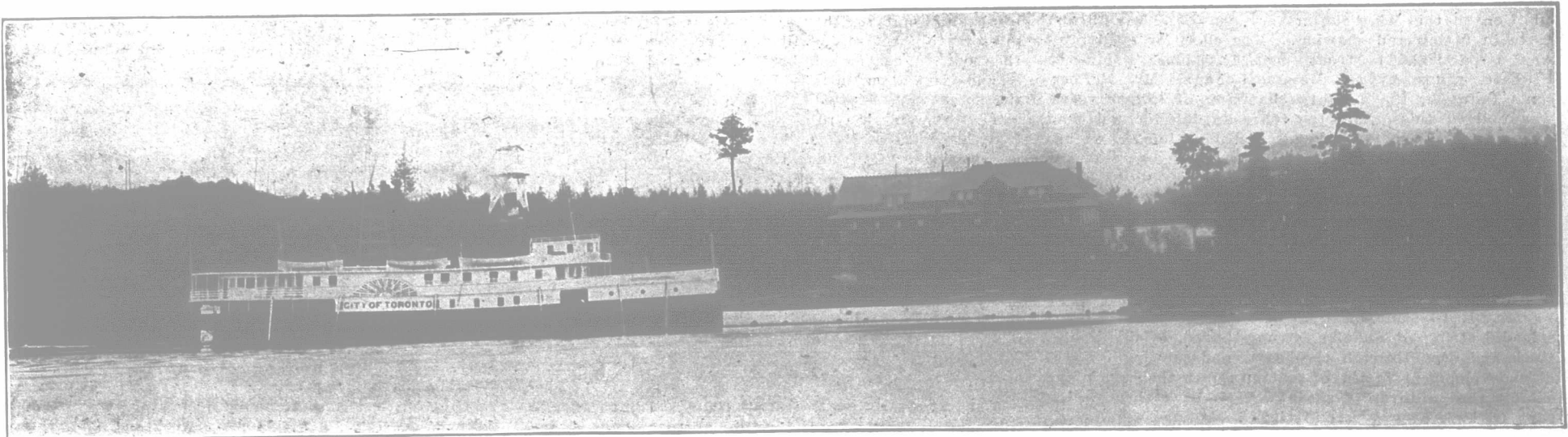
The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition opened in Halifax on Sept. 7th, under the most auspicious circumstances. The weather was all that could be desired. The entries in most departments of the fair were larger than those of former years, and the exhibits, taken as a whole, were of decidedly better quality, and were brought out in better form than ever before. The attendance during the first week was much larger than last year. The rain on Monday, 12th, spoiled the attendance somewhat, but Tuesday went a long way towards making up the deficit, nearly 21,000 people being in attendance.

The special amusement features of the fair were, so far as the writer was able to observe, clean and free from objection; fakers of the thimble-rigger type were conspicuous by their absence. One side-show of an objectionable nature, which succeeded in getting a place on the grounds, was, as soon as discovered, promptly taken in charge by the police. In this respect many other exhibitions might well take a leaf out of the book of the Halifax Exhibition Committee.

CATTLE.

The show of cattle, both in the beef and dairy classes, was highly creditable to the breeders and fitters, not only in point of quality, but also in the manner in which the exhibits were brought out.

The dairy classes were the largest, Jerseys and Guernseys predominating in point of numbers. In these two breeds the exhibit was much better than last year. Holsteins and Ayrshires also made a good showing, although the latter were not quite so strong as on some former occasions. In Guernseys and Jerseys the lion's share of the prizes went to Mr. Walter McMonagle, of Sussex, N.B., the honors being closely contested in some of the classes by Messrs. Josselyn and Young, of Marsh Bridge, near St. John, N.B., and H. S. Pipes & Sons, of Amherst, N.S. Some excellent animals, good-enough to carry off some of the prizes, were shown by other exhibitors. We regret very much that space will not permit us to make personal mention of all the live-stock exhibitors, nor to discuss the various classes in detail; we must content ourselves with a passing glance at some of the outstanding exhibits. Worthy of special mention is the aged Guernsey bull, Hedwig's Nonpareil, shown by Mr. McMonagle. This animal won first in his class, and sweepstakes for best Guernsey bull of any age. He is a bull of great



Rose Point, Parry Sound, Ont.—Grand Trunk Railway System.



scale, showing strong Guernsey character in all his lines, and is, in the opinion of many competent judges, one of the best Guernsey bulls in Canada.

First prize in two-year-old bulls went to Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, who also won the special for bull and three of his get.

Logan Bros., of Amherst Point, were out with a splendid string of Holsteins, and succeeded in cornering all the first prizes and many of the seconds. Some very good cattle were also shown by Mr. Samuel Dickie, of Central Onslow, N.S., and by the Chamcook Farm Sheep Co., of St. Andrews, N. B.

In Ayrshires the honors were closely contested by Messrs. C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S.; Fred S. Black, Amherst, N. S.; Easton Bros., of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; and John McDonald & Sons, of Shubenacadie, N. S. The sweepstakes and herd prizes were won by Mr. Black, but in many of the classes the competition was so keen that the judge had a good deal of difficulty in making his decisions.

**Beef Cattle.**—In the classes for beef cattle, the cosmopolitan Shorthorn made the largest showing. Mr. C. A. Archibald won the first prize for aged bull and sweepstakes for best bull any age, with Huntleywood, a smooth, thick, low-set, thickly-fleshed bull, showing splendid Shorthorn character. He is just the sort of which we cannot get too many. In younger bulls there was not so good a showing, with the exception of a calf shown by Mr. F. W. Thompson, of Fort Lawrence, N. S. This was a four-months-old bull calf, of unusual quality and full of promise. If he develops as well as we have every reason to expect he will in the hands of Mr. Thompson, he will make it interesting for somebody in future contests.

The contest was rather keener in the females than in the male classes, and as class after class was called a number of very excellent animals faced the judge. Mr. Archibald, however, proved rather too much for his opponents, and succeeded in capturing enough firsts on his females to enable him to win out in the herds.

In Herefords, W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S., was the only exhibitor, but he had a herd of cattle on the grounds that were of extra good breeding, quality and finish, and which reflected great credit not only on the owner, but on the herdsman, Mr. Wm. Robertson, who can fit and show cattle with the best of them.

There was only one exhibitor of Angus cattle out, Mr. C. K. Harris, of Church St., King's Co., N. S.; and neither Galloways nor Devons were out in large numbers. Grades and fat cattle, however, made a splendid showing, several of the classes being well worthy of any show-ring in Canada. If Ontario breeders and fitters do not look well to their laurels, the stockmen from the Maritime Provinces will before very long be coming up here and wakening us up a bit, by beating us all to pieces on our own battlefields. Worthy of especial mention were the exhibits of Messrs. W. W. Black, of Amherst, and F. W. Thompson, of Fort Lawrence, N. S. These men succeeded in carrying off the bulk of the prizes, although in one or two classes they had to yield the palm to other exhibitors.

#### HORSES.

The competition was keenest in the light horse classes. The light harness horse has always been the prime favorite with farmers in this part of Canada. Most of the classes were well filled, and they included a number of very excellent animals. In the draft classes the exhibit was not so strong, although there was a very marked improvement on the exhibit of former years. There is still room and an evident need for more really high-class draft stallions in the Provinces, and we are glad to note a growing interest and a steady improvement in this very important branch of the live-stock industry.

#### SHEEP.

There was an excellent exhibit of sheep, especially of the Down breeds. Of Longwools there were fewer entries, although some very excellent animals were shown by Messrs. Boswell, of Pownal, P. E. I.; Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; and Corning, of Chegoggin, N. S. Shropshires made the strongest showing in this department of the fair. Logan Bros., of Amherst Point, succeeded in carrying off the cream of the prizes, although the honors were in most cases hotly contested. The Messrs. Logan have succeeded in getting together a flock of very superior quality, and in addition to this have shown very considerable skill and taste in fitting and showing. The class for aged rams was a particularly strong one, first place going to Primate, shown by the Messrs. Logan. Mr. McPherson's Paragon, the doughty champion of former years, was obliged this time to take an inferior position, owing to the fact that he has lost his bloom, and has quite evidently seen his best days for show-yard purposes. In Southdowns the honors were divided between the Chamcook Farm Sheep Co., of St. Andrews, N. B., and D. R. McKay, of Hopewell, N. S. In Oxfords J. E. Baker & Sons, of Barronsfield, N. S., captured the bulk of the prizes, and in Hampshire the Chamcook people had it all to themselves, with a very creditable exhibit.

Mr. J. L. Lane, of Charlottetown, was out with a splendid string of Suffolks, strong-topped, evenly-fleshed, thick and deep through the heart, and showing remarkable development in leg of mutton; just the sort of an exhibit that a lover of sheep will go back through the pens to look over a second time.

#### SWINE.

Swine were on the whole a very fine exhibit, al-

though several hogs were shown that should never have left the owner's yards. Berkshires, although few in numbers, made a splendid showing. Messrs. Corning, of Chegoggin, N. S., and Semple, of Brule, N. S., were out with two herds of the long and smooth sort that would gladden the eye of any feeder of the bacon hog. Yorkshires made the largest showing, and a number of very commendable animals were shown by Holmes Bros., of Amherst; A. J. Nicholson, of Halifax; Mrs. Slaughenwhite, of Tantallon, N. S., and others. The other breeds were not so well represented, although a few good pigs were shown.

Judges.—Dr. J. H. Reed, of Guelph, awarded the ribbons in the light horse classes, while the heavy horses were judged by Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., and H. Conn, of Ottawa. Dairy cattle were judged by Mr. R. S. Nicholson, of Ancaster, and the awards in beef cattle, sheep and swine were placed by A. P. Ketchen, of Ottawa.

A new feature of the exhibition this year, which commends itself to our notice, was a series of addresses on timely topics, by Dr. Fletcher, of Ottawa; Major Sheppard, of Queenston; Alex. McNeil, of Ottawa; the Live-stock Commissioner, and others. A special hall was provided, and the lectures, some of which were illustrated with lantern slides, were delivered on consecutive evenings, and were much appreciated by those present. This is a branch of exhibition work which we believe to be worthy of extension, where the circumstances are favorable.

#### Influence of Seed Wheat.

The Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., has been making experiments with seed wheat for years, and in a recent press bulletin summarizes its results; those of interest to Western wheat-growers are given herewith:

1. Seed taken from wheat which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut, produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity, according to the average results of fourteen separate tests.

2. Selections of seed made from two varieties of winter wheat and tested for six years, produced average annual results in bushels of grain per acre, tons of straw per acre, and pounds per measured bushel as follows: large plump seed—46.9 bushels, 2.6 tons, and 594 pounds; small plump seed—40.1 bushels, 2.2 tons, and 59.2 pounds; shruken seed—39.1 bushels, 2.1 tons, and 59.1 pounds; and broken seed—9.3 bushels, .6 tons, and 54.2 pounds, respectively.

3. Seed wheat grown a thousand miles south of Guelph, gave practically the same results as Ontario-grown seed in the average experiments of two years.

4. Land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure, and 2.3 bushels per acre more than land which was worked as a bare fallow, in the average of eight separate tests.

#### Does the Farmer Spoil his Chances in Clover-growing.

The following statement, by an American contemporary, may account for the lack of success by some men in growing clover:

"For years past, and no doubt years to come, the farmer will kill his clover. It all comes from not making a study of the biology of the clover plant; in other words, making a study of the laws which govern its life and growth. First, let us say, red clover is a biennial; that is, it takes two years for it to come to seed, and when it once seeds, it has fulfilled its mission and proceeds to die.

"Most farmers cut their clover when the heads commence to brown; that is, when the seed has formed. Now if they will cut it when the blossoms first begin to appear, it will be made into hay before the seed forms, and nature, thus thwarted and set back in her purpose to form seed, will rally with renewed vigor at the root to accomplish her purpose, and throw up a second crop abundantly. Then, if that crop is cut in the same way, she will throw up a third crop in the same way, and the root will be much more certain to live through the winter. Care should be taken always not to cut or feed down the clover in the fall so that it will not have, in northern climates, an abundant growth to cover itself with for the winter. Farmers make a great mistake in pasturing their meadows in the fall. The cattle destroy much more than is gained."

If you have tried to grow clover and quit disgusted, think over the methods employed, and you may find that you made errors, perhaps, by endeavoring to be too kind to the great nitrogen gatherer.

Mr. T. A. Scarlett, Market Street, Edinburgh, has sold one root of the Eldorado potato, weight 7 lbs., for £14, being £2 per lb., or at the rate of £4.480 per ton, to a firm at Covent Garden Market.

#### Exaggerated Reports re Food Shortage.

"Nova Scotian," who is well posted as to the situation, writes us as follows:

"Concerning the scarcity of cattle food in Nova Scotia, I would say that I consider the reports which are being circulated are being very much exaggerated. Taking the Province as a whole, hay and grain crops were somewhat below an average, while other food crops are well up to former years. Ensilage corn is the best crop we have had for some years. Unfortunately, in some sections of the Province, hay is the only food crop produced, and it is these sections which are hard hit at the present time. Furthermore, these farmers have always had a large number of these store cattle to dispose of each year. They are a non-descript lot of 2½-year-old steers and dry cows which have previously been sold in other parts of the Province, at prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per head. These cattle are wintered on hay alone, and sold off the pastures in the fall. The trouble this season is that, the pastures being short, the cattle are not in as good condition as in former years. This, coupled with the fact that there is no surplus of food in other parts of the Province, leaves these cattle without a demand.

The question of how best to dispose of these animals is not so easy of solution. It appears to be generally admitted that it will not pay to buy food for them, as it is very apparent to cattle-feeders that this class of animals give very poor returns for the food consumed. The best that can be said of them is that they will make an inferior quality of beef when finished to their limit. When we add to this the fact that we have a better local market for low-grade beef than obtains in Ontario, I cannot see the wisdom of the Canadian Department of Agriculture in carrying these cattle seven or eight hundred miles and selling them to feeders who are sure to be disappointed in them, while their appearance in the upper Provinces is certain to reflect discredit on Nova Scotia cattle as a whole, when the above described state of affairs only applies to a very small section of the Province. If the Department wish to relieve the situation (and they might put the money to a worse use) they might defray the expense of transporting these animals to other parts of the Province, where they could be sold.

#### DAIRY.

##### Cheese and Butter Awards, Toronto Fair.

Best two factory, June, colored—1st, W. H. Reynolds, Verona; 2nd, J. W. Clarridge, Glen Huron; 3rd, W. A. Bell, Pine River; 4th, W. Hamilton, Listowel.

Best two factory, June, white—1st, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson; 2nd, Alex. F. Clark, Poole; 3rd, Geo. McCabe, Cassel; 4th, J. R. Ballard, McArthur's Mills.

One factory, colored, made from August 1st to 15th, 1904—1st, J. S. Isard, Paisley; 2nd, A. E. Gracey, Dorchester; 3rd, Benson Avery, Harrison Corners; 4th, Mrs. E. Drewry, Ballyduff.

One factory, white, made from August 1st to 15th, 1904—1st, Oscar Schweitzer, Brocksden; 2nd, Alex. F. Clark, Poole; 3rd, Owen McEvoy, Parkhouse; 4th, J. E. Stanton, Cotswold.

Best three Canadian stilton, June, white or colored—1st, Mary Morrison, Newry; 2nd, Wm. Elliott, Ameliaburg; 3rd, G. M. Mackenzie, Ingersoll.

Best two Canadian flats, June, white or colored—1st, Wm. Elliott, Ameliaburg; 2nd, G. M. Mackenzie, Ingersoll; 3rd, Robt. Aeddie, Woodstock.

Best collection of cheese, white or colored, from factories in any syndicate—1st, Harry Pannell, Listowel; 2nd, W. Herb Morton.

Butter, best tub or box made at any butter factory or creamery—1st, J. G. Bouchard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 2nd, E. W. Evans, Kingsey, Que.; 3rd, Canadian Milk Products, Toronto; 4th, E. Holm, Holstein.

Butter, best creamery, in pound rolls or prints—1st, J. G. Bouchard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 2nd, J. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; 3rd, Geo. Balkwill, Lafontaine; 4th, Nelson Creamery Association, Nelson.

Butter, in packages, not more than ten pounds each—1st, J. G. Bouchard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 2nd, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.; 3rd, E. W. Evans, Kingsey, Que.; 4th, E. Holm, Holstein.

Butter, best tub made at any farm dairy—1st, Mrs. Luke Patter, Enniskillen; 2nd, Martha Hunter, Rockton; 3rd, A. D. Dilong, Elgin; 4th, Wm. Parkinson, Jarvis.

Butter, best firkin, crock or tub, made at farm dairy—1st, Martha Hunter, Rockton; 2nd, A. D. Dilong, Elgin; 3rd, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 4th, Wm. Parkinson, Jarvis.

Butter, best basket, pound prints or rolls, made at farm dairy—1st, Martha Hunter, Rockton; 2nd, Duncan Stewart, Hampstead; 3rd, Wm. M. Horne, Frontier, Que.; 4th, Laura E. Jayne, Grafton.



GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Cleaning up the Garden.

By "Alar."

Many people leave their cleaning-up time in the garden, as well as house-cleaning time, to the spring; but Eve believes in cleaning up the garden in the fall, so that it will be ready when the spring rush comes, and also so that she can look out upon a neat space unstrewn with rubbish during the winter.

When she gathers the last peas from the vines, the latter are pulled and thrown into a pile, to be carried off and burned as soon as dry enough. The potato vines are treated in the same way when pulled. The potatoes should be dug, as I have remarked before, as soon as possible after the tops are all killed by frost, and stored in a dry, cool place. I have heard of many losses of potatoes in this part of Alberta through carelessness in this matter in the fall. One man had his whole crop frozen in the ground; another had an occasional potato frosted, and not knowing which was which, they were all thrown into a bin, and a large loss resulted from the rotting caused by those few frosted potatoes. When we think of the One who was so careful to have all the fragments gathered up, it seems almost a sin to let one's summer's work be wasted through such carelessness.

It takes but little extra time when gathering in the crop to clean up the rubbish. Turnip tops and extra cabbage leaves, etc., are carted to the stables; the animals appreciate such tastes from the garden at a time of year when their fodder is getting dry. A good, strong cart, such as the small boy likes, is a very handy thing to have for such work, or a light wheelbarrow.

By and bye the flowering plants will all be dead. Don't leave their dry twigs to remind you dismally of last year's flowers, but gather them off, spade up the beds, clean up the paths, and let it all remind you of the flowers that are to be another year.

When the other things are pretty generally cleaned up, move the frame of the hothed to one side—the heating material will be of no use for that another year—and rake the soil back on to the garden; then scatter the manure around those berry bushes. It will act as a winter protection, but should not be put there till nearly time for the ground to freeze.

Then, before the ground freezes, or the "gude mon" puts away his plow for the season, it will not take him long to plow that part of the garden in which a plow can turn, and you will be ready with the first warm days of spring to sow your seeds.

A good housekeeper keeps her house always in order for the chance guest, but how often the approach to the house is anything but inviting! How many a garden is a dreary place in the months of frost? Dead vines rattling against the wall, dried branches rattling in the wind, where once was a flowerbed, and dried weeds in the fence corners! No wonder that we feel that nature is dead, instead of only sleeping, to awake in new beauty with spring's return.

Let us cremate the dead things, turn the seeds and the worms under with the plow, mulch the small trees, and give to everything the effect of being tucked into its winter's bed, and the garden will not have half so depressing an effect for half the year.

Gooseberries, and How to Grow Them.

Gooseberries are best planted in the fall, and should be put out about five feet apart. If you get your plants in the fall, you can either heel them in then and plant in the spring, or you can plant them then.

In propagating they are very easy to layer; but to get the best plants they are better grown from cuttings. You must have a rich, heavy clay loam, and it must be well drained and not be a stiff clay. The surface must always be kept open, and not allowed to get baked or hard.

The chief difficulty with sandy or light soil is that the roots of the plant get overheated, and are practically burned. You cannot grow gooseberries down south at all. As to moisture, gooseberries must have a lot of it. If water is scarce, a good substitute is a cut-straw mulch. Spread it on the ground two or three inches thick, and it keeps the ground cool and moist.

The question of pruning is simple enough. With your finger and thumb pinch out any shoot which is getting a little stronger than the rest. If you make your bushes too open you let in too much sun, and if you don't make them open enough the berries are difficult to pick, and you are more apt to have mildew. It is necessary, now and then, to cut one out of the old branches and let its place be taken by new wood. It is the two-year-old and three-year-old wood that bears the largest and finest berries.

The best time for pruning is early in September. It is a great waste to allow your plants to set fruit buds along all your wood, three-fourths of which you don't want at all. By cutting off all the wood you don't want to bear fruit, you are making the fruit buds strong and vigorous, and ready to bear fruit next year.—(Canadian Horticulturist.)

Vandalism at Fairs.

In the horticultural building at one of the recent fairs it was noticed that some of the fruit tables had, in spite of the vigilance of those in charge, been raided by greedy or thoughtless spectators, to an extent so appreciable as to detract seriously from the success of the exhibit. On some of the plum plates but three or four plums were left to tell the tale of what had been, while bunches of grapes were left in all stages of dismemberment, the beauty of the clusters being practically ruined. Not even the apples had been spared. The writer was told by one of the guardians of the exhibit, that, within a few minutes previously, no fewer than five had disappeared mysteriously from one end of a table. This occurred during one of the first days of the fair, and, of course, the pilfering was continued to a greater or lesser extent during all of the remaining days.

For such vandalism as this there is no excuse. Probably those who take a plum here or a grape there—and those who do such things are not, as a rule, children—do not think there is any great wrong in it; nevertheless it is safe enough to say that these consciously honest people would be very careful not to take such unwarranted liberties were the eyes of the guardians of the table upon them. Leaving that aside, it is eminently selfish to spoil the look of a plate of fruit. There are others who wish to see the exhibit at its best, and who, possibly, may not exactly enjoy looking at bare patches of china. Moreover, were

every spectator to avail him or herself of the privileges claimed by these mighty ones, where would the exhibit be? Since, then, it is practically inconvenient to have a cordon of police about each table, and equally as impracticable to secure each display in hermetically sealed glass cases, it might be well for those who have been thoughtless or conscienceless in this matter, to turn over a new leaf, and see to it that in future we shall be secured from vandalism at fairs.

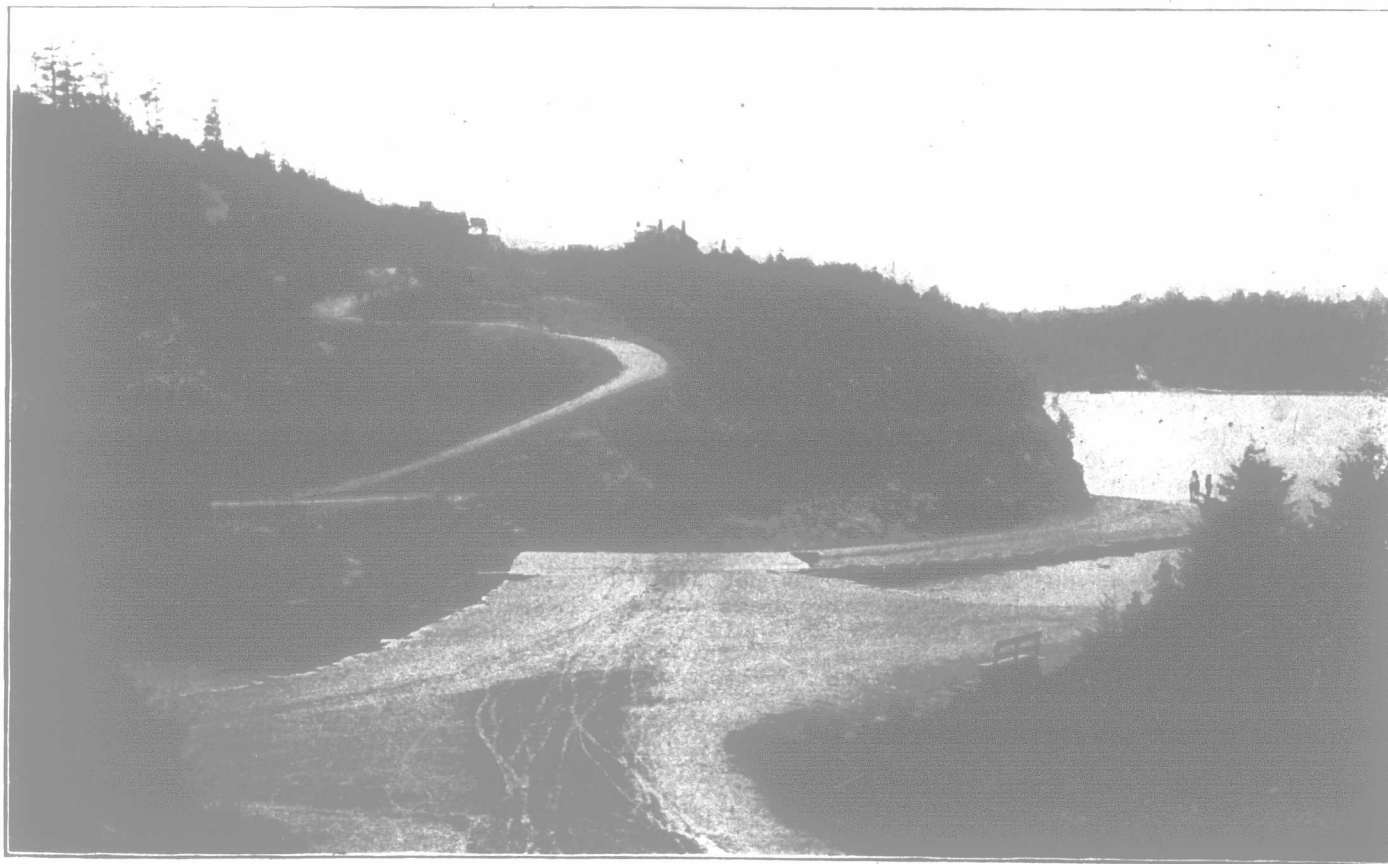
Perambulating Orchard Meeting.

A DEMONSTRATION OF THE BENEFITS OF SPRAYING.

On Wednesday, Sept. 21st, there was held in the vicinity of Ingersoll, Ont., a meeting of those interested in fruit-growing, to examine some orchards which had been sprayed under Dominion Government supervision, with a gasoline power sprayer, and compare them with others that were unsprayed. A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" was present by invitation. The meeting was arranged for by Mr. A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, and had been advertised in the local papers, and made known by circular to members of Farmers' Institutes in the county. From sixty to eighty were present, some having driven 10, 12, or even 16 miles. It was a gathering of shrewd, progressive, intelligent men. Of those that are somewhat known as public officials, there was first Mr. McNeill himself, who, as chief, led the way, and did most of the talking; Prof. Hutt, of the O. A. C., Guelph, and Geo. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, who also gave short addresses, and Mr. Hodggett, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association.

In all, four orchards were visited, three sprayed and one unsprayed. As the crowd perambulated from orchard to orchard, in from 20 to 25 rigs, it looked more than anything else like a funeral, except that the speed was too high, and the sounds that were heard were not subdued enough. It was rather the funeral of the fungi.

At the first orchard visited the power sprayer, with which the work had been done, was examined, both at rest and in motion. It is mounted on springs on a broad-tired wagon, the platform with railing, on which those who handle the hose and nozzles stand, being over the tank and about seven feet from the ground. Two lines of hose are ordinarily used, though a third, worked by a man on the ground, is sometimes made use of to reach the center of the tree. Mr. McNeill said that the idea of having demonstration experiments made with power-sprayers originated with Mr. McKinnon, his predecessor in office. Mr. McKinnon believed that many farmers were quite convinced of the advantages of spraying who yet never engaged in it for themselves. It was dirty work, and came in a time when they were busy and they could not be bothered with it. He came to believe that the orchards of the country never would be sprayed generally until larger machines came into use, operated by men who made a business of it, and went about doing the work as threshers do. He arranged for two spraying experiment stations in 1903, one in the Island of Montreal and one near Ingersoll, of about 2,000 trees each. On Mr. McKinnon's retirement Mr. McNeill continued the work in 1904. Mr. J. C. Harris, a practical orchardist, has conducted the spraying at the Ingersoll station both seasons. Mr. McNeill continuing, said that the idea had come to him not long ago, that it would be well to invite the public to examine with him the orchards treated, that the good results might be more widely made known. The apple scab was bad this season in this vicinity and it was a good time to see whether spraying was of any use. He believed they would find in the orchards treated from 80 to 90 per cent. of the fruit first-class, and in those unsprayed not more than 20 per cent. of that grade, and invited all to examine for themselves. His estimate of the sprayed fruit was found to be a little too favorable in some trees that were thick with brush, not more than sixty per cent. being without a spot, and about right where the trees were better pruned. In the unsprayed orchard that was examined scarcely any first quality fruit could be seen, Northern Spies being specially bad. On one tree not a single specimen that was full size or without scab was found. Snow apples were utterly worthless. For this orchard, whatever might have been seen in others, twenty per cent. of first-class fruit was far too liberal an estimate.



Rockwood Park, St. John, N. B.



Mr. Harris, on being questioned, said that he had used the ordinary Bordeaux mixture, 4 lbs. bluestone, 4 lbs. lime, 4 ozs. Paris green, to 40 gallons water. Had sprayed four times—first, before blossoms opened; second, after blossoms fell; the next two sprayings at intervals of about ten days. Some orchards had not received first spraying, neither this year nor last, and he was of the opinion that results were equally good. He would himself have preferred a stronger mixture—6 lbs. bluestone in place of 4 lbs., and always an excess of lime. The outfit, which was owned by Government, and cost \$350.00, was manned by two men, a team, and a boy to drive. He supplied material, and received five cents per tree each spraying. As he had to prepare mixtures and move about from place to place, he could do at best 400 trees per day, varying according to size of trees, and the cost of materials for day's work was about \$7.00. The trees he did were large. It paid him well enough, but he was offered by many farmers last spring 10 cents per tree each time if he would only come and do theirs, but he had to refuse.

Prof. Hutt referred to the various parts of orchard work, but emphasized specially the importance of clean cultivation. Begin cultivation early, and continue until July, then sow a cover crop, to be plowed under the following spring. He gave it as his opinion that by growing leguminous cover crops, such as the hairy vetch, and manuring with wood ashes, soil fertility could be kept up.

Superintendent Putnam spoke briefly on the advantages of co-operation and specialization.

But one opinion was or could be expressed by the crowd as to the merits of spraying, properly done, and that was that the damage done by the apple scab could be almost entirely prevented. Mr. W. T. Nutt, whose orchard was one of those sprayed, but not visited for lack of time, said that one Spy tree in a corner, round which the machine could not be driven, was sprayed on one side only. On that side the apples were large and clean, on the other side small and scabby, as bad as any we have seen.

A low growl in the crowd, that frequently came to the surface, was, "what use to spray and get fine apples if they could not be sold." Chief McNeill, in his last set address, undertook to answer. He believed every good apple in the country could be sold at a fair price if a better system of selling prevailed. He strongly recommended co-operation for that purpose, instancing several places in Ontario where such companies were in existence. In Walkerton, apples such as Calverts, which had formerly gone to waste, were now sold for a good price. He held himself ready to give any information he could regarding formation of fruit-selling co-operatives, and, if invited, would be present at any meeting of farmers called together to organize such companies.

As showing what can be produced from an apple orchard, Mr. Seldon, a well-known apple buyer of Ingersoll, referring to the 3½-acre orchard of Mr. Harris, who conducted the experiments, said that it was the best that he knew. He had eleven years out of twelve, bought his apples, Mr. Harris doing the packing, and had never paid less than \$300.00 for the crop, and once had given him \$900.00. And, as showing how even an expert may make mistakes, Mr. Harris, last November, pruned his orchard, and, as a result, a large percentage of the trees that had borne fruit were winter-killed, those unpruned, or that had no apples last year, survived.

Mr. Seldon made two remarks which might well be noted by all interested: "Farmers should pack their own apples, as they can do so much cheaper than the dealer, but very few seem able to do their own packing honestly."

At the last sprayed orchard visited, where the Spies were particularly large and clean, Mr. Seldon said: "Look at these, and three years ago I wouldn't touch them, they were so scabby; that's what spraying does."

### From Plowboy to Mayor.

Alderman Gilbert-Finch, ex-mayor of Tunbridge Wells, Eng., whose death occurred recently at the age of 64, owed his great success in life entirely to his own exertions. Starting life with less than the proverbial half-crown, he rose by sheer merit to the office of chief magistrate of his town. The son of poor parents, he was turned out when a very small boy to earn his living in the field. This he did by minding sheep or following the plow, snatching an hour now and then from his scanty leisure to attend the village school.

### Apples for England.

Mr. D. Grieve, Lambton Co., writes: "We like the 'Farmer's Advocate' well. Could you give me the address of the Commercial Agent who wrote in the Sept. 8th issue on the demand for Canadian apples in England?"

J. B. Jackson, Cor. E. Parade and Greek Streets, Leeds, England.

### Where Apples Grow in Manitoba.

Most old readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are familiar with the name of A. P. Stephenson, Nelson, Man., and his Pine Grove Nursery, where, for years, experiments have been carried on for the purpose of obtaining a few varieties of apples and other fruits that might be successfully grown in the Prairie Province. To newcomers in the West it may be interesting to know that Nelson is located in 2, 4, 6 M., in the Red River Valley, close to the foot of the Pembina Mountain range. It is, therefore, very favorably situated, and it is not to be supposed that all that has been accomplished in fruit-growing in this particular spot can be duplicated at once in any other part of the Province, for, not only has Pine Grove Nursery the advantages above named, but it has a special one as well in being partially surrounded by large elms, oak and ash, placed by nature near the little stream that comes from the mountain, and, as it passes on its way across the valley, waters this thrice-favored nook.

Although this spot is so favored, it is not likely this article could have been written under the above heading had it not been that many years ago Mr. Stephenson determined to investigate in fruit-growing. He early realized the necessity of having protection, and, not being satisfied with the natural advantages which his location presented, he began planting evergreens of pine, spruce and other varieties. Time has gone



A Tree of Anisette Apples heavily laden, at Pine Grove.

(See accompanying article.)

on since this first planting took place, the rapid vegetation of our Manitoba summers has done its work, and, after a quarter of a century, it is not surprising that the writer, upon a recent visit, should find the buildings, gardens and lawns at Pine Grove hemmed in by a wall of forest growth equal to that which surrounds the best homes of Ontario or the Central Western States. It is truly a select spot in a select country, and natives of the West have to see it to appreciate or even realize in any degree the possibilities in fruit-growing which some districts of the West present.

During his long experience, Mr. Stephenson has developed and tested many varieties of standard apples, and to-day has more than a score of trees that are giving very fair results. Within the last few years a few varieties have begun to bear comparatively heavily, and last year about fifty barrels of choice fruit were harvested.

This season, Dame Nature has not been so ready to bestow upon Pine Grove those climatic conditions which are favorable to large yields of fruit. During the early part of the summer, rain fell heavily, and at blossoming time there was too much moisture in the air to allow of a free distribution of pollen. However, a great many apples are being picked, and the harvest will not be far short of last year's. As an example of how some of the trees are loaded, a tree of Anisette, one of the late varieties, is herewith illustrated, showing a limb broken by the weight of fruit. This apple resembles the Duchess of Oldenburg very much. It is large, well shaped, and is a good keeper. Of the early varieties,

Blushed Colville is the heaviest cropper, and a very valuable fruit it is, being of large size and good flavor. The Wealthy and Patton's Greening are two American seedlings that have produced large crops of good fall-ripening apples, and Hibernia is a Russian deserving of greater popularity in this country than is usually accorded an ordinary citizen of the country whence it came. It, too, is a heavy cropper, and all together a very useful apple.

In addition to standard apples, many varieties of Transcendent crabs have been grown, and this year some trees have borne a fair crop of clean fruit. The best varieties are Virginia, Hyslop, Sweet Russet, Greenwood and General Grant.

In a well protected corner of the orchard several varieties or variations of seedling plums were found to be bearing heavily. One of the best of these is called Cheney, and another Wyant, and the fruit of both was of good quality.

In addition to a magnificent orchard, Pine Grove is remarkable for its beautiful lawn and abundance of cultivated flowers. We fancy we hear many Western farmers say upon visiting this well-treed spot: "Oh, it takes too much work to have anything like that." That may be true, to some extent, but a glimpse at the subject of this article would convince anyone possessed of even moderate taste for the beautiful that it is worth a great deal to have a homelike home. All that Mr. Stephenson has accomplished in growing fruit cannot be duplicated, we know, in most other parts of the Province, but it is, at least, certain that fruit will yet be grown successfully, and in fair quantities, in other and distant districts. The great secret is, first, to secure protection. This can be had by planting a thick wind-break. The second requirement is a hardy variety of fruit, not one that may be obtained from a southern or eastern nursery, but one grown on a hardy stalk, such as those upon which Mr. Stephenson grafted the cuttings, which have produced so many useful fruits. The third and last requisite on the road to success is after-attention in the way of cultivation to conserve moisture, and the observance of care, which includes protection from live stock. No one can prophesy what the future holds in store for the people of Manitoba, in fruit-growing. New and hardy varieties have been introduced or discovered during recent years, and it is not too much to expect that even harder ones may yet be expected. These, with a moderate climate and improved methods of protecting trees, may yet enable the Western plains to produce many apples and other less tender fruits.

## APIARY.

### Winter Losses of Bees.

Mr. George Johnston, of the Statistical Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, writes:

"We certainly had a severe loss in our bees here, and I lost all I had in Nova Scotia. East of the Ottawa, I think more than seventy-five per cent. of the colonies were lost. That would mean fifty-three or fifty-four thousand colonies dead, leaving not more than seventeen thousand that came through the winter, while fifty per cent. lost of the number west of the Ottawa would leave a stock of bees not more than sixty thousand, giving, in all, seventy-seven thousand, where the census of 1901 gave a total of one hundred and ninety thousand. This is a terrible death-rate, and at two dollars a colony the loss through last winter's action would not be far from a quarter of a million dollars for bees alone, to say nothing of the loss of honey through not having the bees. If the whole seventy-seven thousand give off two swarms this season we would still be sixty-nine thousand or seventy thousand colonies short of what we were in 1900. These facts will serve to show the loss sustained by the country. They also suggest the advisability of a conference of the keepers for the purpose of studying the causes of the exceptionally high mortality and the means of preventing its recurrence. Have you any theory to account for the untoward experience of last winter? I think that the lesson to be learned is that bees must be put in well-ventilated cellars. Nineteen years out of twenty we may do very well without cellaring, the twentieth tells the tale of our climate."—[Canadian Bee Journal.]

[The above subject will, no doubt, be discussed at the Beekeepers' Convention in Toronto in November. Meantime, the suggestions made by Mr. Pettit in the September 22nd "Farmer's Advocate" should be kept in mind.—Ed.]

### What the Great British Live-stock Auctioneer has to Say.

Your Exhibition number arrived safely, and very well brought out it is, with most interesting information. You do these things very well on your side.

JOHN THORNTON,  
London, Eng., Aug. 17, 1904.



MISCELLANEOUS.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa.

The managing directors of some fairs have a habit of fixing dates for their annual exhibition, and then trusting to Providence and good weather to make a success of their show, but such is not the business policy of the management of the Central Canada Fair Board. Its directors are alert, and the secretary, Mr. E. McMahon, has that rare peculiar faculty for attention to detail, polite treatment of exhibitors, and business sagacity, that practically insures success, and associated with him in the management of the different departments, is a staff of exceptional competency. Especially is this true of Superintendent Nicholson in the cattle department, and Mr. Wm. Arnold, chairman of the horse committee, and superintendent in the ring for the past fourteen years. Other officials from the president down, all undertake their work with a zeal and cheerfulness that never fails to result in pleasant memories of the annual fair at the Canadian Capital. The Ottawa Fair is one of those institutions that exercise a national influence. It is one of the great annual events where the two races that are being blended to form one of a distinct character may mingle and exchange greetings; a place where fellow countrymen, distant from the provincial border line, may come and learn something of each other, that the hopes, desires and needs of the one may better be appreciated by the other, and so intensify that spirit of national pride that is establishing itself in the hearts of all Canadians. At the Fair, the light, exuberant character of the French brightens the horizon of the English, while the stolid business sagacity of the latter gives the inhabitants of the Lower Province a national confidence and courage. So each annual milestone is passed, this year's exhibition, from September 16th to 24th, marking the seventeenth.

Somewhat cold, dreary weather marked the first few days of the Exhibition, while the stock-judging was being done, but on Thursday morning the skies cleared and the weather became perfect. Large crowds inspected the stock in the stalls and viewed with intense interest and delight the daily parades of the prizewinning horses and cattle. Around the judging-ring the enthusiastic talent and reporters made their annual protest at the neglect of the management to get out a detailed catalogue of the live stock, and if the Ottawa Exhibition authorities would only provide this very essential convenience they would merit the approbation of the many thousands of visitors who annually throng their grounds.

The Ottawa Valley is famous for its dairy products, and always a good dairy farmer is a good general agriculturist. The dairy industry was well exemplified at the Fair by a large exhibit of cheese and butter of exceptionally good quality. To the observer, the cheese were especially well finished, and the judges announced that the flavor, quality and texture were decidedly creditable. The butter exhibitors made an interesting display of their products, packed and wrapped in the most approved styles, with the names of the firms or creameries clearly stamped upon each package. The honey exhibit and the display of maple sugars and syrups were phenomenally large, and attracted much attention, as also did the ladies' work.

In a building set apart for the purpose, the products of the experimental farms were displayed, together with several educational features. Chief among these was that from the poultry department of the Central Farm at Ottawa. This display included incubators and brooders in operation, models of modern poultry-houses, nests, fattening crates, yards, etc., and a few specimens of nearly all varieties of birds, with the names in both languages upon the crates. The proper method of packing chickens for market was also illustrated. The farm products included a large collection of the fruits that grow at Ottawa Farm, and a few boxes of apples, packed as they should be for the British market.

The Horticultural Building was well filled with vegetables, flowers and fruits, the Ottawa Valley being famous for the fine quality of the fruit produced. In this building, the Seed Division of the Federal Agricultural Department had an educational display, showing the most common specimens of weeds, together with their seeds, and the cultivated seeds in which weed seeds are most commonly found. Charts were also hung up to illustrate the relative market price and actual value of different samples of seeds.

The fine new building erected for winter-fair purposes was the field of the battles in the poultry department. The number of birds on exhibition was large, considerable more space being taken by utility fowl than they occupied at London. White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons were exceptionally strong. Other breeds and varieties were on hand, and the jet stock were strongly in evidence.

HORSES.

It was the unanimous opinion on all sides that this year was a record breaker for horses at the Can-

ada Central, in the number of animals exhibited and in their high standard of excellence. Year by year the improvement goes steadily on, but this year was more noticeable perhaps in the Clydesdale and Percheron classes than in any other. The judges in the heavy classes were: Mr. G. Gray, of Newcastle, Ont., for Clydesdales; Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., for Percherons, Belgians and French-Canadians; Mr. Pringle, of Cobourg, and Mr. West, of Shelburne, Vt., on light horses, and to say that these gentlemen gave entire satisfaction in all their awards, would be saying something that has seldom been said of judges in the horse rings. There was dissent among the Clydesdale men, and in some instances there appeared to be grounds for complaint.

CLYDESDALES.—It was evident from the interest that centred around the Clydesdale barns that the Scottish draft horses are becoming more and more popular with the people of Eastern Ontario and Quebec. It was generally conceded that in the imported classes competition was never so keen; the stallion classes were never so large, and the quality of animals shown was probably never so high as this year, and the judge, Mr. Gray, certainly had a hard task in properly placing the awards. The principal exhibitors were Graham Bros., Smith & Richardson, J. B. Hogate, T. H. Hassard, R. Ness & Sons, and Geo. G. Stewart.

In the aged class seven entries lined up before the judge, and a more even lot of high-class, typical Clydesdales were never before seen at this exhibition. As at Toronto, the first and second prizes went to Graham Bros.' Royal Baron and King's Crest, in the order named. The placing of third prize was a herculean task for the judge, who, after considerable deliberation, placed the ribbon on R. Ness & Sons' splendid horse, Rejected. While the placing of this award caused considerable dissatisfaction, our own opinion is that it in

& Sons' Lady Acme, a mare of more quality, but not so large. They were placed in the order named.

Two-year-old fillies were represented by the single entry of Graham Bros.' Juliet, a mare of perfect mould and rare finish. She also won the championship as best mare any age.

In the one-year-olds there was also a single entry, Minnie McQueen, owned by Graham Bros., a colt choked full of quality and substance as well.

Stallion and three of his get went to Reid & Co.'s Cecil, a horse that three years ago won first and championship in the same ring.

The call for brood mare and foal brought out three entries, the first prize going to Adam Scarf, of Cumming's Bridge, on the Imp. mare, Lil McGinnis.

SHIRES.—In this class there were only two exhibitors, J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, and J. J. Anderson, of Dominionville. The Hogate stables, as usual, were right royally represented by this year's importation, an importation to these shores that it is safe to say was never excelled before.

In the aged class there were only two entries, J. J. Anderson's grand quality horse, Flagship, and Thos. Fleming's Prince Tom, a big, deep, heavy horse, but lacking in quality, Flagship being an easy winner of first place, with Prince Tom second.

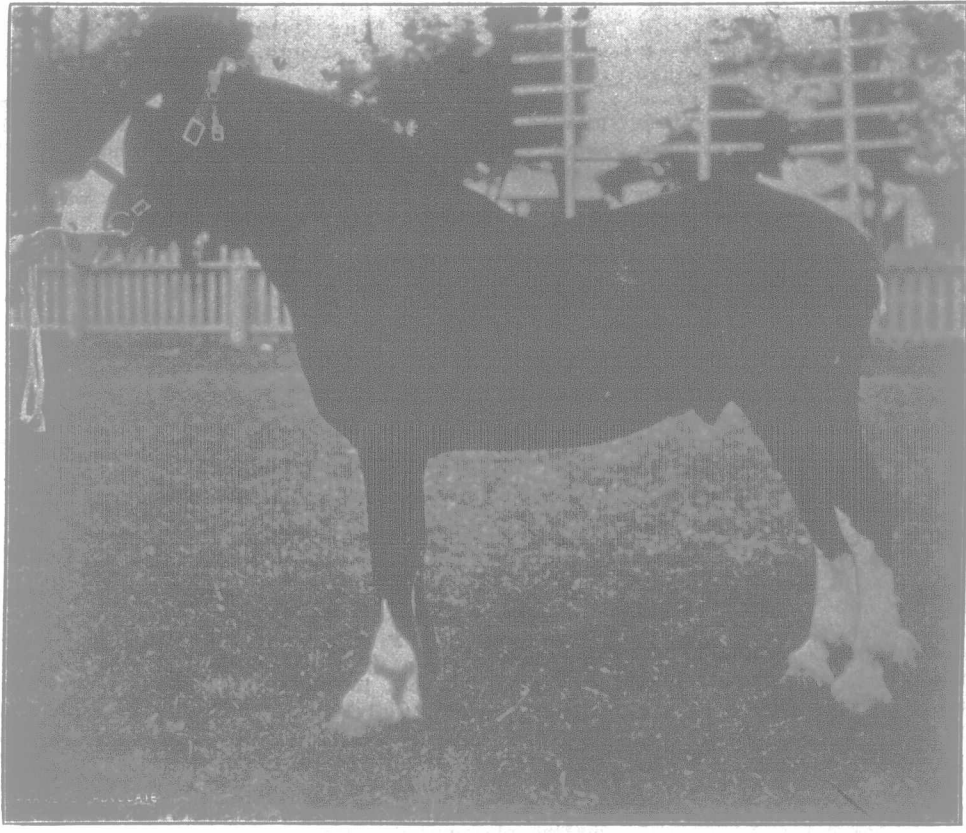
In the three-year-old class there were two entries, both from the Hogate stables, Nateby Twilight and Nateby Pioneer, a pair showing a smooth, even form, but Nateby Pioneer being a little better developed and slightly more quality, was placed first, with Twilight second.

In the two-year-olds there were three entries, Nateby Defender, Nateby Review, and Nateby Banner, all from the Hogate stables, a trio that would do credit in any show-ring in the world, as they showed size, style, symmetry and quality galore. They were placed in the order named.

The championship went to J. J. Anderson's aged horse, Flagship.

CLYDESDALES—CANADIAN-BRED.—As usual at the Canada Central, this class was well represented, and we were pleased to note a decided improvement in the quality of the animals brought out, both in conformation, quality and finish.

In the aged class there were four entries, R. M. Harris' Prince Patrician, a horse of superior bodi-mould, with all but perfect legs, and a rare good mover; J. Gorman's Young Tofty, a horse that many good judges would have placed first, but was faulted by the judge for lack of bone; J. G. Clarke's Woodruff Plowboy, a horse that has won for years, but is losing his bloom as a show horse, and W. C. Edwards' Tannyhill, a splendid-topped horse, but a little rough in his legs. They were placed first, second and third in the order named.



Imported Clydesdale Stallion, Adam Bede [4783] (11992).

At the National this horse was sold by R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., to J. W. King, of Bluevale, Ont. for as long a price as we know of being paid for any colt this year. He is two years old. Won third in his class at Toronto and second at Ottawa, and is a son of Baron's Pride (9122).

no way casts a reflection of inferiority on the other candidates unplaced.

In three-year-olds six faced the judge, although there was great variation in the type and quality, yet they were, all round, a splendid lot. The first-prize horse at Toronto again won here, in Graham's Baron Sterling, a colt choke-full of style and quality, and showing great substance. The second prize went to Hassard's Bogside, and the third to his stable mate, Sir Gordon, a pair that showed up exceedingly well, and with a little more fitting will make a pair hard to beat; although no harm would have been done had the awards been placed differently, as there certainly were horses eligible to be placed that were left out.

In the two-year-olds there were five candidates for honors, a class that showed abundance of substance, nicely blended with a goodly share of quality, and altogether a rare good lot. Graham Bros.' Fairy King carried off the coveted blue; R. Ness & Sons' Adam Bede coming second, and Hassard's Champion Tom third.

The one-year-olds brought out two, Graham Bros.' Moncrief Baronet, a colt of rare good form and quality, and Geo. G. Stewart's Pride of Brechin, a colt showing more substance and bone, but not so much quality and finish; they were placed in the order named.

The championship for stallion, any age, went to Graham Bros.' Baron Sterling.

At the call of time for three-year-old fillies, only two lined up, Hassard's Lady Richardson, a big, growthy mare, of grand form and finish, and R. Ness

The three-year-olds brought out a pair that were almost entirely different in type. W. R. Latchie's Stanley Prince 2nd, is a horse of nice smooth type, and full of quality, with a natty way of going. R. Reid & Co.'s Maplecliff Stamp is a horse of more substance, heavier bone and not so stylish a mover. They were placed as named.

Only one came forward at the call for two-year-olds, a big, smooth-quality colt, Mr. A. Hand's Young Tofty.

Two answered the call for one-year-olds, Mr. R. M. Harris getting first with a get of Prince Patrician, a splendid type of the smooth, good-acting kind; B. W. Barber getting second, with a larger, rougher colt.

Championship for stallion, any age, went to W. R. McLatchie's Stanley Prince 2nd.

The special for stallion and three of his get was easily won by R. M. Harris, with Prince Patrician.

For mare and foal only one came forward; W. P. Hurdman, of Hurdman's Bridge, showing a very nicely turned mare.

The year-old fillies brought out two; Wm. Allin, of Aylmer Road, showed a big, smooth, good-acting mare, and won first place; C. W. Barber getting second, on a coarser mare, but perhaps somewhat larger.

Two-year-olds had three entries, and a good lot they were, two of them being especially well put up, the other one showing more growth but not so much quality. They were placed: W. R. McLatchie first, A. Scarf second, Wm. Allin third.

Championship went to Mr. W. P. Hurdman.



**GENERAL-PURPOSE OR AGRICULTURAL CLASS.**—This class of good useful horses was fully represented, although, as might be expected, the types shown together in the same class were widely different, but all of them useful to a degree; yet we cannot help feeling convinced that no purpose whatever is being advanced by the large educational exhibitions offering prizes for this class, especially without setting a distinct type, as at present. We see in the same ring, the clean-legged, lofty, stylish road horse, and the big hairy-legged, loagy worker.

**PERCHERONS.**—This great draft class were numerically stronger this year than ever before, owing to the firm of Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, Ont., being on deck with their large importation. Their exhibit comprised some 12 or 14 stallions, a big, smooth, snappy lot, showing a goodly amount of quality and action, and proud, lofty carriage. With the exception of second and third in aged horses, which went to a pair of Belgian horses belonging to A. Spratt, of Johnson's Corners, they won everything in sight.

**FRENCH-CANADIANS.**—In this old-time class there were only three stallions shown, the first prize going to Star, an exceedingly stylish, good legged horse, the property of Dr. Higginson, of Rockland, Ont.; the second prize going to Prince, a closer built, smoother, and shorter-legged horse, but not so stylish, belonging to A. Denis, of St. Norbert, Que.; the third prize going to Deven, a very neat, thick, smooth, good-going horse, of decidedly stronger build, and vastly more bone than either of the others, the property of A. D. Tuffy, of Cobden, Ont.

**HACKNEYS.**—When the aged class of these stylish fellows lined up before the judges, the vast assemblage of onlookers was intensely interested, and the opinion was freely expressed that never before at this exhibition was so strong a class seen together. There were eight royal-looking horses out for honors—J. E. Arnold's Royal Dale Revival, R. Ness & Sons' Bell Boy, Thos. Irving's Kitchener, W. C. Edwards' Hortensio, T. H. Hassard's Dainty Lord and Borough Moss, J. B. Hogate's Handy Andy, and Stewart & Anderson's Snylett Performer—a field of horses that certainly is a credit to horse-loving Canadians; proud and lofty of carriage, apparently vying with each other in their grandeur and style of going. Some of them raw and lately imported, and lacking in education, necessitated their being unplaced, which was by no means an evidence of inferiority. Bell Boy again came forward as the peer of them all, a horse that has won time and time again in all kinds of company; he also won the championship over all ages. Stewart & Anderson's International winner, Snylett Performer, came in a very close second, and T. H. Hassard's Borough Moss got third place, a place all the more creditable when it is remembered that he has only been landed a short time, and has scarcely gotten over his sea legs.

In the three-year-old class there were only three entries, T. H. Hassard's Maxim, J. B. Hogate's Thornton Royalty, and Hamilton & Hawthorne's Sorby Gentleman, a trio of colts of beautiful form and well-developed action, and so closely were they classed that the judges were at a loss to place, but after considerable deliberation awarded the prizes in the order named.

Two-year-olds brought out two entries, Salford Roseus, an extra good colt, of almost faultless form, finish and action, and Denmark Chancellor, a much stronger built colt, with considerable less quality; they, too, stood in the order named, and belonged to J. B. Hogate.

In one-year-olds there was a single entry, Thos. Irving's Danewall, a colt of rare good style, form and action.

Three-year-old fillies also brought out a single entry, W. C. Edwards' Daisy (imp.), a chestnut that won first in her class at St. Louis.

One-year-olds also came out single and alone, a colt of superior form and the making of a grand actor, the property of Thos. Irving.

The first prize for both brood mare and foal went to the entry of G. A. Shortreed, and a right royal pair they were, the foal being a get of Bell Boy.

The award for best mare any age went to W. C. Edwards' Imp. Beila, a mare of faultless form and action.

The classes of road horses, including carriage and Standard-breds, were fully up to the average; in fact, in some classes were more numerous, and we fancied, especially in the carriage classes, that there was considerable improvement in the quality of the animals shown. In this class the aged stallions were, perhaps, the strongest individually, and brought out R. Ness & Sons' Imp. Brest, a grand specimen of French Coach; Hamilton & Hawthorne's Imp. Waverly, a model type of German Coach, and T. H. Hassard's Imp. Canny Boy, which won in the order named.

#### CATTLE.

Close competition in the cattle classes was practically limited to the Ayrshires, Holsteins and Short-horns. The Ayrshires were phenomenally strong, the dividing lines in each section being very hard to find, and it speaks volumes for the ability of the judge, Mr. Alex. Hume, of Menie, that he handled his work so rapidly and satisfactorily. The consistent manner in which he made close decisions excited the admiration of all who appreciated the difficulty of the task. Holsteins, as compared with last year's splendid exhibit, were not strong, the herds of Brown Bros., of Lyn, and G. A. Gilroy, of Glen Buell, making the major part of the display. Mr. Mat. Richardson, of Caledonia, adjudicated the honors. Shorthorns were well

presented by W. B. Watt's Sons, of Salem; Goodfellow Bros., of Macville; Hon. G. E. Drummond, Point St. Claire, and W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland. The French-Canadians were far from being as well represented as last year, but the individuals did the breed credit.

**SHORTHORNS.**—The judge in this breed, Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, explained before beginning that annually he had been trying to encourage a certain type in the Ottawa valley, and this year his awards would be consistent with the ideal in his mind.

The aged bulls were his first task, and the competition lay between Watts' white Valasco 40th and Senator Drummond's Cicely's Pride, the former finally winning, on account of his more evenly-balanced form. The Drummond entry, although being lower and of a more thick-set conformation, with a very good skin and hair, is hardly as evenly carried out behind.

Goodfellow Bros. showed the only two-year-old, a very good kind of bull, and led in yearlings with a big red, closely-buttoned fellow. Watts owned the second, a smaller bull, but extra good in the back, especially forward. His character is very striking. Drummond's calf is quite like him, and got third.

There were only four calves out, Edwards' being put first, and two tidy calves of Goodfellow's second and third.

Females began with Watts' Gem of Ballechin 2nd, beating Goodfellow Bros' Watercress, a reversion of a Toronto decision. Gem, however, showed well, and is the more substantial cow, though not as feminine-looking as Watercress. Her stable mate, Olga Stamford, made a good third, two of Edwards' cows being unplaced.

Watts' heavy-set, even two-year-old led her class, with one of Goodfellow's, not quite as deep and smooth, next, an Edwards cow, that fails a little in the loin, being third.

Six yearling heifers made up their class. Watts had two remarkably fine ones, as also had Drummond, while Goodfellow's Fairy Queen 9th, that stood in second place, is very smooth, thick, and pleasing to the eye.

Honors in the calf class were divided between Watts, Edwards and Goodfellow, although one shown by Drummond deserved a place, while the second-prize calf might have gone lower.

The prize for herd bred by exhibitor went to Edwards, on two calves by Marquis of Zenda, and two by Village Champion; Goodfellow showed four by Imp. Famous Pride.

The herd prize was won by the Watts, as was also the male and female sweepstakes, the latter on their two-year-old heifer.

Other beef breeds were represented by H. D. Smith's (Compton) well-fitted, good character Herefords; D. McCrae's (Guelph) crack show herd of Galloways, and Wm. Stewart's (Lucasville) fine, even, well-balanced Aberdeen-Angus.

Jas. Leask, Greenbank, and Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater, showed in the beef grade and fat classes, the individuals from both herds showing exceptional merit.

**AYRSHIRES.**—There is no better district in America, or perhaps in the world, in which to find the pick of the Scotch dairy cattle than in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys. Fortunately for the breed, and for Canadian live-stock interests, Messrs. Robert Reford and W. Watson Ogilvie chose to invest considerable money in this class of stock, and their managers, Mr. Jas. Boden and Mr. Robt. Hunter, have shown most commendable ability and skill in the handling of the herds in their charge. The Hunter Brothers also are making phenomenal progress in their own herd at Maxville. A. R. Yuill, of Carleton Place, and J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, are also extensive and successful breeders of Ayrshires. Mr. R. R. Ness and Wm. Wylie, of Howick, are two others who have entered the ranks of the Ayrshire cattlemen; the former having recently greatly reduced his herd by sales, was not in evidence at Ottawa.

As usual at Ottawa, the herds were judged first, there being five in the ring, Hunter's, Reford's, Ogilvie's, Yuill's and Wylie's, the first three being placed in the order named.

Reford's Toronto champion, Howie's Fizzaway, a bull with a lot of substance, a fine handler, and very stylish, was again first in his class here, close pressed by Hunter's Lessnessock King of Beauty; third going to a less showy bull of R. Cummings', Russell.

An entirely new exhibitor, J. H. Black, of Lachute, presented the winning bull, Bunshaw Royal Delight, in the two-year-old section. This bull was imported by Hunter & Sons for Mr. Black, who, by the way, is a young Scot, and a thorough stockman. In type Royal Delight very much resembles Howie's Fizzaway, being quite substantial and stylish. Ogilvie's Lessnessock Royal Warrant crowded up close in second place, leaving quite a gap below to J. G. Clark's bull. There were five altogether in the class.

Six yearlings, not one a cull, made up the next class, Reford, Hunter and Ogilvie winning in the order named, the judge sticking to his type as set in the older sections.

The standing of the calves is to be found in the published prize-list in our Gossip columns. They were both large classes.

Females were strong in every section, and the judge had to make some very close decisions. Hunter's aged cow, sweepstakes at Toronto, won in her class here, and sweepstakes, a stable mate getting second, and Reford's cow third.

Reford's Toronto and London winner, Blue Bell 1st of St. Annes, led again in three-year-olds, with Hunter's holding down the next two places.

There was also a class for Canadian-bred three-year-olds, in which Reford won with a cow with a good square udder, splendid conformation, and a pleasant handler. Hunter's second-prize cow was much the same, while Wylie's cow in third place is much of the old-fashioned type, but with plenty of evidences of utility.

The competition in two-year-olds in milk was very close, there being eight good ones out; Ogilvie's heifer going first. She is a deep, strong, good handler, with a well-set udder. A Reford heifer stood second, one of Ogilvie's third, and Hunter's fourth, but the difference in the whole quartette was very slight, and fancy points decided.

A. R. Yuill showed the only dry two-year-old. Nine yearlings faced the judge, Ogilvie having the two top numbers, regular models, as indeed were all the prizewinning females, with Hunter third and Yuill fourth.

The twelve senior heifers made stiff work for honors; Yuill took first station, with a very sweet feminine miss, with Ogilvie filling the next three places.

Cumming, Yuill and Clark had the three best young things.

**JERSEYS.**—The exhibit of the Channel Island cattle was drawn from the widely-famed Brampton herd of B. H. Bull & Son, and that of F. S. Weatherall, of Cookshire, Que. The Quebec cattle were not shown in as fine bloom as were the Brampton contingent, but they made a good fight, considering they were locking horns with a herd that has but few equals on the continent. Down through all the classes Bull & Son led the way, as reported in the prize-list; championship for females finally resting upon their two-year-old heifer, a soft-skinned, sprightly miss, with a good udder and well-placed teats; her closest competitor being her herd mate, the Toronto champion cow, Minette of Brampton. Blue Blood, of the Brampton herd, repeated his former victories, by taking the male sweepstakes.

**HOLSTEINS.**—As compared with the large display of Holsteins last year, the breed had rather slim representation, but the crack herds of Brown, of Lyn, and Gilroy, of Glen Buell, and a few of J. A. Richardson's (South March) contested the field. Brown was at nearly every section practically invincible, winning every first (except in yearling bulls), herd diploma, male and female championships. The aged bull section had three entries; the competition, however, was not close, and in the other male classes the numbers were equally small. Brown began in the females by winning first and second on a good pair of cows, and continued to head the sections with first quality stuff all through. It is only fair to Gilroy, however, to say his cattle were not in the same show bloom as were Brown's, but the standard of utility in the Gilroy herd is away up, 15,000 lbs. of milk being required from the mature cows.

**FRENCH-CANADIAN CATTLE.**—The Lower Province dairy cattle did not have very many representatives forward, although the breed has many admirers down east. The form of this breed is very similar to that of the Jerseys, except that their heads are not as "fetching," but their teats are, as a rule, larger. In nearly every instance those of the cows on exhibition would fill a large hand. Arsene Denis, of St. Norbert, won premier honors, with some of T. B. McCauley's, of Hudson's Heights, contesting the ground.

**BEEF GRADES AND FAT CATTLE.**—Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, and Jas. Rennie, of Blackwater, showed good strings in these sections, and won the best of the good colors.

#### SHEEP.

With the exception of Senator Drummond's Southdowns, W. J. Whittaker & Son's Oxfords, and Arsene Denis' Cotswolds, Cheviots and Leicesters, the strength of the sheep display was derived from the western end of the Province, through the flocks of Telfer Bros., Paris; J. H. Hamner, Brantford, and R. H. Harding, of Thorndale. Senator Drummond and Telfer Bros. claimed the money for Southdowns (the Senator getting rather the best of it) with two very choice, showy flocks. Hamner's Shrops had a clear sweep, W. C. Edwards coming in for a few prizes. Telfer Bros. got all the Hampshire money, while the honors in the Dorset Horn classes were divided about evenly between J. A. Richardson, South March, and R. H. Harding; the latter showing only surplus stock. Denis' contributions were not shown in show form, and some of them were decidedly off in type.

#### SWINE.

The Berkshires were presented by Wm. Wilson, of Brampton, who carries a large stock of the very best type for the Canadian feeder, and R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, who also showed some very swaggar stuff. Wilson, however, won the herd diploma and first for pen of four pure-bred bacon hogs over all other breeds, a feat that has rarely if ever been accomplished by this breed since the demand for a bacon hog has become general.

There are lots of Chester Whites of a good bacon type down in the Ottawa valley, that contributed largely to the display of swine at the Central. Robt. Clark, Ottawa, and J. D. Deeks, North Williamsburg, were the two principal exhibitors of this easy-feeding breed. Deeks, although a less extensive breeder than Clark, captured the best cards in the classes, and won the herd diploma.

David Barr, of Renfrew, had things practically all



his own way with Yorkshires, his herd being exceptionally good in constitution and bone, and possessed of coats of thick, soft hair. In fact, the type of Yorkshire in this herd is hard to beat for length of side, evenness of lines and general thriftiness of character.

The Tamworths were not at all numerous, but representatives from the herds of J. A. Richardson, South March, and R. Reid & Co., made up a fine display, sufficient to commend them to a discerning public.

**The Cattle at St. Louis.**

(Continued from page 1303.)

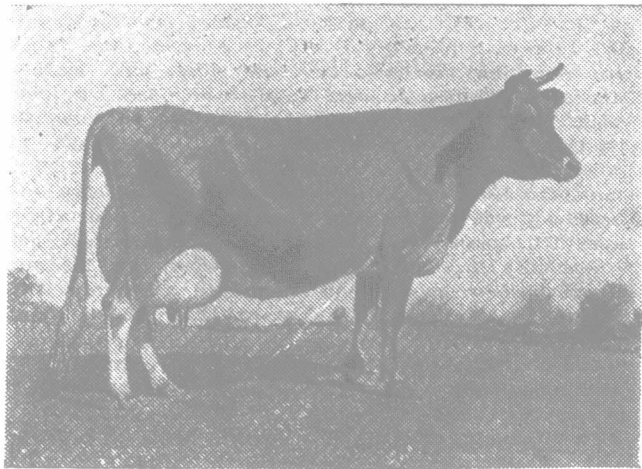
Harris' Amelia, the first-placed two-year-old heifer, a daughter of Premier and Junata, is a wonderful heifer, standing on very short underpinning, and with a level back, covered thickly with firm but not hard flesh. Heliotrope, the second winner, shown by Steele Bros., and sired by Princeps, is a worthy rival, and much of the same stamp. In a great class of twenty-four senior yearling heifers, Harris was again first with Arminta, by Premier, a princess among her peers, the same exhibitor's Iva 4th, by Benj. Wilton, being second. Sixteen junior yearlings faced the judge, and Harris was again the winner, with Miss Donald 5th, by Beau Donald 5th; Funkhouser's Kathleen, by March On 6th, coming into second place. Harris was also first for heifer calf, and for both aged and young herd, Funkhouser being second in each case. The senior champion bull was Prime Lad; reserve, Comstock's Defender, the first-prize two-year-old. Junior champion was Funkhouser's Onward 18th; reserve, Gudgell & Simpson's Beau President. Senior female champion, Lorna Doone; reserve, Harris' Amelia. Junior champion, Harris' Arminta; reserve, Harris' Miss Donald.

BERDEEN-ANGUS cattle made a magnificent showing, and the long lines of uniform entries, coming out in the pink of condition, proclaimed this a great breed of beef-producers, that is well maintaining its character on this continent. Prof. C. F. Curtis, of Iowa, who placed the awards, had a heavy contract, which he worked out carefully and consistently from start to finish, giving general satisfaction. The principal winners in the class were C. J. Martin, W. A. McHenry, and E. J. Davis, of Iowa; Lantz, Strutinger, and Gardner, of Illinois; Calahan, of Kentucky; and Bradfute, of Ohio. In a showy class of massive aged bulls, McHenry was accorded first place, with Western Star, bred by Bradfute, and sired by He's a Star. Second position went to Strubinger, for Hayti Woodlawn; third to Bradfute, on Lucy's Prince. Martin was first in a strong class of two-year-old bulls, with Price Ito 2nd, McHenry being a close second, with Censor. Seeley, of Iowa, was first in a capital class of senior yearlings, with Blackbird Ito, and Lantz, of Iowa, second, with Zaire 22nd. In junior yearlings, Gardner got to the front with Valas Rosegay, and Elliot, of Missouri, was second with Purchaser by Prince Lorgie. In a very large entry of senior bull calves, first place was given to McHenry's Choice Goods, by Proterus; second to Gardner's Key, by Barbara's Rosegay; and third to Rosegay Lad, shown by Lachlan Bros., of Missouri. In a splendid entry of cows, Martin's three-year-old Blackbird 24th worthily led the procession of prizewinners, followed by McHenry's Blackbird of Denison 31st, a five-year-old cow Adelia, of the same herd, and Bates & Son's McHenry 13th in third place. Two-year-old heifers were a very strong entry, and the premier place was given Martin's Blackbird 26th; second to Davis' Blackbird Favorite. In yearling heifers the rating was first to Lantz for Zana 28th; second to Strutinger for Heather of Hayti. The first prize for aged herd went to Martin; second to Davis; third to McHenry. For young herd, Davis was first, Bradfute second, and third to Elm Paek Cattle Co., of Mo.

GALLOWAYS.—The conclusion was forced upon the observant spectator at the St. Louis cattle show that no breed has made greater improvement in recent years in the hands of American breeders than the Galloways. For smooth, compact, full-fleshed carcasses and meaty backs and ribs, the cattle of this class shown take second place to none of the other beef breeds. Prof. John A. Craig, of College Station, Texas, had an arduous task in placing the awards, but did the work satisfactorily. The principal exhibitors were C. E. Clarke, Minnesota; C. N. Moody and E. P. Wild, Missouri; Brookside Farm Co., Indiana; G. W. Lindsey, Nebraska; O. H. Swigart, Illinois, and J. I. Bates & Son, Iowa. Seven splendid aged bulls faced the judge at the outset, short-legged, deep-ribbed, round-barrelled and fleshy-backed they were, and so nearly matched that it kept the Professor a good while placing them to his own satisfaction. Clarke's four-year-old, Worthy 3rd (imp.), was finally given first place, followed by Moody's McKenzie of Kilquhanity, and Swigart's Campfollower of Stepford. In two-year-old bulls, Lindsey's Pat Ryan of Red Cloud led the list, followed by Brookside Farm's Two-in-One, and E. P. Wild's Graham of Avondale. In senior yearlings, Moody's McDougal Yet got into premier place, and Banker of White Farm, shown by E. H. White, of Iowa,

was second. Junior yearlings made a strong showing, and the first winner was found in Brookside Farm's Standard Challenger, the second in Swigart's Scottish Sampson, and the third in Wild's Crofter of Wildwood. In senior bull calves the rating was first to Brookside for Star of Brookside, second to Clarke's Mosstrooper 5th. A grand class of fourteen cows three years and over kept the judge cogitating for considerable time, the final placing being first to Clarke's Favorite 6th of Lockenkit (imp.), second to Moody's Paragon (imp.), third to Graceful 3rd of Garliestown (imp.), shown by J. E. Bates & Son, Iowa. Two-year-old heifers made a grand display, and were placed: first, Moody's Eveline 2nd of Avondale; second, Swigart's Lady Scott of Stepford (imp.); third, Swigart's Druid's Pride. Senior yearling heifers were led by Scottish Empress, followed by Adelia, of the same herd, and Bates & Son's Semaramis Wilson. Junior yearlings found Swigart's King's Pride at the top, followed by White's Annetta, and Swigart's Lutie Lake 2nd. Heifer calves were placed: first, White's Lady Garland; second, Brookside's Emma of Maples; third, St. Louis to See, owned by C. E. Clarke. The first aged herd prize went to Moody, second to Clarke, third to Swigart. Young herd: first, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Swigart; third, Clarke.

JERSEYS.—The butter breed made a magnificent showing at St. Louis, the best they have ever made in America. Multi-millionaires vied with men of moderate means in the competition, and Island-bred celebrities contested with those raised on American farms, the honors under the able adjudication of Mr. W. R. Spann, of Dallas, Texas, being consistently placed on the basis of beauty and the indications of utility, and the home-bred animals winning a large share of the best prizes. The bulls were almost invariably choke-full of quality and style, and the females models of dairy type in conformation, carrying large and shapely udders, well balanced, and with good-sized teats squarely



**Figgis 76106.**

First-prize Jersey cow and grand champion female of the breed at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Now 13 years old. Photo taken at 7 years old. Owned by the Thos. Lawson Co., Scituate, Mass.

placed. None of the cows in the six-months dairy demonstration were in the inspection competition, those shown being, as a rule, less forward in lactation, but the cows in the test are a grand collection, and are doing splendid work, as the records show. The principal prize awards in a splendid ring of fifteen aged bulls were allotted in the following order: First, to Merry Maiden's Third Son, bred at Hood Farm, and shown by H. C. Taylor, of Wisconsin; second, to Silverine Coomassie, bred and owned by J. E. Robbins, Indiana; third to Czar of Arden, entered by E. T. Graves, of Missouri. In two-year-old bulls, Belle Egyptian's Fern Lad, owned by N. F. Berry, of Kentucky, was first; Actor of Biltmore, shown by Biltmore Farms, North Carolina, was second, and Imp. Forfarshire's Brown King, owned by McLoury Bros., N. Y., was third. In a class of thirteen yearling bulls, Golden Duke, of the Biltmore herd, came into first place, followed by Foxing's Hope of Dreamwold, and Fox's Grey Friar, both from the herd of the Thos. Lawson Co., of Mass. Of seventeen sensational bull calves, Robbins' Silverine Lad was adjudged the best, second going to the Lawson herd for a son of champion Flying Fox, and third to Rolla Olliver's Fontain's Orbit, from Missouri. Twenty-one magnificent cows lined up for placing, and never in America before were so many high-class cows of the breed met in competition. Nearly one-half the number were Island-bred and imported, but first place was given to the American-bred cow, Figgis, now in her fourteenth year, sired by Sophie's Tormentor, and shown by the Lawson Co. Figgis, when shown at St. Louis, had been milking almost a year, was due to calve September 24th, and was said to be still milking thirteen quarts a day, which one could well believe from the size of her shapely udder. It was a question of putting her first or leaving her out of the prize

list, and as there was no discount on her character as a dairy cow, she was accorded premium place without protest, the second award going to a beautiful imported cow, Golden Fern's Sensation, in her five-year-old form, a daughter of Golden Fern's Lad. She was imported by T. S. Cooper, and shown by E. F. Berry, of Kentucky. Third prize went to her half sister, Golden Sultana, by the same sire, and she was also imported by Mr. Cooper, and shown by Dr. Still, of Missouri. Two-year-old cows were sixteen in number, and a very choice lot. Some remarkably fine udders were in evidence, full in front and well out and up behind. The first award went to Mermaid's Tiona, shown by C. T. Graves, of Missouri; second to Robbins' Silverine Queen; third to Berry's Fox's Belle of Growville. Twenty-four yearlings found Dr. Still's Victoria of Athenia at the top when the judge had done his work; second place fell to Biltmore Farm, for Envy of the Island, and third to Scott, for Bissson's Rosa 4th.

The senior championship went to the first-prize aged bull, Taylor's Merry Maiden's Third Son, the reserve number being Belle Egyptian's Fern Lad, the first-prize two-year-old bull. The junior champion was Golden Duke of Biltmore, of Geo. Vanderbilt's herd, the reserve number being Robbins' Silverine Lad, the first-prize bull calf. The first prize for aged herd went to J. E. Robbins, the second to Dr. E. E. Still, third to N. F. Berry. The prizes for young herd were awarded, first to J. E. Robbins, second to Dr. Still, third to Biltmore Farms.

HOLSTEINS.—This breed made by far the best showing at St. Louis that it has ever been the privilege of the writer to witness. The Pan-American display was not in it with this for quality of both males and females, or for uniformity of type. The World's Fair Holstein-Friesian Association, which controls the Holstein cows in the six-months dairy test, had on examination and in competition the six-year-old bull, Sarcastic Lad 23971, which is being mated with the cows in the test. He is a very grand bull, large, masculine in appearance, and full of character and quality. He was a clear first in a very strong class, and second award went to Ethel Alexander's Sir Netherland, shown by F. P. Knowles, of Mass.; third to Kaan Jewel of Woodlake, owned by J. B. Irwin, of Minnesota. In a capital class of two-year-old bulls, first went to Lakeside Missouri Chief, exhibited by M. E. Moore, of Mo.; second to Major Gudultje, shown by McKay Bros., of Pa.; third to F. P. Knowles. In a good class of a dozen yearling bulls, Sir Mechthilde Jewel, of the herd of John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, was first; American Johanna Lad, shown by M. E. Moore, was second, and Wayne Parthenia Duke, of the same herd, was third. In bull calves, Moore was first, Irwin second, C. F. Stone, of Kansas, third.

In a splendid class of twenty-four cows three years and over, an outstanding first was found in the beautiful and bountiful Jollie Johanna, of the World's Fair Association contingent. She is a light-colored cow of fine conformation and quality, of bright and pleasing appearance, walking with all the style of an Ayrshire, and swinging a large and shapely udder. She is certainly a model to go by in breeding Holsteins, combining beauty with usefulness. The second-prize cow, Wayne Parthenia, shown by M. E. Moore, of Missouri, is also a handsome cow, carrying a well-balanced udder, the other winners being less attractive, and having more pendulous udders, but looking like heavy-milking matrons. The first place in a fine class of two-year-olds was given to Maud Merelle 2nd, a handsome and milky heifer, shown by J. G. Paxton, of Houston, Pa.; second to Chloe Mechthilde, shown by J. B. Irwin, of Minn., and third to Lady Truth Pride, exhibited by C. F. Stone, of Kansas.

The senior champion and grand champion bull was Sarcastic Lad, first in the aged class, the reserve being Lakeside Missouri Chief, the first-prize two-year-old. The champion female was Jollie Johanna, the first-prize cow, and the reserve was Maud Merelle. The first prize for aged herd went to M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo.; second to J. B. Irwin, of Minneapolis; third to E. P. Knowles, Worcester, Mass. For young herd, first went to Irwin, second to C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kansas; third to M. E. Moore. Prof. Plumb, of Columbus, Ohio, judged the class satisfactorily.

AYRSHIRES.—Canadian breeders missed a rare opportunity of advertising their cattle at the World's Fair, the only herd from Canada represented being that of Mr. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, who showed a courageous and enterprising spirit in undertaking, single-handed, to carry the Ayrshire standard into a foreign country, and fight the battles of the breed on his own responsibility, and right well was he rewarded for his patriotic enterprise, his winnings, including the duplication by the Dominion Government, totalling over \$2,000 on the sixteen head of cattle he took to St. Louis. And it would be incorrect to assume that he struck a soft snap, for the competition was keen, many sections of the class having ten to fifteen entries, the competing herds having been strengthened by the importation of selections from



some of the best herds in Canada. Yet Mr. Clark, by the merit of his stock on the basis of approved type and quality, won the first prize, the senior championship and the grand championship prizes on his imported cow, Maud S. 1st of Hillhouse, the female champion of the breed at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto in 1903, defeating at St. Louis the champion female of the breed at the Pan-American, a Canadian-bred cow. The winnings of Maud S. at St. Louis footed up to \$375, which, duplicated by the Dominion Government grant, makes her total individual winnings \$750, besides what she was influential in winning in the herd and group sections. Mr. Clarke's Woodroffe herd also supplied the first-prize bull three years and over, in his Comrade's Heir of Glenora, defeating the imported Duke of Clarence of Barches'ie, the first-prize bull at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg this year, in competition with the entries of leading Canadian herds. Comrade's Heir was also the reserve for the grand championship at the World's Fair, giving the winner of that honor, the first-prize two-year-old, Lucinda's Boy, shown by Wm. Lindsay, of New York, a very close call for his laurels. The Woodroffe herd also won for Canada the first prize of \$200 for the best aged herd of one bull and four females, the females to be bred by the exhibitor. This, plus the Government grant, means a prize of \$400, besides what the animals won in their individual classes. Mr. Clark also won, besides a good share of the best prizes in the sections by ages, the second prize of \$100, which, doubled, makes \$200 for graded herd, one bull and four females, without restriction as to being bred by exhibitor. This is a record of which any man might well be proud, and presents a splendid illustration of Scottish-Canadian tenacity and pluck, and of the wisdom of depending on one's own judgment, seizing an opportunity and acting courageously, instead of leaning on the opinions and listening to the advice of others. The first-prize two-year-old heifer, Marian of Burnside, bred by Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, and shown by Mr. S. M. Wells, Newington, Conn., was reserve for the grand championship of the breed, and the second-prize aged cow, Lady Earle of Burnside, shown by Mr. Wells, was bred by Mr. Ness, who also imported and sold the second-prize aged bull to Mr. Wells, who had out an excellent herd, and won a good share of the best prizes, including first prize for aged herd, and first for young herd open to all. This breed was judged by Prof. F. S. Cooley, of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

### Preventive Measures Against the Hessian Fly.

The following are the methods recommended by one of the U. S. Experiment Stations:

"1. Burn the stubble when, from any reason, shallow plowing is unavoidable, or when plowing is to be delayed in the spring until after emergence of flies. If the stubble is left long it will burn easier. Some farmers are willing to go to the trouble of spreading straw from threshing over the stubble, thus insuring the burning and at the same time getting rid of some 'flax seeds' which may have lodged on the surface of the straw pile at the time of threshing. It is well, however, to remember that repeated burnings, from the standpoint of our chemists, are not good for the soil.

"2. Fall plowing of the stubble, in such a way that the straw is completely turned under. In this connection we should not overlook the fact, made evident from the findings of 1903, that volunteer wheat, wherever found in the fall, may contain 'flax seeds.'

"3. All screenings and litter about the threshing machine should be cleaned up and either fed immediately or burned, leaving no litter from the threshing on the field. There is no absolute need of burning the straw pile. The flies emerging from 'flax seeds' in the center of the pile will never reach the surface.

"4. Since the fly lays its eggs as a rule near the locality where it emerges from the 'flax seed,' it is best not to plant wheat on the same ground two years in succession where rotation is possible. Varieties of wheat that produce a stout stalk are the least affected by this pest, and varieties of wheat should be selected and the soil handled to that end, remembering that a rank growth does not mean strong straw, but the contrary.

"5. Co-operation is absolutely necessary, for, however careful one man may be, if his neighbor is not equally so the latter's fields will afford a supply of this pest for the former. Since this pest issues from the 'flax seed' early in May, a stubble field left for corn land and not plowed up to the 10th of May or later has probably discharged its quota of flies, ready for mischief, before plowing."

### Imported Nursery Stock.

The Order-in-Council permitting nursery stock to enter the ports of St. John, N. B.; St. John's, Que.; Niagara Fall, Ont., and Windsor, Ont., has been amended by changing the date from 7th October to 26th September, so far as the last three ports are concerned.

## EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Lord Curzon has been reappointed to the post of Viceroy of India.

At Belgrade on September 21st, Peter Karageorgevitch was quietly crowned as King of Serbia.

Mount Vesuvius is again active, and is casting up volumes of smoke and sparks, which rise at times to a height of 700 feet. The eruption is said to be the most spectacular witnessed in years, and its progress is being watched daily by thousands of awe-stricken people.

After three years of research two professors of Geneva, Switzerland, have discovered a new anæsthetic which promises to revolutionize the practice of dentistry. By this process, it is stated, a tooth may be painlessly extracted, while the patient retains all his senses and suffers from none of the after-effects such as those produced by other anæsthetics.

The treaty which has recently been concluded between Britain and Thibet has been protested against by the Russians, who look upon it as opening a gateway between India and Thibet, at the expense of a northern one toward Russia. The most important of its articles bind the Thibetans to establish "three marts for mutual trading between British and Thibetan merchants, to allow traffic along existing routes, and others which may be opened in future between India and Thibet; Thibet to pay an indemnity of \$2,500,000 in yearly instalments." Another article provides that without Great Britain's assent no Thibetan territory shall be sold or leased to any foreign power, and no foreign power shall be permitted to concern itself with the affairs of Thibet, or to construct roads, telegraphs, railways or mines in the country. As security for the performance of the conditions of the treaty, it is provided that British troops shall occupy the Chumtsi Valley for three years, and until the indemnity is paid.

The grand attack on Port Arthur, which began on the 19th of September, is still in progress, the Japanese attacking the town on three sides, both by land and by sea, where Admiral Togo's whole fleet has joined with Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron to take part in the struggle. Notwithstanding the fact that the town is under a perfect rain of shells, and that three important positions in the second line of defence have been captured by the Japanese, the Russians are fighting with indomitable fury, and General Stoessel goes continually from fort to fort encouraging his men. There is now no hope of immediate assistance from Europe, as, contrary to report, the Baltic fleet did not set sail for the Far East, but will keep to Russian waters until spring. The Czar, however, determined that the final issue shall be with Russia, whatever the present catastrophe may be, has ordered the formation of a second great Manchurian army, which will be sent out at the earliest possible date, its transportation being greatly facilitated by the Circum-Baikal railway, which was opened on September 25th. From the north of Manchuria there is no news of importance. It would seem as if the whole eastern world were standing still to look on at the terrific struggle being waged at Port Arthur. Awful as the carnage has been, if latest reports be true, a still more dreadful fate awaits the brave garrison. It is now stated that the source of water supply has fallen into the hands of the Japanese. This must surely be the last straw, and the fall of Port Arthur, which will mark the close of one of the most thrilling sieges in history, may now be looked for at any moment.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

A carload of black bass has been placed in Lake Scugog, Ont.

The C. P. R. Co. is distributing 100,000 flower bulbs among the various agents and section foremen on the system.

While there is accommodation at the McDonald Institute, Guelph, for only 107 girls, there are already 120 applications.

The Government steamer Arctic, with Major Moodie in command, left Sydney on Sept. 22nd for Hudson's Bay. She has supplies for 1,200 days.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., estimates the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories this year at 58,000,000 bushels.

Sir Wm. McDonald, and Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Canada's Commissioner of Agriculture, are making a tour of the northern States, with a view to adding improvements to the system of rural education in the Canadian Provinces.

Maritime papers give an account of the death of Miss Flora Ring, who was suddenly killed by the falling of a Balm of Gilead tree during a gale. Nearly all of the papers comment on the numbers of these trees which were broken off by the wind, and discuss the advisability of cutting down all Balm of Gilead and willow trees growing near public paths and road ways.

Don't stand around the street Saturday night until ten o'clock and then suddenly remember that you have made two hours earlier in the evening without any inconvenience to yourselves. Clerks and business men like to get out into the fresh air before twelve o'clock Saturday night just as well as any other night in the week.—[Hagersville News.]

According to Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, those who desire to live long should follow the example of the Bulgarians, noted for their longevity, and drink large quantities of sour milk. According to the Professor, sour milk contains a large bacillus, which preys on the myriads of harmful microbes in the large intestine. In pursuing his researches along this line, Prof. Metchnikoff hopes to be able to prolong life many years beyond the present average.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is making an effort to demonstrate that it is practicable to ship the tender fruits of Southern Ontario to the Northwest, and thus open up an extensive market for the Ontario fruit-grower. Prof. J. B. Reynolds, who has charge of the cold storage experiments in the Guelph Agricultural College; Prof. Hutt, and Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary of the Fruit-growers' Association, have arranged for the trial shipments which are being made.

An Electrical Insect-exterminator.—As a Bavarian electrician, M. Hugo Helberger, was experimenting on the drying of an ingot mold in the ground by means of the electric current, he noticed that worms issued from the ground near by, writhing as if in pain, and seeming in a great hurry to get away. Following this up, he has devised an apparatus to rid soil of worms and noxious insects, by means of which, by planting numerous brass electrodes in the earth at proper intervals, he has succeeded in driving all crawling things from a considerable space in a very brief time. These experiments are expected to result in much practical benefit. The soil itself is not injured by the current, but, on the contrary, the salts set free by it act as fertilizers.—[Success.]

### Our English Letter.

#### BRINGING BUYER AND SELLER TOGETHER.

Last week one of the great London daily papers gave its readers a picture of a caravan laden with all kinds of Canadian produce touring in the Scottish Highlands as an advertisement. This week, at the Confectioners' and Bakers' Exhibition, at the Agricultural Hall, Londoners have had a splendid opportunity of seeing these samples for themselves. The Canadian stall is the feature of the show, and has called forth the admiration of tens of thousands. The exhibit includes flour, butter, lard, maple sugar, eggs, fruit, tinned goods and confections. A large amount of business is actually done at the show, but of course the object of the Canadian Government is rather to bring buyer and seller into touch with one another than to make sales direct.

#### IMPROVED DEMAND FOR RAMS.

The Lincoln ram sale, held at Lincoln last week, will rank as one of the most successful ever held by the association, when the number sold was 128, at an average price of \$134. One specially fine ram found a purchaser at \$1,500, and the same breeder had an average of \$600 for six. The prices made are fully in accord with the improved demand for rams, in which the foreign and home demand was equally noticeable. As is usual at these sales now, Argentine buyers were much in evidence.

#### WHEAT OUTLOOK.

With an increased movement of new wheat in the various European countries, and a liberal export movement from Russia, the market has been very quiet, notwithstanding the further rise in America, and the apparent prospect of very little wheat or flour being obtainable from that country this season. It is of course apparent that there is no immediate want of American or Canadian wheat in Europe, the quantity of other wheats afloat being ample, and our port stocks fairly important.

#### CATTLE PRICES AND ARGENTINE MEAT.

The cattle trade at Deptford has been very dull, and while on Monday 11¢ to 12¢ per pound was paid for the 334 Canadian cattle shown, the few sold on Wednesday—36—could only realize 10¢ to 11¢, the lowest price of the season. The 739 States bullocks on Wednesday's market made 11¢ to 12¢, with a very few exceptionally good ones 12¢. The weather has certainly been a factor in bringing down prices, but the large supplies of chilled beef coming into Smithfield market, both from the States and Argentina, has been the chief cause. One effect of the Chicago strike has been that chilled beef from the River Plate has got a good footing in the market, and as it is cheaper than "Yankee," it is more than likely, not only to keep its hold, but to increase it. The last consignment of Canadian sheep was sold at 12¢ to 13¢ per pound.

The demand for bacon was on a small scale, and with supplies accumulating. A fair amount of business has been done in Canadian selections, and no giving way in prices has been recorded, they ranging from 11¢ to 12¢ per pound for nearly all sorts.

Hams have a dragging sale, and prices in most cases favor buyers. Canadian long-cut green is quoted at 10¢ to 12¢; picnics are almost unsalable at 8¢ per pound.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese market has been quiet, buyers holding



sufficient stock to carry them on for some time to come. The primest white and colored Canadian (August make) on the spot has been procurable at 9½c. to 9¾c., with underpriced stuff at 8½c. to 9c. per pound. The "c. i. f." terms are 9½c. for "Brockvilles," "Bellevilles," and "Napanea" cheese, and 10c. for "Septembers," with "Quebecs" at 9½c. to 9¾c., and August ditto, 9½c. to 9¾c. Old September makes are making 8½c. to 9½c. per pound.

There has been a slow demand on the butter market, and former values have hardly been maintained. The finer sorts of Canadian butter are quoted 19½c. to 20½c.; ordinary qualities, 17c. to 18c. per pound. London, Eng., Sept. 10th, 1904.

**Canada and South Africa.**

With a view to the introduction of Canadian produce, machinery, and live stock, into British colonies, chiefly South Africa, and to give an impetus to the trade already existing, Sir Alfred Jones offered some months ago to place one of his firm's fine liners at the disposal of Canadian manufacturers and agriculturists for the conveyance of cargo to the Cape. In order that the best of Canadian goods might be sent as fair samples of what Canada could turn out, a certain amount of room was allocated for the special purpose of Canadian exhibition manufactures. Accordingly, the Elder-Dempster 12,000-ton liner "Monarch," was specially fitted out at Barry, and proceeded to Montreal, where she took on board the cargo and passengers, and sailed on July 23rd; with, in addition to a miscellaneous cargo, perishable goods in her refrigerators, and a large selection of Canadian live stock. Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company have received a cable from Capetown, announcing the "Monarch's" safe arrival at that port, and one of the most gratifying features of her voyage is that not a single head of cattle has been lost, all of them being in the best of condition when landed.—[South African Review.]

**The Dairy Test at St. Louis.**

Following is the record of the cows in the World's Fair dairy test, for the ninth ten days of the test, Sept. 4th to 13th, inclusive:

	Brown Swiss, 5 cows.	Holsteins, 15 cows.	Jerseys, 25 cows.	Shorthorns, 25 cows.
Total milk in the ten days...	2037.30 lb.	8030.00 lb.	9948.90 lb.	9169.60 lb.
Average per day .....	40.70 lb.	53.50 lb.	39.80 lb.	32.70 lb.
Total butter-fat .....	76.40 lb.	273.00 lb.	486.50 lb.	349.36 lb.
Average per day .....	1.53 lb.	1.82 lb.	1.94 lb.	1.25 lb.
Totals solids not fat .....	188.04 lb.	669.70 lb.	916.29 lb.	817.93 lb.
Average per day .....	3.76 lb.	4.65 lb.	3.66 lb.	2.98 lb.

**He was Properly There.**

Anent the "amusing bit of by-play" referred to by the reviewer of the Shorthorn cattle exhibits at the Western Fair in our last issue, Secretary Nelles vouches for the fact that "the other judge" mentioned was rightly there as a participant in distributing the honors, which, by the way, he was well qualified by knowledge and experience to do. When the regular appointee, Mr. Pettit, resigned, as he was going to exhibit, the "Reserve" judge was written to by the Secretary and requested to act, and consented to do so, being sent his credentials. Meantime, half the prize-list, with Mr. Pettit's name as judge, had been printed, but for the balance of the classes the name of the reserve judge appeared. On account of a late train he was delayed reaching the grounds, where he received the requisite badge, etc., from the Secretary's office, and proceeded to the ring. Mr. Pettit, however, it appears had decided not to exhibit, but was there himself, and had started the judging, and requested the "Reserve" to act with him, as the Secretary had himself indicated when the "Reserve" called at the office.

**Keep the Best Grain for Seed.**

In the excitement of good prices for any farm product, whether grain or live stock, one is apt to market all they have, and trust to luck to get fresh seed when needed. The grain speculator may sell short, and come out all right, but the farmer can never afford to take such chances with his seed grain or live stock. A contemporary says: "Before marketing any grain, seed for the following year should be saved. This may be done cheaply and profitably, by grading out the plumper, heavier kernels from a large amount of grain by the use of the fanning mill. The market value of the rest of the grain will not be seriously affected, and the quality of the seed grain will be greatly improved, and some little step in the breeding is made and clean seed is secured. Cleaning grain for market is a doubtful proposition, owing to the inefficiency of local grain buyers. They get so in the habit of docking for dirt that they dock even after the grain has been cleaned."

**Fall Fairs.**

P. E. I. Industrial, Charlottetown.....	Sept. 27 to 30
West Kent, Chatham .....	Sept. 27 to 29
Listowel .....	Sept. 28 to 29
Durham, Whitby .....	Sept. 28 to 30
Carleton County, Richmond .....	Sept. 28 to 30
Renfrew .....	Sept. 28 to 30
Halton, Milton .....	Sept. 29 to 30
Sutton .....	Sept. 29 to 30
Wingham .....	Sept. 29 to 30
Bracebridge .....	Sept. 29 to 30
Centre Wellington, Fergus .....	Sept. 29 to 30
Watford .....	Sept. 29 to 30
North Brant Fair, Paris .....	Sept. 29 to 30
Illinois State Fair, Springfield .....	Sept. 29 to Oct. 7
Galt .....	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Sundridge .....	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Hungerford, Tweed .....	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Brigden .....	Oct. 4
Magnetawan .....	Oct. 4
West Elgin Fair, Wallacetown .....	Oct. 4 to 5
Alvinston .....	Oct. 4 to 5
Elma, Atwood .....	Oct. 3 to 4
Arran, Tara .....	Oct. 4 to 5
Uttersom .....	Oct. 4 to 5
Gravenhurst .....	Oct. 5 to 6
Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S. ....	Oct. 5 to 6
Freelton .....	Oct. 5 to 6
Six Nations .....	Oct. 5 to 6
East Durham and Cavan, Millbrook.....	Oct. 6 to 7
Highgate .....	Oct. 6 to 7
Burk's Falls .....	Oct. 6 to 7
Sarnia .....	Oct. 6 to 7
Kirkton .....	Oct. 6 to 7
Norwich .....	Oct. 7 to 8
Rockton .....	Oct. 11 to 12
Cardwell, Beeton .....	Oct. 11 to 12
Forest .....	Oct. 11 to 12
Caledonia .....	Oct. 13 to 14
Oneida Indian Fair .....	Oct. 13 and 14
Theford .....	Oct. 13 to 14
Norfolk Union, Simcoe .....	Oct. 18 to 20
Mumcey .....	Oct. 19 to 20

**Yukon Mails.**

The Post Office Department, Ottawa, has given notice that after the 1st of October, winter regulations go into effect as regards mail service to the Yukon, north of White Horse. The last boat for the north conveying all classes of matter will leave Vancouver on or about the 1st of October, and persons desiring to send any miscellaneous articles by post should despatch them at once, in order to catch that boat, as otherwise it will be impossible to forward such articles until the opening of navigation next year. During the closed period, the only classes of matter allowed to go forward to points north of White Horse are letters and post cards, single copies of newspapers from the office of publication addressed to public libraries, to newspaper offices, and to individual subscribers, and transient newspapers.

**Ontario Crops.**

The following are the estimates, on August 1st, by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, of the Ontario crops for the current year. Fuller details will be given in the published bulletins. These estimates will be revised in the November bulletin, when the yields will be more accurately determined by threshing returns:

Fall Wheat—This year shows a further reduction of sixty thousand acres. The estimated yield is 16.2 bushels per acre, as against 25.9 in 1903, and is 4.3 bushels below the average of the past twenty-two years. The total yield is 9,827,760 bushels, as against 17,242,763 in 1903. The area of fall wheat plowed up totalled 189,274 acres, or nearly 24 per cent. of the area sown.

Spring Wheat—There is a decrease this year of twenty-three thousand acres. The estimated yield is 18.5 bushels per acre, as against 18.7 in 1903, and is 2.7 above the average. The total yield is 4,165,735 bushels, as against 4,650,707 in 1903.

Barley—This crop shows an increase of sixty-three thousand acres, the estimated yield being 32.5 bushels per acre, as against 34.3 in 1903, and is 5.6 above the average. The total yield is 25,136,635 bushels, and 24,378,817 in 1903.

Oats—An increase of sixteen thousand acres is shown for oats. The estimated yield this year is 39.3 bushels per acre, as against 41.6 in 1903, and is 3.7 above the average. The total yield is 104,459,461 bushels, as against 109,874,053 in 1903.

Rye—Rye shows a reduction of forty-nine thousand acres. The estimated yield this year is 16.1 bushels per acre, as against 16.6 in 1903, and is slightly below the average. The total yield in 1904 is 2,099,946 bushels, as against 2,970,760 in 1903.

Peas—This crop shows a reduction of sixty-seven thousand acres. The estimated yield is 21.2 bushels per acre, as against 21.9 in 1903, and is 1.8 bushels above the average. The total yield is 7,177,786 bushels, as against 8,924,650 in 1903.

Beans—Reduced by two thousand acres. The estimated yield in 1902 is 19.1, as against 18.4 bushels per acre in 1903, and is 2.0 bushels above the average. The total yield is 986,666 bushels, as against 978,246 in 1903.

Hay and Clover—This crop shows an increase of one hundred and forty-two thousand acres. The estimated

yield is 1.80 tons per acre, as against 1.56 in 1903, and is .37 tons above the average. The total yield is 5,259,189 tons, compared with 4,336,562 in 1903.

The areas in other crops are as follows: Corn (for husking), 329,882 acres; corn for silo, 193,115; buckwheat, 100,608; potatoes, 133,119; mangels, 71,344; carrots, 6,629; turnips, 133,207; rape, 49,219; hops, 2,252; flax, 6,313; tobacco, 3,033; orchards and gardens, 369,495; vineyards, 14,357; and pasture, 3,183,973.

The estimated crop of apples from 7,103,566 trees of bearing age is 43,503,674 bushels, or 6.12 bushels per tree, being a slight decrease from 1903.

Live stock figures show 653,555 horses, as compared with 639,581 in 1903. Cattle number 2,776,104, as against 2,874,261 in 1903. Sheep dropped to 1,455,482 from 1,842,726 enumerated in 1903. There are 1,927,984 swine, a small decrease from 1903. Poultry show a total of 9,412,701.

In the year ending June 30th, farmers of Ontario have sold or slaughtered 62,310 horses, 730,212 cattle, 687,144 sheep, 2,240,083 swine, and 3,537,358 poultry.

The wool clip is 4,972,042 pounds, and farmers possess 201,064 colonies of bees.

**Farm Produce from Denmark.**

Speaking at the luncheon held in connection with the Mashamshire, Eng., Agricultural Society's Show, Mr. Hutton, M.P., referred to a recent visit he had made to Denmark, and said he was greatly struck with what he saw at the port of Esbjerg. From that place a line of steamers sailed to Harwich, carrying many thousands of tons of farm produce. They brought butter, eggs and pigs on a scale which must be seen to be believed. He was told that on one ship a few weeks ago no less than 6,000 carcasses of pigs had been brought for the London market. Pigs were collected at a large factory, as it was called, at that port. They were killed there by thousands, cut up, and partly cured. They were sent in that state to London, where they were cured in the English fashion, and put on the English market. He saw thousands of pounds of butter being made up for the English market—beautiful butter, which commanded a very high value when it reached London.

He saw what surprised him still more, namely, hundreds of thousands of eggs being collected. He was shown a place where they said 400,000 eggs were then in pickle, being preserved for winter sale. He was told they would go across to England marked "pickled eggs," and that the buyer, when he bought them from the retailer, would probably buy them as fresh new-laid eggs, and what was more, would never find out the difference. He was told that they had no less than 16,000 subscribers to their egg department alone—small farmers and small keepers of poultry in the country—and that they distributed to their subscribers the value of the produce which they received every week. The lesson which he drew from that was that with organization and co-operation things might be done for the benefit of any trade, and he ventured to think, especially for agricultural produce, which was almost impossible to be done without such co-operation.

**The Ownership of Scottish Canadian.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Allow me to correct statements of Mr. Gardhouse in his article on the judging at Winnipeg, page 1173. Mr. Gardhouse says: It might be well to explain that Mr. Arthur Johnston, Mr. Jas. Bray and Mr. Walter Lynch formerly owned Scottish Canadian, etc. The facts are, Mr. Johnston imported and owned the dam of Scottish Canadian for four months or so. I purchased Crocus 24th from Mr. Johnston, and still own her. Scottish Canadian was born here and purchased by Walter Lynch when about a year old. Scottish Canadian was bred by the late G. Shepherd, of Jarvis, by the Canadian rules of registration; by the English rule, being owner of the dam at time of birth, I am the breeder.

Marchmont Farm. W. S. LISTER.  
[Ed. Note.—Mr. Lister's statements are undoubtedly correct, and we fail to see why Messrs. Bray and Johnston were mentioned by Mr. Gardhouse, seeing that neither gentleman is mentioned in the report complained about, which, by the way, was correct in detail.]

**Manchester Cattle Trade.**

The Works Committee of the Manchester corporation propose increasing the accommodation at the Foreign Animals Wharf on the Ship Canal at Old Trafford. The wharf and the adjoining lairages and slaughter-houses were provided by the corporation a little over eight years ago for the purpose of dealing with the cattle shipped direct to Manchester. Their present capacity is for one thousand animals, but there is sufficient space to allow of very considerable extensions being made as the need arises. Lately the live cattle trade between Manchester and Canada has shown a gratifying tendency to increase, and the necessity of extending the lairages has been impressed upon the Markets Committee. The result of the discussion was that the committee decided to make provision immediately for 600 more beasts.



### New Agricultural Areas.

Patriotic Canadians find a continual satisfaction in the reports which are coming in from almost every part of the Dominion in which surveyors and explorers are at work. Among the most recent of these is that of the well-known naturalist, Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, who returned recently from a trip through the Winnipegosis district, which he reports as a splendid one, the timber being especially fine, and the soil, apparently, rich and well fitted for crop production. Mr. Seton's trip was, of course, undertaken with the object of studying the animal life of this region in preparation for his new book on the Natural history of Manitoba.

Another satisfactory report comes from the Lake Temiskaming district, where Surveyor McEvoy has recently surveyed the new town of Haileybury. Mr. McEvoy represents the land of that vicinity as being, for the most part, deep clay with muck on top, suitable for wheat, hay, clover, potatoes, etc., and the country as consisting of level stretches, well wooded with spruce, cedar, and some hardwoods, affording conditions very attractive to settlers, who are coming in rapidly. A valuable tract of fine agricultural land, containing at least 200,000 acres, has also been discovered in New Ontario, near Trout Lake, while Mr. T. J. Patten, who is in charge of one of the surveying parties in the Abitibi region, is delighted with the country there, which he declares to be equal to south-western Ontario. From Lake Temagami also comes word of rapid development of its islands and shores for summer resorts, many applications for leases having already been made by wealthy Americans. As Canadians we may well be pleased to hear of these things, which only go to impress upon us the more strongly the fact which we have long known, that we are possessed of the fairest heritage under the sun.

### Getting Rid of Wild Oats.

Many farms are infested to-day with this prolific impostor (*Avena fatua*), and its extinction is a job of no mean order to tackle. A Government bulletin advises hand-pulling, summer-fallowing, sowing an early-maturing crop to cut for green feed in July before the wild oat ripens; it also recommends planting clean seed, and burning. Another method is to disk harrow in the fall, so that the seeds will be covered and ready to sprout in the spring. Have the land fenced, and turn the stock on, and have them pasture the wild oats off clean. Plow in early part of July, and harrow immediately afterwards, and another cultivation with the disk will get all the oats to germinate. In answer to a question as to how one should farm his land to get rid of this pest, the following answer was given: The wild oat is an annual, and grows from seed, therefore we must get all the seed to germinate and destroy the plants by pasture, cutting or plowing down before the plant has time to form seed. In a wheat crop, wild oats will ripen and shell out before the wheat is ready to cut. One year's fallow cannot be expected to clean soil infested with wild oats. Plow thoroughly, cultivate well, sow early oats or barley, and cut for hay early enough so that the wild oats cannot ripen. Cultivate or plow shallow immediately hay crop is off to germinate more seeds, which can be pastured or mowed if there is any danger of ripening before frost kills them. The introduction of green crops, corn and rape, giving them necessary cultivation to ensure success, into the rotation, will aid, although even then it will be necessary to do some hand-pulling for wild oat plants nesting close to the corn or rape, which the cultivator cannot catch. A farmer we know recommends harrowing the stubble land in the fall, which it is intended to summer-fallow, so that the oats will not be gathered in bunches, and be buried, to be turned up to grow in later years. Here is where a workable form of stubble burner would come in very handy and be of great value in the destruction of weed seeds.

### Fat Cattle Scarce in U. S.

There is little doubt that the numbers of cattle to be marketed this fall will be very large. Great numbers of cattle that would naturally have come forward have been held back by the strike situation of the past two months.

The labor troubles, however, that held back so many cattle of immature condition have forced upon the market a larger proportion of good corn-fed cattle than usual during the summer season.

The continual call was to hold back the grassers and send in the good dry-fed stock.

The result is that corn-fed cattle were kept steadily on the move, not only by the fairly good prices at market, but by the high prices demanded for what little old corn was available.

This means that while range cattle and common native-grass cattle are liable to be in liberal supply, the number of ripe dry-fed cattle is almost certain to be very short until it can be replenished by means of the new corn crop.

Labor troubles and uncertainty of corn have made feeders extra cautious, and fewer cattle than usual have been going into feed lots.—(Chicago Live-stock World.)

### New Ontario's Second Fair.

The clerk of the weather chose to frown on the holding of New Ontario's fair, and for nearly the entire week Mount McKay wore his nightcap. Now when Mount McKay neglects to remove his sleeping cap early in the day, wise people provide themselves with mackintoshes and umbrellas, from which nothing will induce them to part. A little while on Monday, and a part of Thursday and Friday were fine, but cold.

At the time announced for the opening nothing was ready, but this state of chaos was more excusable than in some other fairs we know of.

In the good old days of yore Port Arthur held fairs with varying success, and, according to traditions, endeavored to interest Fort William in them, but in vain. With the development of what is known as New Ontario came the ambition to hold a fair representative of the whole section, and for once the two towns agreed to bury their rivalry and go in for a first-class fair, to be held alternately in Port Arthur and Fort William. The first of these fairs was held last year in Fort William, and was a success, but it emphasized the fact that permanent grounds and permanent buildings were essential to expansion and development. Then came the big war. The towns were willing to agree on a site half way between them, but the trouble was to find the site. Finally, the Canadian Northern offered a site of twenty-five acres at a nominal rental for twenty-five years, agreeing to buy all the buildings at a good price should they find it necessary to call in the lease at the end of the twenty-five years. The company has not the power to sell the land. Now, this site, while situated about equally distant from the town halls of both towns, is actually within Port Arthur limits, and the Fort Williamites refused to accept it. All this wrangling took time, and by the first of September nothing had been done in preparation for the fair, and, in desperation, it was forced to take temporary premises in Waverley Park, Port Arthur, put up tents, or temporary buildings, and hold the fair, hoping that another year the affair would be settled and suitable permanent buildings erected.

Nothing more senseless than the fuss over this site could well be imagined, as it possessed so many advantages for the purpose. It is pretty, large enough, and the C. P. R. runs close to it on one side, and the C. N. R. on the other, while it fronts on the main highway and street railway between the two towns.

To return to the fair, however, the amount accomplished in fourteen days was really wonderful, and the management, and particularly Messrs. Burke and Burriss, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, deserve much credit for the results achieved under such trying circumstances.

As a fair, the success was limited; as an indication of the possibilities of New Ontario, it was eminently satisfactory.

New Ontario is east, and not west, though the older residents of both Port Arthur, Fort William and the surrounding district are not aware of it, and cheerfully call themselves Westerners. The real West begins with the "far-flung, fenceless prairie," where you can grow a mile of wheat without a fence. Fields the size of a pocket handkerchief, however fertile, cannot produce the same result, either in grain or mind, as the practically limitless areas of the plain country. For this reason, New Ontario has more in common with old Ontario than she has with Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. The newly-arrived settler finds himself with a number of things to do before he can put in a plowshare. This tends to make him more conservative, particularly in his expenditures. It is not, and never will be, a wheat country, though there were magnificent samples of wheat and, in fact, of all cereals at the fair. Its "long suit" agriculturally is mixed farming, and more especially dairy farming. Timber, minerals and fish are all part of the resources, but too often these three are only a question of time. The land remains for all time, and is wonderfully productive. The display of grasses, clovers and fodders generally was excellent, and once the land is cleared, it is easy to cut two good crops in a year. Timothy and both red and white clover are especially prolific.

The exhibition of mammoth root crops was large and varied, showing that this class of food can be produced in great abundance and with ease. The whole district abounds in good water, both in springs and streams, and, with these essentials to profitable dairying all at hand, it was surprising to note the smallness of the dairy exhibit. The quality was good, but the entries were limited, and confined exclusively to dairy butter, there being no creameries in the district. On inquiry, it developed that the district was not even attempting to supply its own needs along this line, and the bulk of the winter supply comes from old Ontario. Not only do the live, growing towns furnish an excellent market, but from the opening of navigation until the closing of the tourist season there is an almost unlimited market on the

boats for fresh farm produce of all kinds at good prices. The exhibit of locally-grown fruit was most encouraging, there being fine apples and crab-apples. Plums are only cultivated to a limited extent as yet, but do well, as do some of the hardier varieties of cherries. It was too late, of course, for small fruits, but that they do well the glass jars of raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries bore ample testimony.

### IN THE CATTLE PENS.

There was one long, ill-constructed cattle-shed, whose many imperfections could not be wholly forgiven on the score of haste. Whoever had the job in hand failed entirely to realize the mischief that may be done to pure-bred stock by one night in such damp, cramped quarters. It would have taken very little time to have put down a board floor of some kind, and thus avoid the scandal of valuable animals lying all night on very wet ground, with no protection but a rather scanty bed of shavings. The twenty head of young stock sent up in the auspices of the Dominion Live-stock Association looked good, typical Shorthorn stuff, so far as it was possible to see them in the shed. There was no provision for parading them, and though an auction sale was announced for both Wednesday and Thursday, it did not come off on either day. The management then talked of withdrawing it altogether, as the principal number of prospective buyers had by that time gone home. There were a few good Shorthorns shown by local breeders, R. B. Martyn, of Murillo, having ten head, mostly young stock. It had not the appearance of being specially fitted for show, but one night on the quarters in Waverley Park was sufficient to take the bloom off anything.

### SHEEP.

The largest exhibit of sheep was from Forest, Ont., Rawlings being the exhibitor of 60 fine sheep, including Cotswolds, Leicesters, Oxford Downs and Shropshires. These sheep were to have been auctioned, but, like their friends of the cattle pens, their fate was still undetermined at a late hour Thursday afternoon. Local exhibits were very limited, but a fair quality.

### POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry was more ambitious than that of either sheep or cattle, so far as both numbers and quality were concerned, there being a fair display of Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons White and Colored Brahmas, and Silver-laced Wyandottes. The exhibits of ducks and geese were both small, and remarkably so, after seeing the flocks that occupy every pond and stream between the two towns. Poultry-raising should be most profitable, as local demand for eggs has never yet been supplied, and the boat trade cries aloud for broilers all summer long.

### PIGS.

Perhaps, after all, the greatest surprise of the fair was the absence of the "mortgage-lifter," or "the gentleman who pays the rent," whichever you like to call him. He was markedly conspicuous by his absence. Yet, it would be difficult to think of a section where pigs could be more easily raised; while everything points to Fort William as a most strategic point for a pork-packing industry. Refuse from elevators is cheap, roots grow plentifully, and there should, in a few years, be plenty of dairy refuse. Pork packed at this point would escape all the expensive haul from the West to the head of navigation, and the result of both summer and winter packing should be placed on the British market at very low cost. This, when the local demand, which is now supplied from old Ontario and Manitoba, has been satisfied.

### DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT THE FAIR.

In my humble judgment, one of the best features of the fair was the sending, by the Ontario Government, of Miss Agnes Smith and Miss Brough, to give demonstrations in simple cooking, how to furnish a model kitchen, how to serve a model meal, etc. Talk about attractions, if the Board of the Winnipeg Industrial would fit up a great circular pavilion, with seats for a couple of thousand people, and arrange in the center for butter-making competitions and illustrated cooking lessons, with model kitchens, and how to keep them model, they could safely do away with questionable side-shows without fear of lessening the gate receipts. A double advantage of such women as Miss Smith and Miss Brough is that they can act as judges in all departments of women's work. They have expert training along this line. They acted in this capacity at Port Arthur, and though the task was an arduous one, the women's work being the largest department of the fair, they gave great satisfaction; while in a pleasant manner they were able to explain to many a would-be prize-winner just wherein they had failed.

### THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

It would be ungracious to conclude an article on the fair without reference to the excellent meals provided by the King's Daughters. This organization looks after the

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charitable work of Port Arthur, and, in a measure, by their efforts, take the place of a much-needed maternity hospital. They undertook the task of catering to the fair to raise money for their winter's work, and they did the business well, furnishing most excellent hot meals at a reasonable price. If their ability to cater is any index of their ability along charitable lines, then indeed may the unfortunate of Port Arthur count themselves blest. E. CORA HIND.

**Forthcoming Stock Sales.**

The following auction sales of pure-bred stock are advertised in this paper:  
 Oct. 6th.—Geo. Raikes, Barrie, Ont., Shorthorns, Shropshires, Yorkshires.  
 Oct. 18th.—David Bennett, Dutton, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxford Downs, Yorkshires and Berkshires.  
 Oct. 20th.—Robt. Moorhouse, Cairo, Ont., Shorthorns and Grades.  
 Oct. 26th.—Estate of T. E. Perkins, Petrolia, Ont., Shorthorns.  
 Nov. 10th.—H. Cargill & Son, and W. G. Pettit & Sons, at Hamilton, Ont., Shorthorn bull calves.  
 Every Tuesday and Friday—Walter Harland Smith, at The Repository, Toronto, horses.

**MARKETS.**

Last week the Toronto market had the largest run of the season, and dealers complained that the stock on offer was the poorest marketed this year. Not many export cattle are forward, but the trade in stockers and feeders is in full swing. Hogs appear to have struck bottom at \$5.15.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**Toronto Markets.**

**Export Cattle**—With the exception of a few on the way from Chicago to the eastern port, there are few offering, and trade is quiet. Extra choice are quoted at \$4.65 to \$4.75, good to medium at \$4.60 to \$4.65, and good cows at \$3.75 to \$4.

**Butcher Cattle**—Good to choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, fair to good at \$3.50 to \$4, mixed lots medium at \$2.75 to \$3.25, common at \$1.75 to \$2.50, and cows at \$1.75 to \$3.50.

**Stockers and Feeders**—The cattle offering are mostly of very poor grade, and trade is slow. Stockers are quoted at \$3.60 to \$4 for heavies, and \$2 to \$3 for light. Light bulls are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.75; feeders, at \$2 to \$4.25 per cwt.

**Calves**—Prices are unchanged at 3½c. to 5½c. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

**Sheep and Lambs**—The market is fairly active, and prices rule about steady, despite an easier tone in lambs. Export sheep are quoted at \$3 to \$4 per cwt., culls at \$2.50 to \$3.50, and lambs at \$4 to \$4.40.

**Hogs**—The market is quoted unchanged, at \$5.15 for selects and \$4.90 for lights and fats.

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

**Toronto Wholesale Prices.**

**Wheat**—The market is quiet and featureless. Manitoba is quoted as follows: No. 1 northern, \$1.08 to \$1.08½; No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.05½; No. 3, \$1.03 to \$1.03½, Georgian Bay ports; 6c. more for grinding in transit. Ontario grades, quoted at \$1.04 to \$1.05 for No. 2 red and white, outside, and \$1.07 to \$1.08 for old. No. 2 goose, 88c., and No. 2 spring, 97c., east.

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

**Barley**—Market is firm, at 45c. for No. 2, 43c. for No. 3 extra, and 41c. for No. 3, east or west.

**Rye**—59c. to 60c., east or west.

**Corn**—There is a moderate inquiry for cars of Canada west at 52c. to 53c.; American steady, at 62½c. for No. 2 yellow, 61c. for No. 3 yellow, and 59½c. for No. 3 mixed.

**Oats**—No. 1 white are quoted at 33c., No. 2 white at 32c. to 32½c. low freights, and 31½c. to 32c., north and west, and old about ½c. higher.

**Peas**—63c. to 64c. for No. 2, west or east.

**Potatoes**—The market continues firm in tone. The talk of rot in the crop is causing a firmer tone. Car

lots on track here are quoted at 80c. to 90c., and out of store at \$1 per bag.

**Beans**—Are quiet. Prices are steady at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel for hand-picked, and \$1.25 to \$1.35 for prime.

**Baled Hay**—Car lots are arriving here freely, and the market retains an easy tone. Cars on track here are quoted unchanged at \$7.50 to \$8 per ton.

**Baled Straw**—Straw is a little scarce, and in fair demand. Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton.

**Honey**—Receipts are fair, and the market is quoted steady at 7c. to 7½c. for bulk, and \$1.50 to \$2 for frames.

**Poultry**—Is quiet, receipts being light. Quotations are, 11c. to 13c. for spring chickens, and 8c. to 9c. for old birds. Ducks are easier at 9c. to 10c.

**Butter**—Receipts of dairy tubs continue large, and in many cases very poor in quality. Others grades are steady. The demand for good dairy and creamery is fairly active.

**Creamery, prints** .....19c. to 20c.  
**Creamery, solids** .....18c. to 19c.  
**Dairy, tubs, good to choice** .....13c. to 15c.  
**Dairy, inferior grades** .....9c. to 10c.  
**Dairy, pound rolls, good to choice** .....15c. to 16c.  
**Dairy, medium** .....13c. to 14c.

**Cheese**—The tone of the outside market is slightly easier, but prices here are unchanged at 9½c. to 9¾c. for large, and 9¼c. to 10c. for twins in job lots.

**Eggs**—The market is steady to firm in tone. Quotations are unchanged at 18c. per dozen.

**Fruit**—  
**Peaches, white flesh, basket**.....\$0 30 to \$0 50  
**Peaches, yellow**.....40 to 75  
**Peaches, Crawfords** .....75 to 1 35  
**Apples, basket** .....15 to 25  
**Apples, barrel** .....1 50 to 2 00  
**Pears** .....25 to 30  
**Pears, open baskets** .....50 to 60  
**Plums** .....50 to 85  
**Canadian cantaloupes, 24-quart.**... 35 to 50  
**Grapes, Moore's Early** .....25 to 40  
**Grapes, Champions** .....18 to 35  
**Grapes, Concords** .....22 to 35  
**Cranberries, per barrel** .....9 00

**Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.**

**Wheat, white** .....\$ 1 04 to \$1 06  
**Wheat, red** .....1 05 to 1 07  
**Wheat, goose** .....90 to 92  
**Wheat, spring** .....1 00 to 1 05  
**Peas** .....67  
**Oats** .....38 to 40  
**Oats, new** .....35 to 36  
**Barley** .....46 to 52½  
**Rye** .....65  
**Hay, No. 1 timothy** .....9 00 to 10 50  
**Hay, clover or mixed** .....7 50 to 8 50  
**Straw, sheaf** .....12 50 to 13 00  
**Straw, loose** .....7 50  
**Dressed hogs, light, cwt.** .....7 25 to 7 75  
**Butter** .....20 to 22  
**Eggs** .....21 to 23  
**Old chickens, dressed, per pound** 10  
**Spring chickens, per pound** .....13  
**Turkeys, per pound** .....13  
**Turkeys, spring, per pound** .....20 to 25  
**Spring ducks, pound** .....11  
**Potatoes, per bushel** .....60 to 70

**Montreal Wholesale Prices.**

**Oats**—No. 2 white oats, 38½c., and No. 3, 38c. to 38½c. ex-store; for export No. 2 white oats, 37c. afloat.  
**Peas**—No. 2 peas, 72c.  
**Rye**—No. 2 rye, 62½c.  
**Barley**—No. 2 barley, 50c. to 50½c.; No. 3 extra, 49c. to 49½c., and No. 3, 48c. to 48½c., afloat.  
**Mill Feed**—A good demand continues, but the offerings are still small and prices are firm. Manitoba bran in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$21 per ton. Ontario bran in bulk, \$17; shorts, \$19.  
**Baled Hay**—Easy market, with prices as usual. No. 1, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$8.50 to \$7, and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton, in car lots.

**Beans**—Sales of choice primes are being made in a jobbing way at \$1.40 to \$1.45, and seconds at \$1.30 to \$1.45 per bushel.

**Potatoes**—The demand is still good for Quebecs, which are all being bought up in car lots at 65c. per bag. Jobbing sales are made at 70c. to 75c. per bag.

**Cheese**—There is nothing new to record in the condition of the cheese market. The demand is still dull at steady prices. Finest Ontario is quoted at 9½c., and finest townships at 9¼c., and Quebecs at 9c.

**Butter**—Remains about the same in a rather dull market. Townships creamery is about best at 20½c. to 20¾c., and Quebec at 20c. to 20¼c. per pound.

**Eggs**—The demand is still for guaranteed selected stock, at 21½c. to 22c., while a few small sales are being made in straight gathered stock at 18c. to 18½c. per dozen.

**Cheese Markets.**

**Woodstock, Sept. 21.**—To-day there were offered 1,684 boxes white cheese and 1,735 boxes colored. The bidding ranged from 8½c. to 8¾c. No sales at these prices; holding for 9c.

**Stirling, Sept. 21.**—To-day 915 were boarded. Sales, 495 at 9c.; balance unsold.

**Peterboro, Sept. 21.**—Forty-one factories boarded 5,911 boxes of cheese, all colored. Most of the cheese was sold at 9½c., a small quantity going at 9 1-16c.

**Picton, Sept. 21.**—Fourteen factories boarded 935 boxes, all colored. Highest bid, 9½c.; all sold.

**Perth, Sept. 23.**—To-day 2,350 boxes were marketed; 1,800 white and 550 colored. All sold at 8½c. for white and 8¾c. for colored.

**Napanee, Sept. 23.**—At the cheese board to-day 1,585 boxes of cheese were boarded; 630 white and 955 colored; 8 13-16c. to 8¾c. was bid; no sales.

**Lindsay, Sept. 23.**—1,700 cheese were on the board, but no sales were made, 8¾c. being the highest bid.

**Ottawa, Sept. 23.**—There were 975 white and 727 colored cheese offered on the Ottawa cheese board to-day. Highest bid, 8¾c.; no sales.

**Iroquois, Sept. 23.**—To-day 975 colored cheese were boarded here; 8¾c. bid; no sales on board, salesmen holding for 9c.

**Brantford, Sept. 23.**—Brantford cheese market offerings, 2,438 boxes. No sales.

**Kemptville, Sept. 23.**—At to-night's cheese board meeting bidding advanced to 8 13-16c. for white and 8 15-16c. for colored, but no sales were made.

**Belleville, Sept. 24.**—To-day there were offered 2,000 boxes of white cheese; 465 sold at 8¾c.; balance refused.

**London, Sept. 24.**—Nine factories offered 1,583 boxes to-day. Sales, 200 at 8¾c.

**Cornwall, Sept. 24.**—Five hundred and twenty-five boxes of white and 1,247 boxes of colored cheese were boarded here to-day. All sold but 25 boxes. White at 9 1-16c.; 263 boxes of white, 9½c.; 1,107 boxes of colored at 9½c., and 140 boxes of colored at 9 8-16c.

**Cowansville, Que., Sept. 24.**—To-day 19 factories offered 798 boxes of cheese. Sold, 375 at 8 3-16c.; 312 at 8¾c.; 76 at 8 15-16c.; 35 at 8 13-16c.

**Buffalo Markets.**

**East Buffalo.**—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5.05; butchers', \$4 to \$5.

**Veals**—Steady, \$4.50 to \$7.75.

**Hogs**—Heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.35; mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.40; Yorkers, \$6.25 to \$6.40.

**Chicago Markets.**

**Chicago.**—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.65 to \$6.35; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4; western steers, \$3 to \$4.80.

**Hogs**—Mixed and butchers', \$5.60 to \$6.15; good to choice, \$5.90 to \$6.20.

**Sheep**—Strong; good to choice wethers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair to choice, \$3.30 to \$3.70; native lambs, \$4 to \$6.

**British Cattle Market.**

**London.**—Cattle are steady at 10c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 9½c. per lb. Sheep, 10½c. to 11½c., dressed weight.

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Love all, trust a few,  
Do wrong to none; be able for thy enemy  
Rather in power, than use; and keep thy  
friend  
Under thy own life's key: be checked for  
silence,  
But never taxed for speech.  
—Shakespeare.

### THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

#### CHAPTER III.—Continued.

Thomas hesitated a moment. But just as his interlocutor was about to repeat his question, he drew himself up into a rather stiff and formal attitude and replied:

"Well, sir, no."

The jurymen, for all his self-assertion, seemed to respect the reticence of a servant who declined to give his opinion in regard to such a matter, and drawing back, signified with a wave of his hand that he had no more to say.

Immediately the excitable little man before mentioned slipped forward to the edge of his chair, and asked this time without hesitation: "At what time did you unfasten the house this morning?"

"About six, sir."

"Now, could anyone leave the house after that time without your knowledge?"

"I don't think it would be possible for anybody to leave this house after six in the morning without either myself or the cook's knowing it. Folks don't jump from the second-storey windows in broad daylight, and as to leaving by the doors, the front door closes with such a slam all the house can hear it from top to bottom, and as for the back door, no one that goes out of that can get clear of the yard without going by the kitchen window, and no one can go by that kitchen window without the cook's seeing them, that I can just swear to."

This reply, which was of a nature calculated to deepen the forebodings which had already settled upon the minds of those present, produced a visible effect. The house found locked, and no one seen to leave it! Evidently, then, we had not far to look for the assassin.

"Would any other gentleman like to ask me anything?"

No one replying, Thomas threw a hurried glance of relief toward the servants at his side, then withdrew with an eager alacrity and evident satisfaction for which I could not at the moment account.

But the next witness proving to be Mr. Harwell, I soon forgot Thomas in the interest which the examination of so important a person as the secretary of Mr. Leavenworth was likely to create.

Mr. Harwell took his stand before the jury with a degree of dignity that was not only highly prepossessing in itself, but to me, who had not been over and above pleased with him in our first interview, admirable and surprising. Lacking, as I have said, any distinctive quality of face or form—being what you might call in appearance a negative sort of person, his pale, regular features, dark, well-smoothed hair, and simple whiskers, all belonging to a recognized type and very commonplace—there was still visible on this occasion at least, a certain self-possession in his carriage, which went far toward making up for the want of impressiveness in his countenance and expression. Not that even this was in any way remarkable. Indeed there was nothing remarkable about the man,

unless you except the look of concentration and solemnity which pervaded his whole person.

The coroner addressed him immediately.

"Your name?"

"James Trueman Harwell."

"Your business?"

"Private secretary and amanuensis to Mr. Leavenworth for the past eight months."

"You are the person who last saw Mr. Leavenworth alive, are you not?"

The young man raised his head with a haughty gesture that well-nigh transfigured it.

"Certainly not; as I am not the man who killed him."

This answer, which seemed to introduce something akin to levity into an examination the seriousness of which we were all beginning to realize, produced an immediate revulsion of feeling toward the man who, in face of facts revealed and to be revealed, could so lightly make use of it. In that one remark James Harwell lost all that he had previously won by the self-possession of his bearing and the unflinching regard of his eye. He seemed himself to realize this, for he lifted his head still higher, though his general aspect remained unchanged.

"I mean," the coroner exclaimed, evidently nettled that the young man had been able to draw such a conclusion from his words, "that you were the last one to see him previous to his assassination by some unknown individual?"

The secretary folded his arms, whether to hide a certain tremble that had seized him, or by that simple action to gain time for a moment's further thought, I could not determine. "Sir," he replied, "I cannot answer yes or no to that question. In all probability I was the last so to see him, but in a house as large as this I cannot be sure of even so simple a fact as that." Then observing the unsatisfied look on the faces around, he added slowly: "It is my business to see him late."

"Your business, oh, as his secretary, I suppose?"

He gravely nodded.

"Mr. Harwell," the coroner went on, "will you explain to us what your duties were in that capacity?"

"Certainly. Mr. Leavenworth was, as you perhaps know, a man of great wealth. Connected with various societies, clubs, institutions, etc., besides being known far and near as a giving man, he was accustomed every day of his life to receive numerous letters, begging and otherwise, which it was my business to open and answer, his private correspondence always bearing a mark upon it which distinguished it from the rest. But this was not all I was expected to do. Having in his early life been engaged in the tea trade, he had made more than one voyage to China, and was writing a book on the subject, which same it has been my business to assist him in preparing, by writing at his dictation three hours out of twenty-four, the last hour being commonly taken from the evening, say from half-past nine to half-past ten."

"You say that you were accustomed to write at his dictation evenings? Did you do this as usual last evening?"

"I did, sir."

"What can you tell us of his manner and appearance at the time. Were they in any way unusual?"

A frown crossed the secretary's brow. "As he probably had no premonition of his doom, how should there have been any change in his manner?"

This giving the coroner an opportunity to revenge himself for his discomfiture of a moment before, he said somewhat severely:

"It is the business of a witness to answer questions, not to put them."

The secretary flushed, and the account stood even.

"Very well, then, sir; if Mr. Leavenworth felt any forebodings of his end he did not reveal them to me. On the contrary, he seemed to be more absorbed in his work than usual. One of the last words he said to me was: 'In a month we will have this book in press, eh, Trueman?' I remember this particularly, as he was filling his wineglass at the time. He always drank one glass of wine before retiring, it being my duty to bring the decanter of sherry from the closet the last thing before leaving him. I replied, 'I hope so, indeed, Mr. Leavenworth.' Then join me in drinking a glass of sherry," he cried, motioning me to procure another glass from the closet. I did so, and he poured out the wine with his own hand. I am not especially fond of sherry, but the occasion was a pleasant one, and I drained my glass. I remember being slightly ashamed of doing so, for Mr. Leavenworth set his down half full. It was half full when we found him this morning."

Do what he would, and being a reserved man, he appeared anxious to control his emotion, the horror of his first shock seemed to overwhelm him here. Pulling his handkerchief from his pocket he wiped his forehead. "Gentlemen, that is the last action of Mr. Leavenworth I ever saw. As he set the glass down on the table I said good-night to him and left the room."

The coroner, with a characteristic imperviousness to all expressions of emotion, leaned back and surveyed the young man with a scrutinizing glance. "And where did you go then?" he asked.

"To my own room."

"Did you meet anybody on the way?"

"No, sir."

"Hear anything or see anything unusual?"

The secretary's voice fell a trifle. "No, sir."

"Mr. Harwell, think again. Are you ready to swear that you neither met anybody, heard anybody, nor saw anything which lingers in your memory as unusual?"

His face grew quite distressed. Twice he opened his lips to speak, and as often closed them without doing so. At last with an effort he replied:

"I saw one thing, a little thing, too slight to mention, but it was unusual, and I could not help thinking of it when you spoke."

"What was it?"

"Only a door half open."

"Whose door?"

"Miss Eleanore Leavenworth's." His voice was almost a whisper.

"Where were you when you observed this fact?"

"I cannot say exactly. Probably at my own door, as I did not stop on the way. If this frightful occurrence had not taken place I should never have thought of it again."

"When you went into your room did you close your door?"

"I did, sir."

"How soon did you retire?"

"Immediately."

"Did you hear nothing before you fell asleep?"

Again that indelible hesitation.

"Barely nothing."

"Not a footstep in the hall?"

"I might have heard a footstep."

"Did you?"

"I cannot swear I did."

"Do you think you did?"

"Yes. I think I did. I remember

hearing, just as I was falling into a doze, a rustle and a footstep in the hall, but it made no impression upon me and I dropped asleep."

"Well?"

"Some time later I woke suddenly, as if something had startled me, but what, a noise or move, I cannot say. I remember rising up in my bed and looking around, but hearing nothing further, soon yielded to the drowsiness which possessed me, and fell into a deep sleep. I did not wake again until morning."

Here requested to relate how and when he became acquainted with the fact of the murder, he substantiated in all particulars the account of the matter already given by the butler; which subject, being exhausted, the coroner went on to ask if he had noticed the condition of the library table after the body had been removed.

"Somewhat, yes, sir."

"What was on it?"

"The usual properties, sir, books, paper, a pen with the ink dried on it, besides the decanter and the wineglass from which he drank the night before."

"Nothing more?"

"I remember nothing more."

"In regard to that decanter and glass," broke in a jurymen, "did you not say that the latter was found in the same condition in which it was at the time you left Mr. Leavenworth sitting in his library?"

"Yes, sir, very much."

"Yet he was in the habit of drinking a full glass?"

"Yes, sir."

"An interruption must then have ensued very close upon your departure, Mr. Harwell?"

A cold bluish pallor suddenly broke out upon the young man's face. He started, and for a moment looked as if struck by some horrible thought. "That does not follow, sir," he articulated with some difficulty. "Mr. Leavenworth might—but suddenly stopped as if too much distressed to proceed.

"Go on, Mr. Harwell, let us hear what you have to say."

"There is nothing," he returned faintly, as if battling with some strong emotion.

As he had not been answering a question, only volunteering an explanation, the coroner let it pass, but I saw more than one pair of eyes roll suspiciously from side to side, as if many there felt they had at last found some sort of clew in this man's emotion. The coroner, ignoring in his easy way both the emotion and the universal excitement it had produced, now asked: "Do you know whether the key to the library was in its place or not when you left the room last night?"

"No, sir; I did not notice."

"The presumption is, it was?"

"I suppose so."

"At all events the door was locked in the morning, and the key gone?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then whoever committed this murder locked the door on passing out and took away the key?"

"It would seem so."

The coroner, turning, faced the jury with an earnest look. "Gentlemen," said he, "there seems to be a mystery in regard to this key which must be looked into."

(To be continued.)

Mrs. Jocelyn—Don't you miss your husband very much, now that he is away? Mrs. Golightly—Oh, not at all. You see, he left me plenty of money, and at breakfast I just stand a newspaper up in front of his plate, and half the time forget that he really isn't there.



**Domestic Economy.**

**THE MEMORANDUM BOOK.**

There is no more useful article in my home than a memorandum book with scissors, which I keep conveniently near my usual reading place. I call it my "emergency book," for when I find any apparently helpful hint about household work, suggestions for housekeeping, or recipe that looks well, etc., I cut it out and pin into this book. It is ready at hand when I want to use it. Otherwise I might never refer to it or waste time hunting for it. If my experiment proves satisfactory, I paste the slip into my cook or housekeeper's book. I think a bride could receive no better present, certainly no more practical one, than an ordinary, stiff-backed blank book, size eight by ten inches, the quality of paper being good. A linen cover might be made for it, the bride's initials or monogram embroidered on the upper side. I would divide the pages into groups, under the titles of Breakfast Dishes, Breads, Cakes, Meats, Salads, Soups, etc., with Hints last of all. Under each title I would write a few tried recipes of directions, leaving the greater space to be filled by others.—[Observer.

**POTS AND PANS.**

Very commonplace, every-day articles are pots and pans, but considering how large a part they play in the preparation of our daily food, they cannot be too carefully treated. The one great point to be remembered in the treatment of pots and pans is "cleanliness," which must be insisted on if our food is to be wholesome and nice. After any pan has been used, a little hot water should be poured into it, and it should be put aside until there is time to clean it properly. To do this a pan brush with long stiff bristles and a saucepan scraper are necessary, also very hot water and soda. If the pans are burnt or very dirty it may be necessary to scour them with a little fine sand, and afterwards rinse them out well. The outsides should also be wiped with a dishcloth kept for the purpose.

Pans, when kept on a shelf, should never be laid flat or have the lids put on them, for if they are not open to the air they are sure to have a musty smell. Fish kettles, after use, should be well rinsed out and then put in the open air to sweeten.

**WASHING LACE.**

In this age, when almost every lady makes lace of some sort, and some have grown quite proficient at the art and spend much time in making beautiful things, would it not be well to give some little attention to the washing and doing up of said articles, because you know they will get soiled.

Make a solution of warm water and soap (white castile is the best), put the lace in this and let stand for a few minutes, shaking up and down in the water. Just as soon as the water gets discolored, make a fresh solution, and put it in, following the same plan of moving it around in the water; do this until the lace is quite clean, then gently press it between the hands, never on any account wring it. Then rinse in warm water several times to remove all the soap (never use hot or cold water). Put a small amount of sugar in the last water; this will give the lace a very slight stiffness. Now comes the time for patience and perseverance. Get a board larger than the lace, if possible, cover smoothly with two thicknesses of flannel and place your lace on it, gently pulling it into shape. Have on hand a quantity of pins. Place the right side next the flannel, pin each point at scallop carefully to the board, not too tightly, but just tight enough. Be not too careful of your pins; use them as if you meant to see how many you could put in that piece of lace. This is the most important part of your work, and be very patient and careful if you want it to be a success. Let the lace remain pinned on the board over night, then remove the pins and with a needle pick out all the little pickets, and if you have followed the directions you will have something to be proud of. Many ladies make lace, but few have it really fit to be seen after it is washed. [Canadian Home Journal.



**Wild Flowers for Garden and Window.**

However beautiful our garden or house-plants may be, they never seem to "snuggle" into our hearts as do the wild flowers. It would be hard to say what is the reason of this—possibly we connect with them the memory of childhood days, when, without a care, we rambled over hill and through valley, the sunshine on our heads and in our hearts, snatching up the yellow dog's-tooth-violet from the edge of the wood, or plunging into its cool shade in quest of the delicate little "ladies and gentlemen" standing up bravely by a moss-covered log, or a sturdy Jack-in-the-pulpit—gave little monk that he is, peeping out at us from beneath his dusky cowl.

Considering their beauty, it would seem strange that more of our native flowers are not brought home and made to bloom in our windows and garden borders. True, these shy beauties must lose something of their charm when brought from their own environment, where they seem to have come up spontaneously as the winds that blow; yet they can never wholly part with their "woodsiness," their suggestion of the quiet paths and silent hills, and for this reason must be loved the more wherever they may be.

If transplanted to the garden border in the fall, or in very early spring, many species will grow on just as though nothing had happened, coming up year after year and spreading with a sweet assurance all their own, yet, with the true native "shyness" of which Burroughs speaks, ever ready to give way should more aggressive rivals seek to contest the field. I know a garden in which a few nooks have been given up to wild flowers alone, and here wild red columbines (*Aquilegia Canadensis*), yellow and white violets, squirrel corn, and Duchman's breeches (*Dicentra Canadensis* and *D. Cucullaria*), dainty hepaticas, and stout Indian turnips (*Arisema Triphyllum*, often called Jack-in-the-pulpit), have become thoroughly established, while the pretty little wood geranium, Herb Robert, has run rampant, creeping into

our woods will flourish where the Indian turnip grows, and meadow rue, so white and feathery, is often found growing beside the wild columbine. Plants found invariably in marshy places, however, such as the wild iris, boneset, cardinal flower, wild orchid, etc., would, of course, require a much more marsh-like situation, such as, possibly, few gardens could afford.

To very few people, probably, has it ever occurred to try forcing wild-flowers in the house for winter blooming. Mr. Edward J. Canning, director of the botanic garden of Smith College, writes very interestingly on this subject in the September number of Good Housekeeping, where he states that many of our native plants may be managed most successfully in this way, especially hepaticas, Jack-in-the-pulpit, bloodroot, dicentra, columbine, marsh-marigold and trillium. Mr. Canning recommends potting roots early in October, and leaving them out of doors until freezing weather sets in. They should then be placed in a cool, light cellar and kept moist until about the first of February, when they may be brought to a warm sunny window. In a very short time, it is stated, they will begin to grow, and flower as freely as in their native haunts. The experiment is at least worth the making, involving, as it does, no expense and little trouble save a trip to the woods on a pleasant autumn day. We should be pleased if a few of our readers would try what they can do in this line, and write us later as to their success. FLORA FERNLEAF. "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

**Plants for Identification.**

Dear Flora,—I received your card asking for a better explanation. The plants I refer to are like wild grass about one and a half feet high, and, until lately, grew well; now they seem to be at a standstill; are doing no good; have no flowers. My vine is the same—seems to be dying. I will send you a blade of each. I must thank you for answering me personally, I had not dared to expect so much. I will look to our dear friend, the "Farmer's Advocate," for an answer this time. What is the cause of leaves dropping off plants after they are brought in, and how can I prevent it?

black hair, talking to us "farmers' wives," and suddenly she speaks of the time when she was a boy picking strawberries in her hat and driving cows, etc., etc.

Oh, by the way! What became of our Ingle Nook last week? I looked in vain for the cosy seat by the fireplace, and must say I was very much disappointed, and thought to myself the "Farmer's Advocate" is awfully lonesome without our pretty corner. I wish the women would write oftener to the Ingle Nook, as I feel lonely when they do not. What has become of Tenderfoot, that brave fellow who kept "batch" for months, and also Cheer-up-o-dist, and Help-on-a-bit, and others, too? Now I hope they will soon write. Dear Flora, if my letter is too long to print, put it in the W. P. B. With love to all the flower lovers, I will wish you good-night.

**"BLACKLOCKS."**

Ans.—The grass-like leaves enclosed appear to be those of gladioli. The reason that the plants have not bloomed is, possibly, due to the fact that you did not plant the bulbs early enough. Gladiolus bulbs planted as early as the 15th of June should do well. Or, you may, probably, have been sent small or improperly matured bulbs; a small or badly-weakened one, such as those that are put up in lots and sold at low prices by some seedsmen, seldom give satisfaction. It always pays to buy good plump bulbs or tubers, even if one has to pay double the amount for them. The other leaf has been taken from a Madeira vine, which flowers rather late in the season, so will require early planting in order to have it bloom out of doors. Your vine has probably been frozen down by this time. Leave it out for a few weeks to rest, then take up its tuberous root and plant it in a well-drained pot in a room which will be secure from frost, training it up, as it grows, about the window. . . . Regarding your cans, I should say paint them green. This is, of course, a matter of taste, but it always seems to me that green never clashes with any other color of flower or foliage; besides it is such a "summery" color. . . . To prevent leaves falling off plants when taken into the house, you must bring them in before the fires are started, so that they may be fully "acclimatized" before the added change of artificial heat is put upon them. Plants should always be provided with pure, moist air, the moisture being obtained by pans of water set upon stoves or registers. Sometimes, too, the leaves fall off by reason of excess of watering. Care should always be taken in the respect.

My dear Blacklocks, you surely must have overlooked the fact that the reference, "When I was a boy, etc.," in Dame Durden's article was quoted directly from Burroughs, and was, by no means, a description of Dame Durden's early days. It is really irresistibly funny that you should have imagined Dame Durden a man. You should see our "giants"! With their heads up among the clouds in which the science of agriculture, thoroughbred stock, and all such mighty things are discussed, they could never, never come down to shaking hands round the Ingle Nook and chatting about layer-cake and lace curtains. We shouldn't like to have them do so either, should we? So, my dear, you may still cherish your dream of Dame Durden. Poor Dame, with the lanky locks and trailing skirts! Oh! Oh! You may expect to see something of her correspondents soon, now that the busy summer is nearly over.

F. F.



On the Lake of Bays—Highlands of Ontario—Grand Trunk Railway System.

every corner not monopolized by taller and coarser plants. All the care that has ever been given to any of these has been to see that they have been put in places that suit them—the sun-lovers being given the sun, and the shade-lovers the coverts beneath trees where the soil has become somewhat similar to that of the woods. I have not the slightest doubt that many more of our flowers would do equally well. Trillium or wake-robin, the white and red "lily" of

Also please tell me what color do you like best to paint cans that are used as flower pots? I painted mine white, but thought about trying salmon color, to imitate the color of the real pots. What do you think? Dear Flora, you must be a busy woman, if you are a woman; perhaps you will turn out to be a man like our dear Dame Durden of the Ingle Nook. I was somewhat disappointed on finding it out, as I had pictured her as a spinster in long, black skirts and flat,

The story is told of Esther Cleveland that, when she first heard her father telephone from Chicago to the White House, her expression changed to wonder and then to fear. It was surely her father's voice, yet she was incredulous. After looking at the tiny opening in the receiver, Esther suddenly burst into tears. "Oh, mamma, mamma," she sobbed, "how can we ever get papa out of that little hole!"



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Dear Sirs,—I have been a reader of your most valuable paper for years, but this year's excels all; I consider it the nearest perfect farm paper I have ever seen, and think no one can afford to be without it. I have been greatly impressed while pondering the subject, "Purpose of Life," and have written out, as best I could, a few thoughts, which, if considered worthy, may be printed some week in "Quiet Hour," or anywhere in your paper.  
Your studious reader,  
HERB. NEWMAN.

Spencerville, Ont.

### Purpose of Life.

"Our lives are songs; God writes the words,  
And we set them to music at pleasure;  
And the song grows glad or sweet or sad,  
As we choose to fashion the measure."  
"We must write the music, whatever the song,  
Whatever its rhyme or meter;  
And if it is sad, we can make it glad,  
Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter."

"Life is before you! from the fated road  
You cannot turn: then take ye up the load.  
Not yours to tread or leave the unknown way;  
Ye must go o'er it, meet ye what ye may;  
Gird up your souls within you to the deed;  
Angels and fellow-spirits bid you speed!"

Life is not mean, it is grand. If it is mean to any, he makes it so. God made it glorious. Life would not be the discouraging thing it often is if we realized the wonderful promise: "I, the Lord thy God, will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee."

Do we always remember the object lesson our Lord once gave to His disciples? He sent them away, depriving them of the visible presence which might be a hindrance to faith. They thought themselves alone on the stormy sea in the darkest hour of the night; but Christ's disciples are never alone. He saw them toiling in rowing, and when things seemed at their very worst, He came to them walking upon the sea. Even then they did not know their Master, and cried out for fear. How often they must have thought of the night afterwards, when fighting far greater difficulties than contrary winds. It must have been a great help to know the Lord was watching them, though Himself unseen, and would come to their assistance when most needed. Let us try to remember that God "weigheth by measure" all the sorrows and joys of our lives. Nothing is too trifling for His patient consideration. Nothing comes by chance; even when our troubles come by our own making; He permits them, and overrules them for our own good. Every youth should form at the outset of his career the solemn purpose to make the most and best of the powers which God has given him, and to turn to the best possible account every outward advantage within his reach. It was designed that some should be high, some intermediate, and some low, as the trees are some forty, some a hundred, and some as the giant pines, three hundred feet in height. But however high their tops, their roots rest in the same soil. A man's purpose of life should be like a river which was born of a thousand little rills in the mountains, and when, at last, it has reached its manhood in the plain, though, if you watch it, you shall see little eddies that seem as if they had changed their minds and were going back again to the mountains, yet all its mighty current flows changeless to the sea.

If you build a dam across it, in a few hours it will go over it with the voice of victory. It makes no difference what you call a man—prince, peer or slave.

"Man" is that name of power which rises above them all, and gives to every one the right to be that which God meant he should be. No law, nor opinion, nor prejudice, has the right to say to man "you may grow," or "you may not grow," or "you may grow in ten directions and not in twenty." Launched upon the ocean of life like an innumerable fleet, each man may spread what sails God has given him, whether he be pinnace, sloop, brig, bark, ship, or man-of-war; and no commodore or admiral may signal what voyage he shall make, or what canvas he should carry.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,  
The saddest are these, 'It might have been.'"  
HERB. NEWMAN.

Spencerville, Ont.

We gladly give space to the above paper on the "Purpose of Life," and hope that it may be both interesting and profitable to our readers. Too many people live as though their lives were not given to them for any "purpose" at all—unless it be only to have a good time for a few years, and then to pass out of this world, leaving no result behind. Not that it is possible to leave the world in exactly the same condition as if we had never lived in it, for every human being has some influence, and if he drifts aimlessly through life without any definite purpose, he is pretty certain to do some harm to others as well as to himself. Life is a great responsibility, and, although none of us asked to be created, each one must render an account for the life entrusted to him. Of course, if death were really the end of life, our influence would not be of so much consequence. One who believes in a God who has a right to demand obedience, and realizes that every act, every word—yes, and even every thought—is eternal in its influence, will accept his life as a sacred trust and try to make the most of it. What settled aim or purpose can you expect from men who are doubtful about the very existence of God? A soldier once prayed before a battle: "Oh God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul." One who is as undecided as that soldier—thinking it wise to be on the safe side and do right, on the possible chance that there might be a God to punish him for wrong-doing—is not likely to press forward with enough energy to help other souls nearer to the throne of the Most High. A double-minded man can never be depended on, for he is, as S. James says, "unstable in all his ways"; he is shifty and changeable, because he doesn't know his own mind, and hasn't made up his mind to pursue any purpose with determination. On the other hand, a man who is "fully persuaded in his own mind," can be expected to act with reasonable consistency.

One who knows what he is aiming at, and is continually working towards that end, is sure to make steady progress. When learning to play on a piano, the difficult music, which was quite beyond the powers of a beginner, is mastered at last; and it is exactly the same in every other difficult pursuit—the most difficult of all, perhaps, being the pursuit of holiness. "He who does the best he can is always improving. His best of yesterday is outdone to-day, and his best of to-day will be outdone to-morrow. It is this steady progress, no matter from what point it starts, that forms the chief element of all greatness and goodness."

Let us choose our mark, then, and see that the choice is not one we may ever have reason to regret; then let us "press toward the mark" determinedly, unflatteringly and steadily. The opportunities of life only come once, and are too valuable to be carelessly wasted.

HOPE.



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**In September.**

Mornings frosty grow, and cold,  
Brown the grass on hill and wold;  
Crows are cawing sharp and clear  
Where the rustling corn grows sere,  
Mustering flocks of blackbirds call,  
Here and there a few leaves fall,  
In the meadow larks sing sweet,  
Chirps the cricket at our feet.  
In September.

Noons are sunny, warm, and still;  
A golden haze o'erhangs the hill,  
Amber sunshines on the floor  
Just within the open door:  
Still the crickets call and creak—  
Never found, though long we seek,—  
Oft comes faint report of gun;  
Busy flies buzz in the sun,—  
In September.

Evenings chilly are, and damp,  
Early lighted is the lamp;  
Fire burns, and kettle sings,  
Smoke ascends in thin blue rings;  
On the rug the children lie;  
In the west the soft lights die;  
From the elms a robin's song,  
Rings and sweetly lingers long,—  
In September.

—Epworth Era.

**Manners in Speech.**

The subject of good manners is a perennial one. We can not give the world a lesson to-day, and let that suffice for all the days to come. Partly because some things need to be reiterated, and partly because new faces are continually making an appearance in the audience.

Because we do more of talking than of almost anything else, one of the prime elements of good manners is involved in manner and matter of speech.

No one can be right in his speech, if he be not, first of all, truthful. There are those who do not seem to comprehend that truth is a part of good manners; indeed, there are those who imagine that it is to be dispensed with on occasions. Aside from the sin of untruthfulness, he who does not observe strict integrity in this respect will, sooner or later, find himself in the midst of many hopeless tangles.

The man of perfect manners is certainly one who does not talk too much. Who has not seen persons giving evidence of being otherwise well-bred, who, in this particular, seem to throw good breeding to the winds? They seem to be determined upon monopolizing conversation. If it were possible for them to first get the floor, so to speak, they saw to it that no one deprived them of the position. If someone else happened to occupy this coveted place, they had no scruples about breaking in upon the other's discourse and making themselves heard. It is seldom that one of us has a communication to make to the world so important that it cannot wait until others cease speaking. Young persons sometimes find this a trying rule to keep. It is one, however, that will pay in the end.

In the matter of conversation, it is a part of good manners to talk of things that are of interest to those who listen. Who has not been bored by being forced to listen to comments and conversation about people of whose existence he has had no knowledge, and about things that are altogether unknown to him? To assume a well-bred air of attention during a time like this is indeed difficult. If you find that your conversation is leaving someone out of the circle, remember that you are transgressing the rule of good manners which obliges us to be kindly considerate of others.—[Lookout.

"Why did you put the plush album away?"

"Oh, we don't use it any more. Mary wears her father's photograph in her brooch, her mother's in her belt buckle, the boys' in her watch and bracelet, while grandma is on the coal bucket and grandpa on the parlor vases."



**Trust.**



"My dog's name is Hero, because he's so brave, sir,  
When I was a baby, oh, long, long ago,  
He carried me out of a house that was burning:  
He's the bravest old dog in the city, I know.  
My mamma just trusts me with Hero all day, sir,  
He's better than nurses, he always stays by:  
He lies on the grass, and you'd think him asleep, sir,  
But, oh, it's so funny! he just sleeps with one eye.  
You just ought to see when a dog comes to plague me,  
Or if naughty boys tease me, my patience to try,  
One look at his teeth, and the dogs run away, sir,  
And the boys keep their distance—I guess you know why.  
He's the finest old dog that a child ever had, sir,  
He begs for his meals, and he always says, 'Thanks.'  
My ma says she think's life's a serious thing, sir,  
For he will not put up with nonsensical pranks."

be loving and faithful to his master if he is well treated. Sometimes the children say to me, "Will dogs go to heaven?" and that is not an easy question to answer. The Bible, in its list of those who will be shut out of the New Jerusalem, certainly says, "Without are dogs." But I don't think it is speaking of real dogs, but of cruel, greedy men; just as when our Lord says: He will set the "sheep" on His right hand and the "goats" on His left, He does not mean real sheep and goats, but people. Certainly if love is stronger than death, and is in its very nature "immortal," dogs ought to share in the after-life, for no one can deny that they often show wonderful, self-sacrificing love. If they haven't souls they certainly have characters, and He who cares even for sparrows is surely pleased with them when they live unselfish lives, or die nobly in the effort to save other lives. We may feel sure that He will do what is for their good; for, whether they live after death or not, they are certainly His.

Many years ago there was a little Scotch dog called Bobby, who earned well-deserved fame for himself. He was not a beautiful thoroughbred, but only a rough, brown mongrel, and yet his name will be long remembered in Edinburgh. His puppy days were spent in the country, and he enjoyed life there as anyone should do. His master grew vegetables for the market, and Bobby guarded them every night, sleeping so lightly that no thief dared to steal anything. When the little chap was three years old his master moved into a small shop in Edinburgh. Then hard times came and Bobby found that bones grew very scarce, and even the oat cake—which was all his master could afford—was hardly big enough to satisfy his healthy appetite. But Bob was too plucky to make a fuss about a thing which could not be helped—for he knew quite well that his master fared no better than he. One day he noticed that his master looked hungrily at the cake before he threw it to him. There was not a scrap of food on the table, and Bob-

of the remark and broke the cake in two, giving half to the dog, and eating the rest himself.

A few days later a woman who lived near, and who sometimes gave scraps to Bobby, was surprised to hear him howling outside and scratching at the door to be let in. She gave him a nice bone because he looked so thin and sad, and he started off for home. Then, seeing that the woman was not following, he went back and explained in dog language that she must come too. She filled a basket with food, for she suspected that something was wrong with her poor neighbor, and then followed the eager little dog. She found his master lying on his bed, but he did not need the good food she had brought, so she gave it to Bobby. Round the white form on the bed were heaped a few bones, and even a crust of bread, that the faithful little dog had brought home. Hungry as he was, the noble-hearted little fellow would not eat them himself, but had tried his best to push them into his dead master's hand.

When the cheap pine coffin was lowered into the grave in the Blackfriar cemetery, the faithful dog tried to jump in too, but was held back. When the mound was heaped up he tried his hardest to paw away the earth which covered his dear friend. When he found that was impossible, he made a hole for himself under a flat tombstone, for stormy weather, and day after day he watched the spot where his master had been laid, ready to welcome him when he should come out. He never left the spot, except to hunt for a little food, and often people would bring him something to eat. Poor children would sometimes go hungry themselves, so that they might have a crust or a bone to give him—for unselfish love is always infectious.

Three years passed slowly away, and then one day a rich man visited the cemetery, heard the story of the dog, and ordered a good dinner for him from the hotel near by. When he went away he left a standing order with the proprietor to supply Bobby with a good dinner every day, and he soon learned to know what the dinner-bell meant, and went regularly to the hotel for his dinner.

Nine years more passed wearily away, and still he watched and waited. But, when for two days in succession he failed to turn up for his dinner, a search was made for him in the cemetery. There was the poor, draggled body, lying, cold and stiff, at the foot of the grave, like a sentinel dying at his post, but where was the brave and faithful spirit? Did Bobby go out like the flame of a candle, and was his life really ended? Was his long and patient watching entirely wasted? I am sure he deserved the only reward he wanted—to be with his dear master again. If he deserves it, is it likely that a just and loving God would refuse to give it to him? The Bible says that "God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labor of love," and He could not deal unrighteously with a little dog, or forget his "work and labor of love." Whether Bobby's life has gone on after death we do not know, but we do know that God will be just and kind to all His creatures, and we may safely leave such matters in His wise and loving hands.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I'm very much interested in the Children's Corner; I

read it as soon as it comes, and think it is very nice.

My little sister and I go to school, ride three and a half miles on a little blue pony. It is fun, only when he gets scared, and then he runs out of the road.



On the Moon River, Muskoka Lake District—Grand Trunk Railway System.

I read those verses in an old newspaper the other day, and they seem to fit the picture, so here they are for you to read. Dear old fellow! doesn't he look like a dog to be trusted? But almost any dog will

be considered that it was not fair and square for him to have all.

"Let's share and share alike!" he said, as plainly as eyes could speak, as he laid the cake on his master's knee—and his master saw the justice



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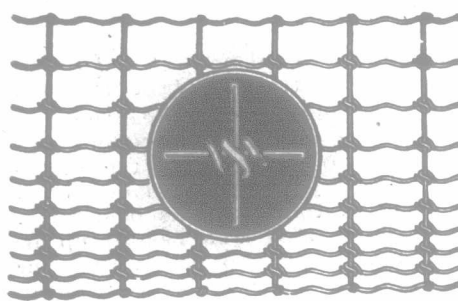
have the separating bowl suspended from a hardened steel spindle, which revolves in a socket fitted with ball bearings. It hangs quite freely, and thus is not only practically frictionless, but cannot possibly get out of balance. The gear wheels turn on ball bearings, which are always completely covered with oil. For close skimming the Melotte is unexcelled.



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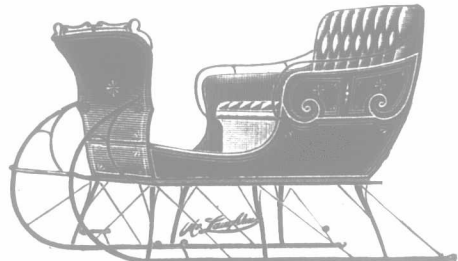
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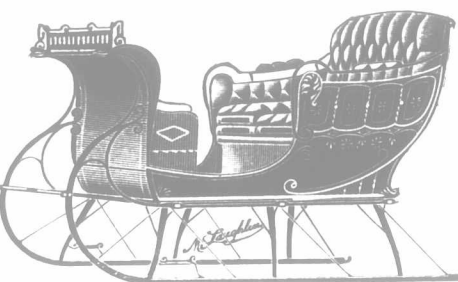


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I can saddle and unsaddle him, he is as gentle as can be. We picket him out before school in the morning, and then saddle him at the last recess. I have been sick this week, and have not gone. When we get home we get our lessons, and then I help mamma get supper, and take care of the chickens; we have lots of little chickens now. After supper papa goes after the cows, and mamma and papa milk, while Eunice and I wash the dishes and feed the kitten; she is a gray and white one. The coyotes got the rest of our kittens; we had five last winter, but now we just have Kate. We had a big rain the night before last, and all day yesterday, and I guess the road is so muddy we can hardly get to school by this time.

There is another little girl that comes to school on horse-back, and there are fourteen children that walk all the way from two and a half miles to half a mile. Well, next Monday is a holiday, so the children will play all day. By, by, cousins. EDITH ARMOR.  
Nanton, Alta. (Aged 11.)

## Earl Grey.

Possibly, the one man in Canada in whose personality Canadians are to-day most interested is Earl Grey, successor to Lord Minto, as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. As evident from his portrait, which appears in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," the new Governor is a man of thought and of letters. He is also described as a financier of no mean order, and an administrator of tact and ability, having proved in South Africa his fitness for so distinctive a position as that of representative of the Crown in Britain's great North American dependency.

Albert Henry George, fourth Earl Grey, comes, in fact, from a line which should number men both able and capable among its members. The peerage was created in 1777 for Major-General Charles Grey, who distinguished himself during the American Revolutionary War by his aptness in handling his men. The second Earl Grey, well-known to all students of British history, was the famous statesman to whose efforts, during his Premiership of Britain, 1830-34, were largely due the passing of the Reform Bill, and the abolition of slavery. The third Earl was twice a cabinet minister, and, on his death, without heirs, the title passed to his nephew, the present Earl, son of the General Grey who was private secretary to the Prince Consort.

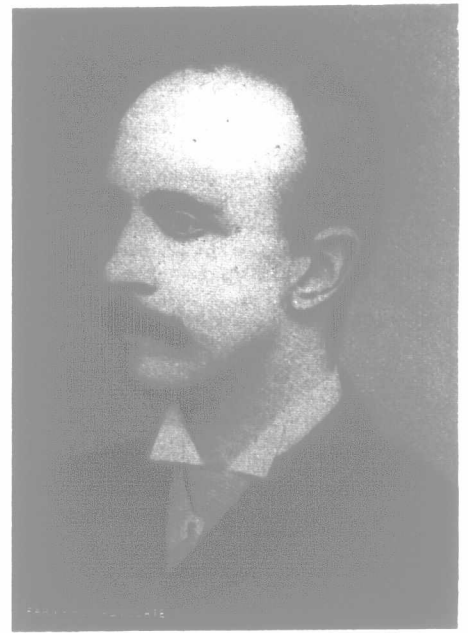
The career of the fourth Earl, who is now somewhat over fifty years of age, has been not unmarked by experience in many lines of life. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, later, proved his predilection for literary work by the publication of "Hubert Hervey: A Memoir," in 1899. In 1880, he was elected to the House of Commons as liberal member for Northumberland, and continued to hold his seat in the British Parliament until 1886. Afterwards he went to South Africa, where he became the firm friend and ally of Cecil Rhodes, standing with him in organizing and financing the chartered company to whose work is so largely due the possession of Britain's extensive domains in South Africa. When Dr. Jameson, after his ill-starred "Raid," was sent home to England, Earl Grey became his successor as administrator of Rhodesia; his work in this capacity being highly commended. Altogether his career has been such as to ensure him to be a worthy successor to his brother-in-law, Lord Minto, who departs with the best wishes and sincere regard of the Canadian people.

Mark Twain tells this story of how he got even with a canny lassie who was telegraph operator at the Glasgow end of a London line: "I had run up to Glasgow on my way to the Highlands," said Mr. Clemens, "and stepped into a telegraph and postal station to send a despatch to a friend in London. I asked several questions as to how long it would take, when the message would be delivered, etc. The girl at the desk was inclined to be snubbish, and at the third or fourth question she cut me dead. But I got even with her. I just sent my friend this message: 'Arrived safely. Girls here are ugly and bad-tempered. And she had to send it, too!'"

## Mollie at Home Again.

My readers must imagine a big space of time between Eleanor's Notes of Travel, which recently appeared in our columns, and my letter of to-day, for months have elapsed since we had that surreptitious cup of tea in the railway carriage as we neared the Riviera. Yes, months have elapsed since then, and if only the "Advocate" could spare me a dozen, instead of only one, or, at most, two columns, and my readers have the patience to read them, I think I could easily fill them all with the story of our further adventures, but suffice it to say that Nell, Eleanor and I can look back upon a most delightful winter on the continent of Europe despite a few ailments, which are now things of the past and readily forgotten. After a short separation, we once more joined forces in London, paying farewell visits and bidding affectionate good-byes to the dear ones in the motherland, whom I had grown to love more than ever, and from whose hands I had personally received unbounded kindness. Leaving Eleanor for a while in England, Nell and I sailed for Canada, reaching here early in June, just when everything was looking its very best. Oh! who does not know the feeling which seems to come over one when nearing home?

"There's a strange something which without a brain  
Fools feel, and which even wise men  
can't explain,  
Planted in man, to bind him to that earth  
In dearest ties, from whence he drew  
his birth."



Earl Grey.

Successor to Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada.

But I am not going to wax sentimental or to quote more poetry, when the plain prose of it is that, wander where one may, it is difficult to find scenery to excel that of Canada, or a climate more perfect than our own. It is so good, too, to be back again amongst one's own more immediate kith and kin, to meet familiar faces of friends and school-fellows, speaking one's own tongue, with no fear of being taken for a "Cook's Tourist" abroad, or a Bank holiday tripper, as may be the case, if one happens to be exploring some old palace, castle or picture gallery in England. Mind, I don't want to belittle the tourist or the tripper, but the seasoned traveller naturally avoids going about in gangs, preferring quieter methods and having an identity which can be recognized in the streets of one's own city or on the village road at the end of the concession upon which is situated the old homestead, which I have only been able to visit in my dreams during my long absence from Canada. More than once I have found myself since my return in a dear old place in a lovely village not far from London, Ontario. It was a time of purest enjoyment, the wealth-

er seemingly having made up its kindly mind to be as little changeable as possible, so as to greet the wanderer with winsome smiles. Perhaps it may seem odd for restless Mollie to write thus, but it is true, nevertheless. I love the country, the animals, the poultry, the growing grain, the rattle of the milk pails, the "low of the kine," and I do enjoy watching the milkers, the buttermakers, and all the other makers who contribute to the pleasant whole of a well-ordered farm life. The Canadian birds may not sing as sweetly as in some other parts of the world, but they are as gayly dressed as many in other lands, and more gayly plumaged than the sweet songsters of the mother country. To my delighted eyes they lack nothing, and nowhere have I found more life-giving air than that which filled my lungs morning after morning as I woke betimes far away from the noise of the tram car or omnibus, whirr and buzz of machinery, or the bewildering street cries of the big cities across the Atlantic. Finding my lines cast in such pleasant places and hoping much that the only prescription for some time to come may be read with a Canadian meaning, "Change of air! Change of scene!" it is more than likely that when a column is, from time to time, placed at my disposal in the Home Magazine, my notes will date from some hither or thither of our own big continent, instead of from an anywhere overseas. I should like before closing to say one word of thanks to those of our kind readers who, in reply to the questions of our editor, sent so many kind words of appreciation of the Travelling Notes from other lands sent to the "Farmer's Advocate" by—  
MOLLIE.

## Served Him Right.

In England, public conveyances are licensed to carry a specified number of passengers, and the law is strictly enforced. The Birmingham Post tells the following story hinging upon that law.

It was a raw, cold night, and the rain fell pitilessly as an omnibus drew up at the corner of Oxford Street. A thinly-clad young woman stood on the curb, and looked imploringly at the conductor. The latter, an Irishman, speaking in reply to the mute inquiry, said: "Shure, it's full I am, but"—glancing again at the little one—"come on my honey, in wid ye: Oi'll chance it." The little woman was squeezed into a seat; but the bus had not proceeded very far when the following incident occurred: In the corner seat was a fop, who, with eyeglasses firmly fixed, had been watching the proceedings, and, as the vehicle eased up, he called out:  
"Conductah!"  
"Sor!"

"Are you aware that you have one over your number?"  
"Ave I, sor? Oi'll see." Pat counts, beginning at the opposite corner, leaving the "Johnnie" until the last: "Wan, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thir—so I have, and ye're the very wan. Out ye come!" and he went.

## The Old-time Pepper Mill.

A pepper mill is a piece of silver not often seen on tables nowadays. English housekeepers, however, still use the pepper mill, and American silversmiths sometimes keep it to meet the demands of old-fashioned families, who prefer to grind their own pepper rather than risk the chance of adulteration. The pepper mill dates back to the time when pepper was a scarce commodity, and was always ground at the table from the peppercorns. Pepper was so valuable in those days that rents were often paid in peppercorns, and the high prices they brought were among the incentives that induced explorers to brave the dangers of the unknown deep. If a short passage could be discovered to the Indies, it was agreed by all that a wealth of pepper could be easily brought to Europe.





**The Faculty of Observation.**

Have you ever been impressed, suddenly and strongly, by the beauty of some little, perhaps commonplace, thing, the picture of which will come back to you again and again, months, perhaps years, afterward? Not long ago I was sitting at a window looking listlessly out over a labyrinth of roofs and trees, when suddenly my attention became riveted upon one little spot, where some tall silver poplars were tossing their shining tops into a hazy blue sky. I cannot begin to describe how beautiful it was, the soft autumnal sky, quite cloudless, as a background; the heaving branches rippling into lines of burnished silver where the sun shone upon the under sides of the leaves, driven upward by the wind. One to whom I pointed the "vision" out said that it was "a sign of rain to see the leaves turning up like that." However that may be, to me it was a rare picture that has come back more than once during the days that have passed.

I hope I am not becoming tiresome in referring again and again to this topic of the beauties of nature. It seems, sometimes, as though I cannot help it. Almost unconsciously, or, perhaps, subconsciously, ever since beginning to write for the press I have felt at times like the ancient mariner, impelled to tell the tale, possibly when something else might have been more to the point; and yet, if I have helped others to notice and enjoy these things even a little, I shall feel that I have accomplished something. He upon whom the marvel of a blade of grass is not lost, has an unending well of pleasure to draw from all through his life. All pure pleasures add to happiness, and happiness conduces to health of both body and mind, the best security for ability and capability in every line of life.

I was much struck by what a friend said not long ago in regard to training children to develop this faculty of observation. We were walking down a quiet road, she, her little three-year-old girlie, and I. There were trees on each side, and in the narrow band of sky between hung a new moon, a crescent so thin that one could scarcely discern it through the thin veil of white cloud that hung over it. My friend called the little one's attention to it, asking if "the pretty moon were peeking out at babe," and other questions such as appeal to the baby mind. "You know," she explained, "all that I am anxious to teach her yet is to be observant, and to appreciate things. Some people say to me, 'Why don't you teach her the letters?' But I don't care if she doesn't know a letter before she is seven years old." This method would seem to be the natural one. Children surely have enough to do in acquiring their vocabulary, and enough to see and learn of the great, wonderful world during these first few years of their lives, to put off, with profit, until a later day, so tedious a process as the learning of books.

Most certainly training in observation cannot begin too soon. Very few of us have the faculty developed highly, and many to so slight a degree as to lead to absolute incapacity in many lines of work—inattention to detail, carelessness, "sloppiness," and all the rest of it. Let him who thinks he is observant read Ruskin for a while; he can get no better antidote for conceit in this respect. For instance, in "Modern Painters" he tells us that, in slightly roughened water, all vertical lines are reflected, while horizontal ones

are almost invariably entirely indistinguishable. In illustration he cites an observation made—in the Gulf of Venice I think it was, but no matter—where, in looking at the reflection of a number of boats in the harbor, he noticed that the narrow red band running horizontally around some of the vessels failed to appear in the water at all, all vertical lines of masts, etc., being cast quite distinctly. Who but a Ruskin would have had his attention called to so elusive a detail! Trained to infinite accuracy of observation, little wonder is it that Ruskin was eminently fitted to become the world's great art critic. Nothing escapes him, from the form of the tiniest cloud at dawn to the conformation of the twigs on a tree, or the shadow of a leaf on the ground.

Finally, then, following, though afar off, in the footsteps of this great nature-seer, let us be observant. The faculty, if highly developed, will help us in everything we do. Think of it! Can the girl whose eyes are sharp as those of a bird, unless she be intolerably lazy, countenance a dusty room, or be guilty of sewing a careless seam? Can the gardener trained to an equal keenness fail to perceive the weed hidden away in a border awaiting its opportunity? Or the farm boy pass in happy ignorance the loosening gate hinge, or the broken fence wire, which may mean the destruction of a field of grain? All this may seem a little far-fetched, and, at first sight, the tumble from the fine sensibilities of Ruskin to so prosaic a matter as the dusting of a room or mending of a gate, may seem like a fall from the sublime to the ridiculous; but believe me, the connection is by no means so far removed as it may seem, nor are the infinitely little things about us unworthy of attention. . . . Last, but not least, can any one of these fail to be happier or more elevated in thought or deed by reason of seeing and feeling keenly the beautiful things that a kind Providence has lavished upon us? To quote again from our Critic: "Who among the whole chattering crowd can tell me of the forms and precipices of the chain of tall white mountains that girded the horizon at noon yesterday? Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south and smote upon their summits until they melted and mouldered away in a dust of blue rain? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds when the sunlight left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it like withered leaves? All has passed, unregretted as unseen. . . . And yet, it is not in the broad and fierce manifestation of the elemental energies, not in the clash of the hail, nor the drift of the whirlwind that the highest characteristics of the sublime are developed. God is not in the earthquake nor in the fire, but in the still, small voice." DAME DURDEN, "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

**AN ASSINIBOIA CORRESPONDENT.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been an interested reader of Ingle Nook Chats for some time, and as I read your articles in Aug. 25th and Sept. 1st issues, I felt that I must tell you that your talks are very much appreciated by at least one fellow mortal. Your portrayal of the beauties of nature surrounding the humbler homes was just fine. Glad you enjoyed your holiday; the country is not a half bad place in which to "lay off" for a while. Being an old Ontario cheesemaker, the process for making cheese is rather interesting, but to a maker of cheddar it would appear to be very soft.

We bachelors should be very thankful

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



for cooking recipes contributed by members. Would a few words about the much-talked-of subject, yeast, be out of place? Most of the recipes require it to be made every time bread is made. Why not make it to last some time? I make enough at one time to raise several "batches," and it does not need so much "babying" as yeast cake dough, but will "come up" in spite of weather conditions. SHAMROCK.

I must thank Shamrock for his kind words of appreciation. Yes, Cottage Cheese is soft; it can scarcely be ranked with other cheese, you know, except in nutritiveness, but holds a place by itself. Why not tell us in detail your method of making bread, Shamrock? . . . No, the country isn't a "half bad place" for holidays or any other time, provided one loves it; and life on the farm is getting easier and more pleasant every year, isn't it? It only requires that people work with heart and with brains, that they keep up with the times, read at every opportunity, be not afraid to take a little outing now and again, and never, no, never, degenerate into mere machines for just work and nothing else. D. D.

### A Woman's Bravery.

Alone and on the verge of the Arctic wilderness, a woman has become the heroine of the epidemic of diphtheria that spread through the tribes of Indians at Fort Yukon and carried away twenty-four of their number.

Miss Wood, an Episcopalian missionary nurse from Circle City, went down the river alone in a small boat with a supply of drugs. Sixty-five ill-clad, poorly fed, and suffering Indians, with little knowledge of English or any civilized tongue, awaited her. Miss Wood had been only a day or two among the Indians when she was seized with the dread disease. She was very ill for three days, but after that she was able to minister to all the ill about her and do much toward relieving the situation.

Rev. Mr. Wooden, missionary at Fort Yukon, had a commission from the United States Government to act in checking the epidemic. On the strength of this authority he was able to secure supplies from the big posts and to issue rations to the Indians. As soon as these rations were given out the Indians began to show marked improvement, and the deaths soon ceased. Lack of nourishment seems to have dragged the Indians down more than anything else. The epidemic is now stated to be stamped out.—[Exchange.]

### Thought and Age.

Men of thought have always been distinguished for their age. Colon, Sophocles, Pindar, Anacreon, and Xenophon were octogenarians. Kant, Buffon, Goethe, Fontenelle and Newton were over 80. Michael Angelo and Titian were 89 and 99 respectively. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, lived to be 80. Many men have done excellent work after they have passed 80 years. Landor wrote his "Imaginary Conversation" when 85; Isaac Walton wielded a ready pen at 90. Hahnemann married at 80, and was still working at 91. Michael Angelo was still painting his giant canvases at 89, and Titian at 90 worked with the vigor of his early years. Fontenelle was as light-hearted at 98 as at 40, and Newton at 83, worked as hard as he did in middle life. Cornaro was in far better health at 95 than at 30, and as happy as a sandboy. At Hanover, Dr. Du Boisy was still practicing as a physician in 1897, going his daily rounds at the age of 103. William Reynolds Salmon, M. R. C. S., of Cambridge, Glamorganshire, died on March 11th, 1897, at the age of 106. At the time of his death he was the oldest known individual of indisputable authenticated age, the oldest physician, the oldest member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the oldest Freemason in the world.

Towne—"I suppose you heard that old Lawyer Sharpe is dying at the point of death?" Browne—"No. Well, well, the ruling passion strong in death, eh?"

### A Midnight Storm.

By E. J. Lusty, Saskatoon.

She sprang up in bed suddenly, trembling and perspiring with fear, and feeling unable longer to bear silently the terrific noise of the conflicting elements. Marion Wetherell had always been a coward in time of thunderstorms; but this Canadian outburst, when wind and rain and thunder and lightning seemed combined to do their worst, almost drove her crazy. The darkness was intense, but broken at frequent intervals by vivid lightning flashes, and until she reached out her hand tremblingly for the box of matches and struck a light, the noise outside had prevented her from hearing little streams of water trickling down the rough boarding at her bedside. She lit the lamp, shading the light from a rosy, sleeping face that nestled beside her, then crept out of bed and pulled the homemade bedstead away from the wet boards, and carefully covered the little exposed ear with the white sheet to deaden the heavy thunder peals for the sleeper.

"Oh, dear!" she sighed, "I can't go to sleep again. I must try to read. How lonely it is! I wish Fred were here. I wonder where he is now! Is he all right, or wet through somewhere, out in this dreadful storm, poor fellow, and—" but here two big tears that had been gathering in her eyes brimmed over and rolled down her cheeks. These were followed by others, and the poor lonely little woman cried long and bitterly. "There!" she said at last, "I feel better and the storm's going over; I'll get out my letters and read them all over again, then I shan't feel so lonely." She took the lamp, pushed aside the thick curtains that partitioned off that part of the shack devoted to sleep, and opening a big box by the table, that did duty as a seat, took out a packet of letters. For the next half hour, during which time the rain poured incessantly, she amused herself by reading over every letter she had received since coming to Canada three months ago. There were her mother's, which she never read without a vivid sense of the fragrance of roses and honeysuckle, the beauty of apple blossom, and the gentle sound of the writer's voice. These she read over and over again, smiling at the account of how the hay in the tiny orchard was ready for cutting, the roses all in bloom, and the peas and beans flourishing; and then sighed because she was not there to see. Then, there were Fred's (her husband's) letters. During the last two months he had been 100 miles away, "breaking" on his homestead, putting up a log house, and planting potatoes; and in his last letter, received a fortnight ago, he was hoping soon, he said, to return for her, and—Hark! the storm had dropped suddenly, the wind calmed, the rain stopped; it was just half-past two by the little alarm clock, and again there came, unmistakably, a knock, as of a man's knuckles, on her door, followed by a man's voice: "Could you please give me shelter a few minutes!"

Marion's face blanched, and her heart seemed to stop beating. She was alone, save for the baby boy who still slept on peacefully. The little shack stood a mile north of the rapidly-growing town; no others were near it, it was alone on the wide prairie. The voice spoke again, pleadingly: "I am wet through, and have lost my way!"

Trembling and frightened as she was, her thoughts flew to her husband in similar plight, and she got quickly to the door.

"Wait a minute," she cried in a loud whisper, "and I'll let you in!"

She slipped on a print wrapper over her nightdress, pushed her feet into felt slippers, twisted up her long hair, pulled the curtains close together, quite shielding the bed from view, and, then, to all appearance fully dressed, turned the button and opened the door.

If the gust of wind that entered almost blew out the lamp, it served also to blow the visitor in; for he looked so ill and exhausted that it seemed a touch would lay him low.

"Oh, dear, dear!" cried Marion in distress, hastily closing the door, as he sank down upon the box seat, "you are nearly drowned; you must change all your things at once." Then, as a bright thought struck her, she held up her forefinger warningly, and leaned towards him,

nodding mysteriously at the red curtains.

"He's sound asleep," she whispered. "I don't want to wake him; he's tired out."

The young man raised his dark eyes to her face and smiled faintly. "The boss, ma'am," he observed; "all right."

Marion nodded gravely, hoping meanwhile to be forgiven for such a white lie. "Here!" she said, hastily pouring some English peppermint into a tumbler and filling it with lukewarm water from the kettle, "drink this, and I'll get you some dry clothes." She glided behind the curtains, where the supposed husband lay asleep, and reappeared in a minute with a pile of clothing. "Here!" she said, peremptorily, "Change every single thing; here's a shirt, and vest, and trousers, and coat, and socks. Yes, and here are slippers. Put them all on. I'll just go inside and dress my hair while you change; you can call when you're ready, and I'll get tea in no time." He stood up to try and thank her. Rivulets poured out of his coat sleeves and trouser legs, and his boots left marks like wet sponges on the floor, and wet boards, not entirely rain, either, dripped from his eyelashes and trickled down as open a countenance as Marion had ever seen.

"Don't thank me," she said, smiling, quick to distinguish between tears and rain drops. "I'm so glad I heard you knock," and she disappeared. "Oh! I forgot!" she said, parting the curtains and throwing out a big bath towel, "You'll want this!" He began thankfully to get out of his wet, wretched things, and seeing an empty tub, which she had placed to catch raindrops from the roof, threw them in one by one.

"I've changed, ma'am," he whispered in a few minutes, and when she emerged again, having dressed under the wrapper, he was giving a last rub to his wringing hair.

"Oh, that's better!" said Marion, "they're not quite a fit, but they'll do, and now I'll light the fire. Oh, don't mind me. I never sleep in a thunder storm, and I'll have tea with you. You must lie down on those boxes; see, here's a thick rug, and here's a pillow; you're tired out, but you'll soon be all right."

He lay down gratefully, watching her through half-closed eyes, as she lit the wood fire, put the kettle over, set the teapot to warm, and laid the table, all so deftly and quietly. "Well," he thought, "this makes a fellow more sick than ever of 'batching'; the boss is lucky with a wife like this," and he dozed off deliciously until a soft voice asked: "Will you have eggs? I'm sorry I've no meat." He jumped up. "Oh, anything, please, or nothing, just tea will do. How good of you to take such trouble, beside I'm keeping you up."

"Oh, no!" she said, briskly, "I was up long before; I couldn't sleep in such a terrible noise!" she shuddered. "I detest thunder and lightning."

"And doesn't the row wake the boss?" he asked quietly.

"No!" said Marion, hesitatingly, with a rising color. "He's a heavy sleeper, he's not afraid of it like I am."

"I s'pose not," answered the visitor slowly, noting her flushed cheeks as he attacked the eggs on his plate. "I'll be off soon," he added in a minute, "and try to find the trail. Oh!" he stopped in dismay, thinking of his wet clothes.

"You can't go yet," replied Marion, "I must dry your things; beside, you're not fit to; you're welcome to stay till day, indeed you must try to sleep; it's still pouring, and you'll only get drenched again by going out."

"You're awfully good," replied the visitor gratefully, his appetite not even marred by the raindrops that splashed on his bread and butter from the boarded roof.

"Move your chair a little, please," said his hostess, "this place is rather leaky, you see; it's only single-boarded as yet, though the roof is shingled; it suits all right for a summer residence, but anyone who lives here in winter must have it double-boarded, or perish of cold."

"That's so," he assented. "Have you been here long?"

"Only three months," she replied, and stopped abruptly, before adding something about the homestead 100 miles off; suddenly recollecting her husband was supposed to be asleep behind the curtains. "I came from England a year ago," said the visitor. "I've wished

several times I was back there. I came out, of course, to farm. I got work on a farm for six months; then I took up my own land. I've got a little shanty put up, and I've sunk a well, and done some plowing; but I'm sick of it by myself. It's lonely! It's eight miles from a neighbor, about fifty from here. I thought I'd try to get work in the town through the winter, so I started to walk. I sold my team a little while ago, but I lost my way to-night somehow. Then, the rain started. I got drenched in five minutes. I took off my clothes and wrung them out once, when it abated a little, and put them on again; then it poured again, grew intensely dark, and after stumbling about for some time I saw this light in your window just as I was feeling about done up, and I hardly know what I'd have done but for your kindness."

Marion listened with interest. "And what will you do?" she asked. "Return to your land in the spring, I suppose?"

"I don't know," he replied, doubtfully. "It's not such good land as some."

"You may find some you'd like better," said Marion, thoughtfully; thinking about what her husband had written, the good land he had, and how he hoped some nice neighbors may take up other sections just as good near there.

"Why!" she cried, springing up and drawing aside the blind, "it's daylight, and a sunny morning!" She drew the blind up, put out the lamp, and opening the door, looked out intently towards the west, shading her eyes with her hand.

The young man followed her gaze, which was riveted on a black, moving object in the far distance, slowly coming nearer and nearer. Then, as a cry of delight broke from her lips, and she started off running over the wet prairie towards the object, which resolved itself into a wagon and team, he gave a long low whistle and watched until she met the wagon, clambered up the side, and hugged the wet driver to her heart. As the wagon came swiftly towards the little shack, he too started out, with a cherry cry of recognition.

"Why, Fred! My old pal! It's never you! Mrs. Wetherell," turning to Marion, "why didn't I ask you your name?" "Why didn't I ask you yours?" she retorted, laughing, as her husband and midnight visitor shook hands long and heartily. "If you're a friend of Fred's, I've heard of you for certain. But, come in, Fred dear, and change your wet clothes."

"I'll warrant the husband inside the curtains is dry enough," said the visitor, gravely following them in. His laughing eyes met Marion's. "Oh!" she replied, merrily, "you take things too much for granted; just peep behind at the young man who has slept soundly all through the storm."

"And who is not afraid of it like you," he replied, mischievously.

### Beyond To-day.

If we could see beyond to-day,  
As God can see;  
If all the clouds should roll away,  
The shadows flee—  
O'er present griefs we would not fret,  
Each sorrow we would soon forget.  
For many joys are waiting yet  
For you and me.

If we could know beyond to-day,  
As God doth know;  
Why dearest treasures pass away  
And tears must flow—  
And why the darkness leads to light,  
Why dreary paths will soon grow bright—  
Some day life's wrongs will be made  
Right;  
Faith tells us so.

If we could see! if we could know!  
We often say;  
But God in love a veil doth throw  
Across our way;  
We cannot see what lies before,  
And so we cling to Him the more.  
He leads us till this life is o'er,  
Trust and obey.

—Christian Work.

Small service is true service while it  
lasts;  
Of friends, however humble, scorn not  
one;  
The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,  
Protects the lingering dew-drop from  
the sun.

—Wordsworth.



**The Tribulations of Tom and Amanda.**

In the good old Maple-sugar and venison days, it was not a ridiculous thing for a young man to hire with his prospective father-in-law, even if the natives were all aware of the circumstances. The only pride and ambition of the young men was to cultivate and give exhibitions of their prodigious strength; and by the side of the father of the object of his suit was the most gratifying and satisfactory place of exhibition. Modern young men depend wholly upon their imaginative and oratorical powers, hence the reason of the decline of suitors being hired by the father. The old man will not depreciate the value of the length and pliability of one's tongue for use as a flail, but he will complain of its softness. Tom was engaged to Amanda, and also, on the farm, with her gracious and illustrious father. It was a wet afternoon in May, and Amanda had hinted that she mortally loathed her task that afternoon of cleaning a feather tick. Tom had the option of either helping the women folk or making some few repairs about the barn; and now his eager ear and willing heart soon secured him employment with the women.

They held a sort of council-of-war as to the best way of cleaning it, and several good theories were very much belittled in the debate. Tom was in despair. He thought hard and fast, lest they would hopelessly abandon the work. At length he hit upon an idea that would be quickly purchased by writers of "Household Hints." He suggested his scheme with great gravity. He proposed to take the feather tick out to the barn and put the feathers through the fanning mill—a scheme that was neither laborious nor tedious, and was certain to thoroughly air the feathers, remove all dust and give them back their fluffy newness. Amanda tried many strong arguments to explode the scheme, but as no better way could be found, the tick was straightway lugged into the old log barn. Then Tom was left alone to operate on the tick and put the contents through the mill. He whistled in thankfulness that he was left alone at his dubious task, and yet he performed the surgical operation on the tick rather savagely, because Amanda was, after all, so little interested in the work as to leave him.

He experienced some slight difficulty in feeding them into the machine. The stock seemed giddy and frivolous to what he had been accustomed to milking; but at length it was all fanned. Now, because he was a man, and subject to the wrath of women, every feather lodged in a separate apartment in the barn. The fanning mill seemed to have been possessed of a legion of evil spirits, who each carried a feather and placed it somewhere in the most inconvenient place in the walls and roof, for the sheer purpose of witnessing his grief and lamentations. But when Amanda appeared on the scene his feelings were simply indescribable. He asked her to help him put the feathers back in the tick, hoping by this painful attempt at jocularity to disjoin her excellently prepared satire; but, alas! his spirit soon sank beneath the tide of oratory. He once thought of shooting and plucking enough wild pigeons to replace the feathers, but the idea was abandoned as being unfit occupation for such a hypochondriac. He groped blindly through the slough of despair to the stable where he yoked the oxen and set off to town. Although it cost him two months' wages for the most beautiful and up-to-date bed in town, he did not grudge it, as he well knew that he was heir at least to a share of it at no very distant time.

James M. Beck tells the following story of a friend who was once a magistrate in Philadelphia: He asked of a young man brought before him: "Have you ever been arrested?" "No, sir," was the reply. "Have you ever been in this court before?" "No, sir." "Are you sure?" "Yes, sir." "You face looks decidedly familiar; where have I seen you before?" "I am the barkeeper in the saloon on the corner."

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

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

**Miscellaneous.**

**COSTS OF DEFENCE.**

A enters an action against B for damages and loses it. The court decides that A shall pay the costs. B's lawyer accordingly signs judgment against A for said costs. Can B's lawyer afterwards collect costs from B? To whom does the judgment belong?  
Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes, to the extent that he has not obtained payment of same from A.  
2. To B.

**HIRED HORSE SICK.**

A rents to B a team of horses at \$1 per day. B agrees to take good care of horses, and return them in as good condition as when received. A is to get \$1 per day until team is returned to him. Seven days after B gets horses, one takes sick. B has a veterinary.

1. Who should pay veterinary fee?  
2. If horse should die, can A collect price of horse from B?  
The agreement was a verbal one. Horse has never been sick before.  
Ont. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We think B. 2. Not unless there has been negligence on B's part.

**LANDLORD AND TENANT—INTEREST.**

I have a farm rented, and I find my tenant does not comply with rules of lease. It reads distinctly in lease that no straw is to be piled up against barn. Now, I find that he has built a straw stack up against barn.

1. Can I compel him to take it away from building?  
2. If so, how shall I go about it?  
3. Should he not go according to lease? Could I put him off the farm?  
4. I purchased some bush land, but did not pay for it for a few months after the time specified in agreement, but paid as soon as they offered me deed. They claim interest from time specified in agreement until the time they offered me deed. Must I pay it?  
Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. By action; but suit for the necessary mandatory injunction from the court ought not to be entered without ample notice to the tenant—given after formal demand upon him to remove the straw, and non-compliance therewith.  
3. The indenture of lease probably empowers you to do so.  
4. We think so; but would have to know more of the circumstances in order to say definitely.

**CULTIVATION AND COVER CROPS IN ORCHARD.**

Advise me as to the best plan to pursue with regard to a bearing-fruit orchard into which I will come into possession about the middle of September, and which I am anxious to bring to the highest state of development as rapidly as possible. It was plowed, I believe, this spring, and cultivated, but has now some grass, weeds, etc., growing in it. Would it be too late to plow again, and seed to rye, or other green covering, and when would be the best time to manure it, etc.?  
F. P. W.

Ans.—It is now too late to plow and seed down for cover crop, as it is not well to cultivate so late in the season. The best plan is to begin cultivation early in the season, and continue as often as may be required to maintain a good surface mulch of loose soil. This retains the moisture for the growth of trees and development of fruit. Cultivation should be kept up until about the middle of July, and a cover crop should be sown to take up the excessive moisture in the fall and check late growth of the wood, and also for the purpose of adding humus to the soil, when crop is turned under in the spring. We have tried a number of kinds of cover crops, but prefer hairy vetch to most others. This when sowed at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre gives a dense mat of

vines, which live through the winter, and affords an excellent winter protection to the roots of the trees, and being a legume draws upon the nitrogen of the atmosphere, and adds greatly to the fertility of soil when it is turned under in the spring. It is not well, of course, to stick to one kind of cover crop. It is better to use a rotation, say, hairy vetch one year, rye or rape the next, followed by crimson clover. With a judicious use of cover crops, the soil fertility in the orchard cannot only be maintained, but materially increased without the use of manures. The best special fertilizer for the orchard is wood ashes, which supplies a large amount of potash and also considerable quantity of phosphoric acid. Thirty to forty bushels of ashes per acre, applied every second or third season, along with the annual cover crop, should keep the soil in a high state of fertility.  
H. L. HUTT.  
Ontario Agricultural College.

**PROPAGATION OF GOOSEBERRIES.**

A subscriber asks information regarding the propagation of gooseberries.

Ans.—Gooseberries may be propagated, either by layering or by cuttings; although layering is usually considered the most satisfactory method. If only a few plants are required, this may be done by simply laying down a few of the lower branches and covering the middle of the branch with two or three inches of earth. If a number of plants are desired, a large number may be obtained from each bush by mound layering. This is usually done in August, after the fruit is picked, earth being mounded up around the bush and into the branches so as to cover six or eight inches at the base of all the new canes. The earth should be packed firmly into the bush, so as to hold the moisture as much as possible, and, if the season is dry, it is often well to water the mounds to induce rooting of the bushes. With most of the American varieties, such as Pearl, Downing, or Red Jacket, one year in the mound is sufficient to obtain well-rooted plants; although the European varieties, such as Industry and Whitesmith, which are slower to take root, require at least two years in the mound. When the plants have sufficiently rooted, it is often desirable to place them a year into the nursery row before setting into permanent plantation, although little or nothing is gained by this, as far as the growth of the bush is concerned, except that they may be more easily cultivated in nursery rows than when set farther apart in the regular plantation.  
H. L. HUTT.  
Ontario Agricultural College.

**STARTING NEW TREE-TRUNKS.**

In the case of apple-trees planted last fall, whose tops have died, but which have thrown up a strong, healthy shoot from a point six or seven inches above the ground, is there any hopes of them producing a good tree; or, is it better to always replace them with new trees, even when full price is paid for such? What is the best, latest-keeping apple, say till the following May at least? Also what is the best black and best red raspberry?  
K. J. Mc.

Ans.—It is usually more satisfactory to begin again with new trees than to depend upon those already set when they have been frozen down to the extent that you mention. If, however, the new shoots are above the point where the budding or grafting was done, and they are strong and healthy, there is no reason whatever why they cannot be trained into well-shaped trees. If this is attempted, all necessary shoots should be pruned off, and growth forced into the one shoot left to form the trunk. When this reaches the desired height for the head of the tree, it should be pinched back to induce growth of lateral shoots, which form the main branches of the head. Any lower side shoots which form during the season, should be left to strengthen and increase the size of the trunk; but they should have their ends pinched back to prevent them growing so strong as to take growth away from the main trunk. As to what is the best late-keeping variety of apple: this is a matter of opinion. For my part, I prefer the Northern Spy, which can be kept in good conditions till May, if kept in good cool storage. For your section, I would recommend the Older and Hilborn as the best black raspberries, and Marlboro and Cuthbert as two of the best red raspberries.  
H. L. HUTT.  
Ontario Agricultural College.

**GOSSIP.**

The woman was doing her shopping. The counterjumper handed her a package and she slowly turned away.

"Do I need anything else?" she absent-mindedly asked.

"You have just bought some lawn," ventured the clerk. "Don't you think you will need some hose?"

An interesting point is gathered from an expert's opinion of the progress made in the Argentine in regard to cattle and sheep. Of the former he says everything in its praise, but of the latter he considers the progress has not been nearly as rapid. This means, in other words, that the effect of the stud sires imported has been greater, taking the cattle as a whole, than in the sheep. Thus, despite the very large number imported there is still room for very many more before the sheep stock is brought up to the level of the cattle in regard to merit and quality, and hence, at any rate, there is no immediate prospect of the Argentine demand for stud rams becoming very much less.

Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., writes: "We shipped on Tuesday, the 27th inst, 45 head of our Yorkshires to compete for prizes at the World's Fair, St. Louis. They are the best lot of pigs that I have ever seen in one shipment, and, I think, will give a good account of themselves. They are of one type, and show great uniformity. We have now on hand a lot of choice young boars, ready for immediate service, and also a large number of younger boars that will be the right age for service to produce spring litters. Prices are reasonable and quality guaranteed."

Mr. James Crerar, Beechridge Stock Farm, Shakespeare, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: "I am offering three young bulls, fit for service, two reds and one roan. They are sired by Scottish Hero (imp.), and out of imported dams. One of the bulls is a half-brother to Gem of Ballechin 2nd, the sweepstakes female at the Western Fair, London, three years in succession."

Pressure of business often compels District Attorney Jerome, of New York, to take his noonday meal in a typical "quick-lunch" restaurant. One day last spring Mr. Jerome was in his usual hurry, and going into a near-by lunch-room he hastily looked over the bill-of-fare and said to the waiter: "Let me have an order of fried eggs." Across the table sat a newspaper man, and the waiter asked him for his order. "Give me the same—but fresh ones, mind you." Then the waiter sang out to the man behind a partition: "Two orders of fried eggs—one of 'em fresh."

The next day Mr. Jerome hunted up a new place to appease his midday hunger.

**Crabbed Age and Youth.**

Crabbed Age and Youth  
Cannot live together;  
Youth is full of pleasure,  
Age is full of care;  
Youth like summer morn,  
Age like winter weather;  
Youth like summer brave,  
Age like winter bare.  
Youth is full of sport,  
Age's breath is short;  
Youth is nimble, Age is lame;  
Youth is hot and bold,  
Age is weak and cold;  
Youth is wild, and Age is tame.  
Age, I do abhor thee;  
Youth, I do adore thee;  
Oh, my Love, my Love is young!  
Age, I do defy thee;  
O sweet shepherd, hie thee!  
For methinks thou stay'st too long.  
—Shakespeare.

**FARMS FOR SALE**

Are you looking for a farm this fall. If so, we have some splendid bargains in farm properties in Middlesex, Oxford and other counties in Western Ontario. Send for the Ontario Real Estate Monthly, sent free to any address.  
The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.  
Head Office, 78 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT.

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



Ottawa Fair Prize List, 1904.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES (imported or Canadian bred).—Stallion, four years old and over—1, Royal Baron, and 2, King's Crest, Graham Bros., Claremont; 3, The Rejected, R. Ness & Sons, Howick, P. Q.; 4, Baron Garty, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Stallion, three years old—1, Baron Sterling, Graham Bros.; 2, Bogside (imp.), T. H. Hassard, Millbrook; 3, Sir Gordon, T. H. Hassard. Stallion, two years old—1, Fairy King, Graham Bros.; 2, Adam Bede, R. Ness & Sons; 3, Champion Tom, T. H. Hassard. Yearlings—1, Moncrief Baronet, Graham Bros.; 2, Pride of Brechin, Geo. G. Stewart, Howick. Sweepstakes stallion—Baron Sterling.

SHIRES.—Stallion, four years and over—1, Flagship, J. J. Anderson; 2, Prince Tom, Thos. Fleming. Three-year-olds and two-year-olds—All prizes won by J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia. Championship—Flagship.

CANADIAN-BRED DRAFTERS.—Aged stallion—1, Prince Patrician, R. M. Harris; 2, Young Tofty, J. Gorman; 3, Woodruff Plowboy, J. G. Clarke. Three-year-old stallion—1, Stanley Prince 2nd, W. R. Latchie; 2, Maplecliff Stamp, R. Reid & Co. Two years old—1, A. Hand. Yearlings—1, R. M. Harris; 2, B. W. Barber. Championship—Stanley Prince 2nd. Stallion and three of his get—R. M. Harris, with Prince Patrician.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years and over—1, Bell Boy, R. Ness & Sons, Howick; 2, Smylett Performer, Stewart & Anderson, Dominionville; 3, Borough Moss, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook. Stallion, three years old—1, Maxim, T. H. Hassard; 2, Thornton Royalty, J. B. Hogate; 3, Sorby Gentlemen, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe. Stallion, two years old—1 and 2, Salford Roseus, and Denmark Chancellor, J. B. Hogate. Yearlings—Danewall, Thos. Irving, Winchester. Best mare any age—W. C. Edwards' Imp. Bella.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Aged boar—1 and 2, R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; 3, Wm. Wilson, Brampton. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 3, Wilson; 2, Reid. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3, Wilson. Boar, under six months—1 and 3, Reid; 2, Wilson. Aged sow—1, Reid; 2 and 3, Wilson. Yearling sow—1 and 3, Wilson; 2, Reid. Sow, over six months—1 and 2, Wilson; 3, Reid. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Wilson. Litter, under three months—1, Reid; 2, Wilson. Best herd—Wilson.

YORKSHIRES.—Aged boar—1, J. G. Clark, Ottawa; 2, D. Barr, Renfrew. Yearling boar—1, Barr; 2, Deeks, North Williamsburg. Boar, over six months—1 and 2, Barr; 3, Clark. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Barr. Aged sow—1, 2 and 3, Barr. Yearling sow—1, McConnell; 2, Tweedy; 3, Clark. Sow, over six months—1, 2 and 3, Barr. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Barr. Litter—1 and 3, Barr; 2, Tweedy. Best herd—Barr.

CHESTER WHITES.—Aged boar—1, R. Clark; 2, Deeks; 3, Collins. Yearling boar—1 and 2, Clark. Boar, six months—1, Clark; 2 and 3, Deeks. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Deeks. Aged sow—1 and 3, Clark; 2, Deeks. Yearling sow—1, Deeks; 2 and 3, Clark. Sow, six months—1, Deeks; 2 and 3, Clark. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, Deeks; 3, Clark. Litter—1, Deeks; 2 and 3, Clark. Best herd—Deeks.

TAMWORTHS.—Aged boar—1 and 2, R. Reid & Co.; 3, J. A. Richardson, South March. Yearling boar—Reid. Boar, six months—1, Reid; 2, Richardson. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Reid. Aged sow—1 and 2, Reid. Yearling sow—1, 2 and 3, Reid. Sow, six months—1, 2 and 3, Reid. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Reid. Litter—1, Richardson; 2, Reid. Best herd—Reid.

BACON HOGS.—Pen of four pure-breds—1, Wilson, with Berkshires; 2 and 5, Reid & Co., Tamworths; 3, R. Clark, Chester Whites; 4, Barr, Yorkshires. Four grades—1 and 3, Reid; 2, McConnell.

Judge, Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.


SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS. All prizes to Arsene Denis, St. Norbert.

LEICESTERS. A. W. Smith, Maple

*The Curtain Rises  
On the World  
by the time of the*  
**ELGIN WATCH**

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



Lodge, all prizes, except 2nd in ewe, two shears, and 2nd on shearing ewe, which went to D. Cummings, Russell, Ont.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears—1, John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; 2, Arsene Denis. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Denis. Ram lamb—1, Denis; 2 and 3, Gibson. Ewe, two shears—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Denis. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Denis. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Denis. Diploma—Gibson.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Aged ram—1, 2 and 3, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Pointe Claire. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Drummond; 3, Telfer Bros. Ram lamb—Drummond. Aged ewe—1, Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Drummond. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Drummond; 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Drummond. Diploma—Drummond.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears—1, 2 and 3, J. G. Hanmer, Brantford. Shearling ram—1, W. C. Edwards, Rockland; 2 and 3, Hanmer. Ram lamb—1, Telfer Bros., Paris; 2 and 3, J. G. Hanmer. Ewe, two shears—1 and 2, J. G. Hanmer; 3, W. C. Edwards. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Hanmer. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Hanmer. Diploma—Hanmer.

HAMPSHIRE.—All prizes to Telfer Bros.

DORSETS.—Ram, Two shears—1, J. A. Richardson, South March; 2, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Shearling ram—1, Harding; 2, Richardson. Ram lamb—1, Richardson; 2, Harding. Ewe, two shears—1, Harding; 2, Richardson. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Richardson. Ewe lamb—1, Richardson; 2 and 3, Harding. Flock—Diploma, Richardson.

OXFORDS.—Ram, two shears—1, H. J. Whittaker, North Williamsburg; 2, J. A. Richardson. Shearling ram—1, A. Denis; 2, Richardson. Ram lamb—1 and 2, H. J. Whittaker; 3, Richardson. All other prizes to H. J. Whittaker.

CHEVIOTS.—Ram, two shears—1, H. J. Goff, Cookshire, P. Q.; 2 and 3, F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire. Shearling ram—1, F. S. Wetherall; 2, H. J. Goff; 3, Wetherall. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Wetherall; 3, H. J. Goff. Ewe, shearing ewe and ewe lamb—Same order. Herd—Diploma—Wetherall.

FAT SHEEP.—Wether, under two years, short-wooled—1 and 2, Geo. A. Drummond; 3, Hanmer. Fat wether, under one year—Same order. Best five sheep for shipping—1 and 2, Drummond.

FAT CATTLE.

Fat steer, three years old—1 and 2, Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater; 3, Allan Buggles. Fat steer, two years old—1, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 2 and 3, Jas. Rennie & Sons. Fat steer, one year old—1, Rennie; 2 and 3, Leask. Steer calf—1 and 2, Jas. Leask. Three steers for shipping—1, Jas. Leask; 2, Allan Buggles. Fat cow or heifer—1, Jas. Rennie; 2, Jas. Leask; 3, Allan Buggles.

CHEESE.

Three factory cheese, colored—1, R. J. Littlejohns, Glengyle; 2, Jas. Cox, Waha, Ont.; 3, R. Green Trowbridge.

Three cheese, white—1, A. Bingham, Marathon; 2, J. F. Singleton, Newboro; 3, J. & E. Wilkins, North Pinacle.

Special—A. Bingham.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

Dairy Cattle—1, H. Barton, Vankleek

Hill, Ont.; 2, Will Magee, North Gower, Ont.; 3, J. W. Kennedy, Apple Hill; 4, G. B. Rothwell, Ottawa.

Beef Cattle—1, J. A. Watt, Salem; 2, H. Barton; 3, Ed. B. Speers, Salem; 4, G. B. Rothwell.

Horses—1, J. A. Watt; 2, G. B. Rothwell; 3, W. Magee; 4, D. C. Routhliffe, Simmons, P. Q.

Sheep—1, H. Barton; 2, Wm. Martin, Waterloo, P. Q.; 3, A. Denis, St. Norbert, P. Q.; 4, J. W. Kennedy.

Swine—1, W. Martin; 2, W. Magee; 3, G. B. Rothwell; 4, H. Barton.

(Continued on next page.)

GOSSIP.

IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALE.

The announcement in our advertising columns in this issue of the auction sale to take place on Oct. 26th, 1904, of the entire Shorthorn herd of estate of the late Mr. T. E. Perkins, of Petrolea, Ontario, will be of special interest to breeders and farmers throughout the country. Mr. A. M. McQueen, manager for the executors, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows:

"In penning a few notes on our sale of the 26th of October, in the outset, allow me to say that it was not the object of the late proprietor to collect and breed a few cattle simply to make an auction, but to lay the foundation of a permanent breeding herd; but, on account of his late death, every animal must be sold, as the farms are all rented or otherwise disposed of. Among others in the herd might be mentioned the four-year-old cow, Beautiful 6th, bred by Mr. J. B. Manson, Kiblean, Old Meldrum, Scotland. She is of his noted Beauty family. Also the imported yearling heifer, sired by Bonus, the best sire used at Kiblean for some time. Since being imported, the first named has produced a fine red heifer calf to the service of Imp. Prince Fragrance. Another imported cow is Mountain Flower, four years old, and her imported heifer, sired by Bonus. Mountain Flower has produced a beautiful roan heifer calf, sired by Prince Fragrance. The above are six desirable females, good enough to start or strengthen any herd in Canada. Amongst the home-breds, four cows are sired by Valasco 32nd, he being almost a full brother in blood to Valasco 40th, grand champion at the Western Fair, London, this year. He is believed by the breeder of them, Messrs. R. & S. Nicholson, to be fully the best bull. Be that as it may, his get are a remarkably good lot. An outstanding cow amongst good ones, is Lenore of Sylvan. The top three crosses in her pedigree are the same as the London Champion. She is of the grand old Miss Syme sort that produced the champion female at Toronto and Winnipeg this year; a family that has won more prizes than any other in Canada. There are 17 yearlings and two-year-olds, all sired by Imp. Prince Fragrance (81807), a bull bred by Mr. R. Bruce, Heatherwick. He is a half-brother in blood to Prince Sunbeam, the grand champion bull at Toronto this year. He is of the Fragrance family, and every sire in the pedigree, since it left the hands of Amos Cruickshank, was a noted bull in his day. He is a sure getter, prompt, healthy, and all right in every particular, weighing, in his three-year-old form, 2,350 lbs. Those wanting an extra good young bull or heifer

should see these before purchasing. Come to the sale, whether you want to buy or not. You will be pleased."

Sharpe Butterfield, of Windsor, Ont., will be one of the judges at the St. Louis Exposition Poultry Show. In the matter of entries, Canada is now clearly in the lead.

Mr. M. E. Bebee, of Owen Sound, Ont., has purchased the imported Clydesdale stallion, Yester, by Baron's Pride, that captured second prize in the three-year-old class at the recent National Exhibition, Toronto. As indicating the merit of this horse, it will be recalled that he won first in a field of twenty horses at the last spring stallion show in Toronto.

According to the Clinton, Mo., Herald, the following notice was recently found tacked on the door of a local church: "There will be preaching in this house a week from next Wednesday, Providence permitting, and there will be preaching whether or no on Monday following upon the subject, 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned at three-thirty in the afternoon.'"

A poor woman in this parish, says a London, England, clergyman, was consulting me in connection with her domestic troubles, and there was some doubt as to whether her marriage was a legal one, inasmuch as her "husband" (as she had just discovered) appeared to have a wife living, from whom he had been separated. The woman's pathetic inquiry was: "If he is not my husband what right has he to knock me about?"

WHAT THE CITY CHAP DOESN'T KNOW.

A travelling man who makes headquarters in this city tells how the country "jay" who is frequently made the butt of ridicule in the newspapers and elsewhere occasionally gets even in showing up the ignorance of the city man. It was a tiny village up the State, and among the people gathered around the stove in the "hotel" office for the regular evening session was one young fellow, a visitor from the city, whose clothes were so correct as to be almost beyond the point of good taste, and who showed by his conversation that there was nothing in city life he did not know all about.

The young fellow talked a long monologue loaded with sophistication, and showing every now and then a covert sneer for the ignorance and awkwardness of the country-bred person. But he was listened to with much politeness, and even interest, until he seemed to have talked himself out. When he paused at last, a little dried-up fellow, with sufficient wrinkles in his face to suggest the map of the theater of war between Russia and Japan, said:

"Wall, stranger, that's all right about the city, but how many teeth has a cow?"

"I can't say," said the city youth, looking around nervously to see if he was being "guyed."

"Huh! Well, why is the front wheel of a wagon smaller than the hind ones?"

"I give that up, too."

"How long does it take a hog to hatch out his young?"

"Hatch? I never knew."

"Which end of a horse gets up first?"

"I—I never saw it happen."

By this time the spectators of the cross-examination had drawn close with the interest.

"Wall," said the man of wrinkles, "I suppose it's all right for you to run around in the city, 'cause there the perlice can take care of yer, but before yer come to the country agin yer wantin' git hold of someone that's got the time to teach yer, so's yer can learn a thing or two."

LEARN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Cultured and refined people speak and write good English, and are students of English literature. Our special course in composition, grammar, rhetoric and authors is interesting, instructive, and costs but a trifle.

For terms and particulars, address  
Canadian Correspondence College, Limited  
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Ottawa Fair Prize List, 1904—Continued.  
CATTLE.

**SHORTHORNS.**—Bull, three years and over—1, W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Valasco 40th; 2, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Pointe Claire, Cicely's Pride (Imp.); 3, T. Scobie, Bray's Corners. Bull, two years—1, Goodfellow Bros., Macville. Bull, one year old—1, Goodfellow Bros.; 2, Watt's Sons; 3, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond. Bull calf—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 2 and 3, Goodfellow Bros. Aged cows—1, Gem of Ballechin 2nd, Watt's Sons; 2, Watercress, Goodfellow Bros.; 3, Olga Stamford, Watt's Sons. Heifers, two years old—1, Watt's Sons; 2, Goodfellow Bros.; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co. Heifers, one year old—1, Watt's Sons; 2, Goodfellow Bros.; 3, Drummond. Heifer calves—1, Watt's Sons; 2, W. C. Edwards; 3, Goodfellow Bros. Four calves, bred by exhibitor—1, Edwards; 2, Goodfellow Bros. Herd—Watt's Sons. Herd, bred by exhibitor—Edwards. Female, any age—Watt's Sons' two-year-old. Bull, any age—Watt's Sons, Valasco 40th.

**GALLOWAYS.**—All prizes to D. McCrae, of Guelph.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**—All prizes to R. Stewart, Lucasville.

**HEREFORDS.**—All prizes went to H. D. Smith, Compton, P. Q.

**GUERNSEYS.**—Aged bulls—1, Guy Carr, Compton, P. Q.; 2, Boys. All other prizes went to Guy Carr.

**AYRSHIRES.**—Bull, three years and over—1, Howie's Fizzaway, Robt. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.; 2, Lessnessock King of Beauty, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 3, R. Cumming, Russell, Ont. Bull, two years old—1, Bunshow Royal Delight, J. H. Black, Lachute; 2, Lessnessock Royal Warrant, W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids; 3, W. G. Clark, Ottawa. Bull, one year old—1, R. Reford; 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 3, W. W. Ogilvie. Senior bull calf—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2 and 3, R. Reford. Junior bull calf—1, Wm. Wylie, Howick; 2, R. Reford; 3 and 4, A. R. Yuill, Carleton Place. Cow, four years and over—1 and 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 3, Reford. Cow, three years—1, R. Reford, Blue Belle of St. Annes; 2 and 3, R. Hunter & Sons, Alice 2nd of Lessnessock and Lessnessock Stylish Beauty. Cow, three years old, Canadian-bred—1, R. Reford; 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 3, W. W. Ogilvie. Dry cows—1, J. A. Woods, Genoa; 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 3, J. G. Clark. Dry cow, two years old—1, A. R. Yuill. Cow, two years old—1, W. Ogilvie; 2, R. Reford; 3, W. Ogilvie; 4, R. Hunter & Sons. Yearling heifers—1 and 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 3, .....; 4, Jas. Yuill. Senior heifer calves—1, Yuill; 2, 3 and 4, W. Ogilvie. Junior heifer calves—1, Cummings; 2, Yuill; 3, Clark.

**HOLSTEINS.**—Bull, three years and over—1, Brown Bros., of Lyn; 2, J. A. Richardson, South March. Bulls, two years old—1, Brown Bros.; 2, J. A. Richardson. Yearling bull—1, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell; 2, Brown Bros. Bull calf—1 and 2, Brown Bros.; 3, Richardson. Cow, four years and over—1 and 2, Brown Bros.; 3, Gilroy. Cow, three years old—1, Brown Bros.; 2, Gilroy; 3, Richardson. Heifers, two years old—1, Brown Bros.; 2, Gilroy. Yearling heifers—1 and 3, Brown Bros.; 2, A. Boa, Genoa, Que. Best herd—Brown Bros. Best bull—Brown Bros. Best female—Brown Bros.

**JERSEYS.**—Aged bulls—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton; 2, Alexander, Billing's Bridge. Bull, two years old—1 and 3, Bull & Sons; 2, F. S. Weatherall, Cookshire. Yearling bull—1, Weatherall; 2, Bull & Sons; 3, Alexander. Both classes of calves—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Sons. Aged cows—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Sons. Cows, three years old—1 and 2, Bull & Sons; 3, Weatherall. Heifers, two years old—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Sons. Yearling heifers—1 and 2, Bull & Sons; 3, Weatherall. Senior heifer calves—1 and 2, Bull & Sons; 3, Weatherall. Junior heifer calves—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Sons. Herd—Bull & Sons. Best male—Bull & Sons' aged bull. Best female—Bull & Sons' two-year-old heifer.

A wine merchant, seeing that Lord Derby suffered much from gout, wrote to him and recommended a certain brand of sherry.

Lord Derby replied, "Dear sir, I have tried your sherry, and much prefer the gout."

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED BY THE DISCOVERY OF

**WORTHINGTON'S CANADIAN STOCK TONIC**

REVOLUTIONIZING THE STOCK FOOD BUSINESS

Stockmen and farmers (instead of paying 10 to 25 cents per lb.) can procure positively the BEST STOCK FOOD ever offered on the Canadian Market at 5½ cents per pound.

The dose is a tablespoonful once or twice a day, thus this food is as highly concentrated as any on the market. Stockmen may say this sounds too good to be true. We don't ask any who may be skeptical to accept our statement.

90 per cent. of the Fat Cattle exhibited at the Provincial Winter Fair, 1903, were fed Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic; and the Sweepstakes Cattle for 3 years in succession have been fed on our Stock Food. These representing the most practical and expert feeders in the Dominion, should be sufficient guarantee. We will furnish on application testimonials from the leading feeders in Canada.

**WORTHINGTON'S STOCK FOOD LEADS.**

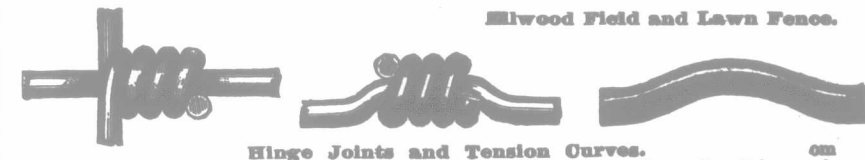
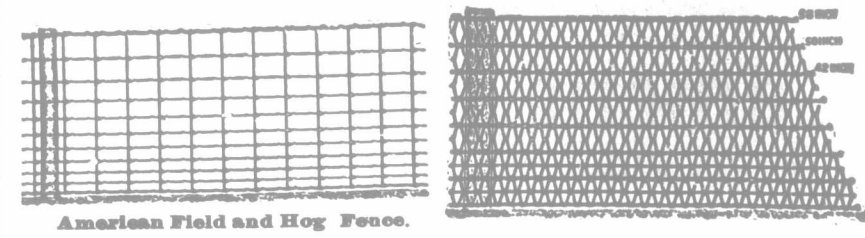
A trial will convince expert Stockmen that they have been throwing away money on the inferior and expensive foods. Note the price of our Stock Food.—Boxes about 8 lbs., 50c.; 25 lb. Pails, \$1.50; 50 lb. Pails, \$2.75 We prepay charges on orders for a 50 lb. pail.

**The Worthington Drug Co.**

Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

Eastern Canadian Agents for McDougall's Sheep Dip.

**IT'S UP TO YOU**  
to use not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST  
WOVEN WIRE FENCING.



Any farmer can stretch 300 rods of our American Fence in one day. Don't buy a fence that it takes you all summer to build. If your dealer doesn't handle our fence, write to us. Farmers and railroads from Halifax to Vancouver are using it.

MADE BY **The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

**Sheet Steel Ceilings**

have many advantages over those of wood and plaster.

There are no expenses for repairs due to leaking roofs and the moving of heavy furniture.

They never crack or warp. They are both fire and water-proof.

**PEDLAR STEEL CEILINGS** combine these valuable features with handsome, artistic designs, light and elegant appearance, simple and practical construction, and the highest form of ornamentation. Joints are unnoticeable—use of panels avoided.

Special drawings are made for each ceiling, showing exact position of every piece, without extra charge.

We will send catalogue to those interested in house construction on request.

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.**

**GOSSIP.**

**THE UNIQUE IN FALL FAIRS.**

"Fair goers" write us as follows: "Again has arisen the cry that the fall fairs in many localities have once more been polluted by foolish side-shows and so-called "attractions," whose sole object is to fish the pockets of the simple and the unwary, and so carry off a "haul" of money from the locality. Ever since these attractions managed to get their coarse buffoonery and idiotic jibber into our agricultural fair grounds, the press has thrown its strength into the struggle against them, and; doubtless, had it not been for their efforts, a bad matter might have been much worse. Nevertheless, the "fair attraction," like the sulphurous glare of the mustard-grown field, has a long lease of life, and the press must keep on with its vitriol.

One fact, however, is patent: Vitriol alone will never get wholly rid of a moral evil. In the moral world, evil is eradicated by smothering the evil by that which is good, rather than by persistent harping upon the foul thing itself—as the grand old words have it, "Be not overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good." Applying this principle to the moral of the fair, it would seem that, the press having done its duty, there is much for the people of every interested district to do. It is not enough to make it clear that foolish or sensual attractions tend to lower public taste and morals. It is not enough even to say that only the very young, the low in taste, the deficient in judgment, or the weak minded, can possibly enjoy spectacles such as the hideous Burchill and Benwell wax-work show, which paraded the country some years ago.

In the first place, as has been said often before, the directors of each society should see to it that no vulgar or questionable side-show is given place anywhere in or within reach of the fair ground. In the second place, although it may be impossible to exclude a certain class of harmless, and, without doubt, equally useless "attractions" from the ground; it being even held by many that a certain number of these are absolutely necessary to "draw people to the show," those in charge should put forth every effort to make the actual fair exhibit so attractive, and have it contain so many novelties of the right kind, that public attention will be drawn to it, and held there to an extent that will leave little time for indulgence in those things which have no bearing whatever upon the fair. The decorative features of the exhibit should receive the greatest attention. It is not only necessary to show things, but to show them in the most artistic manner possible. The flower department should be a feature instead of being confined to a few plants and bouquets crowded on one end of a table; and there should, by all means, be music.

"The novel features of the fair must, of course, depend partly on the facilities of the neighborhood, and partly upon the originality of the directors of the society. A unique department of the Renfrew (Ont.) Fair this year, for instance, proves to be a collection of minerals from Renfrew County and from New Ontario—corundum, graphite, asbestos, talc, etc. A display of butterflies, insects, and Indian curiosities gathered in the neighborhood will also be shown.

"For the Norfolk Fair, the pupils of the various schools have been enlisted, and prizes will be given to individual pupils and to schools, which shall provide the best exhibits in arrangements of grain in the straw, clovers, grasses, roots, fruit, etc., and the best collection of insects mounted and labelled. An apple-naming contest for children from ten to sixteen years of age will also prove a commendable feature. . . . For years, in some parts of Canada, an exhibit of weeds has proved most interesting; the weeds being labelled, and put in charge of an expert who is prepared to explain their nature and method of eradication to all who may ask him.

"These are but suggestions. The fertile brain will think out many more plans which will help to place our fairs on a higher footing, to the exhibition of the low and useless excrescences which have gathered about them."

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



"My Mother's Hands."

Such beautiful, beautiful hands! They're neither white nor small; And you, I know, would scarcely think That they are fair at all.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands! Though heart were weary and sad, Those patient hands kept toiling on, That the children might be glad.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands! They're growing feeble now, For time and pain have left their mark On hands and heart and brow.

But oh! beyond this shadow land, Where all is bright and fair, I know full well these dear old hands Will palms of victory bear;

The Gray Man's Path.

By the yellow-lichened stone, where the ocean surges moan, Go not alone, mavourneen, acushla machree!

Was it clan of the wind I heard? Or wail of passing bird? Or the green harper's chords that stirred the singing of the shea?

When the mist's upon the moor, and the sea fog on the shore, Oh, latch the door, mavourneen, and stray not far from me!

Should it cause your heart to bleed, no warnings can I heed, In waking and in sleep indeed, his call shrills wild and free!

Unknown Children.

I meet them in the country lane, In village shops and city street, With cheeks all glowing in the rain,

How fair creation is to them! Unweighted by the cloak of years, They dance upon the lustrous hem,

Their sleep is deeper than our peace, Their waking gladder than our dreams; Their guardian angels never cease To speak to them in winds and streams.

Oh little heart above this page, The road is long, the road is hard; But do not thou obscure in age That early sky so thickly starred.

"It's Just This Way."

The quality is such that once tried it is never forsaken.

"SALADA"

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

Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers.

Large Auction Sale

On the premises, four miles north-west of DUTTON, ONT., Elgin Co.,

Tuesday, October 18th, 1904

the entire herd of

48 SHORTHORNS

5 Clydesdale Horses, 9 Clydesdale Mares, a pair of Black Hackneys and several grade colts, 30 Reg'd Yorkshire Hogs, 30 Reg'd Berkshire Hogs, 35 Reg'd Oxford Down Sheep, 50 Head Grade Cattle, 100 Head Grade Hogs.

The entire lot will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is going West. Catalogues on application to

DAVID BENNETT, DUTTON, ONT.

Auctioneers: Thos. Ingram, Guelph; Daniel Black, Dutton.

Queenston Cement

The best and cheapest

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

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

ISAAC USHER

Queenston, Ontario.

SAVE THE CHICKS. The world's most reliable - the most and the best - is sold by Puritan Chick Feed.

A. E. SHERRINGTON WALKERTON, ONT. Importer and breeder of BARRED P. ROCKS exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 12.

PROSPECT HILL FARM High-class SHORTHORNS FOR SALE: 4 bulls, from 7 to 12 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 2 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers bred to Wandering Count.

ZENOLEUM Famous OOAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piglet Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it.

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate

Mr. George Raikes, Barrie, Ont., Having had all his Farm Buildings destroyed by fire, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at his farm. 3 miles from Barrie, Co. Simcoe, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1904 HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Scotch-topped Shorthorn Cattle Shropshire Sheep & Yorkshire Pigs

Stock comprising stock bull, Golden Victor 39469, by Golden Measure (imp.), and 5 bull calves of his get; 17 females of different ages, all in good breeding, condition and of good families.

Catalogues Furnished on Application. TERMS - 12 months' credit on all sums over \$10.00, with 6 p.c. discount allowed for cash. Sale at 1 p.m. Luncheon Provided.

L. TEBB, Auctioneer.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES

OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections.

GRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, Ontario.

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 Carriek; 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners, Ayrshires, both sexes, and poultry.

What to do in a Sick Room.

Open the door promptly without rattling the handle.

Walk in quietly, but do not take ostentatious care to glide in with absolute silence. Don't pause and murmur enquiries to the nurse, but go straight to the bed, and speak in a clearly audible, everyday tone to the patient.

Choose topics of interest that will entertain without being exciting, leaving a few new ideas with your invalid as food for pleasant reflection after your leave-taking, and making only a passing reference to the present malady.

Look as fresh and as pretty as the power in you lies, and thereby act as an unconscious tonic to your friend. Avoid any article of dress that jingles or rustles.

Having risen to say good-bye, go instantly without lingering over last words or pouring forth exaggerated condolences and hopes.

A growing plant with scentless blossoms is a pretty gift for an invalid. It is entertaining and lasting, and one which does not worry the nurses with its wants as much as do cut flowers.

Royal Farmers.

The Emperor of Germany is a sensible father. He wishes his six sons to have a thorough knowledge of agriculture, and by his instructions a small farm has been placed at the disposal of the boys, where, with a few of their school fellows, the young princes dig and hoe and plant, enjoying the work immensely, even though it does involve hard labor.

Malayan Tree Dwellers.

The sakais, or tree dwellers, of the Malay Peninsula, build their houses in forked trees, a dozen feet above ground, and reach them by means of bamboo ladders, which they draw up when safely housed out of harm's way.

Wise Daddy.

When Daddy was my age, he knew At least five times more than I do; That was because he read and read, Until he just had filled his head With all the things you learn at school, From fractions to the Golden Rule.

Joseph Jefferson caught a trespasser fishing in his well-stocked lake on his Louisiana farm the other day. The venerable actor went up to him and called his attention to the fact that he was fishing in a private preserve, in violation of the law.



**Gloves and Their Care.**

The first time kid gloves are placed on the hands, they should be drawn on slowly and carefully. The fingers should be put on first and well pressed into the ends; then the remainder drawn over the back and palm very slowly and with great painstaking, then buttoned around the wrist. Nothing looks more slovenly than to see gloves flapping at the wrist; they need not button closely, but should be fastened smoothly.

Gloves will be more durable if the palm, when they are taken off, is drawn over the fingers, the fingers removed one by one, and the glove then shaped. Never roll kids, or in fact any gloves that you wish to be shapely; pull into the original form as nearly as possible, lay in tissue paper and place in a box, so that the gloves can lie full length.

To mend a slight break, catch on the underside with invisible stitches a bit of silk cloth of the same shade, then draw either side together, catching into the silk. Use fine cotton thread the exact shade of the kid for mending rents and ribs. A very bad tear can be made to look reasonably well by buttonholing each side with very fine thread, then catching the edges together.

Silk and cotton gloves are likely to stretch with wear. Turn them inside out and sew the seams over, taking them in a little, and cutting off the edges if enough has been taken in to make them in the least clumsy.

A good bit of money can be saved if one's name is placed inconspicuously on the wrist; gloves are by careless persons often left here and there, and never find the owner. If the name were on them, they would more often be restored.

Kid gloves, if wet, should be dried on the hands to retain their shape. White and light shades are best cleaned by working the gloved hands in finely-sifted corn meal, as one would in washing the hands. If badly soiled, change the meal often. Do not use benzine except to remove spots. To saturate them with benzine will remove the dressing; they look well for only a little time and soil very quickly. Finely-sifted cracker crumbs are sometimes used to clean white kids. To renovate black kids, mix a little good black ink with sweet oil, apply thoroughly with a soft flannel and dry in the sun. White gloves may be given a pretty tint by dipping them in strong coffee; a cream or light yellow by immersing them in a decoction of onion skins boiled in water, remembering to dry them on the hands.—[Claribel in Country Gentleman.

**Wedding Etiquette.**

When our thoughts and plans are centered upon the bride, we are in danger of overlooking the other party. Though less conspicuous in our minds, he also has rights and privileges concerning preparations for the coming event that must be recognized. He probably has relatives and friends, and it would please him greatly to have them included among the guests. It is his privilege to mention the fact, and the duty of the bride to see that his wishes in this matter are observed. On the other hand, it is her right to choose the minister, and his duty to fee him. He provides the bouquets for his bride and her attendants, and sends them to the bride's home a few hours in advance of the wedding.

The wedding ring and the license are procured by him, and when these drains upon his purse have been reckoned, also the probable cost of any journey they have contemplated, he then buys as handsome a gift as he can afford. I'm afraid they often do not reckon closely enough when it comes to this, and many a bride is decked in gems that before five years have passed will see the wisdom in small beginnings. Yet such things add to her happiness on this her happiest day, and almost any sacrifice is justified.—[Drover's Journal.

**TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD**



St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

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

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

**EIGHT IMPORTATIONS WITHIN PAST YEAR.**

Carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, for sale.

If a first-class Stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new Catalogue Q.

**Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm**  
BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

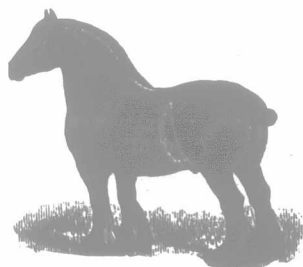
Address	J. H. TRUMAN,
H. W. TRUMAN,	Whittlesea, England.
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.	

**22 PERCHERONS 22**

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons, a number of which we intend exhibiting at Toronto and other Canadian shows, and will be pleased to show them to intending purchasers. They are descendants of such noted horses as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. We also have a few choice Hackneys and Clydesdales that are also for sale on easy terms. Visitors always welcome to our stables.

**HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Props.**  
SIMCOE, ONT.

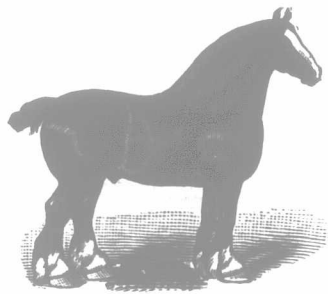
**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and FILLIES**



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

**JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.**

**SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM**  
**CLYDESDALES**



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

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE**  
BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

**SECURE THE BEST RESULTS BY**  
**Advertising in the Farmer's Advocate.**

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

**About Marriages.**

Many and curious are the customs regarding brides.

In Switzerland the bride on her wedding day will permit no one, not even her parents, to kiss her upon the lips.

In parts of rural England the cook pours hot water over the threshold after the bridal couple have gone, in order to keep it warm for another bride.

The pretty custom of throwing the slipper originated in France. An old woman, seeing the carriage of her young king—Louis XIII.—passing on the way from church, where he had just been married, took off her shoe, and, flinging it at his coach, cried out: " 'Tis all I have, Your Majesty, but may the blessing of God go with it."

A favorite wedding day in Scotland is December 31st, so that the young couple can leave their old life with the old year, and begin their married life with the new one.

The Italians permit no wedding gifts that are sharp or pointed, connected with which practice is our superstition that the gift of a knife severs friendship. One marriage custom is that of the bride, immediately after the ceremony, flinging her bouquet among her maiden friends. She who catches it is destined to be the next bride.

**What Paint will Do.**

A captain on a ferryboat tells the following story of the value of a coat of paint:

"Some years ago I owned a small sailing vessel engaged in the coast and West Indian trade. While we were lying at an East River pier taking on a cargo for the West Indies, a stranger approached, and after critically eyeing my craft, asked:

"What will you take for that boat?"  
"One thousand eight hundred will buy her," I told him.

"I'll give you thirteen hundred," replied the stranger. "She is an old boat and not worth any more."

"I refused his offer, and he soon disappeared, but I made up my mind that I would spend a little money for white lead and oil, and when I was lying in port, unloading the cargo, I would have my men paint up the boat and improve her appearance. When I sailed into this port again she looked as good as new. After reaching my pier, I saw the same fellow walking about looking the craft over. Soon he approached me, and asked:

"Excuse me, sir, but how much will you sell her for?"  
"You can have her for \$2,500," I told him.

"Call it \$2,800 and I'll take her," he replied, and it didn't take me long to accept the offer. I calculated I made about a thousand on \$20 worth of paint."

An excited military-looking gentleman entered the editorial sanctum one afternoon, exclaiming:

"That notice of my death is false, sir. I will horsewhip you within an inch of your life, sir, if you don't apologize in your next issue."

The editor inserted the following next day: "We extremely regret to announce that the paragraph which stated that Major Blazer was dead is without foundation."

The grammar class was discussing the gender of the words "sun" and "moon." The teacher had spoken of how the masculine form is applied to objects of strength and power, and the feminine form to weaker things.

"But," objected one boy, "the fireman and engineer speak of an engine as 'she' and 'her,' and the engine is big and strong."

"Who has anything to say about that!" said the teacher.

"Maybe it is because a man runs her," remarked the smart boy of the class.



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**ENGLISH PLANTAIN.**

Please identify the enclosed weed.

J. M.

Ans.—This is a specimen of English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), a weed that grows in lawn or in sod, but which succumbs to cultivation. There is no specific treatment for it in sod; but the careful florist sees to it that plantain does not become established in his lawn, or digs it out with a spud, if once established.

**WHITEWASH—CHICKEN FOOD.**

I want to spray the inside of my hen-house with whitewash, both as a preventive against vermin, and to brighten it. Will you give me a recipe that will accomplish this, and at the same time will not rub off as ordinary whitewash does?

2. Will you also inform me if there are any hen foods made and for sale in Canada? If so, where and by whom?

B. P. ROCK.

Ans.—1. A wash that answers the above purpose as well as whitewashes can, is made as follows: Take one-half bushel of lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk, and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled to a paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a gluepot over a slow fire. To this mixture, add five gallons of hot water, stir it in well, cover, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard. Poultry houses and stables should receive an application every season, as it is a good disinfectant.

2. Yes. Advertisers of stock foods in our columns frequently mention a special preparation for poultry.

**FIVE PLANTS FOR IDENTIFICATION.**

Find enclosed samples of some weeds. No. 1 grows in our cemetery, and seems to be poisonous. It grows about a foot and a half high. How would be the best way to get rid of it? No. 2 grows in uncultivated land. It has a bunch of leaves at the ground, about a foot high another bunch, and about a foot higher is the flag. No. 3 grows in the fields, and seems to be hard to get rid of. No. 4 grows in the bush, and goes as high as the trees. It is a crawling plant, and grows so tight to the trees as to kill them. No. 5 grows around buildings and lanes, on land that is not worked.


W. H. C.

Ans.—No. 1 is poison ivy, which would grow higher if it had something to cling to. No. 2—Seeds of *Anemone cylindrica* (long-fruited anemone), as far as could be judged from the seeds only. No. 3 is black medick (*Medicago lupulina*), a clover, but quite a bad weed. Cultivation as for mustard or Canada thistle is the method of eradication. No. 4 cannot be identified accurately from the enclosed twig, but is probably one of the *ampelopsis* (vines). No. 5 is hedge mustard, a very common annual, which generally succumbs to thorough cultivation.

**Married by an Error.**

Albert Sonnichsen, author of "Deep Sea Vagabonds," was recently put in a very uncomfortable situation by a typographical error in an article about him printed widely in the Western papers. Among other things the interviewer said that he found Mr. Sonnichsen "smoking fat cigars which his Filipino wife had taught him to love." Mr. Sonnichsen's friends believed him a bachelor, and this was astonishing news. Mr. Sonnichsen's father wrote regretting that his son had not confided in him, and the author of "Deep Sea Vagabonds" spends hours each day now explaining that he is not married and that the author of the article wrote "Filipino life" instead of "Filipino wife."

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., when making change in his advertisement for this issue writes us that he has recently arranged to have brought out from Scotland 40 Clydesdale mares. These will be offered for sale at Grand's Repository, Toronto, but fuller announcement will be given at a later date.



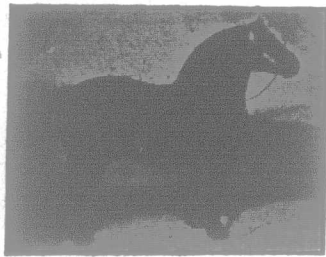
## Lump Jaw

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

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

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

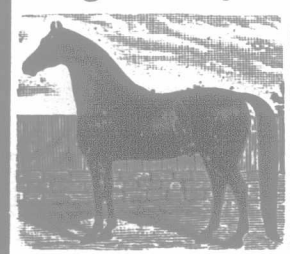
**PERCHERONS**



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

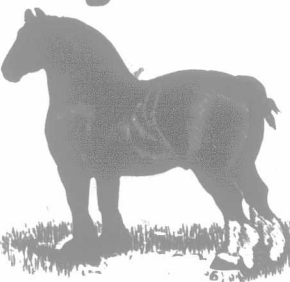
last fall with colts nearly 4 mos. older. Other prizewinners in our bunch. Prices right; terms easy. All horses guaranteed. Come and see us or write. Address: I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ont.

**Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure**



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Lock, 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 blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

**IMPORTED Clydesdales**



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carriachan (8151), Moncreiffe Marquis (9853) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

**PATTERSON BROS.**

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF **CLYDESDALES**  
Present offerings imported and home-bred fillies. For particulars write to above firm.  
MILLBROOK, ONT.

**GLAYFIELD STOCK FARM**

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswold Sheep for sale. For prices and description write to J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

**CLYDESDALES**

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

DAVID CARSTAIRS, BOMANTON P. O., COBOURG STATION.

**GOSSIP.**

The first-prize cow and grand champion female in the Jersey breed at the St. Louis Fair is Imp. Figgis in her thirteen-year-old form. Figgis was placed third at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1899, in her nine-year-old shape, by the U. S. judge, but she deserved a better place and has lived to prove her worth, while her rivals of that event have been almost forgotten. She is a great dairy cow.

The Canadian-bred two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, Fair Queen, bred by H. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., has kept her place as queen of Shorthorns in America by winning, at the World's Fair at St. Louis, first prize in her class as a two-year-old heifer; senior sweepstakes as best female of the breed, two years or over, and the grand championship as the best female of the breed of any age.

The Puritan Poultry Farms and Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., U. S. A., also No. 1 Hudson St., New York City, are regularly advertising their Puritan Chick Food in our columns. We are informed by poultry breeders who have used this food that the utmost satisfaction has been obtained, both in making the chickens grow and in keeping them healthy. Very strong testimonials have been given recommending the use of it, and we can, therefore, with satisfaction draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column. Mr. A. J. Morgan, Dundas St., London, Ont., is sole distributor in Canada. Write him for fuller information.

**THE WINNER SIRE WINNERS.**

At the Minnesota State Fair, in the Shorthorn aged bull class, Choice Goods (Tebo Land and Cattle Co., Clinton, Mo.) won first and also championship and grand championship of the breed. Whitehall Sultan was second and Pitlivie Merrie Lad 3rd. In the aged cow class seventeen matrons faced the judges, and the award went to Ruberta, putting Star Queen second, Happy Valley third and Golden Abbotsburn fourth. It is worthy of mention that calves got by Choice Goods, The Conqueror, Good Lad and Choice of All, also won in one, two, three order, in strong company.

**MICHIGAN BEET SUGAR.**

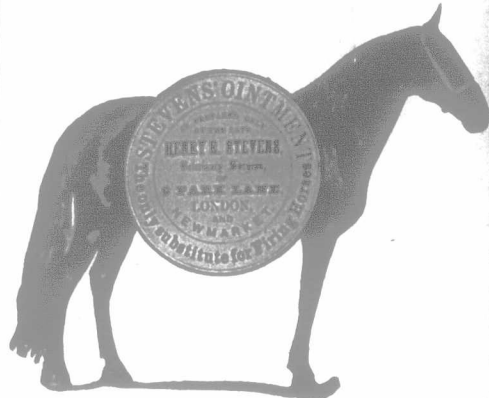
It has been decided by the Michigan Beet Sugar Manufacturers' Association to offer two contracts to the farmers for sugar beets grown for the 1905-6 campaign. One will be a flat rate paying \$4.75 per ton for beets delivered on cars, the sugar company to pay the freight charges to the factory, or for beets delivered at the factory a flat rate of \$5 per ton. The other contract will be on a sliding scale, the same as formerly, \$4.50 per ton for 12 per cent. beets, and 33¢c. for each additional 1 per cent. of sugar. The tare measurements will be the same, and the factories will respect each other's territorial rights. Canners have been sent out, offering the flat rate contracts for next season, and many contracts have been made, but it is reported that the farmers in the Saginaw Valley do not want the flat rate and generally prefer the sliding scale, while farmers in the vicinity of Crosswell prefer the flat rate. The beet crop throughout the State shows a fairly good stand, and although the acreage is small in many instances, from present indications, the average tonnage per acre will be fair. Moderately heavy rains have fallen of late, and the crop is making rapid progress; the beets are rather small, due to the dry spell which prevailed during the summer, but are testing very high in sugar content.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

THE EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL.—Prospective butter and cheese makers, or those who desire to improve themselves, as every live dairymen should, will be interested in the announcement in the "Farmer's Advocate" of the Eastern Dairy School, and the calendar just issued for the season of 1904-5. Send for it to the Supt., Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B. A., Kingston, Ont., who has a grand staff of practical men about him. The School Creamery opens on Nov. 14th, and the first course on Dec. 1st. The school is well housed and equipped, as well as officered.

**WHY NOT IN CANADA?**

STEVENS' OINTMENT has had over half a century's success with horses in England and other parts of the world.



AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year. CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements. Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal Agents for Canada.

**"THE REPOSITORY"**  
WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

**CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.**

Have just returned home with new importation of 13 Clydesdales and 2 Hackneys from such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Clan Chattan, McGregor, Maines of Airies, etc. Will be sold on small profits. Another importation from Scotland, of 40 mares, will be out soon. Reserve your orders.

T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

**A Branch Barn**

has just been opened by us at **SARNIA, ONTARIO** for the convenience of our Ontario and Michigan customers, and is in charge of MR. H. H. COLISTER. Prizewinning : : : : : Clydesdale and Percheron stallions on hand. Inspection cordially invited. ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, Jaunesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

**IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions**

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

**KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM**

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Special offering at present for young stock. Cotswolds of all ages and Berkshire pigs. J. I. BALSDON, Box 64, Markham P. O. & Stn., Ont.



**GOSSIP.**

**THE BENNETT DISPERSION.**

Mr. D. Bennett, of Dutton, Ont., writes: The stock I am offering for sale, as per advertisement, on Oct. 18th, is in fairly good condition; none of it is overfat. The Clyde stallion, Lord Minto 2589, has since the season closed been working every day, and yet is in pretty good shape. The brood mares, Lady Ashfield 3417 and Ruby 939, are likewise doing their share of ordinary farm work every day. The young horses should do someone a lot of good. Prince Minto is a very nice seal brown, weighing about 1,700 pounds, with sho t legs, good feet and sweet temper, while Merry Boy is a more rangy-looking colt, and a good mover. Minto's Duke is only a yearling, but should develop into a good, useful horse, as he is by Lord Minto 2589, who was sire of the six first-prize colts (special prize of \$30) at the West Elgin Fair, which he won two years in succession, while the dam, Lady Elgin 3415, was by Lord Armadale (imp.) 5975, who stood at the head of my stud for five years. Among the younger mares Lady Melbourne 4824, foaled May 1st, 1902, stands out conspicuous. She is by Merriment (imp.), and has been served by Duke Thomas (imp.) (10733), by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont. The other registered Clydes are younger, but will make the kind of mares the Canadian farmer needs so much to-day. Ruby (939) is supposed to be in foal to Lord Minto, and has been the mother of several good colts, among them being that good colt, Duke of Ashfield, which brought me \$800 at two years old. Belle, Ruby's two-year-old daughter, is by Belshazzar (imp.), dam by The Masher (imp.), and is in foal to Bay Prince (imp.). Minto's Pride, a yearling, is also out of Ruby, by Lord Minto, a good thick colt, with splendid feet and legs.

The Yorkshires are from the herd of D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., and are headed by Summer Hill Challenge, and one of the sows, Plain's Fancy, is from the Cinderella family, and has taken first prize whenever shown, which was at Ridgeway, Chatham, Essex and Thamesville, and there are about thirty youngsters from the above pigs.

The Berkshires are headed by Ashville Lad, and are from the stock of Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont., and W. H. Durham's, Toronto; while the sow, Barbara, was bred by J. G. Snell, of Snelgrove, Ont., and was got by British Flag (imp.), and the sire of dam, Victor 12, was bred by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., U. S. There are also thirty young pigs of this breed.

Oxford sheep are a good thrifty lot, headed by Linden Champion 3rd, a prize-winner at Toronto and London in strong competition, and has also sired a number of winners at the large shows, among others first and second prize ram lambs at Toronto in 1902; also sired the first and second prize pens of Canadian-bred yearlings at same show. His stock has also been very successful at State fairs, one yearling ram winning in 1903 first at nine out of ten fairs, and second at the tenth. Of the ewes, which number fifteen, Inverell's Snowdrop and Linden's Pancy took first and second prize at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, and first at our local show, and the lambs show their high breeding.

The Shorthorns, which number nearly fifty head, have been headed by Scottish Prince 33354, by Valkyrie, full brother to Vallant (the bull Mr. Flatt showed in Buffalo), a line of breeding that has won numerous prizes at our leading shows. Among the females are Lily, imported in 1899 by W. C. Edwards & Co., and bred by Alexander Innes, Cushine, Auchterless, Turiff, Scotland. She was got by Matadore, of the Marigold family, and will calve before sale to the service of Viage Champion (imp.), champion at Winnipeg this year. Charlotte (imp.), by Gravesend (46461), is still in the ring, having raised a fine heifer calf last year, and is believed to be in calf again to Royal Prince (imp.), Vol. 48, E. H. B., by Golden Fame. Rosy Nell 9th, bred by John Miller, Markham, and got by Royal Robe, while the dam was by Doctor Lenton 13554, a regular breeder, and an all-round good cow; she is safe in calf to Abbotsford Star (imp.) 50010, by Evening Star (78828). Cressida 24998, another good breeding cow, was

**HAY FEVER** Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 57¢ FREE. Write at once for it, to

**P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**



headed by imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bull's, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-head r. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. In spection invited.

**NEIL BROS., 307 Highgate, Ont., Lucan Station, G.T.R.; Iderton or Denfield on L.H. & B.**

**FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS.** 4 bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

**JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.**

**Shorthorn Cattle**

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

**JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P.Q.**

**ONE 3-YEAR-OLD SHOW COW**

Due to calve in October next, bred from Imp. Joy of Morning and imp. dam. Also a Choice Roan Bull Calf, 1 year old, bred from Derby (imp.).

**Andrew Knox, Box 22, Norwood, Ont.**

**J. WATT & SON**

Herd numbers about 40 head of such prize-winning families as English Ladies, Strathallans, Missies, Crimson Flowers, Miss Ramsdens, Bessies, Duchess, Countess, etc. 1 imp. yearling bull, and a superior bull calf, from imp. sire and dam. Young stock always for sale.

**P. O., Salem, Ont. Elora Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R.**

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

**FOR SALE.**

2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.

**HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.**

**VALLEY HOME**

**Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine**

For sale: 7 young bulls of choice breeding, and a number of young cows and heifers; also a grand lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. Sta.: Meadowdale or Streetsville Jct., C.P.R., and Brampton, G.T.R. Visitors welcomed.

**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. & Tel., Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and GLYDESDALES**

Young stock of either sex from Imp. sires and dams, for sale. For prices, etc., write to

**JOHN HILL, Wellesley Stock Farm, Wellesley P. O., Waterloo Co.**

**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE**

**FOR SALE:** Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.

**E. E. FUGH, Claremont P. O. and O.P.R. Sta.**

**HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE AND DOWN SHEEP**

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to

**JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (Imp.) 32053 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta.

**Forest Hill Stock Farm**

Scotch Shorthorns, young cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. For particulars apply to

**G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park.**

**GREEN GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

Rose of Autumn, Isbellas, Floras, Urys, Villages and Fairy Queens, both sexes and all ages, for sale. Something extra good in young bulls and heifers; nothing reserved.

**W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.**

**ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale.

**James Bowes, Strathnairn P.O., Meaford Sta.**

**SHORTHORNS & GLYDESDALES**

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassnick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality.

**DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.**

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS**

**FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of**

**Scotch Shorthorns**

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

**Burlington Jct. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone**

**SHORTHORNS**

Present offerings: Roan Robin 2975, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 50412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to

**W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.**

**Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams,**

For prices and particulars write to **RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.**

Bulls and heifers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clyde Fillets, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearlings and Ram Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate.

**G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Sta.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

One grand young bull, 18 months, a dark, rich red-roan, and a show animal; also some good cows and heifers. Come and see them.

**Hugh Thomson, Box 556, o ST. MARY'S, ONT.**

**Rose Cottage Stock Farm SHORTHORNS**

Royal Prince = 31241 = at the head, assisted by Sir Tacton Sykes = 49402 =, Royal Prince, the sire of Fair Queen, winner over all beef breeds at Chicago International Fat-stock Show, 1903. We have 6 heifers and 4 bulls for sale.

**o H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.**

**FOR SALE; STOCK BULL**

Captain Bruce, quiet, active and sure. Also four young bulls, three roans and one red, from 10 to 18 months, of the low-down, thick-fleshed sort. Anyone wanting a first-class animal should come and see them, or write for prices.

**WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.**

**Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicester.**

**FOR SALE:** Choice two-year-old heifers, well got in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Bows and cows fit for breeding, and young pigs.

**ISRAEL GROSS, ALMA, ONTARIO.**

**BARREN COW CURE**

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day

Particulars from **L. F. SELLERS, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**We are offering for sale**

**Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls,** heavy milkers and bred on producing lines.

**o S. E. BECK, South Cayuga, P.O.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—Five young bul's by**

imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, also a few selected heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, compose our present offering.

**o RICHARD ORE, Alvinston, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS**

for sale: Choice bulls and heifers; also a few ram lambs, at reasonable prices, from imported and home-bred stock. Write for prices at once.

**o J. K. HUX, Rodney P. O. & Stn., M.C.R.**

**SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS**

Am offering young bulls and heifers from imp. sires, and the dams of the best Scotch families.

**LEICESTERS**

Choice yearling rams and yearling ewes, and this season's crop of lambs. Also a number of Berkshire pigs of both sexes ready to ship. For description and price, write to

**W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P.O., Caledonia Station.**

**IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND GLYDESDALES**

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Glydesdale fillies, very large and AI quality.

**ALEX. ISAAC, o Cobourg P.O. and Station**

**First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and**

heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages

Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. O'CONNOR, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.**

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**

Established 1855. **SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.**

Young stock, by Rosierucian of Dalmeny (imp.) and Christopher (imp.); heifers bred to Scotland's Challenge (imp.).

**JAS. DOUGLAS, Prop., Caledonia, Ont.**

**High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for**

service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to

**BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.**

got by Warfare (imp.) (56712), and is in calf to Abbotsford Star (imp.). Lorne Sylph, got by Lord Chancellor 38724, and the dam by Scottish Archer 25646, and about a dozen each of heifer and bull calves, that are well grown and well bred. The farm is four miles north-west of Dutton and parties will be met at Pere Marquette and M. C. Railway up to time of sale.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., when sending in his change of advertisement for this issue, writes that he is just starting on his way to Scotland for a new importation. Shorthorn breeders may expect something choice in this new blood when it arrives.

**MANITOULIN ISLAND.**

Crops were fairly good. Oats, peas and barley turning out fine. Wheat in many places was badly rusted. The recent rains are helping the late-planted root crop. Hay was a very good crop. Cattle and sheep are going to the front in very good store condition. The grass on the bluffs and pastures has been grand all summer. There is more interest taken in stock lately than heretofore. We have some very fine herds of Shorthorns, imported and home-bred. Farmers are using and buying the bulls, and we expect Manitoulin, some say, to make one of the best stock centers of the Province.

**TRUMAN'S CHAMPION STUD.**

It is now more than 26 years since Mr. J. H. Truman, of Whittlesea, Eng., and his sons, first imported horses to the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, and later on founded the stud at Bushnell, Illinois, where it has been located for over 20 years. During all these years he has bought the majority of the stallions and mares shipped by the firm to the United States and Canada, and the success their horses have attained in the show-rings prove Mr. Truman's ability as an expert judge of horses. They have shown their horses at the three last International shows held at Chicago, where they have carried off the lion's share of the ribbons and medals, but their latest achievement was at the recent St. Louis World's Fair, where, in two classes, they won no less than six gold medals, five grand diplomas, premier championship, grand champion, reserve grand champion, two champions, three reserve champions, nine firsts, six seconds, six thirds, three fourths, and two fifth premiums. Mr. J. G. Truman, the general manager of the firm, has shipped to Mr. H. W. Truman, manager of the London, Ont., branch, a carload of very select Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions, the Hackneys including two World's Fair winners, in Truman's Cadet, first at International last fall, and first and reserve for champion at the World's Fair; also Coker's Prince Charles, winner of fifth in the aged class at World's Fair, and one of the right stamp. To anyone wishing to buy a stallion of either of the breeds, Mr. H. W. Truman, located at the City Hotel, London, Ont., will be pleased to show them, and if in need of any mares of the different breeds, let him know your wants and they will come forward with their next shipment. The Trumans have decided to remain permanently in London.

**Settlers' Low Rates West.**

Via the Chicago and North Western Ry. every day from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, 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, Rossland, and other points in the Kootenay district. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent, or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King St., East, Toronto, Ont.

**APPLES FOR MANITOBA.**—The attention of farmers having good fall and winter apples to dispose of on consignment is directed to the announcement elsewhere in this issue of A. C. McPherson, 40 Becher St., London, Ont., who makes a specialty of supplying the Manitoba trade, where there is always a strong demand for fruit from Ontario and other Eastern Provinces. Communicate with Mr. McPherson, or with the McPherson Fruit Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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



**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Ness was judging at Winnipeg, and pleased all parties. A man who can do that should be knighted.—[Scottish Farmer.

Not long ago an old colored woman of Virginia visited a doctor and informed him that her husband was seriously ill. The doctor hastened home with her, and upon making a diagnosis of the man's case informed the wife that he had a hopeless case of gastritis.

"Gastritis!" ejaculated the old woman. "De Lawd knows I don't know how he ever got gastritis, 'cause I don't burn a thing but coal ile in dis house, an' but powerful little of that."

**CLYDESDALE SHIPMENT TO GALBRAITH & SON.**

Fifteen choicely-bred Clydesdale stallions were purchased by Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man., and Janesville, Wis., from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kircudbright. One half of these horses have been premium winners in this country. The oldest is a seven-year-old, bred by Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and got by the champion stallion, Sir Everard (5853). He is full brother to the Highland and Agricultural Society champion mare and Cawdor Cup winner, Lady Margaret (18838). Another is the well-bred Prince's Pride (10855), which in 1903 had the Vale of Alford premium. He was got by the noted prize horse, Mains of Airies (10378), and his dam was by Mr. George Bean's Highland and Agricultural Society prize horse, Mount Royal (8065). Baron Sproat (11610), a three-year-old, by Baron's Pride (9122), out of one of the best Macgregor mares in the Stewartry, is a thick, low-set Clydesdale horse. Silver Light (11529) is a four-year-old black horse, got by the Highland and Agricultural Society prize horse, Black Rod (10509). His dam was got by Prince Hubert (9362), one of the highest-priced stallion foals ever sold, after Prince of Wales (673). One of the best horses shipped this season is Baron Afton (11255), winner of the Crief premium in 1903 and the Nairn premium in 1904. Baron Afton is the biggest stallion, perhaps, of the present day, and his quality is equal to his size and substance. He was got by Baron's Pride (9122), out of Mr. M'Nee's champion mare, Poor Girl (13945), whose sire was the 1,000-guinea horse, Montrave Mac (9958). Brilliant (11285) is a four-year-old horse, to which have been awarded the Strathbogie and Airdrie premiums. He was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society first-prize horse, Moncrieffe Marquis (9953). Another horse is Good as Gold (11733), a four-year-old, got by Montrave Mac (9958), out of Mr. Dollar's well-known champion mare at the local shows in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. Prince Norman (11853), a big, dark-colored horse, was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse Prince Thomas (10266). His dam was got by the well-known premium horse, Gallant Foteath (8638). Amongst the younger horses Consort (12105), a son of Baron's Pride, which won second prize in Castle Douglas as a yearling, and now rising three years old, is worthy of special mention. His dam was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society first-prize horse, Belvidere (9128), and his gr-dam was by the unbeaten horse, Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274). Black Hero (12052) is a powerful three-year-old horse, got by the Kelso and Clackmannan premium horse, Boreland Pride (10318). There is a two-year-old horse, by the noted breeding stallion, Up-to-Time (10475), dam a Lord Erskine mare. A fine, useful horse, rising four years old, was got by Lord Columbine (10582). Mount Lothian, got by the noted breeding stallion, Lord Lothian (5988), out of a mare by the Glasgow first-prize stallion, Prince Robert, sire of the champion, Hiawatha, is likely to make a name for himself in Canada. Finally, mention may be made of two good two-year-old horses, one got by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse, Sir Christopher (10286); and the other, got by the Stirling premium horse, Fickle Fashion (10546). Altogether, it may safely be said that it is long since a shipment of big, well-bred Clydesdale stallions to equal this has been sent to North America.—[Scottish Farmer.

**THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT**

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, KENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

**Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.**

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

**SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES FOR SALE**

Just ready to wean, Berkshire sow and two boars. Also one bull calf and one two-year-old heifer from good milking strain. Write or call **GLENAVON STOCK FARM W. B. ROBERTS, Sta., St. Thomas. Sparta P. O.**

**FLETCHER SHORTHORNS**

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 2259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, O. P. R.**

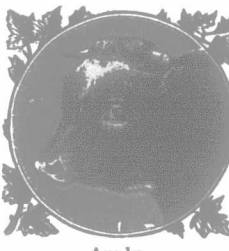
**WE HAVE FOR SALE**

**7 Shorthorn Bulls**

of serviceable age and of present-day type. 1 imp. sire, and from Scotch dams of such noted families as Rosebud, Claret, Missie, Stamford, Augusta and Strawberry, mostly sired by imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, and one of greatest bull-getters living. Also can sell a number of choice Scotch heifers, in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us. Herd numbers 75. Bull catalogue on application.

**R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.**

**Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.**



Apply

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3-cars in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramstein. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincoln.

**T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

**BELLBROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.** Breed Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep Present offering—Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages; 2 young bulls. Shropshire ewes, all ages; also a fine crop of ram lambs

**FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT**



We shall present for purchase this season **Three Imported Bulls** in addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered. Send for catalogue

we offer a limited number of imported Field Ewes, selected in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shrop hire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding. **First Come, First Served. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.**

**W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen (Chief). Choice animals of all ages for sale.

**Elora Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.**

**13 First-class Young Bulls**



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

**All Scotch Cattle.**

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON** on **GREENWOOD, 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.**

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor General - 22965-, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfeld, Ontario.**

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854**

An offering of a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality **A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

**PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.**

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruick shank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

**W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors. JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can**

**SHORTHORNS**

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANON, Manager. ONTARIO**

**H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO**

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,**

**BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales:**

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

**Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brookside Ontario.**

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

**Riverside Holsteins**

80 heads to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by imp. Victor de Kol Pieterje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

**MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. Caledonia P. O., Ont.**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM**

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 4 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Shipping Stations, Ontario County. o R. W. Walker, Utica P. O., Ont.

**WANT TO EXCHANGE One Jersey Bull Calf**

A beauty, from a 40-pound cow, for 2-year-old Jersey or Holstein heifer, due to calve before Dec. 1st, 1904.

**L. F. SELLECK, MORRISBURG, ONT**

**GOSSIP.**

It is reported that the U. S. Government will establish a farm for the breeding of carriage horses near Fort Collins, Colo. The Department of Agriculture's officials believe that horses with more endurance can be bred in the West.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "Have had easy sale for my good rams, both imported and home-bred, for nobody came and saw them without buying. Have only five yearling imported rams and three three-year-old stock rams left. The latter three are all bred by Mansell, and they are big and good. They have proved themselves great sires, and can be spared now. The yearlings are gilt-edged. Canadian-bred yearlings are also good, and a good ram can be furnished for any flock at suitable prices. In ram lambs, I have some of the best; they are mostly bred from Mansell sires and dams, and can be relied on as can no others to breed the best. In ewes, I have imported Tanner ewes, two years past; imported Mansell ewes, three years past; older ewes at low prices, and my own yearling ewes of finest quality and breeding. Will price any of them very low, for must keep selling. Ranch rams are in big demand, but can no longer be found here. The sheep I imported this year are winning in nearly every case against all comers at the largest shows in the U. S. and Canada, and every sheep and animal imported by me this year are thriving and doing well to date."

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "My importation of Shorthorns has arrived home all alive and thriving." In the lot were seven bulls and three cows. All are Scotch of the best families. Golden Cross, roan, calved March 17th, 1904, was shipped immediately to R. H. Reid, Pine River, Ont. He was sired by Spion Kop, a full brother to the calf that made the highest price ever made at the Duthie-Marr sales, and his dam was the grand old Brawith Bud cow, Golden Wreath 7th. She was sired by Touchstone, also the sire of Corner Stone and Cornelius, and she has been one of the best breeding cows in the district of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. Golden Cross was a beautiful calf when purchased, but taking him from his mother and submitting him to the hardships of an ocean voyage, reduced him in condition very much. He will come again, and make for Mr. Reid a splendid bull and great sire without a doubt. Mr. Reid took with him the red yearling heifer, Imp. Claret Cup 3rd. She is a particularly well-bred Claret and a good heifer. Last spring, I sold to Mr. Reid a very nice red imported cow, Lovely, and she now has a good calf, sired by the fine breeding bull, Royal Prince, also imported. This gives Mr. Reid a very nice start in straight imported Scotch Shorthorns, such as few people have had. He is a lover of good cattle, and there is no doubt of their being successful with him."

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**SKIN DISEASES.**—Many a beautiful baby is totally disfigured as well as made miserable and fretful by rash and eruptions. Bad soap is accountable for much of this trouble. Many manufacturers use common grease and abattoir refuse as the base of their soap, then perfume the mass with cheap artificial perfume. Boiling can hardly change the nature of the coarse ingredients, and those responsible for the care of infants should be careful never to buy a soap which is not endorsed by universal approval. Probably the best-known soap and certainly the cheapest, considering its quality, is Baby's Own soap, which the Montreal branch of the Council of Women of Canada recommend in a leaflet they distribute to mothers of the care of infants. Baby's Own soap is pleasant to use, as it is not only harmless but beneficial to the most tender of skins, which it softens and cleanses. To avoid skin diseases, keep the pores open, and use pure soap and water, and remember that, whatever you do yourself, you have no right to inflict skin trouble upon others, especially as in the case of children, where the use of poisonous compounds found in inferior soaps may cause life-long injury.



**GOSSIP.**

The following sales were made by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, "Simcoe Lodge," Beaverton, Ont., at the Canadian National Exhibition: Idona Queen to John Hill, Wellesley, Ont.; Anabella to J. H. Wallace, North Gower, Ont.; Lion Macqueen to S. Schafer, Dearborn, Michigan, and one saddle horse to Dr. M. F. Smith, Toronto.

**TRUMANS' SUCCESS AT ST. LOUIS.**

It is a question whether any firm engaged in the importing of Shire horses ever attained such prominence at a world's fair as have the Trumans, of Bushnell, Ill., and London, Ont.

This old-established and solid firm has been in the Shire horse business since the days when J. H. Truman commenced to export cattle from Chicago, he being the first English buyer there. From that time on, together with his sons, he has been pouring into America the very best specimens of Shire horses to be found in the Old Country.

Owing to the fact that the barns at St. Louis were not ready to receive their horses, they were held in the cars no shorter time than thirty hours in the sweltering heat of St. Louis, and the outcome was four of their top show horses were in no condition to enter a show ring. It was really too bad, as they had held for the past year some of the International champions. In fact, they showed two aged International champion winners in Blaisdon Pluto and Commodore, neither of them in condition to enter the ring. Notwithstanding all these adversities, Trumans won second, third and fourth in a strong aged stallion class, first and fourth in the three-year-old stallion class, first and second in two-year-old stallions, first and third in aged mares, first and second in three-year-old mares; in fact, there has never been shown in America classes of Shire mares at any show that would compare for quality with the mares shown at St. Louis.

With a record of several championships, six gold medals, five diplomas and thirty-four premiums they topped the climax by winning the premier grand championship of the breed.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
**Miscellaneous.**

**BEAN HARVESTERS.**

Do you know of any firm who are selling a one-horse bean harvester?  
Welland Co. S. B. SHAFER.

Ans.—Our enterprising manufacturers are standing in their own light by not advertising such implements, if they make them, in the "Farmer's Advocate."

**TURKEYS SICK.**

What is wrong with my turkeys, and how can I cure them? They have swelling under the eye, and when lanced it runs out like the white of an egg.  
G. G.

Ans.—This may be blackhead (see last issue), or it may be a severe case of cold. Give pure food, dry quarters, protect from drafts, but do not make the roosting house close and stuffy, as this is one of the most common causes of colds in fall weather. There is not a great deal gained by doctoring fowl. Use preventive measures, such as clean, whitewashed quarters, pure food, etc., and feed a little of the chicken tonics advertised by the stock food manufacturers.

**GROWING ALFALFA ON LOW LAND.**

I have a field with a mixed soil of clay, black and sandy loam. This field is in good condition, but is rather flat and level (as the most of my farm is), but by taking pains to ridge and drain well no surface water will remain on it. I am anxious to get some land seeded down to lucerne clover. Would you advise me to seed this field with it in the spring, or do you think lucerne would winter-kill on so level a land?  
G. W. M.

Ans.—We have grown good crops of alfalfa on similar soil, and see no good reason why it should not flourish on the soil above mentioned. It may even be sown with a nurse crop on such soil, provided the season is favorable.



**Sharples Tubular Separators**

Will you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. Tubulars talk for themselves—are bought for themselves.

**If You Have a Brand New Separator** not a Tubular, put it in the garret. **Get a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than the other, from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly dividend on the cost of the machine. You test them side by side.**

Rockefeller is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife.

A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalogue A-193 explains better.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John's, Calgary. Address

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

**FOR SALE:**  
**HOLSTEIN BULLS**

from 1 to 9 months, and a few HEIFER CALVES that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities—from GREAT SIREs and GRAND COWs. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale, and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now.

GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

**Holsteins, Dorset Horns and Chester Whites**

See in last issue the record of our Holsteins at Toronto Exhibition. Several young bulls, a few heifers, ram lambs and pigs of both sexes for sale.  
W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

**STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES** are bred for size, beauty and profit, from imp. and home-bred stock with high milk records and extra high test. Young stock always on hand. Prices right. David M. Watt, Allan's Corners, Que., Brysons, G.T.R., 4 miles; St. Louis Sta., C. A. R., 2 miles.

**For Sale—Ayrshires**, all ages, and eggs for hatching from Leghorns, Hamburgs, Dorkings, ducks and Bronze turkeys. Also five Collie pups. For further particulars write to **W. H. STEWART & SON**, Menie, Ont.

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.** Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; females all ages, of true dairy type. JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Que. Howick Sta., G.T.R.

**AYRSHIRES** From winners in the dairy test five years in succession. Dairyman of Glenora, bred from imp. sire and dam, at head of herd. Young bulls fit for service and bull calves and females for sale.  
O. N. DYMENT, OLAPPISON, ONT.

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires**

After Toronto and London Exhibitions we will sell the grand breeding bull, Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam). Other choice young bulls and heifers. A Nov. boar and April pigs. All in good fit, and prices very reasonable.

**ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.**

**High-Class Ayrshires**

My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1903, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Daisy of Auchenbrain, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull.

**W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.**

**JERSEYS** at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

**25 Imported Shropshire Ewes,** Bred by Mansell & Tanner; 8 Imported Rams, bred by Minton, Buttar & Mansell; 10 Home-bred Rams; 15 Yearling Ewes, bred by myself, Ram and Ewe Lambs of best quality and breeding; 7 Straight Scotch Shorthorn Bulls, newly imported; 4 Imported Cows. Home-bred cows, heifers and bulls of straight Scotch breeding. All for sale at prices that will induce you to buy.  
Robert Miller, Stauffville, Ont.

Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England. The greatest exporters of Pure-bred Live Stock in the world.

**FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram or Ewe** Lambs, born 1st April; sire Mansell's No. 8, imported. Price, \$6.90, including pedigree and transfer. Apply to  
H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnyside Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

**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.

**Sheep Breeders' Associations.**

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, Ind.

**LINDEN OXFORDS AND SHORTHORNS**

Young stock of either sex, both imp. and home bred, for sale; also young cows due to calve in October, November and December. For particulars write to  
R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

**"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIREs**

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94.  
W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

**FARNHAM OXFORDS**

We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importation annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices.  
**HENRY ARKELL & SON**  
ARKELL, ONTARIO.

**20-Shropshire Rams - 20**

We are offering twenty yearling Shropshire rams for sale. They are from the best stock to be had in England, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. Also ram lambs and young ewes.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.**

**60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs**

of choice breeding. For particulars write to  
O. R. H. HARDING, Thornedale, Ontario

**HASTINGS BROS., CROSSHILL P. O.** Breeders of **Leicester Sheep.** Young stock, either sex, for sale.

**LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE** Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For description write to JAS. SNELL, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Leicester and Berkshires, Hayne Barton Farm Clinton, Ont.

**LEICESTERS** Shearlings, rams and ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs, bred from a Stanley ram and B 10 ewes. **DUNNETT BROS., Glasbasell P. O., Haldimand Co.**

**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.**

**SHROPSHIREs**

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from imp. ram. For particulars write to  
**GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig P. O., Ont.**

**BARGAINS IN SHROPSHIREs.** We have ready for shipment shearing rams and ewes, \$12 to \$15 each; lambs, either sex, at \$10 to \$12 each. The above are of excellent breeding and quality. Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1. **W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.**

**Southdown Sheep & Shorthorn Cattle**

Choice lambs of both sexes for sale; also yearling Shorthorn bull.  
**GEORGE MILLER, Markham Road, Ont.**

**TWITCH GRASS.**

W. R., Avon, submits a specimen of twitch grass (also known as quack grass, couch grass, and wheat grass), asking how it may be eradicated. The method is as follows: As soon as the crop is off, plow lightly and harrow, cultivating also with the spring-tooth cultivator if it seems necessary. Gather up the roots which have thus been loosened with the horse-rake, and burn as soon as dry enough. Repeat this process two or three times. Late in the fall drill up the land, so that the frost may help during the winter in the work of eradication. In spring plow about the end of May, cultivate well, and put in a hoed crop. A highly-cultivated crop of rape is often recommended as being effective in destroying twitch grass.

**GROWING HICKORY TREES.**

Can hickory trees be grown from the nut? If so, how? If not, why?  
R. H.

Ans.—Hickory trees can be grown from seed more satisfactorily than in any other way. Care must be exercised, however, in saving the seed. Nuts should be gathered in the fall as soon as they are thoroughly ripe, and should either be planted at once or stored in sand or soil, or some other material which will keep them from drying out. If allowed to become dry, they soon lose their vitality. If there is no danger of the nuts being disturbed by squirrels and other animals, it is best to plant them as soon as they are ripe in the fall. It is to avoid loss of this kind that they are usually kept over in storage until spring. When stored for the winter, they should be buried deeply in the ground where exposed to the action of frost, and yet not be in danger of standing in water. Frost serves to split open the nuts so that they will germinate the first season. When such conditions are not given, they will often remain in the ground until the second year before germinating. When kept till spring, they should be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work, and should be planted three or four inches deep, depending somewhat on the size of the nuts. Planting to a depth of four times the diameter of the seed is a safe rule to follow. With the hickory, walnut and oak, and trees of this kind, which have an exceedingly strong taproot, it is best to plant the trees where they are to grow, as they do not stand transplanting as well as shallow-rooted trees.

H. L. HUTT, Horticulturist, O. A. C., Guelph.

**Veterinary.**

**STERILE COW.**

Jersey cow has been bred regularly to the same bull for two years, but she will not conceive.  
C. E. S.

Ans.—It is probable there is a closure of the neck of the womb (called the os uteri). The next time she shows oestrus, get your veterinarian, or some person who understands, to oil his hand and arm, insert the hand into the vagina and examine the os. If it is closed an opening must be forced by the finger, or a sound or some blunt instrument. Breed her in about an hour. If there is no closure you cannot do anything to cause conception, more than try another bull. There are many causes of sterility that cannot be removed.  
V.

**RECURRENT COLIC.**

Three-year-old colt has been subject to colic since he was about three weeks old. Sometimes he is all right for about a month, and again will suffer about once every week. He stands stretched out, then lies down, rolls on his back, etc. Sometimes he gets better in half an hour, and at other times, the symptoms continue for two or three hours.  
J. W. D.

Ans.—This is due either to some concretion or tumor in the stomach or intestines, or to a congenital weakness of the digestive glands. If the former, nothing can be done; if the latter, the attacks may be averted by giving twice daily one dram each of ginger, gentian and nux vomica, and feeding carefully on food of first-class quality. As he showed this weakness so early in life, and it has continued for so long, it is doubtful if treatment will be successful, and it is probable one of the attacks will be fatal.  
V.

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



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
**Miscellaneous.**

**MONTHS.**

If I hired a man for two months, he to commence work on the 6th of July, in morning, when is his time up?

Ans.—At the expiration of the 7th day of September.

**AUCTIONEER'S LICENSES.**

How should I apply for the purchase of an auctioneer's license for the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, and how much would it cost per county? Are they sold for townships?

Ont. **OLD SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—Application should be made through the country clerk at Cobourg, and that official will give the other information desired.

**DURATION OF TENANCY.**

D rented house of S from the 1st of October, 1903, to the 1st of May, 1904, and from May 1st to Oct. 1st, 1904. On the first of Sept. D went to S to pay the rent for Aug; S said to D, "Now is the time to speak about the house. Are you going to take it for another year or six months?" D said yes. S asked D if the house would do to live in for the winter, without doing repairs of putting in new sills. D said yes. D left with the understanding that it was settled for another term. A few days after S sold the house to H. Can H compel D to go out of the house before May 1st, 1905—not having any writings?

Que. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—No.

**REAL ESTATE CLAIMS.**

A was a widower, and died leaving no will. B, his son, about 60 years of age, always resided on the property. Some time ago four of A's daughters filed a claim against the property. B agreed to give them \$100 each for their claim, which they accepted, and signed a bond for \$400 to give their brother B a quit-claim deed, granting all their right and title in the said property. Two of the other sons did not enter any claim as yet, and it is now over ten years since A died.

1. Can the two sons yet enter any just claim against the property, when the ten years have elapsed; or will the lapse of time render their claim void in the said property?

2. Will the daughters' husbands require to sign the quit-claim, or will it be sufficient for the daughters alone to sign?

3. What claim, if any, would the daughters' husbands have in the property?

Ont. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. It would seem from the facts stated that their claim is now barred by the Statute of Limitations.

2 and 3. The joinder of the husbands in the deed is not requisite.

**MINERAL WATER.**

We have an artesian well 262 feet deep. The water is clear and good, but tastes a little mineral, and when making soup, it always gives it a sourish taste. I do not notice the taste with salted meat, but it gives that taste with all fresh meats. Sometimes also in tea the cream curdles. If there is any remedy for this, would you please give it in the columns of your valuable paper? MRS. E. F.

Ans.—The peculiar taste noticed by your correspondent is evidently due to saline matter, the exact nature of which, however, it is impossible to determine without a chemical analysis. The possibility of effecting a purification of such a water by any system of precipitation and filtration would largely depend upon the character of this mineral matter and the amount present, but the probability is that distillation would prove the most satisfactory method, unless any large quantities are required. This would furnish a water entirely free from all saline matter—wholesome and palatable. Household stills, to be used on the kitchen stove, requiring very little attention, and furnishing one to two quarts per hour, may be obtained at a cost of from \$10 to \$15, and being made of copper are very durable. Particulars may be obtained as to construction, capacity, price, etc., from any wholesale firm handling druggists' supplies.

FRANK T. SHUTT,  
Chemist, Ottawa.

**Was all Crippled With Rheumatism**

Could Scarcely Walk, But the Pains and Aches Have Entirely Disappeared, Thanks to

**DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.**

Mr. Charles Morrish, Dorchester Station, Middlesex County, Ont., writes: "I desire to acknowledge to you the benefit I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For about twelve months I could hardly walk, on account of being so crippled up with kidney derangement and rheumatism.

"I had tried many medicines without benefit, and hearing of many being cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I made up my mind to give them a trial. After having taken six boxes of this medicine in succession, I can truly say that I am in better health to-day than I have been for twenty years. The rheumatism pains have entirely disappeared, and I am well and hearty. As I am nearly seventy years of age, I consider my cure remarkable, and give all credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

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.

**American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.**

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

**TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS**

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P.O. Grafton, G.T.R.

**TAMWORTH BOARS READY FOR SERVICE**

Two boars, 12 months old; 2 boars, 5 months old, sired by British King (Imp.). Young pigs of both sexes to offer, bred from good stock. Write at once for prices.

A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine at Toronto Exhibition.**

We have a choice lot of young stock, both sexes, on exhibition which will be for sale. Come early and make your purchase, as that is the spot to buy right where you can see what you want; and if you don't see it, ask for it. We shall also be prepared to book orders for younger stock left at home, and for fall litters arriving after the fair from our prizewinners. COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

**TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.**

Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock. JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont.

**GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS**

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

**YORKSHIRES**



for the fall trade. Imp. and Canadian-bred boars, ready for immediate service. Young sows for Sept. farrow; also spring pigs of the choicest breeding. Imported and home-bred. 17 head imported this season. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., importer and breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns.

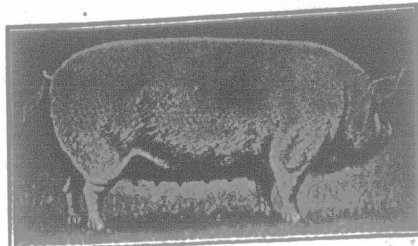
**Hillcrest Herd of English Berkshires**

IS UP-TO-DATE IN ITS METHODS.

WHEN WE PURCHASE we select the best from leading breeders, and WHEN WE SELL endeavor to give purchaser good value for the price, as well as giving him registered pedigree and guarantee to replace animals failing to prove breeders. Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngsters of good length with extra good bone.

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Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable. D. O. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

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**YORKSHIRES**

All ages, at reasonable prices. Also 1 Short-horn bull coming 3 years old, color roan, a sure stock-getter. Also Barred White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. Address: A. GILMORE & SONS, Huntingdon Co. Athelstan P. O., Que.

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GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sired by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month s'boars. Prices reasonable. DAVID BARR, JR., BENFBREW, ONT.

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FOR SALE: Sows safe in pig and ready to breed. Boars 2 to 5 months old, of the long, deep-sided type. At bargain prices if taken soon. Write C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

**FOR SALE—Ontio Improved Chester Whites,**

the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not skin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: R. D. GEORGE, Patnam, Ont.

**BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

For sale: Berkshires from 6 weeks to 6 months; Yorkshires, one boar fit for service and younger stock. Pairs not skin. All of the bacon type. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rose Bank Farm, Churchhill, Ont.

**CHOICE LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES**

From imported and home-bred sows and boars. Sows and bears all ages for sale, and sows in farrow. Write Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont.

**FIFTY IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS,**

All ages, for sale. Young stock sired by Summerhill Perfection 4th, 7311. Prices very reasonable, as we have an overstock. D. BARTLETT & SONS, Smithville, Ont. Breeders of Shorthorns and Dorsets.

**MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.**

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not skin. Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

**GLENBURN STOCK FARM**

Young SHORTHORN Bulls and Calves. A fine lot of English Berkshires of both sexes; also Shropshire ram and ewe lambs. JOHN RACEY, JR., LENNOXVILLE, QUE

**YORKSHIRES**

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

**YORKSHIRES**

Special while they last: Choice pigs from imported stock, 2 mos old, \$7 each; 3 mos, \$9. Pairs not skin. Registered, crated and free on board cars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Boars and sows all ages. Write your wants. L. ROGERS, Emery P. O. Weston Station, G. P. R. and G. T. R.

**MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES**

Six May litters from show sows, five of them Toronto winners, pairs not skin. Also young sows in farrow. Dalmeny Cavalier (imported) and Maple Grove Vanguard at head of herd. T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.**

**INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA.**

My calves have a disease of the eyes. They run water, and then a growth appears, which causes blindness.

J. W. H.

Ans.—This is infectious ophthalmia. Isolate the affected; keep in partially-darkened stable; purge with Epsom salts. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and, after bathing, put a few drops of the following lotion into the eye: Sulphate of zinc, 15 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops; distilled water, 2 ounces. Treatment is often tedious, and requires care and patience. V.

**MILK FEVER—COUGH.**

1. Sow had milk fever after farrowing. She is due to farrow again, Oct. 17th. How can I prevent another attack?

2. Four-year-old colt has had a cough for several months. When the atmosphere is dense she coughs much more than on clear days. She breathes very fast, but is not heavy. J. B.

Ans.—1. See that she gets regular exercise daily, on a patch of clover, if possible; feed on easily-digested food, as bran, milk and chopped oats, with the hulls sifted out. If the bowels are constipated, feed about an ounce of Epsom salts twice daily, and continue to feed lightly for a few days after farrowing.

2. If the mare has not heaves, the cough can be checked by giving, once daily, a ball composed of one and a half drams gum opium, two drams solid extract of belladonna, one dram camphor, and twenty grains digitalis; mixed with sufficient treacle to make plastic. V.

**UNTHRIFTY COLT—CATTLE WITH COUGH.**

1. Filly, three months old, is not thriving. The vagina is coated with stuff that resembles moist sulphur.

2. Cattle—cows, bulls, steers, heifers and calves—are nearly all coughing. They commenced in March. I treated with oil of tar, and cough powders. Some got better, but others are still coughing. R. W. P.

Ans.—1. She probably has worms. Take one and half drams each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix, and make into twelve powders. Give a powder night and morning. When the last has been given, administer a purgative of four ounces raw linseed oil.

2. This indicates tuberculosis. Get your veterinarian to test the herd with tuberculin. Those that react must be removed from the herd and disposed of, according to instructions from your veterinarian who tests them. The stables should then be disinfected by washing with five-per-cent. carbolic acid, before introducing new stock. If the cattle do not react during the test, you need not be alarmed about the cough. Continue with the oil of tar and cough powders. V.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

1. The milk of a three-year-old heifer precipitates blood when set over night.

2. Yearling colt has been coughing and running from the nostrils.

3. Colt has a wart on his shoulder. The collar rubs it. A. B. M. Norfolk Co.

Ans.—1. This is due to rupture of a small blood vessel in the udder. It is probable one quarter only is affected. You can locate the trouble by keeping the milk from each quarter separate, and ascertaining which gives the precipitate. Bathe the affected quarter frequently with cold water, and give her one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench twice daily, until blood ceases to flow.

2. Rub the throat twice daily for three days with a liniment made of equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Give ten grains sulphate of quinine three times daily. Keep comfortable, and isolated. Feed soft and easily-digested food.

3. Dissect the wart off carefully with a sharp knife, and dress the raw surface three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts, until healed, and, of course, keep the collar off in the meantime. V.



**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

A Belfast man went fishing with a boatman named Dan Murphy.  
 "Don't you think, sur," said Dan, looking thoughtfully at a mackerel lying in the bottom of the boat, "that a mackerel that dies a natural death in the boat tastes far better than one that's drownded at sea?"

"No," said the village landlord with the sorry mug, "I don't believe in advertising."  
 "You don't!" exclaimed the hardware drummer. "Why not?"  
 "Because I advertised for a wife once; that is why."  
 "And failed to get one, eh?"  
 "No, I got one. That's the trouble."

**THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENED.**

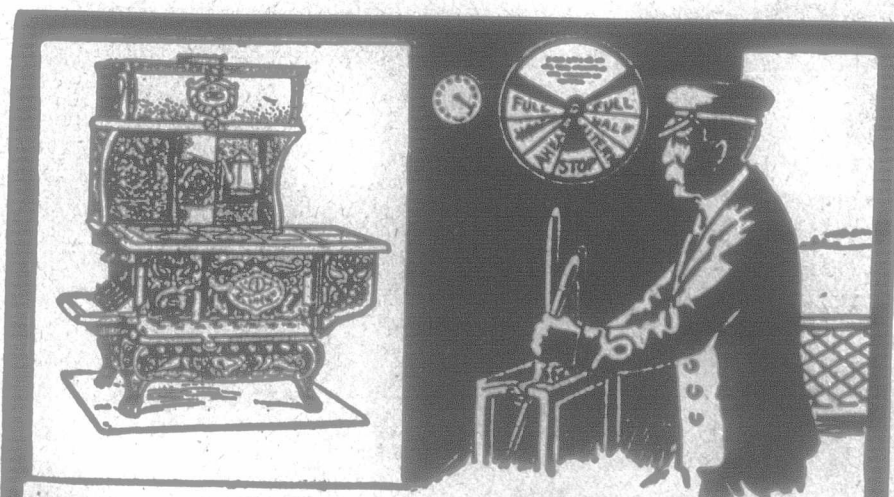
The late Col. J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, was noted for his frank and honorable ways.  
 "Col. Brigham," said a member of the agricultural bureau, "despised sneaks, and would have none of them."  
 "He was a farmer in Illinois after the civil war, and a sneak among his hands learned to his cost one day that mean and underhand methods would not go with the colonel."  
 "This chap sought out his employer in private."  
 "'Col. Brigham,' he said, 'you are workin' five men on this farm o' your'n.'"  
 "'Well?'"  
 "'Well, sir, there's consider'ble loaf-in' goin' on when your back's turned. I want to say to you that four men could do your work here jest as well as five.'"  
 "'Is that so?' said Col. Brigham."  
 "'It certainly is, sir.'"  
 "'Then,' said the colonel, 'I shall not want you after to-day.'"

**TAKING THE FARMER DOWN.**

A couple of individuals were recently gazing with admiration at a fine fat beast at a cattle show.  
 "I wonder what his weight might be?" observed one of them, who, as it happened, was a cockney without any special knowledge.  
 "It's easy enough to guess pretty nigh it," said the other man, a stalwart farmer, looking with some contempt at his companion.  
 "Oh, well," said the cockney, "I think I could guess as near as you can."  
 "Could ye, now?" roared the farmer.  
 "Well, I'll bet ye a sovereign ye can't."  
 "Done!" returned the cockney. "How much do you say?"  
 After a critical survey the farmer replied:  
 "A hundred and seventeen stone."  
 "Well," said the cockney, "I'll say a hundred and seventeen stone, too. Now hand over the money."  
 "What d'ye mean?"  
 "Well, I said I'd guess as near as you, and I've done so. I've guessed exactly the same."  
 And the bystanders taking his part, the bumptious farmer had to give him the money.

**WHAT "P. C." MEANT.**

Booker T. Washington's sense of humor is keen and some of his best stories are at the expense of the sons of Ham.  
 As bearing upon the fondness of the American black man for ecclesiastical honors and religious functions, Mr. Washington tells with new point a yarn that dates back, I think, to Peter Cartwright. One day—it was during the slavery epoch—a negro went to the famous Virginia circuit rider, the bluntest, wittiest, oddest preacher. American Methodism has developed, and said he felt heaven had called him to preach the Gospel.  
 "Is that so?" answered Cartwright.  
 "When did you hear the call?"  
 "Didn't hear it, Massa Cartwright. I seed it."  
 "When did it happen?"  
 "Last night, Massa Cartwright. I was prayin' in the cotton field, and I saw the heavens open and on a white cloud I saw the letters 'P. C.'"  
 "And what did you believe those letters meant?"  
 "They meant 'Preach Christ.'"  
 "Sambo," said Cartwright, resting his hand on the negro's shoulder. "You were mistaken. They meant 'Pick cotton.'"



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Get a range that reduces the work and eliminates the worry. The Pandora Range is as easily and accurately managed as an engine—it responds to the touch as quickly and certainly as the huge engine obeys the hand of the engineer. The Pandora Range saves worry, and because worry kills, it prolongs life. Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere. Write for booklet.

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If you come to me and I tell you that I can cure you I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day, and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you need not pay until cured.

### WEAK, PUNY MEN

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

**Get the Grandest of All Remedies—**

### DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

To those who still doubt there is any cure, because they have been misled by false representations and want evidence of cure in their own cases before paying, I am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of **Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Lost Energy,** resulting from exposure and excesses in middle-aged men. Give me reasonable security and you can have my Belt and pay me when you are satisfied that the cure is complete.

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

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 136 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday (11 to 2.30 p.m.)**

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**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

Once, in the country, and walking through a field, Whistler, the artist, suddenly found that a huge bull was making straight towards him. He ran as he had never run before, and succeeded in getting to the other side of the fence before the bull got to him. When he reached the other side he saw a farmer, the owner of the field, coolly watching the proceedings. Mr. Whistler was furious, and, shaking his fist at the farmer, said:  
 "What do you mean, sir, by letting a savage bull like that roam at large? Do you know who I am, sir? I'm Whistler."  
 "Are you?" replied the farmer.  
 "What's the good of telling me. Why didn't you tell the bull?"

A Brooklyn school teacher sends some answers given by boys in her class in a recent examination:  
 "What are zones?"  
 "Zones are belts running around the earth giving out heat as they run."  
 "What do we import from Italy?"  
 "Italians."  
 "Of what is the earth composed?"  
 "Sand, water, air and human beans."  
 "What causes a fog?"  
 "The night before."  
 "Name two things we import from Africa?"  
 "Ivory and Ivory soap."

A short time since a number of amateur musicians in a town of western Pennsylvania made an effort to organize an orchestra. They were successful in procuring all the performers they desired, except a clarinet player. One of the number finally volunteered to take up the instrument and try to learn to play it. He had no clarinet, but, hearing that he could probably borrow one from a young man in the place who was thought to own one, he met him on the street one day and accosted him with:  
 "How are you, Brown? I heard you had a clarinet."  
 The fellow looked at him in amazement, and stammered out:  
 "Well, I—I—was sick about two weeks ago, but I don't think I had that!"

A man who was too old by ten years to be appointed a fireman, but who put his conscience to sleep and dreamed he was young in applying for appointment, was undergoing the physical examination. The doctor finished, and then announced that the man should not pass.  
 "Why?" asked the applicant.  
 "You have a varicose vein," replied the doctor.  
 "An' is that all that's wrong?" said the would-be fireman, forgetting all caution in his indignation. "Why, I've earned my living for forty years with that vein in my leg."  
 "I'm glad you told me so," said the doctor, "now I can reject you also as being over the age limit."

**FUN IN THE POST OFFICE.**  
 A very funny story is told of an Oxford man, now a distinguished cleric, who had a passion for practical joking. He was, and is, a large man, of solemn aspect, and he went into a post office and asked the clerk if they kept stamps. The clerk, with a tolerant smile, admitted that they did, but was a little taken aback by the next question:  
 "What sort do you keep?"  
 "All the values, sir, that are issued, from a halfpenny to a pound," he replied.  
 Whereupon his would-be customer shyly intimated that he "would like to look at some penny ones."  
 The clerk, with something of an air, produced one of the huge sheets which hold some twenty shillings' worth of stamps, and spread it on the counter.  
 "There you are, sir," he said; "if you want penny stamps, there are some."  
 The customer appeared dazed with the display, and seemed unable to take his eyes off the stamps. He looked and looked, and at last, after a careful examination, which had comprehended every part of the sheet, he pointed to a stamp in the middle, and murmured:  
 "I think I'll have that one, please."



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these things is to be without a great share of all that goes to make home on the farm what it should be, the most pleasant place on earth. Besides, the reading, thinking farmer of to-day is the one who fills the highest place in the profession of agriculture. The man who reads the best methods by his fireside is the one who goes out and makes a success in his fields.

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aim of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is to supply every requisite to the farm home at the smallest possible cost to the subscriber. We wish to help young and old, rich and poor alike—to help our people to be better farmers, better home-makers, better housekeepers, better men and women for the country. Think of it—a comprehensive home paper joined with the best farm paper published in America to-day—and then ask yourself if you can afford to be without the

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