

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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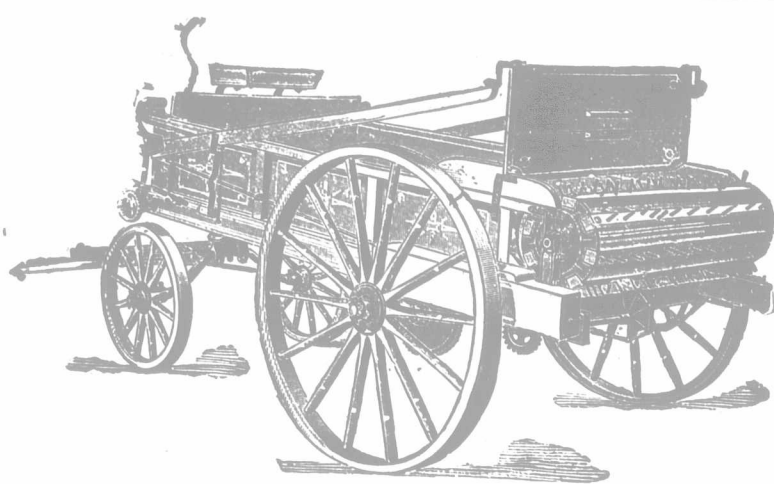
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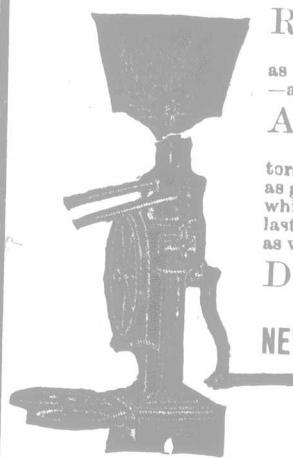
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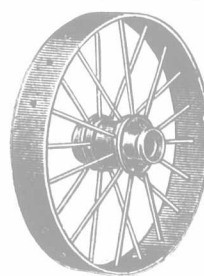
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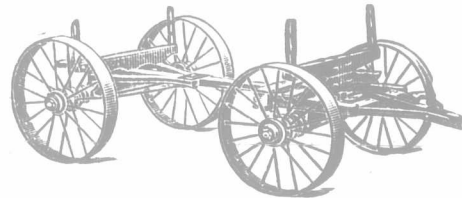
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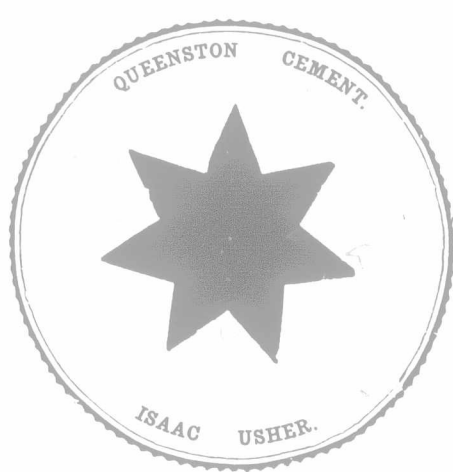
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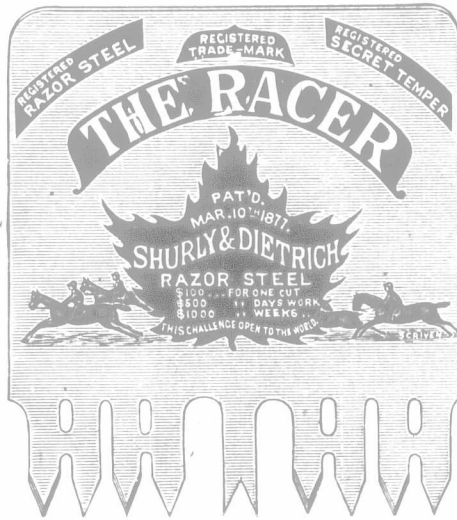
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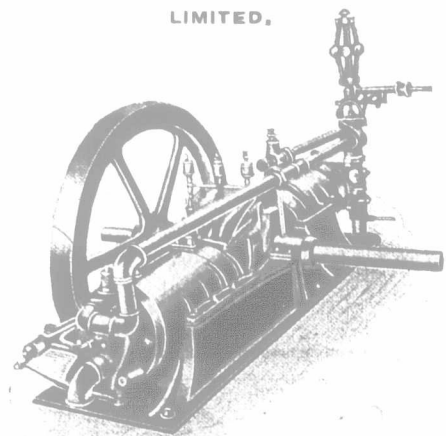
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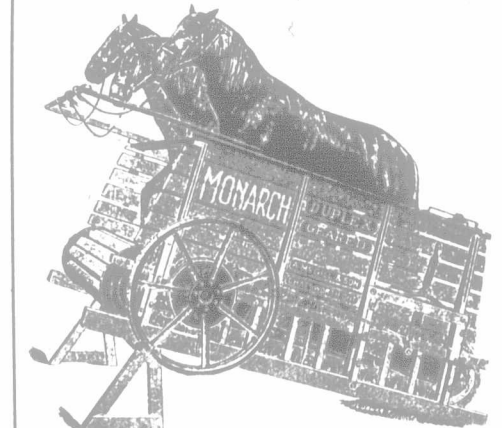
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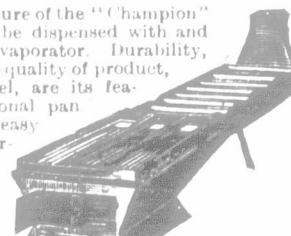
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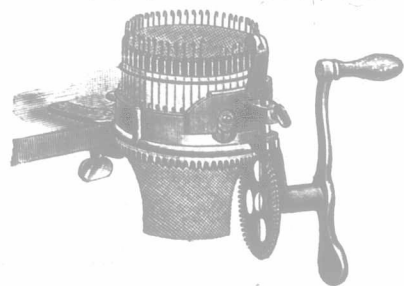


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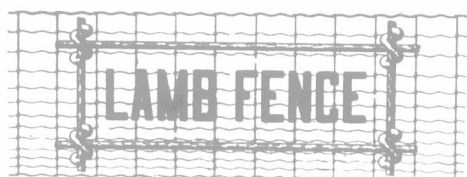
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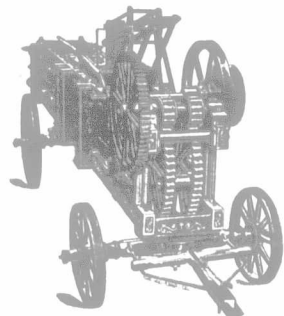


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The Farmer's Advocate

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

VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 2, 1903.

No. 585

The Farmer's Advocate to be Published Weekly

Forward, March!

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

The Dominion Demands It.

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

A Heavy Responsibility.

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

The Best for the Farmer.

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

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

Subscription Price.

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

Cheap Compared with Others.

That this is a moderate rate for a weekly paper of this class may be seen from the fact that the average price per annum of six representative journals—Country Gentleman, Massachusetts Ploughman, Breeders' Gazette, Farmer's Gazette, Scottish Farmer, Agricultural Gazette, and Live Stock Journal—is \$2.20, only one being as low as \$1.50. Examination will show that the Farmer's Advocate is unsurpassed, if equalled, by any of these.

A Special Offer.

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

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

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

- 1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
 - 2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 1.25.
- Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WM. WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

What's What.

In this column, and under the caption, "What's What," we purpose giving from issue to issue, interesting little bits of inside information regarding our business, editorial and mechanical departments. There has always been a public fascination about magazine-making, and we are of this belief, that no journal should withhold from its readers those confidences which are essential to their continued loyalty. Hence, as often as you receive the "Farmer's Advocate," you will gain some idea of "what's what" in its efforts to attain a still wider measure of genuine usefulness.

THREE THOUSAND AN HOUR.

Not long ago, we found ourselves face to face with the problem of trimming such a largely increased number of papers that economy of time and labor made it necessary to improve upon the ordinary methods of power cutting; and so a Duplex trimming machine, only the third of its kind to be installed in Canada, was secured for immediate use. By means of double knives and a revolving table, it trims the edges of one hundred and thirty papers at one operation, and thus upwards of three thousand an hour.

\$25.00 IN PRIZES.

We will give \$25.00 in cash prizes for the thirty nearest correct guesses, divided as follows: First five, \$2.00 each; the next five, \$1.00 each; and the next twenty, 50 cents each, to those guessing the nearest number of pounds of paper ordered for the printing of the Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., for the year 1903. Competition will close on the morning of December 10th. One guess allowed any person for the name of each new subscriber sent us. In addition to the above, premiums may be selected from our prominent announcements, as per the number of orders received. See full particulars regarding the prizes weekly in another column; \$1.50 and \$2.00 each guess, and the name of each new subscriber in any way connected with the "Farmer's Advocate" will be allowed to compete.

THE CHANCE TO A WEEKLY.

In another column will be found a full announcement regarding the opportunity of becoming a weekly subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate" at a special rate, to a weekly publication.

OUR NEW WASHER.

See our advertisement in this issue for a full description of our new washing machine, and the advantages of using it.

Spare the Trees.

Perhaps nothing appeals more strongly to the admiration of the traveller who has any sentiment in his soul than do trees and woods. Eastern Canada, in its primeval condition, was lavishly favored in this respect, so much so that the pioneer settlers found it their first duty to wage war upon the giant forests in order to hew out for themselves homes and farms, and, as in most wars, the destruction wrought was more wanton than was necessary for the best results in many respects. How easy it would have been in the clearing process to have left shelter belts and shade trees that would have remained a thing of beauty and of blessing, if but it had been thought of. But the only care in those days was to complete the process of denuding as rapidly as possible, axe and fire being used with little discrimination. As a result in many of the older districts wood lots have almost entirely disappeared, and but for the few scattering trees which have grown up along fence lines the landscape is bare and devoid of the pleasing aspect that woods afford. To the average plodding farmer, thinking mainly of the dollars that are in the trees and of the readiest means of realizing on them, the esthetic side of the question appeals with little force, and even when his attention is directed to the inevitable consequences in the future he is content to let the future care for itself, and sees, or thinks he sees, more money in the cultivation of the land for crops when the trees are removed than in the wood allowed to stand, though he probably has more land under cultivation than he can do justice to. It is true that wood is now valuable, and to the farmer who needs money to help him out of debt the temptation to sell is strong, and one can hardly blame him for availing himself of this means of shaking off his shackles, but for the man in comfortable circumstances who deliberately destroys the woods for present profit, we have little sympathy and less patience. Patriotism and pride of country, it seems to us, should lead a man to consider the general good, and to withhold his hand from the wanton destruction of one of the country's chief sources of beauty and beneficence. Farmers, of course, must have fuel, and many, we are aware, are cutting down only such wood as they need for this purpose, but even this process, it is clear, will in a very few years do away with all the trees they have, and when the cost of labor in these times is considered, especially where it has to be hired, there is surely little if anything saved by burning wood in preference to coal, which is now within easy reach of most farmers, and can profitably be used for at least a part of the heating needed in the house. We know many farmers who now use coal entirely for winter use, and are saving their wood for summer use, when inferior wood can be utilized, only fallen or dying trees being cut up, and they are satisfied there is economy in this course.

When we reflect upon the slowness of the process of reforesting, a problem which will ere long seriously claim the attention of the people in many sections of the country, common sense should prevail with us to avoid all unnecessary destruction of wood, and to study and practice its preservation by all reasonable means, and not only this, but planting for purposes of shelter and shade and ornamentation, which costs comparatively little and yields a grateful and generous return in beauty and comfort, should be more generally and persistently practiced. Native maples, elms and other trees planted by line fences and around the buildings add greatly to the appearance and selling value of a farm, while shelter belts of spruce and cedar grow rapidly, and give a charm to the country in winter as well as in summer, tending to make the farm home more attractive and enjoyable. The mistake is generally made of planting these too thickly, so that when grown they crowd each other and spoil each other's beauty, while if planted further apart they will beautify and benefit a much larger area, and grow into infinitely more healthy and perfect trees. Young spruces can be bought very cheaply by the hundred or thousand from the nurseries or from importers, and with but little care and reasonable protection will, in a very short time, make a pretty appearance and a serviceable wind-break.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments are wisely providing for forest preservation. Municipal corporations might well give more attention to the encouragement of tree planting; individual citizens will do well to follow the advice of the Scotchman to his son, to "Aye be planting a tree"; while to all is applicable the injunction, "Woodman, spare that tree."

The Labor Problem.

In the first place, circumstances alter cases. Around this fact the whole difficulty of the farm-labor problem hinges, but the man who is a close student of conditions and recognizes the effect of circumstances upon cases is finding a solution to the problem. The trend of the working class is toward the city. We may decry this fact, and weigh the pros and cons of the tendency, but it nevertheless remains, and aggravates the situation in the country. The tendency is too strong to be reverted by individual or even combined effort on the part of the farmer. The influences attracting toward the city appear greater than the inducements offered in the country, and not until a trial of the conditions existing in the towns has been made will the young people of the country, upon whom we depend to carry on the work of the farm, be satisfied with their positions. Our young people are slow to appreciate the inestimable natural advantages of rural life in the development of a virile manhood and womanhood.

In the mind of the man who has his way to make in the world, the position appears something like this: Remuneration in the town and the country is about equal for the time engaged and the labor performed; working hours in the city are shorter; the means of "enjoying life," as it is called, are more numerous and convenient in the city than in the country, and the term of employment in the city is not according to the seasons of the year. These conditions, no doubt, appeal with varying force to men of differing judgments, but the fact remains that there is sufficient inducement offered by conditions in the city to draw away the people from the farms. Industrial development and prosperity is the cause of the migration of the population toward the urban districts, and if there is ever to be a receding of the tide of migration it will be because of industrial depression or of agricultural expansion. A very few years ago when there was both industrial and agricultural depression, labor was too plentiful in the country, but with the revival of confidence in our resources, and the development of the prairie country in the West, we can scarcely expect to see labor plentiful for some time to come. The drift westward has intensified the labor problem in Eastern Canada.

Such are the conditions, and as is always the case when fresh difficulties present themselves, some men are more successful in encountering them than others. Naturally, farmers living near the towns and cities have an advantage over the man who is some miles from town. The farm contiguous to the town affords an opportunity to enjoy the apparent advantages of urban life while engaging in farm work. However we may regard such a position, it appears to be more popular than life entirely away from town, as farmers so located generally have less trouble securing help than their more distant neighbors, though the latter probably secure a better and less restless class of help. In country, as well as in town, the meddlesome, gossiping agitator type now and then makes his appearance, and is a source of discontent and harm.

As a rule on farms near the towns, and on other farms where this question is being solved, the hired help does not board with the employer's family, and in this fact is a suggestion to the improvement of relations between the employer and the employed.

In the effort to retain help upon the farm, one of the first considerations for the employer is to make the hired man contented with his position by giving him, if he lives with the family, comfortable quarters. Employer and employed should treat each other fairly as men. On some farms the lot of the hired man is not an inviting one, and is eminently calculated to drive him away from the farm. On the other hand, many men are well treated, but show no appreciation

of the efforts of the farmer's family to benefit him. Such are the unfortunate cases, and only the exercise of sanctified common sense on the part of the party in error can create an improvement.

As a general rule, isolated exceptions admitted, where it is possible to obtain them, married men are more satisfactory help than the single men. For such, it is generally necessary to provide a cottage, garden, pasturage of a cow, and, possibly, a henhouse and yard, but where a man is to be kept the year around (and the sooner we can come to this the better), the outlay for accommodation for the married hired man is a good investment. It insures a greater certainty of assistance, more contentment on the part of the man, and the hearty endorsement of the farmer's wife and family. In certain cases, where practicable, the single hired man boards off the farm.

To all this the objection of increased expense is easily and naturally raised. In many instances this objection can be sustained, but the fact is all too obvious that on a great many farms the labor is not employed in the most profitable manner. Too many farmers do not differentiate sufficiently between work that is productive of wealth and work that is exhaustive of energy and without profit. This is a phase of farming, and, in fact, of any business, that must be kept prominently before the managing mind if a day's operations are to be to his advantage. In this connection a nice point in economics arises, namely, whether should a farmer engage as little help as possible, or as much as he can profitably employ. Invariably the former course is followed, but the latter has infinitely more possibilities for the capable manager, and the closer the principle is studied and practiced the more profit will be realized from the farm operations. Of course it is essential that all labor be profitably employed, and the manner of the employment of labor may be taken as a criterion of the managing ability of the employer. This practice of more profitably utilizing farm labor brings us back to the original question, for it is evident that if labor is more profitably employed wages can be raised, and a greater inducement offered to men to work upon farms, which, after all, is the greatest force in retaining help in the country.

The Farmer's Prospects.

Good crops and good prices for farm stock and produce for several years in succession has had the effect of placing Canadian farmers generally in comfortable circumstances, and so far as we can see there are no indications that the present good times will not continue. Industrious, self-reliant and progressive, as a rule, the farmers of this country have taken advantage of and profited by the benefactions of nature in recent years, and instead of rushing into doubtful speculations have utilized their profits in reducing their debts, if they had any, in making substantial improvements upon their farms and buildings, and laying up a little for a rainy day, or for a dry time, which is, apparently, more to be feared than moist seasons such as we have had in the last two years, and which have brought bountiful harvests and pastures, and rich returns from nearly every branch of farming. Probably the greatest danger confronting us is the tendency, owing to the difficulty in securing satisfactory help, to change from a system or line of farming that has been paying well to one supposed to require less labor, but in which the lack of experience or adaptability may lead to loss. Generally speaking, Canadian farmers have not been open to the charge of too quickly adopting new methods, and many have been heavy losers by not making changes to suit the times, but these have been cases where the ground has been slipping from under their feet and they have been too conservative to adapt their course to the evident needs of the times. It is different, however, where a person has a good thing that is paying well, with the prospect of continuing to do well. In that case one should be cautious about changing, and instead of rushing into something new, study to simplify and systematize his business so as to reduce the labor and cost of production, while continuing to hold and extend a profitable trade. As a rule, the farmer or stock-breeder who keeps to the line in which he has had experience, and keeps up-to-date in his methods, comes out best in the long run.

One thing that is certain, is that in no country in the world at the present time are the farmer's circumstances and prospects as satisfactory and assuring as in Canada. The steady and increasing stream of immigration, the building of new railways and other extensive public works, the opening up of new territory to settlement, affording an extended home market for live stock and many other products of the farm, together with the increasing favor of our products abroad, all these things point to a prospect full of encouragement to a belief in the continuance of good times for the farmer and for our people generally.

HORSES.



CRESCUCEUS 1.59 1/2.

Creseceus and Dan Patch.

Still the work of record-breaking goes on. Some time ago it was thought that the mark of 2.00 flat made by Lou Dillon would remain the record for trotters for this season at least, but Creseceus has exerted himself again with good effect. At Wichita, Kansas, on October 19th, the great horse made a struggle against time, and succeeded in negotiating a mile in 1.59 1/2, beating the previous record held by Lou Dillon and Major Delmar by one-quarter of a second. Weather and track conditions were perfect, but no wind shield was used. For a pacemaker, Creseceus had the running horse, Mike the Tramp. The time by quarters was 30 seconds, 59 1/2, 1.30 and 1.59 1/2. Just before he reached the wire Creseceus broke, and it is believed lost fully three-quarters of a second.

At Lexington, two days previous to this performance, Dan Patch (1:59) did some historical work for the pacers, by reducing the record to wagon to 1.59 1/2. The previous pacing record to wagon was 2.01 1/2, made by Little Boy on the Memphis track. Patch had two pacemakers but no wind shield. By quarters his time was: 30 1/2, 59 1/2, 1.29, and 1.59 1/2. Track conditions were perfect.

Later, on October 22nd, Dan Patch made the Memphis track memorable by reducing the pacing record for the mile to 1.56 1/2, clipping three-fourths of a second from the world's record, made by Prince Alert, and reducing his own record by two and three-quarter seconds. Two runners set the pace for the great Patch, but no wind-shield was used. The first quarter was turned in .29, the half in .58, and the three-quarters in 1.27 1/2.

Lou Dillon's Easy Victory.

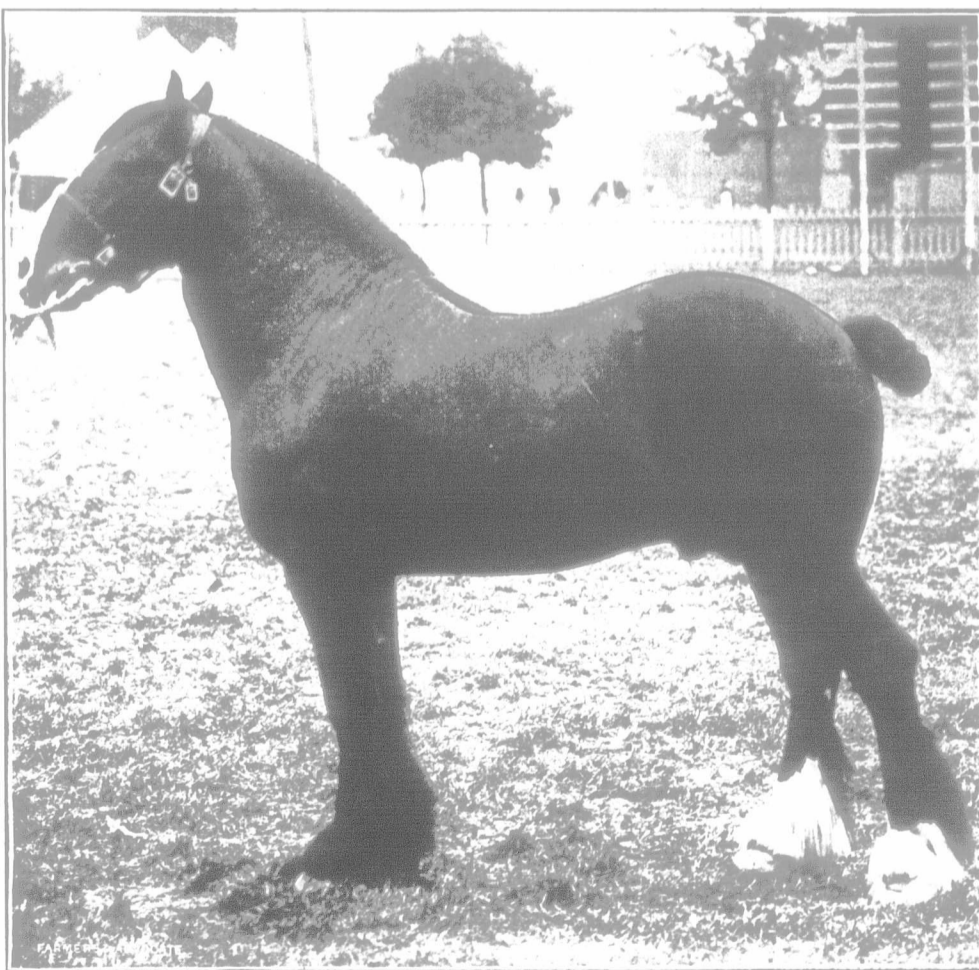
What was expected to be one of the greatest harness-horse contests in local history proved to be a very tame affair at the Memphis track on the 20th of last month, when Lou Dillon gave Major Delmar a decisive beating in two straight heats in ordinary time. At the first attempt Lou Dillon forged to the front and opened up a gap of three lengths, which advantage she held to the end, winning in an easy jog. In the second heat Major Delmar broke badly at the first eighth pole, allowing his opponent to assume a lead of twenty lengths. Turning into the stretch, Mr. Billings, realizing that he had the race at his mercy, pulled the mare up and won by eight lengths. Each heat was trotted in 2.04 1/2.

STILL LOWER went the world's trotting record when on October 24th, on the Memphis track, Lou Dillon negotiated a mile in 1.58 1/2. The track was in perfect condition, but a strong wind had an adverse effect upon the mare. This performance again wrests the championship from Creseceus (1.59 1/2).

The Horse Status.

For two or three years past now the importers of horses have been endeavoring to fill up the big shortage caused by the cleaning out of supplies during the times of depression. Now no neighborhood need be without a horse of some merit, and, in fact, few are. By merely supplying a good sire, however, the work of producing good drafters will not be accomplished. The trouble is the country was sold out of its good brood mares before conditions improved, so that now many good sires are mated to very inferior mares that cannot be expected to produce good stock immediately.

It was a serious lesson that was taught us by the fluctuations of the horse market during the nineties, and it will require a long time to stock the country as full of good brood mares as it was ten years ago, even with the very best sires that the importers can bring out. What must be done is to give special attention to the growth and development of the fillies. By no means should a good breeding filly find her way to the city dray or the Old Country markets. The price offered doubtless will be tempting, but if she must be sold it would be much better that she go into the hands of some good breeder than that she be sold for draft purposes. Careful breeders would do well to look out for mares and fillies that promise to make good breeders or heavy drafters, for in times of good market for horses a mare is invariably a good asset. Nor should the young filly be neglected, but should be kept growing right along, receiving special attention during the first fall and winter. November is a trying month on colts. The wet and cold, and dried frozen grass, are all against good growth, and as far as possible the young colts should be protected against these untoward conditions.



LAVENDER [3375] (11394).

Winner of second in three year-old Clydesdale stallion class at Toronto, and first in his class and winner of sweepstakes of the breed at Ottawa, 1903.

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Various Forms of Hoofs.

As among a thousand human faces no two are alike, so among an equal number of horses no two have hoofs exactly alike. A little study of different forms soon shows us, however, that the form of every hoof is dependent in great measure on the direction of the two pastern bones as viewed from in front or behind, or from one side; and that all hoofs fall into three classes when we view them from in front, and three classes when we observe them in profile. Inasmuch as the form of every foot determines the peculiarities of the shoe that is best adapted to it, no one who is ignorant of or who disregards the natural form of a hoof can hope to understand physiological shoeing.

THE FEET.

Forms of Feet Viewed from in Front and in Profile.—Whether a horse's feet be observed from in front or from behind, their form corresponds to, or at least resembles, either that of the regular position (fig. 1), the base-wide or toe-wide position (fig. 2), or the base-narrow or toe-narrow position (fig. 3).

By the direction of the imaginary line passing through the long axes of the two pasterns (figs. 1, 3, 4) we determine whether or not the hoof and pasterns stand in proper mutual relation.

In the regular standing position (fig. 1) the foot-axis runs straight downward and forward; in the base-wide position (fig. 2) it runs obliquely downward and outward, and in the base-narrow position (fig. 3) it runs obliquely downward and inward.

Viewing the foot in profile, we distinguish the regular position (fig. 4b) and designate all forward deviations as acute-angled (long toe and low heel, fig. 4a), and all deviations backward from the regular (steep toe and high heel, fig. 4c) as steep-toed, or stumpy. When the body-weight is evenly distributed over all four limbs, the foot-axis should be

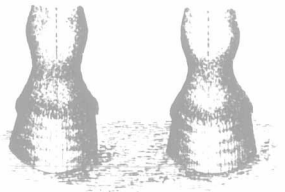


Fig. 1.—Pair of fore feet of regular form in regular standing position.

straight; and the long pastern, short pastern, and wall at the toe should have the same slant.

A Front Hoof of the Regular Standing Position.—The outer wall is a little more slanting, and somewhat thicker than the inner. The lower border of the outer quarter describes the arc of a smaller circle—that is, is more sharply bent than the inner quarter. The weight falls near the center of the foot, and is evenly distributed over the whole bottom of the hoof. The toe forms an angle with the ground of 45° to 50°, and is parallel to the direction of the long pastern. The toe points straight ahead, and when the horse is moving forward in a straight line the hoofs are picked up and carried forward in a line parallel to the middle line of the body, and are set down flat. Coming straight toward the observer the hoofs seem to rise and fall perpendicularly.

A Hoof of the Base-wide Position.—This is always awry. The outer wall is more slanting, longer, and thicker than the inner, the outer quarter more curved than the inner, and the outer half of the sole wider than the inner. The weight falls largely into the inner half of the hoof. In motion the hoof is moved in a circle. From its position on the ground it breaks over the inner toe, is carried forward and inward close to the supporting leg, thence forward and outward to the ground, which the hoof meets first with the outer toe. Horses that are toe-wide ("splay-footed"—toes turned outward) show all these peculiarities of hoof-form and hoof-flight to a still more marked degree, and are, therefore, more prone to "interfere" when in motion.

A Hoof of the Base-narrow Position.—This also is awry, but not to so marked a degree as the



Fig. 2.—Pair of fore feet of base-wide form in toe-wide standing position.

base-wide hoof. The inner wall is usually a little more slanting than the outer, the inner half of the sole wider than the outer, and the inner quarter more curved than the outer. The outer quarter is often flattened and drawn in at the bottom. The weight falls largely into the outer half of the hoof. In motion the hoof breaks over the outer toe, is carried forward and outward at some distance from the supporting leg, thence forward and inward to the ground, which it generally meets with the outer toe. The hoof moves in a circle, whose convexity is a "padding" or "padding" called "padding."

A base-narrow horse, whose toes point straight ahead, frequently "interferes," while a toe-narrow (pigeon-toed) animal seldom does.

THE SHOE.

Preliminary Examination.—The object of the examination is to ascertain the direction and position of the limbs, the shape, character, and quality of the hoofs, the form, length, position, and wear of the shoe, the number, distribution, and direction of the nails, the manner in which the hoof leaves the ground, its line of flight, the manner in which it is set to the ground, and all other peculiarities, that at the next and subsequent shoeings proper allowances may be made and observed, faults corrected. The animal must, therefore, be observed both at rest and in motion.

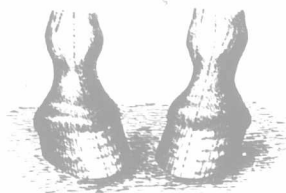


Fig. 3.—Pair of fore feet of base-narrow form in toe-narrow standing position.

At rest, the observer should stand in front and note the slant of the long pasterns. Do they drop perpendicularly, or slant downward and outward (base-wide foot), or downward and inward (base-narrow foot)? Whatever be the direction to the long pastern, an imaginary line passing through its long axis, when prolonged to the ground, should apparently pass through the middle of the toe. But if such line cuts through the inner toe the foot-axis is not straight, as it should be, but is broken inward at the coronet, an indication that either the outer wall of the hoof is too long (high) or that the inner wall is too short (low). On the contrary, if the center line of the long pastern falls through the outer toe the foot-axis is broken outward at the coronet, an indication that either the inner wall is too long or the outer wall too short.

The observer should now place himself at one side, two or three paces distant, in order to view the limb and hoof in profile. Note the size of the hoof in relation to the height and weight of the animal, and the obliquity of the hoof. Is the foot-axis straight; that is, does the long pastern have the same slant as the toe; or does the toe of the hoof stand steeper than the long pastern (fig. 5c)?—in which case the foot-axis is broken forward at the coronet, an indication, usually, that the quarters are either too high or that the toe is too short.

If the long pastern stands steeper than the toe (fig. 5a) the foot-axis is broken backward, in which case the toe is too long or the quarters are too low (short). In figures 5a and 5c the dotted lines passing from toe to quarters indicate the amount of horn which must be removed in order

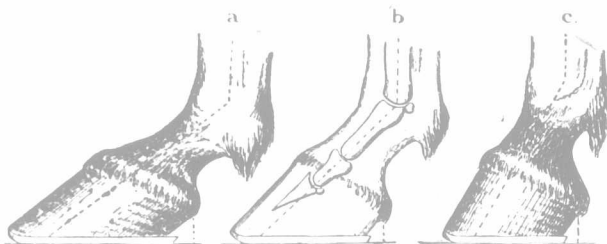


Fig. 4.—Forms of hoofs: a, side view of an acute-angled fore foot (shod); b, side view of a regular fore foot, showing the most desirable degree of obliquity (45°); c, side view of a stumpy, or "up-right," fore foot; obliquity above 50°. In a, b, c, note particularly the relation between the length of the shoe and the overhanging of the heels. Note also the toe roll of the shoes.

to straighten the foot-axis, as shown in figure 5b. Note also the length of the shoe.

Next, the feet should be raised and the examiner should note the outline of the foot, the conformation of the sole, form and quality of the frog, form of the shoe, wear of the shoe, and the number and distribution of the nails. Does the shoe fully cover the entire lower border of the wall; or is it too narrow or fitted so full on the inside that it has given rise to interfering; or has the shoe been nailed on crooked; or has it become loose and shifted; is it too short or so wide at the ends of the branches as not to support the buttresses of the hoof? Does the shoe correspond with the form of the hoof? Are the nails distributed so as to interfere as little as possible with the expansion of the quarters; are there too many; are they too large; driven too "fine" or too high? These are questions which the observer should put to himself.

Note carefully the wear of the old shoe. It is the unimpeachable evidence of the manner in which the hoof has been set to the ground since the shoe was nailed to it, and gives valuable "pointers" in leveling the hoof. Wear is the effect of friction between the shoe and the ground at the moment of contact. Since the properly leveled hoof is set flat to the ground, the "grounding wear" of a shoe should be uniform

at every point, though the toe will always show wear due to scouring at the moment of "breaking over." Everything which tends to lengthen the stride tends also to make the "grounding wear" more pronounced in the heels of the shoe, while all causes which shorten the stride, as stiffening of the limbs through age, overwork, or disease, bring the grounding wear nearer the toe.

An exception should be noted, however, in founder, in which the grounding wear is most pronounced at the heels.

If one branch of the shoe is found to be worn much thinner than the other, the thinner branch has either been set too near the middle line of the foot (fitted too close), where it has been bearing greater weight while rubbing against the ground, or, what is much more often the case, the section of wall above the thinner branch has been too long (too high), or the opposite section of wall has been too short (too low). "One-sided wear, uneven setting down of the feet, and an unnatural course of the wall are often found together." How much an old shoe can tell us, if we take time and pains to decipher its scars!

The horse should next be observed at a walk and at a trot or pace, from in front, from behind, and from the side, and the "breaking over," the carriage of the feet, and the manner of setting them to the ground carefully noted and remembered. A horse does not always move just

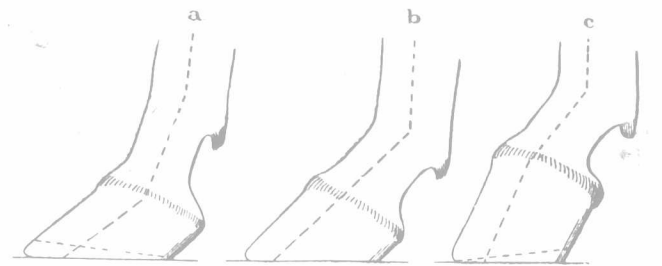


Fig. 5.—Limbs and hoofs in profile: a, side view of foot with the foot-axis broken backward as a result of too long a toe; the amount of horn to be removed from the toe in order to straighten the foot-axis is denoted by a dotted line; b, side view of a properly-balanced foot, with a straight foot-axis of desirable slant; c, side view of stumpy foot with foot-axis broken forward as a result of overgrowth of the quarters; the amount of horn to be removed in order to straighten the foot-axis is shown by a dotted line.

as his standing position would seem to imply. Often there is so great a difference in the form and slant of two fore hoofs or two hind hoofs that we are in doubt as to their normal shape, when a few steps at a trot will usually solve the problem instantly by showing us the line of flight of the hoofs and referring them to the regular, base-wide or base-narrow form.

The Horse and His Rivals.

We have been sometimes advised that the breeding of horses is a precarious occupation, one liable to become any day unprofitable. Such doctrine, though not as old as the horse himself, is certainly ancient history. When railways were first built the cry was raised, and the days of the horse were numbered. On many occasions since, much editorial and contributed wisdom has been expended in the same advice, and still the horse continues to improve in type, to wax strong and grow fat, and to multiply and increase in numbers.

Every new invention in the mechanical engineering world which puts up something on the road that will "go," is said to be going to put the horse out of business. Such theories have done a lot of good, chiefly by proving their own falsity and letting us know how to treat them in the future, on the basis of their turning out the same as they have done in the past. When our railroads were in their infancy, and progress was being made in the building of them, it was universally believed that as they would from time to time be completed the demand and use for the horse would decrease in inverse ratio. Matters materialized otherwise, however, and instead of supplanting the horse, railways have increased the sphere of his usefulness. To-day we have the prototype of those theorists warning breeders of horses that the automobile is invading his realm, and that that marvel of ingenuity will supersede the horse and send him back to the waste places of the earth to live on stunted herbs and deteriorate until he will again travel for subsistence on five-toed feet. The writer would not advise former horse breeders to devote all their time and attention to the one occupation of producing mules, but on the other hand, whatever the theorists say, let them continue to breed them, and so long as they are produced with good feet and legs, and pleasing conformation, there will be always a place for them, no matter how the automobile may in the meantime improve.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs of Horses.

(Continued.)

FLATULENT COLIC.—A disease commonly called flatulent colic is of frequent occurrence in horses. It is much more serious than the spasmodic form, and the causes are much the same, viz.: Changes of food or water, overfeeding (especially after a long fast or when heated), food of impure quality, severe exercise too soon after a meal, a weakness or inactive state of the digestive glands, etc. Food that ferments easily, such as green clover, turnip tops, etc., especially if wet or frosted, is a fertile cause of this complaint. It sometimes occurs during the progress of other diseases, indicating a very grave condition. This, and in fact mostly all intestinal diseases, occasionally appears without any recognizable cause, due, no doubt, to a nonactive condition of the digestive glands.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are not as suddenly shown, not so violent nor alarming, as in spasmodic colic. The animal becomes dull, uneasy, looks around at his flank, paws, strikes at the abdomen with his hind feet; the pulse is frequent and full, and respiration more or less labored. He lies down more carefully than in spasmodic colic, and does not act so violently when down. The pain is more constant; there is an absence of the periods of ease, but the pain varies in intensity. Very soon there will be noticed a fullness of the abdomen, more marked on the right side. The visible mucous membranes become injected, the pulse becomes more frequent and feeble, the respirations labored in proportion to the distension of the abdomen with gas. The extremities are usually cold, and there is often a twitching of the muscles. If relief be not afforded, death soon takes place from rupture of the intestine, suffocation or blood-poisoning from the absorption of gases.

TREATMENT.—Agents which combine with, neutralize or dissipate the gases are indicated. For this purpose there is probably nothing to be given by the stomach that acts so well as oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil—one to three ounces of the former in half to one pint of the latter, according to the size of the patient. Repeat, if necessary, in an hour. Where this is not quickly obtainable, one to two ounces carbonate of ammonia, or two to four ounces baking soda, dissolved in water, should be given. The hypodermic injection of one to one and a half grains eserine is better treatment, but this requires an expert, as neither the drug nor the syringe is usually found except in his possession. The patient should be placed in a comfortable, well-bedded box stall; injections of warm water and a little soap given per rectum, and if bloating be considerable he should, if possible, be prevented from throwing himself down violently (as occasionally will be done), as in such cases violence is liable to rupture the intestine. The pain should be combated by one to two ounces chloral hydrate, or one ounce of the fluid extract of belladonna and one and a half ounces sweet nitre, or two to three drams chloroform, given as a drench in half pint cold water; repeat this dose every hour if necessary. Opium, either the tincture or the powder, relieves pain quickly, but tends to cause constipation, and in cases like this, where there is danger of constipation, should be used sparingly. If the bloating becomes excessive, and there is imminent danger of suffocation or rupture, the patient should be punctured into the colon on the right side, between the last rib and the point of the hip, to allow the immediate escape of the gas. This operation, if skillfully performed with a trocar and canula, has proved very successful in extreme cases, but the use of knives or other crude instruments has not been followed by satisfactory results. In cases of flatulent colic, where the administration of a dose of turpentine and oil, as recommended, does not give relief in an hour, it is better, where possible, to secure the services of a veterinarian; where this cannot be done, the attendant can only do his best, according to instructions.

CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS may be looked upon more as a symptom than as a disease of itself. In many cases it is due to the nature of the food, and a change to a more laxative diet will correct the fault without having recourse to drugs. It may be due to debility of the digestive glands, in which case the administration of dram doses of nux vomica and sulphate of iron three times daily will suffice. The symptoms usually are not alarming. We notice the horse has not his usual vitality, and his appetite is impaired, and we also notice that the passage of feces is slight. If we place our ear to the abdomen we notice there is an absence of the normal intestinal murmur; a partial or complete paralysis of the muscular coats of the intestines from any cause will produce this condition. In cases of this kind the administration of active purgatives is to be avoided, as a purgative cannot act so long as the paralysis mentioned exists, and may do harm by irritating the intestines. The paralysis must be overcome by the administration of nerve tonics, as nux vomica in

two-dram doses, three times daily, and followed up by one to two pints raw linseed oil, and laxative, easily-digested food. Injections per rectum should also be given. "WIIP."

The Wind Shield and Records.

In a letter to the Horse World, Mr. Alfred Reeves, who first introduced the wind shield as an assistance to a horse struggling against time, says that records made by horses behind the shield should be classified by themselves, and not

society was in some districts a strong force in the agricultural sphere, and it was the great ambition of every farm boy to become affiliated with the brotherhood.

Though the society was often laid open to the charge of doing a good deal of harm by encouraging the experimenting of training methods on young horses, and putting power into the hands of young and inexperienced boys to make such experiments, yet its aims were of an educative nature, and kindness to the horse and care in his feeding and general management were its fundamental principles.

Many members of the brotherhood must have emigrated to Canada, yet so far as the writer can learn the constitution of the society does not exist here. With its absence is noticeable the lack of training in our farm horses, for in our matter-of-fact race after the mighty dollar, we do not take time to train our horses to do anything more than guiding their instincts, and by main force of the lines and bit directing them to do, after a fashion, what we require of them. All pride in the manner of handling our horses seems to have gone out of the bustle of our Western life, and it is the opinion of many that the horse himself soon will be only required to do the meaner work on the farm; that he must give place to powers that are greater than he, and more subservient to the control of man.



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT NEW WESTMINSTER FAIR.

Waiting for a chance to show at the walk and trot. Galbraith's two entries in foreground. Premier Prince extended.

placed in comparison with records made by horses without the advantage of shields. He also thinks track associations should place a limit to the size allowed for such shields on the track.

British Horse Trade.

The number of horses exported from the British Isles during the nine months ended September 30th was 23,078, as compared with 18,852 in the corresponding period of last year. Of these 11,582 went to Belgium, 6,999 to Holland, 1,827 to France, and 2,670 to other countries. The value of the horses exported was £500,119, as against £425,166 last year. The number of horses imported during the nine months was 23,234, as compared with 28,087 last year. The United States sent 2,605, Canada 375, and other countries 20,254. The value of the horses imported was £513,737, against £702,607 last year.

Farm Horses Untrained.

The horse as the helpmate of man is an institution as old as the world itself. Tubal Cain is said in legend of romance to have captured the first horse, and in Scotland there is a brotherhood of horsemen in whose unwritten records, imparted to every new member of the society, is a supposed authentic tale of the means used and the manner adopted to capture him. As a duly sworn member of this mystic brotherhood, the writer is precluded from giving a narration of



PREMIER PRINCE SHOWS HIS PACES.

the tale—as imparted with variations in each lodge of the society. It may be mentioned, however, that the different accounts appear to be purely speculative. They are based upon common sense, and the latest method of the V-shaped fence with the angle opening into a catching pen is a pretty close adaptation of some of the methods related in those legendary tales. The

STOCK.

The British Columbia Provincial Show.

Good weather was the luck of the New Westminster show of 1903, which luck was partially spoiled by the final week of a Provincial election campaign, with the results that the upper exhibits, visitors and exhibitors were absent. In spite of the handicap, American day (Thursday) was a record breaker, with over twelve thousand admissions. The visitor to New Westminster is struck by the enthusiasm shown by the townspeople over their show, a feature unique among the cities of America. To this enthusiasm the fair undoubtedly owes a large measure of success. The attendance was also helped materially by the sister city on Burrard Inlet.

One notes several differences between this fair and other big Canadian shows, the chief of which is the utter absence of horse-racing, tight-rope walkers and trapeze artistes. The special attraction relied on is the Canadian national game, lacrosse—Eastern and Western champions, in the New Westminster, Shamrocks (Montreal) and Vancouver teams competing. The fair is all the better of the absence of horse-racing, which is, as a rule, anything but clean sport.

The live-stock exhibit was good, although smaller than usual, for reasons already advanced. The quality was fully up to other years, and added interest was given by the entrance of two doughty opponents in the lists from outside the Province, namely, Jas. Smith, manager for Alex. Galbraith, Brandon, Man., with Clydesdale, Percheron and Suffolk stallions, and Mercer Bros., Markdale, Ont., with a carload of Shorthorns and Herefords. The exhibit of sheep, notably the Down breeds, was probably the most uniform and strongest section in the live-stock exhibit.

HORSES.

The draft classes were the strongest, and Clydesdales the ring in which competition was keenest. In aged stallions, Galbraith's entries

won first and third, the noted local equine, Premier Prince, being sandwiched in between. Ring-side critics were plentiful, and the local horse owned by H. M. Vasey, Ladner, did not lack for supporters. Whatever his merits, the horse seemed to lack vim, was, as it is termed, "logey." Judge J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., who rated all the horses, gave them a pretty thorough going over, and was supported by the crowd in his decisions. Females in the Scotch draft sections were nothing remarkable, and the class, as a whole, was not equal to that shown at Ladner the Saturday previous. Vasey won first with his team, the Victoria Transfer Company's entry, a lower-set, thicker, heavier team, getting second.

Suffolks were numerous, and of fair quality, Galbraith in stallions leading the local men, Messrs. Steeves, Steveston, and Thompson, Sardis. In Percherons the prairie entries repeated their stable-mates' victories, consequently Manager Smith was elated, because prizes meant business, and that was the aim in coming to B. C. In the aged class a big grey from Brandon won; Page, of Mission Junction, being second with a smaller horse. The other entries were nothing out of the ordinary.

Light horses were confined to a few Standard-breds, and the motley aggregation called roadsters and saddle horses. A few first-class Hackney stallions would not come amiss in the country districts, judging by the looks of some of the classes. There was considerable competition in the aged class of Standard horses, the son of Colloquoy, owned by Marshall, Chilliwack, beating his sire, owned by J. T. Wilkinson.

CATTLE.

The bovines were out in numbers and varieties, the awarding of the tickets in the Short-horn classes, which was done by J. M. Gardhouse and Henry Wade, Toronto, attracting an interested crowd of onlookers. Aged bulls brought out four stud veterans, Mercer's Imperial winning over the entry of Tamboline, Westham Island, and W. H. Ladner's entry got third. In two-year-old bulls Alex. Patterson, Ladner, won with Virgil, a grandson of St. Valentine, a lengthy, level roan, beating a son of Scottish Canadian, a very fair bull, owned by H. M. Vasey, Ladner, who also beat Ladner's white bull, Commander, a sappy, low-set fellow, hardly as smooth as his successful competitors, and with a tendency to reach his back when walked. In yearlings Tamboline was first. In bull calves Mercer first, Ladner second and third. The sweepstakes bull was the Ontario entry, the massive, masculine, well-meated roan, Imperial. It was a question for some time with the judges whether the condition of his hind legs would militate against his use at the stud, and whether it would outweigh his undoubted appearance of a strong constitution and good touch. Best of Archers, when first imported from Scotland, was in much a similar condition after arrival at his owner's farm, but he proved equal to his duties at the stud. Patterson's Virgil, the reserve, although the more level and smoother bull, was not as masculine nor as well covered, and stood higher on his legs. Cows in this breed were a good lot; ten came out, Patterson winning with a big, even, low-set, heavy-fleshed roan, afterwards reserve for sweepstakes female; Mercer was second with a red of level lines, albeit a bit patchy and prominent at the tail; Vasey's yellow red a good third. The Ladner, Mercer and Patterson herds divided the prizes fairly equally in the younger classes, Mercer winning on aged herd, and Patterson the young herd prize. Sweepstakes female was found in a nice roan heifer calf of Mercer's, a bit steery-headed, and a promise of being every bit as patchy at the same age as her unsuccessful rival, who rolls a little on the rib. No great injustice would have been done had the positions been reversed.

HEREFORDS were a fair lot, Mercer again giving the local men battle. In the aged bulls, F. Kirkland, Westham Island, with an eight-year-old son of Corrector, a masculine fellow, in low condition, won over the Merryfield & Son entry, a bull in better fit, but lacking the masculinity and substance possessed by the first-prize animal. In females, Mercer won the bulk of the prizes, his stuff being in better shape. It is evident from the appearance of the local herds that frequent infusions of new blood and plenty of feed are necessary to keep the breed from degenerating in B. C.

RED POLLS were shown by R. S. Berkley, Vancouver Island, and J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, Berkley winning the red ticket in the aged bull class with a lengthy animal, rather on the dairy order. In yearlings, Maynard won over Berkley. The other prizes were about equally divided.

HORNED STEPS were exhibited by H. Bonsell, who had it all his own way.

JERSEYS were a good lot, and there was keen competition in some classes, especially in the cow class. A. J. Stone, Chilliwack, won the bulk of the prizes, including both herds. A. C. Wells, of Ladner, had a few good cows, the first prize in the aged class going to H. Ladner on the

best male of the dairy breeds was also owned by them.

AYRSHIRES seem to be quite popular in the numerous dairying districts for which the Pacific Province is noted, three herds being drawn out before the judges of dairy cattle, H. Wade, assisted by Dr. A. G. Hopkins. The bulls were a fair lot, none being outstanding. Females, especially the cows, were a much better selection. A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, had first and second: Bessie of Dentonia, which although dry, showed such character, size and dairy indications as not to be denied the red; Annie Rooney, a smaller cow, with a good udder, being second; Austin's Lulu Bell, a big cow, being put, third. The remainder of the prizes were divided between Wells, W. R. Austin and Jas. McCullough, both herd prizes going to Wells.

The Hudson's Bay cup for the best herd of cattle was awarded to Alex. Patterson's Shorthorn herd.

SHEEP.

Long-wools were judged by J. M. Gardhouse. There was, however, little competition. The closer-fleeced varieties, such as the Down breeds, seem more suited to this humid climate, and the competition in some sections was very keen, Judge Gardhouse calling in Dr. Hopkins to assist him in some of the heavier sections. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, were the principal winners with Ox-fords; J. T. Wilkinson with Southdowns, and E. A. Kipp, Chilliwack, with Shropshires.

SWINE.

Swine were out in fair numbers, included among which were some strong pigs. Shannon Bros. were unbeatable in the Berkshire class, with animals of both sexes. Yorkshires were exhibited by Joe Thompson, Sardis; E. A. Kipp, Chilliwack, and J. McKee. The former had some good pigs, fairly representative of the favorite bacon breed. The McKee pigs were too much on the thick, fat, chunky type. Kipp won for boar under six months, with a smooth pig, and was second in aged sows, being beaten by the Thompson aged sow, which had more quality; both are, however, small for their ages. The under two and over one year sow prizes went, first to Thompson's lengthy, but rather thick entry; Kipp being second; McKee third. Poland-Chinas were a poor lot; Chester Whites considerably better, Thompson showing the best specimens. The Cloverdale Berkshire herd, owned by Shannon Bros., won over the other breeds of swine. The placing in the swine classes was done by H. Wade, assisted by Dr. Hopkins.

The poultry classes were fairly well filled with a lot of good birds. Entries, however, should be more numerous in a country where eggs retail in the fall at from forty to sixty cents a dozen. There is, evidently, plenty of room in the poultry industry in B. C.

Machinery hall was only partially filled, J. T. Trapp, New Westminster, having a nice exhibit of buggies, implements and Sharples hand cream separators. The main building was crowded with agents' exhibits of musical instruments, agricultural society collections, the grain and seeds exhibit, jams, jellies, bread, pastry and butter, and the exhibit of a local nurseryman. The Experimental Farm exhibit was on a par with the best of such things, and was of considerable educational value to those who cared to make it so; it was especially strong in fruit, and showed conclusively the horticultural possibilities of the Lower Mainland. Supt. Sharpe, of Agassiz, was on hand to dispense information. The competition for the best exhibit by agricultural societies had Chilliwack, Okanagan, Burnaby, Coquitlaw, as entries, the first named winning. Chilliwack had representatives distributing circulars from their exhibit, calling attention to the capabilities of the district and the advantages it offered. Taken all together, the 1903 exhibition at New Westminster can be rated a success, due mainly to the efforts of Manager Keary and his efficient directors, backed up by the exhibitors mentioned. The doors had not closed on this year's exhibition before directors and members were discussing and planning improvements for 1904, amongst which will be a live-stock judging competition for farmers, farmers' sons and men under thirty. A winter show of fat stock is on the cards, and should be a success, as there are fine agricultural and feeding districts tributary to the enterprising town on the Fraser.

Mexican Cattle Did Well.

Last spring quite a number of progressive cattlemen of the Canadian Northwest brought over from Mexico young stockers to feed on their ranges; so far these men report the result as very satisfactory.

These cattle, being used to a scant and wiry pasture, naturally made remarkable gains when turned loose where abundant grass of a high fattening nature was the rule. Judging from present appearances, the Mexican cattle will be in as good condition to withstand the winter as any young cattle of northern breeding.

The British Columbia Agricultural Society's Exhibition at Victoria.

This society was not quite as fortunate in its negotiations with the weather clerk as its mainland rival on the Fraser, yet, withal, the show was a success, although it labored under disadvantages which are of a nature that can be overcome by the directors. It might not be amiss to point out some difference in the management of the two big B. C. shows. At Victoria, committees and a secretary look after everything, and responsibility is not always easy to fix. At New Westminster, a manager is appointed, who is given full charge and held responsible. The latter is certainly the more businesslike, and it cannot be reasonably expected of a body of men that they will for weeks before the show and long days during the show, without remuneration, give such an exhibition the attention it demands. The citizens of Victoria are, in a sense, apathetic about the show, and it makes the work of the directors all the harder that such is the case. Races are relied on to attract people who would otherwise stay away. Unfortunately, in the matter of attractions, there seems to be little choice for the directors than to gather the knights of the saddle and sulky in order to divert a city crowd, which would be bored to death by a buttermaking or live-stock judging competition. From the educational standpoint, thirty minutes expended in getting away five runners, whose riders are not a whit inferior in crookedness to their charges in cussedness, with a finale of a short fistic encounter between the amateur starter and an irate jockey left at the post, leaves much to be desired. Still, such are mere details, and, with the exercise of more firmness and policing, can be avoided. But for the little emote described, things generally went off well, and there is no doubt, from the character of the men at the helm, that this show will grow in favor annually.

The main building was well filled. Down stairs were exhibits of the various merchants and breweries, the usual large display of pianos, varied by the competitors in the agricultural societies' class, and the valuable experimental farm exhibit from Agassiz. Four societies competed, and the winning one (Chilliwack) at New Westminster had to be content with second place, Saanich being placed first, a ruling which can hardly be justified, either by the score-card as found in the prize list or by mere comparison judging. All four exhibits indicate the wonderful capabilities of the districts they represent, and it is only a pity that intending emigrants to B. C., whether from Europe, the U. S. or Eastern Canada, could not see the fruits, the vegetables and forage plants displayed at Victoria. An attractive exhibit was a pile of hams, prepared by the local firm of B. Wilson, Victoria. This firm have, we should imagine, done away with the necessity for the appearance of the names Swift and Armour in so many of our B. C. provision stores. Canadian packers are today furnished with better hogs than their Chicago confreres. This assertion re quality of the hogs will not hold good if the breeders follow the rulings of the judges at this year's Victoria Fair, but that is another story.

Upstairs in the main hall was a fine exhibit of apples, plums and pears, the exhibit of apples in boxes for shipment by W. C. Grant, Gordon Head, Victoria, being very fine. There was a large exhibit of bread and cakes, some honey, and four lone specimens of dressed poultry. A dressed poultry exhibit worthy of the Province will probably be forthcoming as the fat-stock show project materializes. The Manual Training School also had an exhibit which gave an idea of the work done.

HORSES.

The live stock classes were generally well filled, few vacant stalls being apparent. The sheep classes formed the stronger exhibit, dairy cattle being close behind.

Horses were about the same as at New Westminster, the Vasey entries being absent. The classes were judged by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., assisted by a veterinarian from the Pullman College, Washington. The ratings of the previous week were practically unchanged, Galbraith, with those two good horses, Golden Prince and Rosario, taking first and second in the draft stallion class. The first named was also sweepstakes stallion and reserve for best draft animal on the ground, a mare owned by the Victoria Transfer Co. being set over him. Suffolks and Percherons were shown by Galbraith, who, as at the Royal and Industrial, New Westminster, won the big end of the money. The Suffolk stallion shown by Galbraith has had a notably successful showyard career in Great Britain and in the U. S. The lighter breeds were nothing out of the ordinary, if we except the exhibit of J. T. Wilkinson, who led in nearly all the classes.

CATTLE.

Best breeds of cattle were judged by Capt. Robson. He was not asked no questioning of his decisions were made by the judges of J. M. Gardhouse and Henry Wade on the week before were left practically undisturbed in the sweepstakes bull, for which honor a white heifer bred yearling, not in high condition, was set over the lot, a close relative of Nominee, was set over. The Patterson bull, Virgil, had gone to the hospital with some trouble of the urinary organs, and was not shown entirely. Mercer won again with his red cow, getting the blue ribbon. Herefords were shown by Mercer and F. Kirkland, with honors as in the previous year. In the dairy classes, judged by an

imported (from the U. S.) judge, surprises were numerous. Winners at New Westminster had to go away back and sit down, while their competitors were both surprised and, we suppose, delighted at being rewarded. A premium was placed upon animals that had undergone the Banting system, the thinner and rougher the better, provided also the beast measured up to the Hoard standard of a high pelvis arch, large navel, a butter gland, etc. Exhibitors state that if these rulings are correct, then the best way to prepare for future shows will be to turn out their cattle and let them rustle. A newcomer to the Jersey ranks was Geo. Quick, Victoria, who had some well-bred stuff, and won in the herd, cow and 2-year-old heifer classes. Wells & Son won the bulk of the prizes in Ayrshires, Bonsall in Holstein females. Red Polls were judged altogether from the dairy standpoint, the exhibitors being R. S. Berkley, Westholme, V. L., and J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, honors being pretty evenly divided, Berkley winning sweepstakes on bulls, Maynard the herd prize.

SHEEP.

Sheep were judged by Capt. Robson, the following breeds and owners being represented: Wilkinson, Southdowns; Kipp, Shropshires; Kirkland, Shropshires, Oxfords and Leicesters; Richardson & Holden with Cotswolds; J. Thompson, Suffolks; Shannon Bros., Oxfords; Maynard, Dorsets. About the only changes from the Gardhouse ratings was in aged Shropshire rams, the winner at Victoria being larger and rather off type, resembling an Oxford in character and woolling. Although so many breeds of sheep came out at the fairs, the butchers get, practically, all their mutton from south of the boundary, where, however, there seems to be a demand for a couple of carloads of rams, preferably Shropshires, annually.

SWINE.

In pigs, as in the dairy cattle, breeders were badly at sea, and when the awards were scattered it was found that the day of the thick, fat, short, chunky hog had arrived, no matter whether of Yorkshire, Berkshire, Chester White or other swine lineage. The fault in swine judging cannot be laid altogether to the judges, but to their ideals, which are diametrically opposed to Canadian standards. The Association will do better in future if they secure judges in Canada, as practically all of the stock was bred by Canadian breeders, according to Canadian ideals, moulded by the British bacon-trade demand.

The exhibit of live poultry was large and very good, as was to be expected in a country so suited to poultry raising. British Columbians have nothing to be ashamed of in the quality of their stock as shown at Victoria.

Treating Hog Cholera.

Dr. A. M. McCollum, county veterinarian of Sacramento County, Cal., reports as follows to the board of supervisors his success in dealing with three hog cholera afflicted droves: "In the latter part of June a serious outbreak of hog cholera was reported in the vicinity of Cosumnes, and under instructions from the chairman of your honorable board I visited the infected ranches, three in number. I was informed that prior to my arrival something in the neighborhood of 250 hogs had died from the contagion. I diagnosed the disease as hog cholera, and that judgment had been concurred in by State Veterinarian Blemmer, Professor Ward, bacteriologist of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, and by Professor Moore, of Cornell University, New York. On my arrival at the infected ranches, I immediately had constructed a trough eighteen feet long, three feet in depth and two in width, and prepared a solution of sulphur, twelve pounds; lime, twelve pounds; formalin, two pounds; carbolic acid, five pounds. The sulphur and lime were boiled together, and afterward the other ingredients were added. The trough was filled with water, and the solution poured in. I then proceeded to dip all the hogs, separating the sick ones from the well as they came out. This process was gone through with every third day for the first two weeks, and then at less frequent intervals, until it was apparent that the disease was effectually stamped out. As the result of this treatment there was not a single case of infection afterward, and out of 108 animals treated, eight only of the sixteen that were infected died."

At an agricultural show a pompous Member of Parliament, who arrived late, found himself on the outskirts of a huge crowd.

Being anxious to obtain a good view for himself and some women who accompanied him, and presuming that he was well known to the spectators, he tapped a burly coal porter on the shoulder and peremptorily ordered:

"Make way there!"

"Who are ye pushin'?" was the unexpected response.

"Do you know who I am, sir?" cried the indignant M. P. "I'm a representative of the people!"

"Yah!" growled the porter; "but we're the people themselves!"—[Chums.

Oxygen vs. Milk Fever.

The success of the oxygen treatment for milk fever, since its introduction in this country some six months ago, has been very remarkable. Messrs. Tennent & Barnes, veterinarians, of London, Ont., who were the first to take it up, have, up to this time, treated 39 cases, with only one loss. They lay down as one of the conditions of success in this treatment that there should be no other dosing or attempt to purge the cow, which is very likely to result in a failure.

Silage and Beef Production.

An experiment of great interest to stockmen generally, has recently been carried out by the Illinois station, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative merits of silage and shock corn. Ten rows were placed in the silo, the next ten in the shock, and so on until the silo was filled. It was found that it took 5.23 acres of shock corn to produce the same gain as did 3.73 acres of silage. It was found that under conditions similar to those prevailing at the time of the experiment, one steer would make a gain of 1.68 pounds daily for a period of six months on .82 of an acre of silage, oats and hay, of which .31 of an acre was devoted to corn for silage, .23 of an acre to oats, and .28 of an acre of hay. According to these figures one acre of these feeds in the above proportion would produce 368.7 pounds of gain. In feeding shock corn it was found that a steer fed on .94 of an acre of shock corn, oats and hay in the proportion, .45 of an acre corn, .23 of an acre of oats, and .26 of an acre of hay, would make a daily gain of 1.42 pounds for the same period, or a total gain of 277.8 lbs. per acre. Comparing these results, we find that where silage was included in the ration there was an increase of 90.9 pounds of gain per acre of feed.

In an experiment recently conducted by the Kansas station, it was found that steers made a slightly better gain on less feed when given silage along with alfalfa hay and grain than when silage was omitted from the ration. Furthermore, that the silage-fed steers sold on the market for 25 cents more per hundredweight than those not fed silage. Their carcasses showed a larger per cent. of fat, and the fat was much better distributed than in the other lot. In this experiment, silage proved to be worth \$3.02 per ton for feeding purposes. Figuring the yield at 12 tons per acre, which is about an average yield for an average corn year, the corn crop would bring in an income of \$36.24 per acre.

Likes the Collie.

Received the collie pup the 21st inst. from Mr. Robt. McEwen. It is a very nice one. Please accept thanks for the same. Leeds Co., Ont. S. W. STAFFORD.

A Beautiful Gift.

I received the sterling bracelet yesterday, as a prize from you for assisting in getting new names for your valuable paper. I am much pleased with my beautiful bracelet. With thanks, I am, Yours truly, York Co. GERTRUDE E. LEONARD.



JUDGES WADE AND GARHOUSE DISCUSS THE MERITS OF THE AGED SHORTHORN BULLS.

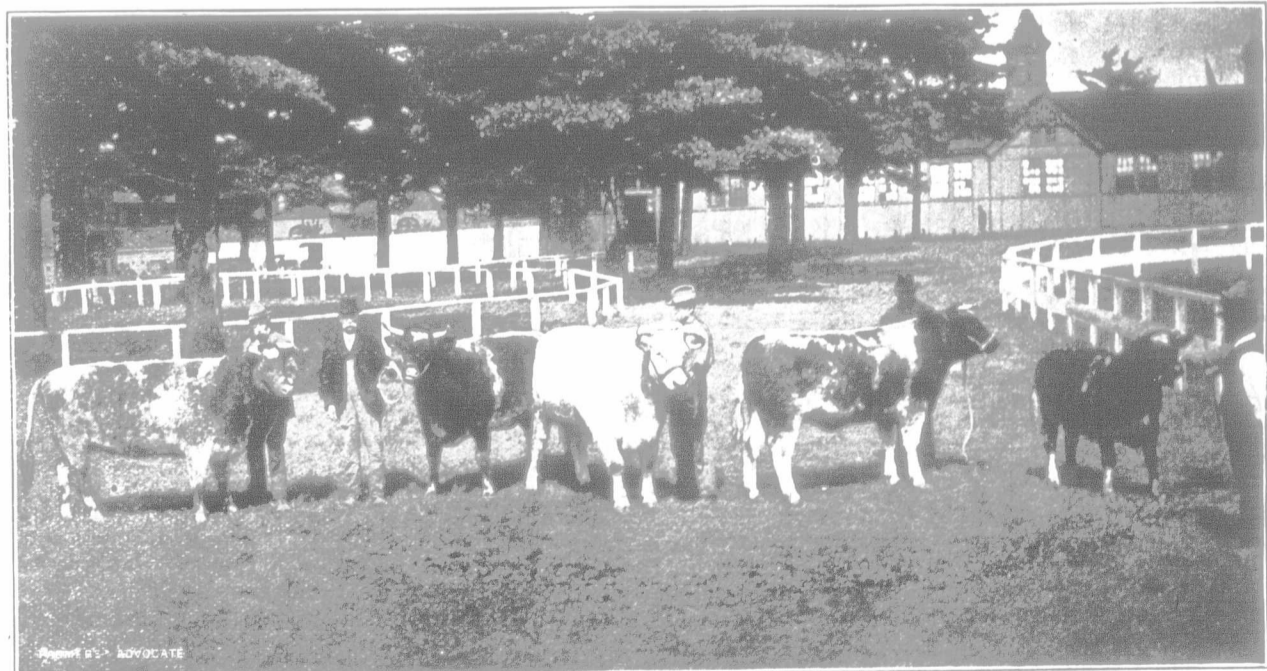
Mercer's Imperial under review. Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.

Two brothers had reached the marriageable age, which is anywhere between twenty-one and death, and had gone back to the old home to spend their summer vacations. They had both been rolling stones, accumulating nothing of consequence, but enjoying everything their comfortable salaries could provide. The good little mother, proud of her boys, and, like all mothers whose marital lots have been happy ones, wondered that neither boy had taken unto himself a helpmate. Addressing the older boy, she said, "Son, you are past thirty now, why don't you settle down, marry some good little woman, and break yourself of your nomadic ways—you'll never know true happiness till you do so."

"Well, mother," answered he, "probably I shall some day, but just now I feel that I'd rather make a hundred girls happy than one miserable."

"Turning to the other young bachelor, she said, "And how about you, my boy?" The younger boy had just returned from a recuperating stay on a Western cattle range, and was effervescent with the vernacular. "Why, I hardly know, mother," answered he, "but if a rich heifer ever swings by me, I'll fore-foot her." And the conversation was changed to things less sacred.

In the Territories good lambs have been offered for \$2.00 per head, and yearling wethers for \$3.25. At such figures there is good money to be made feeding for the early spring trade.



RENNIE'S CHAMPION WINNERS.

First-prize herd Shorthorn fat cattle at Chicago International Exposition, first and Ontario championship at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1902. First and diploma, Western Fair, London, 1903. This group will be exhibited at the Chicago International, 1903.

PROPERTY OF JAMES RENNI & SON, BLACKWATER, ONTARIO

Lesser Lights in Shorthorndom.

(Concluded.)

A custodian of a large number of cups and other trophies won in the show-rings with cattle and sheep is John Cran, of Keith, and a person is not thoroughly posted in the intricacies of Scotch Shorthorn present-day lore unless he has spent some time in this jovial yeoman's company. The onlooker at his cattle, who may, perchance, incline to be hypercritical, is by the dulcet, persuasive tones of Cran convinced that he is looking at some fine cattle, and, aye, guid anes!

A well-posted person in Shorthorns, their breeding, local history and exportation, is the present incumbent of Kinellar, well known to many in Canada as an authority and judge whose opinions carry weight as illustrating the open-mindedness of this up-to-date Scotch farmer, is the attendance of Kinellar's eldest son at the agricultural classes at Aberdeen University. At that old educational pile they don't compare with the Guelph College in the quality and usefulness of agricultural instruction, and many of our stockmen and farmers could well afford to take a leaf out of the book of Sylvester Campbell, make the most of their advantages, and send their sons to Prof. Day. One of the fetishes which I am glad to say is disappearing in America, is that in order to acquire knowledge of live stock one had to be daubed with the excrement or dressed like a tramp. The virtue in live-stock excrement lies in its application in season to the land.

Campbell, of Harthill, a brother to Deystone and Kinellar, is relied upon largely to execute Canadian buying commissions. At Harthill we met Simmers, of Whiteside, a neighboring breeder, many of whose cattle have emigrated. It was while in company, near the open fireside, with these two jovial Scotch bachelors, that the peculiar aromatic concoction known as birst-tea (half whiskey, half tea) was brought under our notice, and of which, ever mindful of the old but true adage, "Never mix your drinks," we did not partake. The draught seems to be innocuous, for which the climate is blamed.

The abode of the highest-priced Duthie-bred bull calf of 1902 is at Phingask, near Fraserburgh, a noted Scotch fishing village. Several thick, beefy females were seen in Mr. Morrison's shore-lying pastures; also a few Leicesters of approved type. To get to the farm and enjoy the hospitality of the Phingask people, one is ready to again run the gauntlet of the wind-wafted odors from an artificial manure factory which utilizes the fish entrails and other piscatorial refuse. One is, however, tempted to exclaim, as did the fop to Hotspur when passing through the odoriferous zone.

Dalmeny is becoming well known of late, chiefly through the Platt Bros.' importations of Large White hogs and Shorthorns. This splendid estate, in sight of that great piece of engineering skill, the Forth bridge, carries large numbers of high-class live stock, under the care of George Sinclair. From chickens to Thoroughbreds, all receive the careful attention without which success is impossible. Not only is it in live stock that Dalmeny excels, but the New Market oat and the Dalmeny Yellow turnip both originated in the experimental plots here. It is hoped that the turnip will prove immune to that bugbear of Scotch "neep" growers, the finger-and-toe fungus. On the experimental plots is being demonstrated the persistency of various manures. Potatoes are grown largely, 170 acres being under crop with this tuber, the yield running from 18 to 20 tons. To harvest such a crop necessitates a lot of labor, which is supplied by a large drove of Irish pickers who come over annually for the work. Pheasants may be seen dodging here and there, and occasionally two cock "fescants" engaged in deciding who is to be lord of a harem close by. The byre walls show large numbers of blue and red cards, evidence that stock from Dalmeny have been well to the front in the battle of the breeds on such grounds as the Royal, the Highland, Smithfield and Birmingham. The Angus herd numbers many good individuals, from which Hall and Bowman, of Ontario, have gleaned. The stud Shorthorn, Villager, is a mottled red, grand handling bull, with good top and underline, deep and level fleshing, a deep brisket, and great heart thickness, perhaps a bit sharp over the crops, a little short in his rumps and shy in fullness of thigh. The matrons are good. The young things, as in other herds, do not stay long in these days of American demand. In the stalls were steers and heifers being fitted for the fat-stock shows; a Shorthorn-Angus cross-bred of twenty months, with a daily gain of 2.15 pounds; others of different breeding, with gains ranging from 1.75 to 2.25 pounds per day from birth, results which have been got by the judicious use of grass and roots, cabbage and straw, barley and treacle, and a final hardening for the judge's inquiries with oatmeal. The Yorkshire sires have many progeny in Canada, and mention of them will not be amiss; Borrowfield Topsman is a lengthy, level, well-limbed pig, with a strong,

even width of back, and a short face; quite a different type is Dalmeny General, a great-coated, long-haired pig, low in the back, probably a contribution of age, with the smooth shoulder, clean neck, light jowl and deep sides after the packer's heart.

Before drawing this unfortunately lengthy epistle to a close, with the mention of a few breeders from whose herds American herds have been continually replenished, it might not be amiss to assert that in Canada we have just as able breeders and good judges of live stock as in Great Britain; the difference between our men and theirs as a body is, that the Old Country Britisher is more persistent and less easily influenced by booms and crazes. These men never seem to forget that besides being able to reap immediate financial benefit from their herds, live stock is part and parcel of an agriculture determined to maintain and increase the fertility of the land.

Your political economist will talk glibly about "the law of diminishing returns," as applied to farming; in fact, a young farm-raised student at one of the Western Canada colleges quoted me this law some time ago as his excuse for leaving the farm and going into law. I grant his contention if he excludes live stock from his farming.

Again, your Old Country man is untrammelled by a vexatious national policy herdbook restriction, such as tracing to Vol. 20 of Coates, which is strange, because if ever a people worshipped at the shrine of blue blood it is the Britisher, and yet it has so happened that rays of wisdom have illuminated their cattle-breeding operations so that merit brings promotion from the ranks, and blue blood without usefulness is ignored. A few faddists, whose worst fault is their longevity, attest the wisdom of the move by their adherence to the opposite idea. Another quality might be mentioned: their best breeders do not in times of big demand degenerate into dealers whose work is soon forgotten, while that of the breeder endures.

To resume, we will mention Baillie Taylor, of Pitlivie, a ship owner and coal merchant, a successful business man, who engages in live-stock breeding and exporting as a side issue, but which gets none the less business methods of attention. Leicesters have roamed his farms for years, and good ones are yet to be seen in his pastures. His Shorthorns have been international in their wanderings, journeying to Manitoba, Minnesota and Buenos Ayres. The Baillie is a good raconteur, and many a good story of human life and experience may be heard fall from his lips, a seat on the bench having afforded him opportunity for storing up gems of wit, humor and pathos. Pitlivie is an ideal home, with its rhododendrons and other shrubs, its garden and greenhouses, the entirety presided over by one of those hostesses for which Great Britain is famous. In the herd a penchant is shown for Uppermill blood, Goldie's Fame, a smooth, stylish roan yearling, of good, straight lines, being the lord of the harem. Considerable attention is given to the Argentine trade, many a good bull being exported to help improve the South American cattle, which are being bred there by expatriated Britishers, a fact which may explain to Canadians the favors shown in the matter of embargoes, but then British capital is heavily invested in the shape of men and cattle in Argentina.

A pretty place is Cluny Castle, the home of Lady Gordon Cathcart, and the abiding place of many a good Shorthorn, as well as Highland cattle, to be reckoned with at the fat-stock shows. The sires in use in the Shorthorn herd were Prince of Beauty, a small, low-set red, well-covered sire, possessing lots of quality, and Royal Pride, a masculine-headed, deep, square-rumped fellow, with lots of steak and roast meat, a straight back, despite his years, and a bit bare on the shoulder, and white-socked.

We will close this attempt to mention a few breeders and herds and their characteristics with mention of Lord Polwarth's (of Mertoun) stock. His Shorthorns are back numbers, as is shown by the sale results (Carlisle, 1902), and the non-fecundity of the females, due to excessive worship at the Booth shrine; and while the quality of persistency and steadfastness to an ideal, as seen in the Britisher, is admirable, when so palpably misdirected it warrants another adjective being applied to it. The Leicester flock is a noted one, and has made great prices in the sale-rings for its tups. The flock has been bred for years on the in and in principle, no males being used from the outside. The type is, consequently, firmly fixed, and outside flocks heavily charged with Mertoun blood do not now note the great improvement as formerly from a Mertoun sire, consequently the prices obtained for tups vary greatly. The tups seen and handled were vigorous, thick hearted, strong-scragged fellows, good in back and gigots, well woolled under, and with dark muzzles, and as yet show no ill effects from the close admixture of blood in their breeding. Mertoun Clydesdales are of a high class, and are making a name for themselves, but time nor space will not permit us to dilate on their merits.

"INTER PRIMOS."

FARM.

Double Plows.

An Old Country writer in the Journal of Agriculture has these apologies for the apparent conservatism of the English farmer:

These labor-saving implements do not appear to make headway in England. Visitors from the Colonies generally ask why we do not use double plows and disk harrows, and tell how they save half the labor of plowing, as well as of other operations, which we continue to carry out upon old-fashioned principles.

The difficulties of double plows appear to us to be substantial, but it is not agreeable to be told that they would give way to resolution and resource. There is, in the first place, the plowman who loves to turn his furrow in meditative leisure without troubling his head with new-fangled instruments. Neither is the master free from doubts and misgivings, as he certainly wishes for an implement which can be used for all purposes, and sees no advantage in keeping up two sets of plows. One advantage of the single-furrow plow is that it can be employed for all kinds of plowing. It can turn under dung and haulm, and is not stopped by a scrap of hard soil on the surface on frosty mornings. It can be set to any ordinary width, and can stir soil twelve inches wide, or thoroughly turn over a nine-inch furrow. It can cross-plow on rough land, or do prize work on lea land, and is, in fact, a general-purpose implement. Double or triple plows appear to disadvantage in turning under dung or haulm, and are sometimes brought to a standstill on frosty mornings, when the single-furrow plow sails on with comparative comfort to the holder. As to saving labor, the question is whether six horses can be looked after and managed by fewer than three pairs of hands. If not, the carters might as well be holding three plows, for they object to do other work but carting. Carters, as a rule, think three horses too hard work in a double plow, and sneak in a fourth whenever possible; hence, three horses for two furrows is not a popular arrangement with the class. Improvements in multi-furrow plows have no doubt been made during recent years.

The hopelessness of persuading an old carter that anything can be better than his old-fashioned plow is not an imaginary difficulty, as every large farmer knows the tediousness of pressing new methods upon men of conservative views with regard to work. But the principal objection to double plows appears to be that they cannot be used on all soils, at all times, and in all circumstances. On the other hand, it seems a pity, if our colonial brethren use these plows and stand by their merits, that we should be adhering to an old-fashioned system. I am told that in the Colonies one man will drive four horses in a double plow without a driver, and that not abreast, but in pairs. Such an arrangement would rather startle an English carter, who would think a boy to lead the foremost pair absolutely necessary.

That Barnyard.

One has to undergo many of the unpleasantnesses connected with a wet and muddy barnyard before he becomes thoroughly impressed with the advantages of a yard that is invariably dry and clean. People living on heavy clay farms are apt to believe that it is only where the soil is sandy and porous that the barnyard can be kept in passable condition the year around, and under this delusion will endure an incredible amount of inconvenience caused by mud and filth. Naturally a yard that is used for stacking straw and manure, and for an exercising ground for stock, becomes lower than the level of the surrounding land, and thus forms a natural receptacle for surface water from the soil, and in many cases from the roof of the barn. By coming in contact with the barnyard manure the water acquires a fertilizing value of considerable consequence. This water does not add anything to the available fertility of the manure, but when once in contact with it cannot be got rid of without a sacrifice of fertility. Thus, a wet yard is not only an inconvenience, but an actual loss as well, and this loss may easily be avoided by raising the level of the yard and providing eaves-troughs to carry the water off the roofs to a cistern or drain. There need be no fear that by raising the level of the yard facility will leach from the manure pile, for under average conditions the pile will retain as much water as usually falls on a given area, and will give it up by evaporation rather than by filtration, without a loss of plant food.

One of the best methods of raising the level of the yard is to remove with a team and scraper all the black surface soil until a comparatively firm bottom is reached, then to fill in with field stone to a height a little above the level of the surrounding land. Over this may be spread sand, gravel, or coal ashes, to a sufficient depth

to smooth the surface. To do this work completely may take some time, possibly more than can be spared in one season, but the improvement in the condition of the yard is a good recompense for the time and labor expended. Only those who have experienced the comfort a gravelled barnyard affords can fully appreciate the luxury, and it is one that is not costly, as the work of hauling and spreading the gravel may be done after the ground freezes so that plowing must cease, or gravel may be hauled on sleighs in winter.

Wind-breaks and Shelters.

One of the most important subjects which confronts the farmer of to-day is, "How can I protect myself and my property from violent winds and changes of temperature?" One of the causes of so many serious difficulties in agriculture is due to the rapid removal of forests. The result of forest destruction has been to make our summers hotter and drier, and our winters more severe and extreme. It is not so much that the weather is colder than formerly, but that the changes are more frequent and sharper.

Forests and wind-breaks benefit in two ways: First, it prevents the severe sweep of the winds breaking the trees and creating sudden atmospheric changes. Second, it conserves and balances atmospheric moisture. On the other hand, wind-breaks may prevent free circulation of air in their immediate vicinity, and may harbor insect and fungous pests. We may greatly eliminate the danger of pests by removing those species of trees that are special breeding places for injurious insects and hosts for fungous diseases. The loss sustained by impaired circulation of air is more than balanced by the gain which ultimately follows the checking of violent winds.

Nature provides a wind-break if allowed free course. Along every old fence will be seen oaks, ashes, elms, chestnuts, and many other tall growing trees, and springing up below them are the haws and elders, while grapevines and Virginia creeper interlace the branches. These natural wind-breaks are really handsome, and are extremely useful. Owners should always think twice before cutting any of them down.

Where the climate is severe and it is necessary to plant a wind-break, the evergreens give excellent satisfaction. The arbor vitae and Norway spruce are two of the most useful. The Norway spruce is a handsome tree, and will adapt itself to a great variety of soils, and it is everywhere hardy. Where land is scarce a single row of evergreens gives excellent results. Where land is not so valuable, several rows of trees may better be used, and let most of the trees be deciduous, having just enough evergreens to check the force of the wind in winter.

In sections where forests have been so ruthlessly destroyed, wind-breaks should be planted about the homestead to prevent the sweep of high winds. All such shelters should be at least 150 feet from the roadways and buildings, so that drifts in winter may not become an inconvenience. A row of Norway spruce planted eight feet apart, and a row of hard maple planted the same distance apart, alternate with and eight feet from the spruce, makes a very beautiful and useful wind-break. High shelters cut off the view, so that if distant scenes are desirable some vistas must be opened here and there in the wind-break. These gaps may be left open, or may be planted with low-growing trees or vines.

A clump of trees in the corner of the pasture-field is very useful. Even where land is high-priced it will pay to have a shelter for the cows. Thorns and wild apples covered with grapes or Virginia creeper serve this purpose very well, and make a beautiful corner.

Roadside planting should be more generally practiced. In sections of the country where 20 or 25 years ago the occupants of the farms planted a row of maples, basswoods or elms along the roadside, may be seen some of the most beautiful homes. The spirit of improvement in one particular leads on to improvement in other ways. These roadside trees furnish shade to the weary traveller and to stock pasturing in the fields adjoining the road. They also serve the purpose of lessening the force of the wind sweeping over the country.

In planting all shelter belts, great care should be exercised so that distant and beautiful views are not obstructed. All planting may be so arranged that beauty may be combined with usefulness. H. S. P.

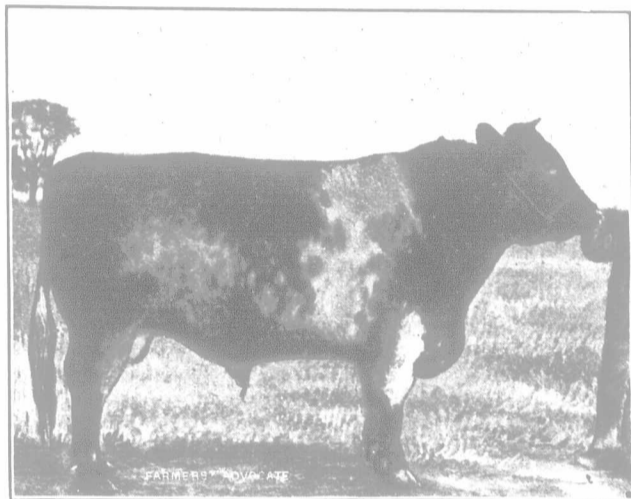
Look to the Pump.

You had better get down and examine the pumps, and have them fixed up before the severe weather comes on. It may be only a small affair that is wrong with it, but it is a case of stitch in time, and it is a mean job to get out on a cold morning to repair the pump, with a bunch of cattle clamoring all round for a drink, and kicking the hammer and wrench into the well. Mending pumps, like making hay, should be done while the sun shines.

DAIRY.

Dairy Records.

Sometimes strange and most unbusinesslike methods are employed in connection with the management of dairy cattle. Not infrequently when a man decides to increase the returns from his herd he does so by visiting a sale about this time of the year and purchasing one or more cows. This is one way to the desired end, and a good way if the newly-acquired cows are heavy producers. Another way is to remember this fact that a paying herd of cows under ordinary

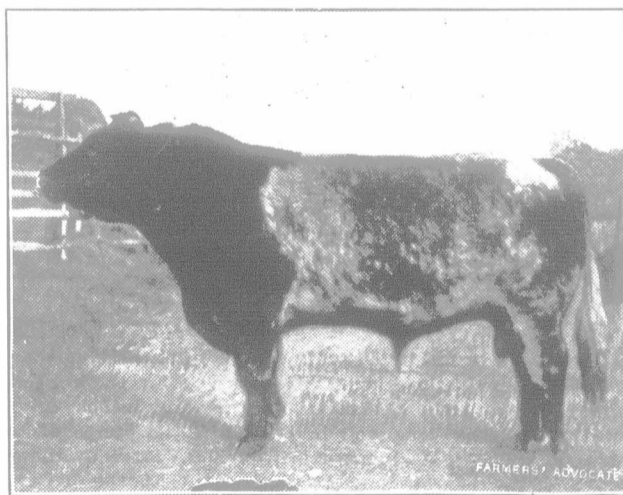


COUNT NICHOLAS (76435).

Shorthorn stock bull of Mr. J. Granger, Piteur, Coupar Angus. (See article, Lesser Lights in Shorthorndom)

Canadian conditions should produce a minimum of 5,000 pounds of milk per cow in a year, and that the average production of the cows of this country is under 2,000 pounds. Then with this fact in mind, the herd should be studied carefully for some time in order to determine according to this standard how many of the cows are returning a profit. To do this work systematically, blank forms to record the performance of each cow, and scales to weigh the milk, are necessary. Recently we were informed of a dairyman who followed this practice of keeping records with a herd of eleven cows, giving an average return of profit per year from the factory of \$30 per head, and in two years was able not only to weed out the unprofitable animals, but also to bring the average of his cows up to \$62 per head per year. Nor is it sufficient to simply test the cows for a week or month, but the test should extend over the entire year. Many cows will give from 60 to 70 pounds per day of milk when fresh, but possibly less for the whole year than the cow that gives only forty pounds when fresh.

Keeping records will be objected to on account of the time required to attend to them, but in the end it will be found to be one of the most profitable uses in which time can be employed. The very low average production of milk for the cows of this country is eloquent of two lamentable facts; first, the laxity of business principles in connection with their management, and, second, the need of more thorough weeding out of the unprofitable individuals.



CONQUEROR'S CROWN (78630).

Stock bull in Shorthorn herd of Mr. F. Simmers, Whiteside. (See article, Lesser Lights in Shorthorndom)

Not a bird that comes to the country but earns its living from the people. In one way or another they earn their right to live. Most of our song birds are insect eaters, and it is questionable whether we could live on the earth were the balance of nature not kept in equilibrium by the carnivorous order of animals, and plants. Wholesale destruction of any species of our habitants is always more than questionable policy.

Shrinkage of Cold-Cured Cheese.

In a bulletin issued by Profs. Babcock, Russell and Baer, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, the following conclusions are drawn from a series of experiments in the cold-curing and paraffining of cheese:

1. Influence of Temperature.—When cheese are cold-cured, the losses due to shrinkage in weight are greatly reduced over what occurs under ordinary factory conditions. In these experiments the actual temperatures employed were on the average as follows: 36.8°, 46.9° and 58.5° F. Cheese cured at the lowest temperature decreased in weight in ninety days from 1 to 1.4%, while that cured at the intermediate and higher temperatures lost fully three times as much. This amount would be still further increased if comparison was made between the results of cold curing and existing factory conditions. Under prevailing factory practice cheese are sold at a much earlier date than is advisable with cold-cured goods, but the loss under present conditions, for even as brief a curing period as twenty days, is fully four times as great as has occurred in these experiments in a ninety-day period (the minimum curing period recommended) under cold-curing conditions (40° F.). This saving in a factory making 500 pounds of cheese daily would average not less than fifteen pounds of cheese per day for the entire season, or considerably more than this if only summer-made cheese were cold-cured.

2. Influence of Type of Cheese.—In these experiments, different types of cheese were used, ranging from the firm, typical cheddar to the soft, moist, quick-curing cheese made for the home trade. The losses with the firmer type were considerably reduced in comparison with the others, but the conditions to which the softer type of cheese were subjected were not as favorable (because of initial delays), and, hence, the losses with these types cannot be relied upon with such definiteness. As they were exceedingly moist cheese, the total losses from the press were undoubtedly greater than here reported.

3. Influence of Size of Cheese.—The size of package exerts a marked effect on the rate of loss. At ordinary temperatures, the smaller the cheese, the more rapidly it dries out. This difference in loss diminishes as the temperature is lowered and in our experiments at approximately 40° F. was practically independent of the size. This condition, however, was undoubtedly attributable to the relative humidity of the curing-room, which at this low temperature was 100%.

4. Influence of Paraffin.—By coating the cheese with melted paraffin the losses at 60° were reduced more than one-half. At the intermediate temperature the saving was somewhat less, and at the lowest temperature the difference was practically negligible.

5. As some loss occurs even in a saturated atmosphere where evaporation is presumed not to take place, it implies that the shrinkage in weight of cheese under these conditions is not wholly due to desiccation, but is affected by the production of volatile products that are formed by processes inherent to the curing of cheese.

Beet Pulp for Cows.

A trial in feeding sugar-beet pulp was conducted by the Colorado Experiment Station. The residuum used was from the Loveland Sugar Factory, and the pulp was placed in piles on the ground outdoors and fed as wanted. "At first four cows were put on alternate beet and pulp rations * * * the cows all received the same amount of hay and grain daily throughout the experiment" * * * the beet ration consisted of corn chop, 4 lbs.; wheat chop, 4 lbs.; alfalfa hay, 20 lbs.; sugar beets, 12 lbs. The pulp ration consisted of corn chop, 4 lbs.; wheat chop, 4 lbs.; alfalfa hay, 20 lbs.; beet pulp, 24 lbs. These rations correspond very nearly in digestible nutrients with the theoretical standards for a 1,000 lbs. dairy cow giving 22 lbs. of milk daily.

	Dry Matter.	Protein.	Carbohy- drates.	Ether Extract.	Ratio.
Standard	29	2.50	13.0	0.5	1:5.7
Beet Ration	27.1	3.05	14.6	0.5	1:5.1
Pulp Ration	27.8	2.99	14.2	0.48	1:5.1

The conclusions of these experiments were: "Five cows fed 24 lbs. of beet pulp for six weeks in addition to grain and hay, made an average gain per week of 6.2 lbs. The same cows fed 12 lbs. of beets per day for five weeks made an average gain per week of one-fifth pound. Five cows on the pulp ration gave an average weekly milk yield of 131.1 lbs., and on the beet ration they gave an average weekly milk yield of 127.4 lbs. Five cows on the pulp ration gave an average weekly butter yield of 6.76 lbs., and on the beet ration an average weekly butter yield of 6.9 lbs. The milk contained a little more butter-fat when the cows were fed with sugar beets. A little more than three times as much profit resulted from feeding 24 lbs. of pulp per day than was realized from 12 lbs. of beets per day at \$1 and \$4 per ton, respectively. The total profits indicated a feeding value of the pulp per butter production of \$2.61 per ton, and of the beets \$5.06 per ton, when fed in small amounts and when butter is worth 20 cents per pound.

Paraffining and Cold Storage.

Paraffining cheese and cooling at a low temperature has been receiving the attention of the New York Experiment Station, and among other facts brought out are the following:

By paraffining the cheeses much of the loss in weight was prevented, especially at the highest temperature; and the quality was improved in some instances—never lowered.

Half of the cheeses in one lot were dipped in melted paraffin when a few days old, and were distributed in the curing-rooms at different temperatures, to compare with the other half of the cheeses, which were untreated. The operation of paraffining, which is a very simple and inexpensive one, leaves each cheese coated with a thin layer, almost air-tight and water-tight, of a material upon which molds will not grow. Evaporation is thus checked and the cheeses are kept free from mold.

The difference in the scores of paraffined and unparaffined cheeses was slight up to 28 weeks, with the cheeses kept at 40°, and up to 20 weeks with those cured at 50°; but at 35 weeks with the 40° cheeses, and at 28 weeks with those kept at 50°, there was an average difference of one point on the score in favor of those paraffined. At 60° there was an average difference, when the cheeses were 20 weeks old, of 1½ points in favor of paraffining.

When covered with paraffin, the cheeses cured at 40° lost only 0.3 lb. per 100 lbs., those cured at 50° lost only 0.5 lb., and those cured at 60° lost only 1.4 lbs. In the same kind of cheese not thus covered, the loss was much greater at all temperatures. By covering cheese with paraffin, a saving in loss of moisture can be effected amounting to 5 or 6 lbs. per 100 lbs. of cheese at 60° F., and at 50° or below the total loss of moisture can be reduced to less than 1 lb. per 100 lbs. of cheese.

At 40°, the difference in favor of the paraffined cheese, counting both quality and quantity, was 51 cents for 100 lbs. of cheese stored; at 50° the difference is 63 cents; and at 60°, \$1.11. The saving is much greater at higher than at lower temperatures.

Separator Experience.

Mr. Jas. H. Murray, in an exchange, relates how he was induced at a meeting of the Michigan State Dairymen's Association to try a hand separator in comparison with a first-class cabinet creamer, which they were using. He says: "We filled the creamer full of ice, and kept it full during the entire three days. We drew off the milk and cream very carefully, taking pains to leave the last of the milk to be taken with the cream; ripened the cream and skimmed it, and were pleased to find we had 41 pounds 4 ounces of butter. While ripening the cream from the creamer we had been running the milk through the separator, and when we had three days' milk run through, we ripened and churned the cream and had 44 pounds and 8 ounces of butter—a gain in favor of the separator of three pounds and four ounces—over one pound per day—more butter than it took to supply our family at that time. The saving we figured at over \$80. It is needless to say we carried the creamer to the barn, where it stands to-day, a relic of the past."

The advantages to be derived from the use of the farm separator can be summed up in the following:

1st—A great saving of butter-fat, as the best ones practically save it all. We have had bowls of skim milk sitting for days at a time without showing a particle of color on top; and my Babcock tester shows too little to be read. They will save enough in a short time to pay for themselves.

2nd—A saving of time and labor. It used to take me half an hour both morning and evening, to wash the creamer. I can put the separator together and take it apart and wash it any time in fifteen minutes, thus saving me half an hour every day, which in a year would be 18 days of ten hours each.

3rd—A great saving of ice, as we only use a small cake in a tub to cool the cream in the warmest weather. And last, but not least, the advantage of having the skim milk warm and sweet, and but a short time from the cow, to feed to calves and pigs. This cannot be estimated; but that it is much better, no one will deny who has ever tried it.

Peerless.

I heartily recommend your paper (the "Farmer's Advocate") to all who are interested in agriculture. It is a most valuable paper. As a farm paper it is peerless. IRA L. HOWLETT, Michigan, Feb. 1, 1902.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fall Work in Orchard and Garden.

The last work of the season in the orchard is to prepare it for winter, removing any broken branches, and if any trees have been partly split during high winds while loaded with fruit, if not too much damaged, they may be repaired so as to give crops for many years yet by drawing them tightly together and bolting them with half-inch iron bolts. The bolts should be countersunk at both ends, and after tightening the ends should be covered with grafting wax. The writer has fixed trees in this way that were split so that one-half the tree was lying on the ground, and they are growing and bearing well now, and it would be difficult to see that they had been injured at all. Many trees can be saved in this way, if taken in time and properly fixed. However, it pays to take the time and trouble to prop trees well when heavily loaded, as so many are liable to split.

The fall is probably the best time to apply fertilizers. If in the form of barnyard manure, it should be spread under the trees late in the fall. It then serves a double purpose of enriching the soil and protecting the roots during hard weather before snow comes. This is very important where no cover crop is grown, and where there is little snow during winter. Hardwood ashes is one of the best fertilizers for the orchard, and should be used along with the barnyard manure. There is no better time for applying these than in the fall. Barnyard manure is not a complete fertilizer of itself. Yet it furnishes nitrogen and another important element, viz., humus, so that when ashes are applied we get potash and phosphoric acid, and so have a fairly well balanced fertilizer for the orchard. If ashes are not available, bone and potash fertilizer, a few pounds to each tree, according to its size, should be used.

The small-fruit plantation will not need much attention at this time of year, as it is not necessary to cut out the berry canes until spring, and they help to hold the snow, and a good deep covering of snow is a good thing for the small fruits. Strawberries, however, should be mulched as soon as the ground freezes hard to protect them, more especially from the alternate freezing and thawing that may occur, both fall and spring. Grapes in northern sections should be pruned and taken down from the trellis after the leaves have fallen and covered with some kind of litter to protect the wood during winter. It is a good time also to apply fertilizers to the small fruits. If there is any crop on which it will pay to use the best grades of commercial fertilizers, it is certainly on the small fruits, and most growers find that it is an excellent plan to apply them in the fall, with the exception of nitrate of soda, which is best applied during the growing season. Hardwood ashes will give excellent results on the small fruits as well as in the orchard.

Late in the fall, after the leaves are off and all the trees are dormant, is a good time to select and cut scions for next year's grafting. These should be selected from the best bearing trees of the variety desired, and should be cut from the present year's growth on the end of the terminal twigs of the leading branches and never from suckers that sprout up in the center of the tree. They should be packed away in sawdust, where they will be kept moist and cool during winter. They must never be allowed to become dry or be placed in a warm temperature. There is a great deal of top-grafting needed in this country to change unprofitable and undesirable sorts to something profitable. Every farmer and fruit-grower should know how to graft, and he should make some preparations now by securing his supply of grafts to be ready for operations when spring comes.

Keeping Apples in Winter.

The keeping of winter apples in the best condition is a matter of careful handling and proper temperature. They should be handled so as not to bruise them in the least, as a bruised apple will certainly rot and will not keep under any conditions. They should not be exposed to the weather after picking, but placed under cover in a cool place, where the temperature will be as even as possible. If they are to be kept in a cellar, they must be kept away from the furnace, and no heat from stoves or furnaces should be allowed to reach them. They are better kept in some cool building until the weather is pretty cold and there is danger of freezing, before being stored away for the winter. Some place them on shelves only a few inches deep, but they will do very well in barrels if the temperature is right. The best temperature during winter is about 32°, and the nearer they are kept at that the better. Apples will keep fairly well in pits, if the pits are lined with boards and a space left between the apples and the covering of the pit. They should be lightly covered, a few inches is sufficient if the pit is placed where it will be covered with snow. But apples kept in pits all winter will deteriorate rapidly when opened in the spring. Among the places available with most farmers, a good cellar where the temperature can be kept low is probably the best place.

"What is that nickname you have given your boy?"

"Flyin' Machine," answered Farmer Jones. "You see, he's mighty interestin' and promisin', but he won't work."

New Diseases of Apples.

The New York Experiment Station has the following to say in connection with two species of rot which were found on apples last year:

Apple scab, annoying enough in itself, was a still more serious pest last year in opening the way for two destructive rots affecting the fruit. "Pink rot," the more widespread of the two, was described in Bulletin No. 227; and it is probable that very few growers have been aware that there is a second rot. However, apples sent to the station late in the season from a cold storage house were found to be rotting on the surface from the attacks of a new fungus. In general appearance this rot is very similar to "pink rot," and it always occurs on scabbed spots as does the latter. It is a deeper rot, however, sometimes extending to the core, while the "pink rot" areas are rarely more than an eighth of an inch deep. "Pink rot" spots are marked by the occurrence of white or pinkish growths at the center; but the new rot does not show in this way until made to do so by artificial conditions—the heat and moisture of a culture chamber. This rot also gives but little taste to the affected tissue, while the pink rot causes a decided bitterness.

The amount of damage to stored apples by this trouble is probably not large, but specimens have been received from many localities. It has been observed under ordinary conditions only on Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening; but has been grown in the laboratory on thirty-five varieties of apples and five of pears. It grew well upon any apple or pear into which it was introduced through a puncture, but has no power to break the skin of sound fruit.

It is due to the growth of a fungus of the genus *Hypochnus*, a species altogether distinct from the one causing "pink rot," and one belonging to an entirely different group. Like the latter, the fungus has always been regarded as a harmless one, growing on dead wood and similar materials; but the peculiar weather conditions of 1902 seemed to change the habit of both species and to make them, for the time, at least, dangerous diseases.

Since they can enter the fruit only through scab ruptures or similar injury, they need not be feared in orchards where scab is controlled by thorough spraying.

Another perplexing trouble brought to the attention of the station during the past season is the core-rot of Baldwin apples. Fruit apparently sound was found to be badly affected at the core with a dry rot, which made the tissue within the core line rotten, dry and tasteless, while surrounded on all sides by healthy flesh. Laboratory investigations failed to show any fungus growth or any bacteria; so it must be concluded that the trouble is a physiological one, but so far no cause can be assigned. Both poorly ripened and perfect fruits appeared to be equally affected; size, color and flavor bore no relation to the amount of rot; the conditions of ordinary storage—whether damp or dry, good ventilation or poor—did not influence the decay; fruit grown on sand or on heavy clay loam suffered alike; and heavy fertilizing with phosphoric acid exerted no influence. Apples in cold storage (30°-32°) were entirely free from the trouble. Baldwin apples were quite generally affected, other varieties almost free from the disease. Of 122 varieties in the station storage house only seven besides the Baldwins showed the disease, and these to but a limited extent. It is possible that overbearing may have had some connection with the trouble, or be responsible for it, since most Baldwin apple trees bore a very heavy crop in 1902; or the peculiar climatic conditions of the season may have caused the rotting. Aside from these two conditions, working singly or together, no cause for the trouble can at present be advanced; and these do not afford a very satisfactory basis of explanation.

The facts which stand out prominently are that, as with the Baldwin fruit spot, this variety is the one chiefly affected, and that apples in cold storage are free from the trouble.

Apples for Export.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has several times called attention to the scarcity of fruit in Europe this season, and the consequent good prices which were likely to rule there for first-class Canadian fruit. In reporting on a cargo of 165 barrels of Canadian apples recently landed at Bristol in such a condition that the juice was leaking through the bottom of the cars before leaving the dock, Mr. H. J. Goff, Inspector of the Department of Agriculture at that port, confirms the opinion frequently expressed by Chief MacKinnon, of the Fruit Division. Mr. Goff says: "I feel confident that if our shippers are as particular as they should be, shipping only first-class fruit, properly packed and put up, this season is bound to prove one of high market prices, as there is practically no fruit in Eng-

Fruit: Good and Bad.

Mr. John Driscoll, Inspector at London, Eng., reports that the S.S. Evangeline discharged about 6,000 barrels of Nova Scotia apples on September 22nd in splendid condition. Although landed in good condition, some of the soft varieties went off very rapidly. The trade makes some objections to receiving varieties such as Astrachans and Lornes, as they claim that these injure the reputation of Canadian apples. This emphasizes the fact that fall varieties should be picked early and shipped in boxes rather than barrels, if satisfactory returns are to be expected. Mr. Driscoll also reports the arrival on the S.S. Iona of 1,424 barrels of apples and 46 boxes of pears. The apples were of many varieties and arrived in satisfactory condition, but the pears were very inferior, and both consignees would prefer not to receive such shipments.

POULTRY.

Grain Foods for Laying Hens.

With the object of comparing the values of different kinds of grain as foods for laying hens, some interesting experiments have been carried out during the past few years under the direction of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Cornwall Co. Council. Thirty pullets were selected and divided into six pens of five birds each. The nature of the food given to each pen of five pullets and the number of eggs laid is shown in the statement below:

Food.	No. eggs laid in 12 months.
Half maize and half oats	732
Wheat	723
Maize	648
Two-thirds oats and one-third maize	633
Oats	545
Barley	447

Broadly speaking, all the pens which received maize held relatively better positions during the last nine months of the experiments than in the first three. The pen fed on wheat laid seventy-one eggs more than either of the other pens in the first three months, but fell to second position with only four eggs more than the pen fed on maize in the last nine months, and eighty-four less than those fed on half maize and half oats. Though wheat lost ground relatively to certain other foods during the latter part of the experiment, it was considered not improbable that it might generally prove, as shown in the experiment, the better food during the first three months of the year. This point appeared to be of such importance that arrangements were made to continue the experiments in the first three months of 1903, with the three pens Nos. 1, 5, and 6, around which special interest centered. The results of these latter experiments are shown below:

Food.	No. eggs laid in 3 months.
Maize	117
Wheat	128
Half maize and half oats	184

With regard to the financial results, the following table shows the weight and cost of the food consumed by each pen, the number and market value of the eggs laid:

Food.	No. eggs		Market value of eggs.	Cost of food.	Profit.
	Jan. 1 & Dec. 31.	of eggs.			
Wheat	723	2 14 10	1 14 5½	1 0 4½	0 2 0½
Barley	447	1 12 4½	1 10 4	0 2 0½	0 7 11½
Oats	545	1 18 2½	1 10 3	0 7 11½	0 15 2
2-3 oats & 1-3 maize.....	633	2 5 6	1 10 4	0 15 2	1 4 6½
1-2 oats & 1-2 maize.....	732	2 15 1½	1 10 6½	1 4 6½	1 4 2½
Maize	648	2 7 8½	1 3 6	1 4 2½	

The cost of the grain used is calculated upon the prices paid.

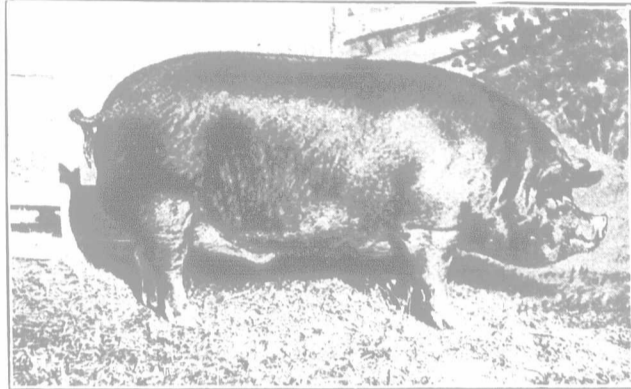
It is held that if the results of these experiments are adverse to the adoption of any theory as to the proper ratios of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous substance, they throw some light on the question as to the value of the different grains. This is especially true of barley and oats when used alone. Pen 4, with one-third maize substituted for the oats, laid eighty-eight eggs more in the twelve months than Pen 3, fed on oats only, and when the percentage of maize was still further raised to one-half, the difference in the number of eggs laid in the twelve months was no less than 187, or 34 per cent. in excess of the number laid in the pen fed on oats alone.

Oats, therefore, proved an admirable poultry food when mixed with an equal weight of maize, but the value of this mixture was reduced when the proportion of oats to maize exceeded one-half. The superiority of this mixture over all other foods in these experiments is emphasized by taking the figures for the year ending 31st of March last. In this period, Pen 1, wheat alone, yielded 561 eggs; Pen 6, maize alone, yielded 546 eggs; and from Pen 5, mixture of half maize and half oats, 701 eggs were obtained.—[The Farmers' Gazette.

Egg-yield Conditions.

G. M. Gowell, of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, in a recent report points out that the cost of housing poultry is a very important item to the poultryman, and the amount of floor space required by each hen is a much discussed question, worthy of the most careful consideration. A synopsis of one test of this important subject is here reported:

A building 12 feet by 76 feet, with walls 6 feet high, and a double-pitch roof, was divided into two rooms, each 12 by 38 feet in size. The entire



SNELGROVE BOY [19811].

First-prize yearling Berkshire boar, and first for boar and four of his progeny, at Western Fair, London, 1903.

PROPERTY OF JAMES M'EWEN, KERTCH, ONTARIO.

floor space was available to the birds, as the roost platform was elevated three feet above the floor. The front of this long roosting room had a light frame, covered with white drilling, thoroughly saturated with boiled linseed oil. This framed curtain was hinged at the top, turned up during the day, but shut down at night from fall until spring. From fear that the air would be foul, the roosting-room was not made very close, and it froze in there during the cold nights. The results were that the birds did not commence laying much until March. The house did not have glass windows, but the front wall had four frame curtains, similar to those covering the front of the roosting closet. These cloth covers came down to within a foot and a half of the floor, hence the wind blew in directly onto the birds when the curtains were up during the day.

In one-half of this building, ninety May-hatched Barred Plymouth Rock pullets were put, and egg records kept for eleven months. In the other half, sixty similar pullets were put on the same day, and treated in the same manner. Where the ninety birds were together they averaged 103 eggs each, and where the sixty birds were, 109 eggs was the average. Where the larger number of birds were together, they did not appear to suffer from confinement.

In comparison with the above house, a small, cheap building, but with a much warmer roosting closet, was stocked with pullets of the same breed and age. This house was made after the same plan, with curtained closets for sleeping quarters, and oiled cloth on frame, to cover the large opening in front. The lower edge of this curtain

appears to be no reason why the birds in this house should do better than those in the first two pens, except that they were better protected from the cold.

The curtained-front house, with closet roosting-room, is inexpensive to construct, but one condition is imperative: the roost-room must be as nearly air-tight as it is practicable to make it when the curtain is down. There is no need to worry about ventilation. The main part of this house is cold, of course, but the straw on the floor is always dry. While the birds are on the roosts they are warm. They come down to breakfast, and spend the day in the open air. Such treatment gives vigor and snap to the human being, and seems to work equally well with the hen.

Egg-laying Breeds Compared.

One of the most elaborate egg-laying competitions on record was recently brought off in Australia. In this test, which was conducted under government auspices, over 40 lots of pullets competed. Each lot of birds was provided with a pen of 6 feet by 5½ feet, where the birds were kept and fed for six months. The prizes were offered both for number and weight of the eggs produced; an account was kept of the cost of feeding as well as the market value of the eggs.

The 246 hens competing averaged 57 eggs per hen, but the largest number laid was by a variety known as the Imperial, each hen of this breed producing 71 eggs. Six pens of Silver Wyandottes averaged 70; eight pens of Black Orpingtons, 65; and five lots of Buff Orpingtons but a few points below, nearly 65; then followed Buff Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, and White Orpingtons, the older breeds—the Andalusians and the Minorcas—coming last with less than 40 eggs.

So much for the breeds, but when we come to individual pens of birds we find that the black Orpingtons took the first place; a lot of six pullets at seven months old at starting laying 548 eggs, averaging 26 ounces to the dozen; Silver Wyandottes at eleven months old laid 519 eggs, weighing 23 ounces per dozen; the remaining breeds producing eggs weighing two ounces each, with the exception of the Anconas, whose eggs weighed 26 ounces to the dozen. It is worthy of notice that throughout the whole of the competition the value of the eggs laid was \$1.56 per hen, which after deducting the cost of the food left a profit of 88 cents each, the winning Black Orpingtons realizing a profit of \$2.18 per head. Nine pens of birds laid less than 400 eggs in the six months; the most productive month being September, followed by July and August, corresponding with our March, January and February.

It may be pointed out that there is no best breed of layers, for as in other competitions, sometimes one variety takes the top place and sometimes another. All depends on how the birds have been bred. In any case, it is essential to feed laying hens, not only with special foods, but with great care. They need crushed bone, the fresher the better; an occasional ration of meat, preferably the white meat of the bullock or sheep, such as the intestines well cleaned, boiled and minced.

APIARY.

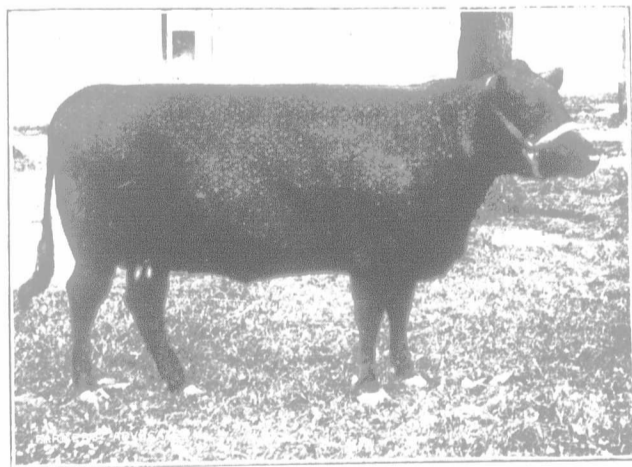
Winter Care of Bees.

The requisites for successful wintering are sufficient well-ripened stores, a good queen and plenty of bees, a brood chamber very little larger than the cluster can comfortably fill, good ventilation, and for cellar top-packing and uniform temperature; for outdoors ample packing, which can be kept dry.

The large brood chamber, which is coming into more general use every year, is easily contracted for winter by means of division boards, and the remaining space packed with leaves or chaff. Ventilation is of the utmost importance. Nothing in the animal kingdom can live without oxygen, and to speak of wintering bees well in a hive or cellar without good ventilation is to propose an impossibility. For outdoor wintering it is well to use a ½-inch rim between the hive and bottom-board, with arrangement in front for horizontal entrance at its top in the middle, about ½ inch by 5 inch, and a vertical entrance ½ inch by ½ inch at each front corner. The space made by this rim will hold all the dead bees which may fall and might otherwise clog the entrance. Whether to give upward ventilation is a disputed point. It certainly allows the escape of heat, and if the entrance is sure to go all winter unclogged by dead bees or ice, it would probably be better to have none of it. In the cellar the chaff or leaf cushion, or other nonconductor of heat, is indispensable on the top of each hive. A cold ceiling to the hive will condense the moisture of the warm hive air, and drip water down over the cluster.

A great deal of thought and experience are needed in wintering bees, as in other things.

M. P.



LADY GLADSTONE 2ND.

First in the three-year-old Aberdeen-Angus female section, and sweepstakes female of the breed, at Toronto and London exhibitions, 1903.

OWNED BY WALTER HALL, WASHINGTON, ONT.

was three feet above the floor, hence the wind did not blow directly onto the birds when they were on the floor scratching their food out of the eight-inch-deep dry straw. The outside walls of the building, and up to the roof where it came in contact with the roosting closet, were packed with soft, fine hay. Its floor surface was 250 sq. feet, and we put fifty birds in it and treated them in the same way as those in the colder house. In ten months they averaged 144 eggs each, and had still two months in which to work to complete their year, when half of them were stolen. There

Wintering Bees.

In his evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. John Fyler, of the Central Experimental Farm, said:

"We have tried very extensive experiments in wintering bees in the following situations: in the cellar of a private house; in the root-house, where the roots are kept; in a pit, that is, a hole dug in the ground on a hillside; out of doors, on their summer stands, and also in the house apiary. We found that wintering in the cellar is the best method in this section of the country, and I am safe in saying it is better to winter in the cellar in any section of the country where the thermometer goes down to ten below zero. The amount of honey consumed by outside wintering will be about one-fourth or one-half more than it will be by wintering inside; in that, it compares very favorably with the wintering of animals: if you winter an animal out around a straw stack, it takes very much more feed to keep up the animal heat. It is the same with bees.

"Keep the bees at an even temperature, and in a fairly good cellar. It is not necessary that the cellar should be perfectly dry. The best way to arrange the hives in the cellar is to place a block about three inches thick under the entrance to the hive so as to raise them from the bottom board. Most people when they have purchased two or three hives think that they must prevent the bees from coming out of the hives during winter, and put wire gauze over the entrance. The inevitable result is that they smother their bees. It is far better, on the contrary, to give them free ventilation at the bottom.

"We have also tried other experiments by removing the cover or top-board and putting on cushions instead. Too many beekeepers, as I said before, close the entrance entirely, as they think, to keep the bees in the cellar, but the bees will try to get out all the more when they find they are shut in, more than they will when they have plenty of ventilation. The object of the cushion on the top of the hive is to keep in the heat and to absorb the moisture. Most people keep their colonies without removing the bottom part or without removing the cover. Then, if the swarm is very large, it will generate a great deal of moisture and the combs will get moldy, and drops of water will form about the entrance. I would say: Keep bees in the cellar, give them plenty of ventilation, remove the cover and put on cushions. I should have said that we cannot successfully winter our bees out of doors in this country. We have tried this with extra packing around the hives, and we have tried them out on their stands, as they do in the western part of Ontario. We found that more than half of the colonies died. Then we tried to winter in the house apiary. The house apiary is very successful for summer management, but will not do in this section of the country for wintering. We found that the changes in temperature are too great. On a day when the sun shines and is fairly warm, the bees will come out for a flight and then become lost. If you have not a cellar, a pit answers very well, or even a root-house.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

THOROUGHPIN, SWOLLEN LEG, ETC.

1. Yearling colt has thoroughpin.
2. Horse's hind leg is swollen from hoof to above hock. The swelling decreases on exercise, but reappears on rest.

3. Several of our cattle have sore eyes.

Monck Co., Ont. A. J. B.
Ans.—1. Blister the hock as recommended W. G. T. for coronet. Repeat blister as often as necessary.

2. Purge him with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger; follow up with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic, in half pint cold water, given night and morning as a drench. Hand rub and bandage the leg. If this does not result in an improvement in two weeks, give 1 dr. iodide of potash night and morning in damp food, as long as necessary. If his appetite becomes impaired, cease giving the potash.

3. This is infectious ophthalmia. Isolate the affected; purge with Epsom salts; keep in partially-darkened stable; bathe eyes well three times daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye: Sulphate of atropia, 15 grs.; distilled water, 2 ozs.

HORSE WITH COUGH.

Horse, eleven years old, has had a cough for about six months, noticed especially when he commences to eat.

Grey Co., Ont. W. J. D.
Ans.—Take 3 ozs. pulverized gum opium, 1 oz. powdered opiate, 4 drs. arsenious acid, 4 ozs. powdered bark, and 1 pint. Mix, and make into 24 pills. Give one every night in damp food. Repeat if necessary.

LAME MARK.

Mare has been lame for six months in near fore leg. The lameness is irregular, sometimes better, sometimes worse. I showed her to a veterinarian and other horsemen, and they say it is coffin-joint lameness, but I think it is in the shoulder because when she moves you can hear the shoulder crack. There is no heat or swelling any place; she takes her usual length of step.

W. G. T.
Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—From symptoms given, especially the irregularity of the lameness, I am inclined to agree with your veterinarian. In fact, there is little doubt that he is right. In extreme cases of sweeney there are sometimes a cracking and slipping of the shoulder-joint, but this condition could not be mistaken, as the shoulder muscles become greatly wasted. Give your mare six months rest, and blister the coronet every month with 1½ drs. each, cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in. Tie her so that she cannot bite the part. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn her in a box stall, and oil every day. Repeat the blistering monthly.

LUXATION OF THE PATELLA.

In the mornings my six-year-old horse is unable to lift one hind leg; the foot appears as though nailed to the floor. After a prolonged effort it comes up with a jerk, and he soon becomes all right. Lately it has left the leg first affected and attacked the other.

F. R.
Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—This is luxation or dislocation of the patella (usually called stifled). Give the horse rest. Blister the front and inside of each stifle with 1½ ozs. each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off, rub well with blister. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply some sweet oil. Turn him in a roomy box stall now, and apply oil every day until the scale comes off the blistered parts. As soon as the parts are smooth, tie up again and blister as at first. It is probable this will strengthen the ligaments and prevent a recurrence of the condition. It would be better to allow him to stand in a box stall at all times, as the luxation is not so liable to occur as when he is tied. When dislocation is present, it can be reduced by having an assistant draw the leg forward while you press forward and inwards on the stifle bone.

SOW PARTIALLY PARALYZED.

About a month ago my sow went lame in front, and lately has lost the use of hind legs. There is no swelling, heat or pain.

A. F.
Stormont Co., Ont.

Ans.—The sow is suffering from partial paralysis. Place her in a comfortable, dry, and well-ventilated pen. Purge with two to four drams jalap, or four to eight ounces Epsom salts, or raw linseed oil. Repeat dose if purgation does not occur in 24 hours. Follow up with 30 grs. nux vomica twice daily. Feed lightly on bran, milk, grass and raw roots, and give exercise as soon as possible.

COUGH AND DIRTY SKIN.

1. Horse has short cough and rattle in his throat.
2. Horse is very full of dandruff or dust, mane and tail very itchy.

J. N.
Oxford Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Blister the throat with cantharides, 2 drs.; vaseline, 1 oz., and give powders as recommended for W. J. D.'s horse.

2. This is due to want of proper grooming. Groom him well twice daily. Wash the mane and tail well with strong, warm soft-soap suds once every week, and apply once daily as long as necessary to the itchy parts a lotion made of 20 grs. corrosive sublimate to a pint of water.

BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

About three months ago, my mare had the heel of fore foot so badly torn with barbed wire that she lost her hoof. The new hoof is nicely started, but the coronet is considerably swollen and there is an escape of pus from different points. The main artery was cut. How long will it take a new hoof to grow? Will she likely be able to do farm work?

P. E. L.
W. W.

Ans.—1. With good care and attention a new hoof grows in about twelve months, but in some cases the horse is able to work before the hoof is complete. The points from which pus escapes should be injected daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and the hoof poulticed with linseed meal or boiled turnips, say twelve hours each day. It is probable she will be serviceable for slow work.

Look up the two pages of premium announcements elsewhere in this issue, and earn some or all of them, by sending in new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. It is easy to canvass for a popular paper like this. \$1.50 for remainder of this year and all of next.

VARIOUS AILMENTS.

1. Sow appears to be in heat nearly all the time but will not stand for service.

2. Young pigs turned on rape. In a week or two their ears and, in some cases, their backs got scabby.

3. Three-year-old horse had distemper last spring. He now breathes heavily at times and has discharge from one nostril, sometimes slight, sometimes plentiful.

4. Horses, two to three years old, all have cough. No dullness or discharge.

5. What causes stringhalt, and what are first symptoms?
J. L. H.
Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. She is a nymphomgic. Medicinal treatment will do no good. You might arrange a breeding crate and have her served, but it is doubtful if she will conceive.

2. There are some irritating properties in rape that has this effect, especially upon white pigs. Change of pasture will effect a cure.

3. This colt has nasal gleet. It is possible an operation will be necessary. If not, give 1 dr. each sulphate of copper, and sulphate of iron, night and morning, till discharge ceases. Better show him to your veterinarian.

4. This is dentition cough, and good care is all that is necessary.

5. Stringhalt is a form of chorea, purely a nervous affection, that is hard to treat. First symptoms are the rapid lifting of the foot. An operation, which consists in severing the tendon of the peroneus muscle, in many cases effects a cure.

WASHY MARE.

Five-year-old mare scours all the time, and the excrement has foul odor. She feeds and feels well, but does not thrive.

H. K.
Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—It is probable your mare is what we call washy—one predisposed to semi-diarrhoea—and if so, you will always have trouble. It may be her teeth are responsible for the trouble. Have her teeth dressed by a competent veterinarian. Purge her with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger. After the bowels regain their normal condition, give her 1 dr. each gentian, ginger and sulphate of iron, night and morning, and be careful to feed her hay and grain of good quality. Feed no bran nor roots so long as the tendency to diarrhoea continues.

Miscellaneous.

TRAINING A PUP—BLACKSMITH'S LITFRATEK.

1. Have a grade collie pup about five months old, he has been with the cattle since about two months old; has no bad habits, but will not drive the stock. Has never been whipped, is not savage. What can I do to get him to work?

2. Could you tell where I could get a book on blacksmithing?
C. C.
Norfolk Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. The best plan for you to adopt would be to get an older dog that will drive cattle and keep him with the pup until the youngster learns to go after the stock. With the force of the older dog's example, it is more than probable that the pup will soon make himself useful. If he cannot be persuaded to work this way, with encouragement from his master, he will never be a very useful animal. It is more than likely, however, that he will be too keen in a short time. If this should be the case do not whip him, but get his confidence and teach him to come off when called. If he is still too savage, it might be well to muzzle him for a short time.

2. We are not familiar with any book on blacksmithing, but "The American Blacksmith," a monthly published at 1338-1344 Prudential Building, Buffalo, would probably answer the purpose.

STABLE PLANS.

Am intending to build stables for well-bred horses, and wish to ask the advice of your paper as to plans.

Northumberland Co., Ont. CAPTAIN.

Ans.—For such stock as this, the best arrangement of stables is that which provides for a row of box stalls down each side of a wide passage, and a good lot overhead. Such a barn would need to be from 30 to 36 feet wide, and long enough to provide the required number of stalls. At one end, or, if a large stock were kept, in the middle, a room for storing feed and for a well or tap would be required. Above, the hay and straw would be stored. The boxes might be ten or twelve feet square, and the passage about as wide. One door only out of each stall is best, and that leading into the passage. The partitions between the stalls and the passage might be about five feet high, of solid material, and above this could be left open or divided with heavy fence wire. The door should be strong and higher than the adjoining partition. The floor in the stalls need not be very elaborate; in fact, where straw can be had plentifully no other floor than the dry earth need be provided. In such a stable it may be preferable to provide single stalls for a few harness horses. These could easily be arranged on one side of the passage. Plenty of windows are essential, and a height of at least ten feet from floor to ceiling.

EXPERIENCE CALLED FOR.

Would like to hear from some farmers that are having their straw cut with those improved threshing machines; also, what do they charge per hour? Are they giving good satisfaction?

Grey Co.

W. J. DIRBY.

HOMES FOR ORPHANS.

1. Please inform me, through your columns, what philanthropic organizations, or "homes," there are in Canada for orphan boys, etc., in addition to those of Dr. Barnardo.

2. Has Dr. Barnardo any branch "home" in B. C., and if so, what address? J. W. F.
British Columbia.

Ans.—Dr. Stephenson's Home for Boys, Hamilton, Ontario; Marchmont Home—boys and girls—Belleville, Ontario; Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, New Crpington Lodge, Hintonburg, Ontario—boys and girls; The J. W. C. Fegan Home for Boys, 295 George St., Toronto; The Macpherson Home—boys and girls—Stratford, Ontario; Children's Receiving Home—girls—Niagara-on-the-Lake; Barnardo Home for Boys, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto; for girls, Peterboro, Ont.

2. Dr. Barnardo has no institution in British Columbia, and, up to the present, operations in this country are confined to Ontario and Manitoba.

VETERINARY WORKS.

Please publish in the "Advocate" the name of one or two first-class veterinary works for farmers, something that a person with ordinary intelligence could understand. R. H. McG.

Essex Co., Ont.

Ans.—"Veterinary Elements," by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, price \$1.50, is the best book of the kind specified we know of. Law's "Farmer's Veterinary Adviser," price \$3.00, is more elaborate and technical. For horsemen especially, "Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners," by Hayes, is a high-class work, price \$4.00. Any of these may be ordered through this office.

ENJOYMENT OF HOLIDAYS.

Does a man, hired by the month, get the holidays, there being no mention made about it when hiring? Oxford Co., Ont.

Ans.—He is entitled to the statutory holidays, subject, however, to the doing thereon of such routine work ("chores") as must of necessity be attended to every day.

KILLING STRAY DOGS

I notice, in the "Farmer's Advocate" of October 1st, a question is asked by an Ontario man under what circumstances a person is justified in killing a stray dog, and I note the answer. What would be the answer under our Quebec law on that question? Brome Co., Que.

Ans.—The matter is one which is peculiarly subject to be governed by local legislation and by-law, and we would accordingly recommend you to consult a local lawyer about it.

NOTES AND NEWS.**Premiums and Free Sample Copies.**

If our readers will send us on a post-card a few names and P. O. addresses of persons in their localities who are not subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," we will forward them a sample copy so that they can judge of its excellence.

On pages 1004 and 1005 of this issue will be found our announcement of premiums which may be obtained by sending us new subscribers. Great care has been exercised in the selection of the splendid articles described, and they will well repay the little effort required to obtain them.

The O. A. C. Sale.

The auction sale of surplus stock from the herds and flocks of the Ontario Agricultural College Farm, at Guelph, on October 21st, was largely attended, the day being a charming one, the stock of a useful class, in good condition, and the company representative of progressive Ontario farmers. The stock sold consisted of: seven Shorthorn cattle, five bulls and two young cows; three Holstein heifers; one Jersey bull calf; twenty-six Yorkshire pigs; two Tamworths; five Leicester rams; four Shropshire ram lambs, and two Oxford ram lambs. Shorthorns and Yorkshires were most in demand and brought good prices, the former averaging \$102.50 each. The highest price for a bull, \$155, was paid by Daniel Talbot, Everton, for the eleven-months-old roan bull, College Senator, and the highest price for a female, \$120, for Amanda 2nd, by Joseph Akitt, Inglewood, a good red two-year-old heifer with a young roan heifer calf at foot by Imp. Scotchman, the excellent stock bull in service at the farm. John Boyd, Churchill, got College Commander, a yearling, at \$110. John McKellar, Belmont, took College Conquest, a yearling, at \$105, and W. J. Meade, Ceylon, the red yearling, King Edward, at \$100. The Holstein heifers, two of them calves, were cheap at \$30 to \$35 each. The Yorkshires were a very good lot, sold up to \$39, the highest price for a young sow which went to J. T. Munroe, Southend, and the rams up to \$17 each, the highest which was paid for the Oxford lambs. The sale was admirably conducted, buyers got good value, and the auctioneers, Messrs. Thos. Ingram and P. Sprague, did excellent work.

B. C. Dairy Instruction.

Mr. C. F. Whitley, Dairy Inspector of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, assisted by Mr. Anson White, have been conducting a series of practical dairy classes in British Columbia, judging at local fairs, and addressing Farmers' Institutes.

Simcoe's Model Fair.

Ontario has had some excellent county fairs this year, one of the chiefest of which was the Norfolk County Union, held at Simcoe on October 13th, 14th and 15th. It was an illustration of what good management and good taste can do in the solution of the vexed problem of "Fair Improvement." Good management of a fair is one of the first essentials of its success, but there is also required good taste on the part of the visitors to appreciate what the management provides, and this the people of Norfolk County possess in the superlative degree. Many fair boards claim that the reason they secure "special attractions" in the way of serpent eaters, skirt dancers, etc., is because the people want them. Norfolk County wants a clean agricultural fair, with innocent attractions and educative features, and the fair board is decidedly representative of the people. Not a faker of any description was allowed on the grounds, but about the gates and on the streets of the town they hung around like skulking wolves, ready to nip the deliberately foolish who listened to their coarse harangues. It is one of the lamentable features of the show that the fair management had not control of the whole town on fair days, that they might exclude from their streets the parasites that live by gulling a few foolish boys who have money to lose on fair days.

There are about Simcoe and in the surrounding country a considerable variety of occupations and industries that lend themselves to the making of a good fair. Within easy access of the town are some of the best flocks of sheep and chickens, herds of dairy cattle and stables of carriage and roadster horses to be found in the Dominion. Fruit and flower growing is also extensively engaged in, and these products were well represented at the fair.

One of the most prominent new features introduced at this year's fair was the illustration experimental plots of roots, grasses, legumes and forage crops. In all there were forty plots, showing the comparative value of different varieties for the different purposes for which they are adapted. During the fair, Prof. Zavitz, of Guelph, explained the object of the illustrations and peculiarities of the different crops.

The gates of Simcoe fair are open for three days. The second day, being citizens' and school children's day, such events as interest the younger generation were pulled off. In the ring, which, by the way, is not used for trotting races, the boys, and some of them keep young a long time, competed in the gymkhana. A large number turned out, and the afternoon's performance was most enjoyable. A competition in calisthenics between rural schools was also a feature of the second day which created considerable interest.

On the evening of the second day expert judges and specialists who had been visiting other fairs in official capacities arrived to attend what they all consider the model fair. When all had arrived, an informal meeting of the directors and visitors was held to discuss matters pertaining to the holding of exhibitions, and in the progress of this meeting something of the secret of the success of the Simcoe Fair was gathered by the visitors. President Groff occupied the chair, and was supported in the conducting of the meeting by Secretary Murphy and several of the directors. In such a meeting as this there could not help but be ideas advanced and suggestions dropped that would be of value in carrying on the fair. Among the prominent speakers were Prof. Zavitz, Fruit Inspector McNeill, L. Woolverton, and judges Hammer, J. Gardhouse, A. W. Smith, Douglas and Whitelaw.

On the third day judging of all classes of stock took place. The horses made the principal display among the live stock classes. Heavy horses were not numerous nor of outstanding quality, but for the light equines few shows of much greater pretensions than Simcoe's could produce such large numbers or such a high degree of quality. For years past Norfolk County has been producing a very superior class of road and carriage horses, and the display of these at this year's fair is conclusive evidence that the farmers in this district have followed the best lines of breeding with excellent results. The younger stock in particular is of exceptional merit, while the older brood mares are good enough to go to much bigger shows. "Carriage teams, single carriage and roadster classes showed good, pure breeding and the best of handling. It is essentially a light horse district, but, contrary to the good old theory, the trotting horse is not spoiling the boys for other lines of work.

In cattle, Shorthorns were the sole representatives of the beef breeds, and were of varying merit. Some there were that made a very creditable showing, while others seemed to be more or less despised in this country of cheese factories and creameries. Among the dairy breeds, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys were quite numerous. Of the classes, those for milch cows were better filled than for other breeding stock. Some excellent cows from each breed and from several different herds came forward, showing that the good animals are not confined to a very few farms.

The show of sheep was after the large exhibition programme, in full flocks, the smaller owner being absent. Shropshires and Oxfords were represented by two flocks, Cotswolds, Leicesters and Southdowns by one flock each.

For some reason or other not clear to the visitor, the swine pens were very poorly patronized. In a dairying district such as Norfolk County, one naturally expects to find good specimens of the bacon hog, but his

porcine majesty was not very noticeably in evidence at this model fair. Not only were the numbers small, but there was great room for improvement in the quality of many of the entries. This is one of the features of the show that might be considerably improved upon in the future, for no fair can afford to rest upon its reputation.

Poultry made a good display, nearly all the common breeds being present in good numbers.

In the building set apart for roots, vegetables and fruits, one of the best displays of the fair was made. Apples and pears equal to anything produced anywhere filled the counters and illustrated how extensively fruit is grown throughout the district. In connection with the fruit exhibit, a judging competition was held for boys, which consisted in sorting, naming and describing the varieties in a collection of apples. This feature alone and the preparation it requires is of inestimable value to the boys, as it stimulates a desire to know all there is to be known about the different crops and stock of the farm.

In the new main building, a neat, convenient structure, erected on the location of the old one which was destroyed last summer by fire, the ladies and artists had a good display of their products. Secretary Murphy is given the credit for securing such large entries in household articles, which certainly added much to the success of the fair. Quite an interesting feature for the ladies was the cooking demonstration, conducted in a large tent by Miss Smith, of Hamilton, who has made a circuit of several fairs carrying out this same work.

Only once before did the attendance at the Simcoe Fair exceed that of this year, and the officers have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the creditable status to which they have brought their fair. Next year, further improvements in the way of buildings and new educational features are promised. As it now stands, the fair is one of the few examples of the success a county exhibition may attain without the assistance of side-shows, horse races or other attractions that are not of purely agricultural significance.

Oxford County, Ontario.

Speaking to a farmer, I asked how is it that your neighbor is not more successful, he seems to be an intelligent man, neat-handed and always industrious. Yes, he replied, but he does not seem to be able to see the necessity of doing the proper thing at the right moment. He will go to work making some repair at a time when some other work is urgently required to be done. This idea was brought prominently to my mind the other morning when I went out to the field to spread manure; it had been raining and the weather was cloudy and dull, and the manure was very easily spread, and I could, and did, do at least 30 per cent. more and better work than if I had gone at the job in a hot, dry time when the manure was caked and dry. Some of our more extensive farmers have been ordering a manure spreader or distributor. From what I have seen of these machines, I believe the idea is good; not only as a labor-saver, but in enabling the farmer to make a given quantity of manure go much further. I firmly believe that a very light dressing of manure applied to every crop would give much better results than were the same amount of manure required for three such dressings applied every third year. The spreader is possibly rather dear at present to come into general use, but when the price becomes reduced, I think the machine will be in general use.

The fall wheat is attaining a great top, and is very strong and vigorous. I never saw it better. Pastures are keeping very fresh and green, never were better at this season, and our sales of cheese for September realized very nearly as much as did those for July or August. The milk was worth 7 4-5 cents per 100 lbs., on the average, to those patrons who drew their own milk, and the cheesemakers would be much better off if every patron would draw his own milk, or arrange for the doing of it, as it is often a difficult matter to arrange the milk routes in a way satisfactory to all concerned.

The steer farmers had to pay a high price for their stockers last fall, and sell the same cattle when fat this summer at a price proportionately much lower, and several are going out of steers and are buying up cows. At sales, cows are bringing very high prices, from \$40 to \$60 being the general range. But farmers ought to be careful, cheese may not always bring such high prices. At present, the price is fluctuating quite a bit; it is a wonder that it has kept up so well in the face of such a large make. Last Monday our factory made 38 cheese.

We are now having beautiful weather, and every one is busy at securing corn, potatoes, mangels or apples. There seems to be a universal scarcity of apple barrels so far, and it looks as if there would not be many apples shipped from our neighborhood. We need not be sorry, for if we have to pay high wages to get them picked, board and hauling to railway, there is very little money at a dollar a barrel. Our Spies are very spotted. At present, our pigs are taking care of the apples as they fall, but we must pick them soon. The crop is not good in this immediate neighborhood. Corn is a pretty good crop. Potatoes very fair, with quite a few rotten ones. Turnips are not generally as good as last year, but a very good crop. D. L.

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

Our Western Letter.

Since our last letter, the weather has been very favorable for threshing and general fall work. In Northern Manitoba and Assiniboia grain yields are most satisfactory. Assiniboia will have almost as much wheat for export as last year, and with present prices, conditions are much more satisfactory to the farmers than in 1902.

LAND SEEKERS.

There was probably never a time when more people were abroad spying out the land than during the past two weeks. Countless American farmers, having finished their harvest, have been locating homesteads on Canadian soil, and next spring will, from present indications, see the greatest inrush of settlers that the country has ever experienced. Special trains of land seekers have been run from the south by colonization companies, and homestead entries for the month of September have been found to aggregate fully 2,000.

LIVE STOCK MATTERS.

In Manitoba there has been a movement on foot in favor of holding a fair during the coming winter. The live stock associations, at their annual meeting in February last, were a unit in favor of such a step, and a special committee was appointed to deal with the matter. It now transpires, however, that the necessary funds are not in sight, and the Provincial Government, in view of the immediate establishment of an agricultural college, does not appear ready to come to the assistance of the associations in this new venture.

In the Territories sheep ranchers are just now somewhat discouraged, owing to the low prices for wool which have prevailed for some time. The cattlemen also have good reason to be disheartened over present beef prices. The ruling figures for the bulk of the stuff reaching Winnipeg is only 3½ cents per pound when shrunk, leaving, on an average, about fourteen dollars per head less than was paid last season. There is a pretty general opinion, however, that they are not being fairly dealt with by the principal firm doing business in the West. Owing to the wet season the grass has not been of the best quality, and this, together with the heavy storm in May, has tended to leave the three- and four-year-old steers somewhat unfinished. The men who are feeling the present conditions most are those who bought Manitoba or Ontario stockers at the high prices of last spring. After a summer on the range these cattle are now worth less than when they were bought.

OTHER MATTERS.

Since the visit of the Manufacturers' Association to this country, it is quite evident that many eastern firms will proceed to establish branches in the West. It has taken a long time to convince some people in the older provinces that the West is a great country, and it is not surprising that when some of these manufacturers came here and saw that American firms were already camped on the ground, doing a good business, they should decide to come also. The amount of trade which the western United States is carrying on with Canada's West would astonish most easterners if they knew it, and yet the preference would have gone to the East had they come after it in time.

In Southern Alberta, at Raymond, a new beet sugar factory has been built at a cost of a half million dollars, and is now in operation turning out the sweet product. The only drawback to this industry is that old bugbear, the lack of laborers. Otherwise the success of this industry is assured in the Mormon town of the West.

Alberta as a territory is now pleading for an experimental farm, and the entire Territories are calling for provincial autonomy, and if they don't get it pretty soon there will be trouble in the air.

About six months ago the Western "Farmer's Advocate" declared that the time had come when Winnipeg should consider the advisability of holding a Dominion Exhibition. It has now become a live question, and active steps are being taken to secure a Dominion grant for 1905.

Fairs and Institutes in New Brunswick.

Encouraging reports are coming to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, in regard to the progress in the various Provinces of the movement for the improvement of the farmers' institute and agricultural fairs systems. In a recent letter, Mr. Dan Drummond sends the following notes concerning his work in New Brunswick: "At Sussex, according to arrangement, I acted as judge of all the cattle classes. The show there is very strong in dairy cattle; in fact, one of the strongest to be found in any of the Provinces, both in quantity and in quality. In the pure breeds, we had two herds of Jerseys, three of Guernseys, three of Ayrshires, one of Holsteins, and a very strong competition in best five grade milk cows. I followed the same course as last year, and gave reasons for my decisions in nearly all classes. Apparently, the exhibitors knew better what would be required this year, as the exhibits were of a more uniform nature as to type. Leaving Sussex, I came to Campbellton, and commenced the institute meetings. For, we here had six meetings, with an average of twenty-five people at each. Four in the morning, and the rest of the day, 46, 70, 150, 100, 120, and 150 persons were present. At the other two, 100 and 120 persons were present. A total of 1,000 persons were present at the institute meetings."

John Bright's Shorthorn Sale.

The dispersion sale, on October 14th, of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., brought together a very large attendance of breeders and farmers from widely distant sections of Ontario. The cattle, which were a very useful and well-bred lot, were presented in field condition, without any special preparation, and, with the exception of the four of five imported animals, which brought less than expected, the prices realized were very satisfactory, the whole offering making an average of \$145. The highest price, \$420, was made for the imported three-year-old cow, Spicy Louisa, sold to the bid of Mr. W. B. Gardner, Meadowvale, Ont. Her nine-months bull calf was taken at \$300, the highest price for a bull, by Allin Bros., Oshawa. Mr. J. D. Howden, Whitby, took Hillhurst Bridesmaid and her heifer calf at \$395. The bidding was steady and fairly brisk, and the consensus of opinion was that it was a very satisfactory sale, though, had the cattle been presented in better condition, they would certainly have brought higher prices. Auctioneers Robson, Jackson and Fairbanks did excellent work, considering the following accompaniment of the cows and calves in the building. On the following day a large crowd assembled at Mr. Bright's farm, Myrtle, where, after partaking of a capital luncheon prepared by Mrs. Bright and her able assistants, the farm implements, horses, grade cattle, etc., were sold, the twelve Clydesdale fillies and three young stallions selling for \$3,175, or an average of \$212. The total proceeds of the sale of live stock amounted to \$12,540, which is a pretty good illustration of the importance of this branch of farming.

Following is the list of cattle which brought \$100 and upwards, with the purchaser and price of each:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Spicy Louisa (imp.), 3 years; W. B. Gardner, Meadowvale	\$420
Hillhurst Bridesmaid 3rd, 2 years; J. D. Howden, Whitby	395
Rose (imp.) and c. c., 2 years; Wm. Bright, Raglan	340
Clemency (imp.), 2 years; T. Baker, Solina	210
Crimson Jennie 3rd, 5 years; John Gordon, Vroomanton	210
Gloster Annie, 3 years; Adam Dawson, Cannington	200
Roan Edith and c. c., 2 years; Jas. White, Brooklin	195
Crimson Maud 2nd, 5 years; Adam Dawson	190
Havilah 2nd, 8 years; Edward Wilson, Brougham	185
Border Lass (imp.), 2 years; John Ross, Raglan	170
Blanche Ramsden, 2 years; Graham Bros., Claremont	170
Village Bride 6th, 1 year; John Dryden & Son, Brooklin	160
Brooklin Queen, 3 years; Jos. Porter, Caithness	160
Jane of Glen Dhu 2nd, 4 years; Geo. Leach, Brooklin	155
Village Bride 2nd, 8 years; D. G. Ganton, Elmvale	155
Miss Ramsden 10th, 1 year; J. D. Howden	155
Roan Imogene, 6 years; Wm. Parrott, Columbus	145
Imogene, 9 months; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood	140
Bertie Ramsden, 3 years; F. Bonnycastle, Campbellford	140
Maud, 5 years; J. C. Lawrence, Myrtle	140
Lavinia 10th, 2 years; J. Duff, Myrtle	140
Kate Logan 2nd, 9 years; M. Halliday, Whitby	135
Idonia Queen 2nd, 2 years; Wm. Parrott	135
Sophia Ramsden, 4 years; Robt. Miller, Stouffville	125
Queen of York 5th, 4 years; John Scott, Altona	125
Udney Queen, 5 years; Isaac Larmer, Millbrook	125
Uptergrove Girl, 5 years; Wm. Pollock, Seagrave	125
Stamford Lady 4th, 10 years; Wm. Parrott	125
Sonsie 2nd, 1 year; D. Muirhead, Renfrew	125
Laura Ramsden, 3 years; J. Burdett, Balsam	125
Roan Duchess, 6 years; Robt. Milne, Green River	125
Crimson Edith, 8 years; W. Watson, Malton	115
Duchess of Gloster 15th, 5 months; John Dryden & Son	110
Stamford Lucy 3rd, 7 years; Adam Dawson	110
Crimson Jennie 5th, 7 months; Wm. Smith, Columbus	105
Duchess of Gloster 16th, 5 months; J. A. McGilivray, Uxbridge	100
Crimson Edith 2nd, 5 months; John Dryden & Son	100
Flossie 2nd, 9 months; Wm. Ellicott, Brock Road	100
Miss Ramsden 12th, 5 months; Wm. Marr, Myrtle	100
Queen of York 4th, 7 years; Wm. Marr, Myrtle	100
Fanny Fairfax, 5 years; Wm. Marr	100

BULLS

Royal Archer (imp.), 2 years; Wm. Bright, Raglan	300
Spicy King, 9 months; Allin Bros., Oshawa	300
Golden, 9 months; John Bell, Audley	125
Duke of York, 4 months; James Cook, Myrtle	105
Stamford Lad, 1 year; Boyd Burk, Brougham	100

Our Apples in England.

The Nova Scotia Government's display of apples at the Crystal Palace, London, is creating much interest. The exhibit is tastefully arranged, and the big court is filled with the scent of apples. Some Blenheims are a foot in circumference. Hon. Mr. Drysdale, who himself has 200 barrels on exhibit, says the export this year is over half a million barrels.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Farmers are very active all through this section. The fine weather of the past few weeks has kept them busy with their fall plowing and the rain of the last two or three days has moistened the ground nicely, which renders the plowing much easier, as the sod has been very hard to turn. All are unanimous in the opinion that fall plowing was never so far advanced at this time, and prospects seem good for some days to come. The sugar beets have given food for considerable thought to those who are in the habit of planting large areas of these roots. The need of taking advantage of the fine weather for the plowing has, of necessity, allowed the beet harvest to fall behind, and with the scarcity of help, the harvesting of the beets is proving quite a task for those who have planted extensively. The general opinion prevails that next year will see a vast reduction in the acreage of this staple crop, unless the facilities for harvesting them are improved. Many good fields of winter wheat and rye are to be seen through this section, and all appear to be in fine condition, and sheep and small cattle are taking advantage of the small sweet blades whilst the season lasts. Apples are nearly all gathered, and an average crop of good quality is reported.

The demand for good stock still continues, and breeders report that each day brings enquiries for young animals of superior merit and breeding.

All classes of stock through this section show a fine appearance, and farmers generally concur in the idea that the past summer, though somewhat cool, has been a fairly good one as far as farming goes.

Large quantities of apples are being shipped from this section for the English market, via Montreal. During the last two weeks sixty-five cars of Spies, Baldwins, Canadian Reds, Phoenix, Ben Davis, Seeks and Wayne have gone from the Myrtle neighborhood. The shippers, J. G. Dudley & Sons, of Brighton, Ont., say the apples are all in good condition and of good size and quality. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting reliable and competent help for picking, but with a little culling out they have now a very good force, and if the present weather keeps up, a good harvest will result. The farmers complain that the prices are not very good this year for the quality of the fruit, but that the good crop will help them to some extent in the matter of price.

Fruit Growers and Packages.

A subject of more than ordinary importance to fruit-growers will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Fruit-growers' Association at Leamington, Ont., on November 24th, 25th and 26th. This will be the question of packages for the shipping of fruit. During the past year the officers of the Association have organized a number of local fruit-growers' associations and held about three hundred orchard meetings, and the results will be told in reports which will be submitted to the Leamington meeting.

Secretary Creelman has arranged to have different shaped boxes constructed and tested previous to the annual meeting. The Association advocates the packing of the finer grades of apples in boxes rather than in barrels, for several reasons, among them being that the boxes are more convenient for shipping in cars; that they are more adapted to household use; that they are more convenient for storage, and that they are more adapted for inspection. Delicate grades of apples like the Northern Spy should never be shipped in barrels, but the hardy varieties like the Ben Davis and Russets do not suffer by shipment in barrels. The box Mr. Creelman suggests has the dimensions of 9 x 12 x 18 inches, and carries about one-quarter of a barrel.

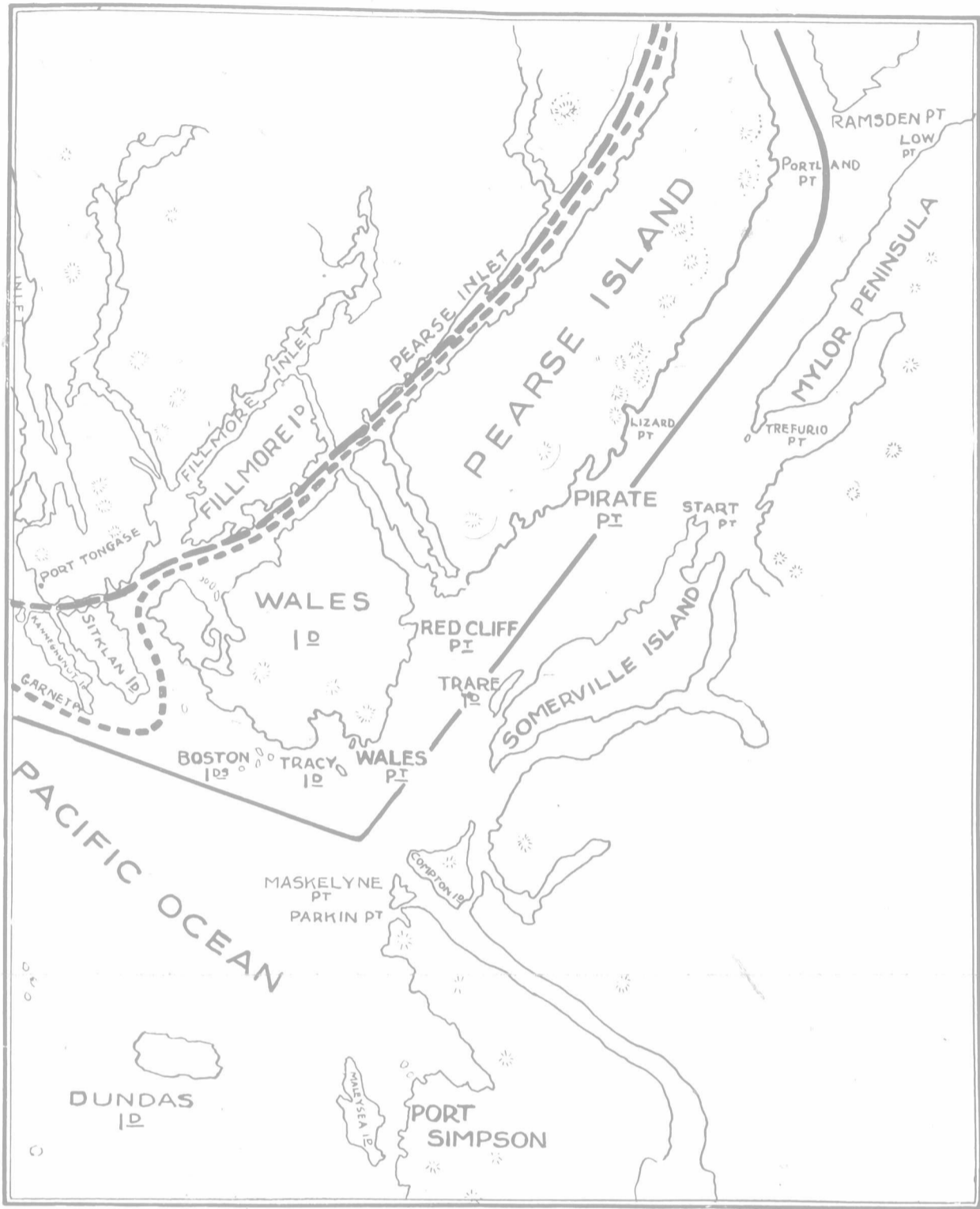
Interesting Figures and Facts.

The following figures represent the stocks of grain available at sixty-two of the leading points east of the Rocky Mountains, stocks in Manitoba elevators and stocks afloat on the lakes and canals on October 1st since 1896:

Date.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Oct. 1st.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1896	63,955,000	17,800,000	13,821,000	2,292,000
1897	31,508,000	45,312,000	15,573,000	2,630,000
1898	22,867,000	30,312,000	9,286,000	2,125,000
1899	69,040,000	16,662,000	13,127,000	1,739,000
1900	76,971,000	11,106,000	17,140,000	2,799,000
1901	51,412,000	21,215,000	14,455,000	3,610,000
1902	49,454,000	4,607,000	11,241,000	2,460,000
Sept. 26,				
1903	29,815,000	13,765,000	10,833,000	4,187,000

A Great Fish Repository.

Recently a private corporation secured a twenty-years exclusive right from the Government for commercial fishing in Lake Nipigon. As a preliminary to their operations, they had the well-known authority on fishing questions, Mr. Charles Wilmot, of Port Hope, go over the lake to investigate its possibilities. After spending seven weeks examining the lake and its tributaries, Mr. Wilmot returned a most encouraging report to the Government. The information gained by Mr. Wilmot is not only of importance to the Canada Fish Commission and the Government, but to many who are on the look-out for a good location to spend a few days fishing. In this district Mr. Wilmot secured speckled bass weighing from seven to twelve pounds, and red-bellied suckers in the waters of the Nipigon dis-



ALASKAN BOUNDARY AWARD.

The Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

The accompanying map illustrates the crucial point in the Alaskan Boundary Commission award. The United States commissioners were: Messrs. Turner, Lodge and Root; for Canada, Sir Louis Jette and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., with Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England. The dispute was as to the boundary between British territory and the narrow strip of Alaska extending southward down the coast, and which shuts Canada (the Yukon) off from the Pacific ocean except by going through U. S. territory. The Canadians held that the average direction of the coast or crest of mountains parallel to the coast should be taken at a distance of 35 miles inland, instead of 35 miles within the easternmost limit of the salt water inlets, which the U. S. claimed and which was practically sustained. The crux of the present disturbed feeling in Canada relates to Portland Channel and four islands claimed by Canada according to the upper heavy line on the map. The lower heavy line is the boundary claimed by the U. S. The Canadian case was proved by demonstration, and approved by Lord Alverstone and the U. S. Commissioners as well as the two Canadian Commissioners. Subsequently, by some private arrangement between Lord Alverstone and the two U. S. Commissioners, Kanneghunut and Sitklan islands were given to the U. S., leaving Wales and Pease in the possession of Canada. The middle dotted line shows the actual award. The Canadian Commissioners refused to sign, but the award goes into effect just the same. One irate individual declares that the British motto, "What we have we'll hold," should be changed to "What we have we'll give away if Uncle Sam wants it."

Fruit Exhibition.

Nova Scotia fruit growers are taking steps to collect a great exhibit of fruit for their annual meeting, in February next. Numerous prizes will be awarded, including several for special collections of different varieties from various counties, also for the largest assortment from individual orchards. Intending competitors are advised to begin now to select the fruit, which, when fully matured, will be the better for being wrapped in paper and packed in excelsior.

MARKETS.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.90; poor to medium, \$3.60 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.20.
 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.00 to \$3.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2.00 to \$3.00; native lambs, \$3.25 to \$5.60.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.65 to \$5.15; butchers', \$3.75 to \$4.85.
 Sheep and Lambs—Active; sheep, steady; lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.50; yearlings and wethers, \$3.75 to \$4; ewes, \$3.35 to \$3.50; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Oct. 24.—Live cattle steady, at 11c. to 11½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 9½c. per lb. Sheep, steady, 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Choice butchers', 3½c. to 4c.; good, 3c. to 3½c.; medium, 2½c. to 3c.; common, 2c. to 2½c.; canners, 1c.
 Sheep and Lambs—The sheep brought from 3c. to 3½c., lambs selling at 3½c. to 4c. The demand was good.
 Hogs—The demand was good and prices ranged from 5½c. to 5¾c.

Coming Stock Sales.

November 10th—Shorthorns, etc.; Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man.
 November 18th—Shorthorns, etc.; Jas. Ross, Iona Station, Ont.
 December 2nd—Shorthorns; A. F. McTavish and J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont.

Toronto Markets.

Prices for meat products continue to show a decline, and, at present, improvements in the world's markets seem to be at some distance. The hog supply is more or less responsible for the present conditions. During the past few years, the hog industry in all America has increased to wonderful proportions, so that now it appears to be a case of supplies meeting demands. With the large supplies of the raw material the packers have been able to make up their stocks, but the market for the latter product in Britain has been weakening. Reports from the British markets show a steady decline in the demand for hog products, and there is quite a strong impression that the bottom is not reached yet.

Among the cattle dealers, the chief activity has been in choice butchers' stock and feeders. The large cities are increasing their consumption of meats, which strengthens the demand for butchers' cattle. Feeders for country points are being picked up quite eagerly. The export trade shows little improvement since last report. The demand is dull in the Old Country, and their markets are weak. Shipments of late have yielded poor returns. So far the markets have absorbed all offerings, but at low prices.

Export Cattle.—Though few are offered, the price remains steady. Average prices range from \$4.00 to \$4.60, some extra good lots selling from \$4.65 to \$4.85; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25, and cows, \$3.40 to \$3.60.

Butchers' Cattle.—The best are in good demand at from \$3.75 to \$4.25 for choice stuff, while the more inferior lots sell at \$3.25 to \$3.50, some very poor consignments going as low as \$3.00.

Bulls and Cows.—Heavy bulls, weighing from 1,300 to 1,800 pounds, changed hands at from \$3.00 to \$4.25, and lighter stock of dairy blood brings around \$2.00. Milch cows and springers sell for from \$35 to \$60.

Feeders.—Steers, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75; feeding bulls, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., \$2.50 to \$3.25; steers, 800 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75; stockers, 600 lbs. to 800 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Sheep.—The market has been steady, and everything sells readily. Export ewes are worth \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt.; bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.; cull sheep, \$2 to \$3 each; lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.

Hogs.—Choice lots of bacon weights remain steady at \$5.40; lights and fats, \$5.15.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Grain prices show some improvement of late. Quotations are:

Wheat.—Red and white, 77c., middle freights; goose, 70c., middle; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 95c. to 96c., grinding in transit; No. 1 northern, 93c. On the street market, red and white wheat 82c.; goose, 72c. to 74c.

Barley.—No. 3 extra, for export, 43c. to 44c., and No. 3, 40c. to 41c., for export. Local markets offer 46c. to 50c.

Oats are quoted at 28c. north, 29c. middle, and 30½c. east for No. 1.

Peas sell, for milling purposes, for 65c., west, and 63c. for No. 2 for export, middle.

Bran.—City mills sell bran at \$17, and shorts \$19 per ton, car lots, f. o. b. Toronto.

Potatoes.—Deliveries are large, with prices steady and firm at 50c. to 55c. for car lots, Toronto. Smaller lots sell for from 55c. to 70c., to be delivered from wagons.

Hay.—Loose, \$8 to \$11.50 per ton for timothy; \$8 to \$9 for clover or mixed; baled, car lots, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Straw is worth from \$11 to \$11.50 per ton in sheaf; baled, car lots, \$5 to \$5.75 per ton.

Poultry.—Deliveries are large. Spring chickens of choice quality, 90c. to \$1.25 per pair; inferior to good, 60c. to 80c. per pair. Ducks are in good demand. Choice pairs bring from \$1.50 to \$1.75; good, well-dressed pairs of from 8 to 10 lbs. fetch from \$1 to \$1.25, while lighter weights sell for from 80c. to 90c. per pair. Geese sell for from 8c. to 10c. per lb., and turkeys, 14c. to 16c. per lb.

Fruit.—Choice lots of winter apples are worth from \$1.25 to \$2 per bbl.; fall grades, 75c. to \$1.25 per bbl. Perishable fruits are nearly all out of the market.

POULTRY PRICES.

The Toronto Poultry and Produce Co. quote the following prices, which hold good till October 31st: Chickens, per lb., live, 7½c. to 8½c.; dressed, 9c. to 10c. Fowl, per lb., live, 4½c. to 5c.; dressed, 5½c. to 6c. Ducks, per lb., live, 7½c. to 8½c.; dressed, 8c. to 10c. Geese, per lb., live, 6c. to 7c.; dressed, 8c. to 9c. Turkeys, per lb., live, 9c. to 11c.; dressed, 10c. to 12c. Butter received on commission. Eggs, strictly new-laid, per dozen, 18c. to 19c.

Canadian Produce Co., Toronto.—Prices up to Nov. 13th practically the same as quoted in Oct. 15th issue, except geese, which will be six cents.

The domestic economy and literary features of the Home Department of the Farmer's Advocate commend it to the wives and families of our subscribers above all other periodicals of its class. Introduce it to other homes. To be published weekly after January 1st, 1904, \$1.50.



"We wonder and we wonder
In the dark,
And we can't, with all our guessing,
Raise a spark.
Let us, then, enjoy our living,
Ere we flit—
And the future, let us make the
Best of it."

The Soprano of Newton Church.

Life seemed very dull and colorless to Jessie Dale. There were days when the girl longed with all the passionate impatience of her eighteen years for some change. "If something would happen!" she would mentally exclaim.

She had been wishing this one morning when the postman brought her a letter. She recognized the writing of the superscription, and opened it in a little glow of excitement, for she had come to think that Anna Holmes had forgotten her.

Jessie read the letter a second and a third time. Then she turned to her aunt. "It is from Anna, Aunt Martha, and just listen what she says," she exclaimed. "I'll skip the first part—O, here it is:

"And we shall be in our new church next month. It is so beautiful! And we are to have a new organ and a paid quartet choir. That is why I am writing you in such a hurry. I want you to come here and get the position of leading soprano. Mother thinks you can have it without any trouble. There is no one in view for it except a young girl of the place who is in Boston taking a course of singing lessons. I have heard her sing. Her voice is quite sweet, but cannot be compared with your full, beautiful tones. The salary will be three hundred and fifty dollars a year. That with the pupils you can readily get will be better than anything you could do in Wasset."

"Besides, think how delightful it will be for us to have you here, for of course you will live with us! You ought to come on next week to meet the music committee. Let me know by what train you will come, and I shall meet you. Come you must."

Mrs. Sinclair's cold face did not change in expression during the reading, and she made no remark when it was finished. Her whole attention seemed given to the stocking which she was darning.

"Don't you think that a splendid chance, Aunt Martha?" asked the girl, after a prolonged wait for some comment. "And don't you think that I ought to go?"

The thin line of Mrs. Sinclair's lips scarcely parted as she said, "It makes no difference what I think, for, of course, you'll do as you please."

"O, Aunt Martha!"

"I've nothing to say about it," she went on, coldly; then added after a pause, in a contemptuous tone, "You know my opinion of those fly-away Holmeses."

An angry light darkened Jessie's blue eyes. To hear kind, gentle Mrs. Holmes and dear Anna spoken of in that way! She bit her lips to keep back the angry words that sprang to them. When she could control herself she said, quietly:

"You know, Aunt Martha, that there is no chance for me to do anything with my voice here—I mean to earn money. It is too small a place. Of course, if you feel that you need me, I'll stay; otherwise—"

Mrs. Sinclair interrupted her to ask, icily, "How do I need you? You are free to do as you please."

"Very well," returned Jessie, "then I'll write to Anna that I shall go. I can easily be ready to go next Monday."

Her aunt made no reply. She pressed her lips more closely together, and elaborately folded the stockings which she had finished darning.

During the days which followed, Mrs. Sinclair's attitude of cold indifference did not relax. She manifested no interest in Jessie's preparations for departure. These last were simple enough.

"But with three hundred and fifty dollars a year I shall be able to have some pretty clothes," said the girl to herself, as she packed her scanty belongings, "some new things like Mrs. Holmes buys for Anna."

She had had so little in her life like other girls. She had lost her parents at too early an age to remember them; her next had never made any show of affection for her, but had ever been cold and stern.

The four years that Anna Holmes and her mother had spent in Wasset had been the one bright spot in her life. They had been to her! Mrs. Holmes, the one great-souled musician, had given

her vocal and piano lessons, and taught her many things which had not been included in the course of the Wasset Academy. Anna had shared every pleasure with her.

Mrs. Sinclair had regarded their intimacy with unconcealed disapprobation. She had no understanding or appreciation of a way of life different from her own narrow one. When Mrs. Holmes found it necessary to remove to a distant town, Mrs. Sinclair made no secret of her satisfaction.

To Jessie their going seemed the end of all things worth living for.

"You can now settle down to some useful work," her aunt had said, when the girl had proposed buying a piano with the few hundred dollars which had been left her by her father. She had been used to go every day to practice to Anna's piano.

"But I shall lose all that they taught me, if I have no instrument for practice," she urged.

"It will be no loss if you do," returned her aunt, contemptuously. "That money is not going to be wasted in any such way as long as I have anything to say about it."

And as until Jessie was twenty-one she could not touch the money without her aunt's permission there was nothing more to be said.

The day of Jessie's departure came at last. To the girl, in her eagerness to be with her friends, the days had seemed to drag interminably. She did not notice her aunt looked paler each day, and that she scarcely touched food.

Jessie came down early, as was her habit, and assisted Mrs. Sinclair in the preparation of breakfast.

The train left at nine o'clock. At eight the carter came for her baggage, and at half-past eight she started for the station after a formal leave-taking with her aunt. The latter was even more cold and grim than usual.

The walk to the station was not long, and led through the prettiest part of Wasset. Everything was fresh and bright with the beauty of early summer.

Jessie's spirits, which had fallen under her aunt's parting coldness, rose again as she walked along. By the time the train arrived, shrieking and whistling, and she was seated in it, speeding toward Mrs. Holmes and Anna and the new life with them, they were at fever heat.

At half-past nine the train stopped at Hacksett. Here there was a change of cars for Newton, the town in which the Holmeses lived. Jessie alighted and found that the train for Newton was not due for three-quarters of an hour. She went to the shady side of the station and sat down on a bench to wait. A little old lady dressed in black was seated there. She looked up at Jessie and spoke pleasantly.

"It's nice here in the shade," she said.

"Yes," returned Jessie.

"Are you going to Boston?"

"No," said Jessie, "I am going the other way—to Newton."

The old lady carried a leather satchel of good size. She opened it and took out an unfinished woollen stocking, and began to knit.

"It seems a pity to waste so much time," she said, simply. "You see I have to wait a half-hour for my train."

Jessie watched her curiously. She was a very sweet-looking old lady. Her eyes were very blue behind her steel-rimmed spectacles. Little waves of her thin gray hair had escaped from beneath her shabby black bonnet and were moving to and fro in the breeze. Jessie thought vaguely that she might have been quite pretty before time or care had traced all those fine lines around her eyes and mouth.

She knitted away briskly, accompanying the clicking of her needles with remarks on the weather, the beauty of the country around, and kindred subjects.

Presently she said, "You remind me of my daughter;" and she laid her knitting in her lap and looked thoughtfully at Jessie.

"Yes?" said the girl, politely.

The old lady went on reflectively: "Yes, you remind me of Etta. She is not dark like you, and she is not so tall. I guess you make me think of her because you are both of about the same age. She is very pretty, is Etta."

"Yes?" said Jessie, politely again.

"And you ought to hear her sing! She has a voice like a thrush." The old lady spoke proudly. She placed her hand on Jessie's in an impressive way. "She's been studying in Boston for the last three months, at the conservatory there."

"How nice!" said Jessie, looking interested.

"I am going to Boston to bring her home." The old lady moved nearer to the girl, and continued in a tone of mingled importance and pride. "You see, our church has decided to have a quartet choir when we get into our new edifice next month, and a lot of folks want Etta to have the position of leading soprano. There is no girl in the place can sing so well! So I am going to bring her home to see the music committee. She must do that, though she is sure of the place. Won't she be surprised to see me! and so glad to get that place at home! She was counting some on getting a place to sing in Boston. But of course that would not be so nice as having her at home with me. They are going to pay a right smart of a salary, too. We'll get on nicely now. It has been rather hard to pay for Etta's lessons. You see everything is so dear in Boston. But I am not sorry I sent her there. Her voice is worth it. It is not very strong, but it is so sweet."

"Where do you live?" asked Jessie, quickly.

"At Newton. Why, didn't you say that you were going there? Are you going to stay a spell? Then you'll hear Etta sing! I'm—"

But here the train for Boston came thundering along. The old lady hastened to put away her knitting and get together various of her belongings which were lying on the bench. Jessie walked over to the train with her, and saw her safely in the car. There was no time for words, but the old lady waved a smiling good-by to the girl from the car window as the train sped away.

Jessie returned to her seat on the bench. It was plain, she thought, that this old lady's daughter was the girl of whom Anna Holmes had written in her letter, whose voice could not be compared with her own. How strange it was that she should have met her! She was going to Boston to tell her the good news that she was to be chief soprano in the new church choir. But Anna said that she would be sure of the position.

How the old lady's eye had shone as she told of her daughter's voice! How proud she was that she was to have this position! What a cruel disappointment it would be for them both to return and find a stranger had come and secured it! That poor old lady! she had doubtless had many disappointments in her life. How cruel it would be to take it from her! Still, why should not she look out for her own interests? What was there wrong in that? And how could she give up the chance of living with Mrs. Holmes and Anna?

Jessie sat a long time in deep thought. The whistle of an approaching train aroused her. A number of people were hurrying toward the station. It was the train for Newton. Jessie rose and walked to the front of the platform; then, seized with a sudden resolution, went to the ticket office and inquired the time at which the next train passed to Wasset. She bought a ticket for the latter place, and then sent a telegram to Mrs. Holmes, for they would be at the station at Newton to meet her.

Then she returned to her seat on the shady side of the station. Her eyes filled with tears as she watched the train for Newton disappear rapidly in the distance. She was going back to the old monotonous life, but that old lady's plans for her daughter would not lose their chance of fulfillment.

Wasset was quiet under the moonday sun when Jessie walked up the road from the station to her aunt's house. There were no signs of any preparation for the mid-day meal as the girl entered the rear entrance door and passed through the kitchen. Nor was there any sign of Mrs. Sinclair.

Jessie passed on to the sitting-room. Her aunt was sitting at the open window, her hands lying listlessly in her lap. She looked up in a startled way at her niece's entrance.

The latter did not wait for her to speak. She told her briefly why she had returned. Mrs. Sinclair's face was white and drawn, and there were marks about her eyes which would have been made only by tears. Jessie noticed them. She impulsively put her hand on her aunt's arm and said, "I hope you are not sorry that I have come back, Aunt Martha. I—"

But before she could say more, Mrs. Sinclair had drawn her down into her arms and was kissing her passionately. Surprise kept Jessie still. But she slipped one arm around her aunt's neck.

"Child, I couldn't bear it. You must stay with me. I am not so hard as I seemed. And I was jealous of those friends of yours."

"I don't want to leave you, if you will let me love you," whispered Jessie.

Her aunt held her closer. Presently she said: "We shall go to town to-morrow and buy you a piano, but I shall not touch your money for it. You will stay with me?"

"Oh, Aunt Martha!"

"Have all the books and music you wish, child."

Jessie kissed her warmly. Then, noticing how worn she looked, she said: "I am going to make you a cup of tea. Go and lie down on the lounge till it is ready."

And Mrs. Sinclair, who had always declared it to be a sinful waste of time to lie down in the day, gladly obeyed.—[The Classmate.

Humorous.

A waitress in a restaurant in a provincial town is well known to the patrons of the establishment for her ready wit. She is a great favorite with everybody, notwithstanding that she sometimes hits heavily. An occasional customer went in the other day for dinner. After receiving his order, the waitress handed him a newspaper to wile away the few minutes that would elapse ere dinner was served. He looked at it, and then at the waitress, and said: "I say, miss, have you nothing comic?" "I live to have something funny to look at while I'm eatin'." "Well, sir, replied the waitress, readily and without the vestige of a smile, "there's a lookin'-class straight in front of you, sir."

In a Glasgow theatre a young fellow was rather annoyed to see his view of the stage was obstructed by the hat of a young lady who was sitting in front of him. Wishing to get a glimpse of the performance, he plucked up courage, and in a nervous voice exclaimed: "Look here, miss, A' want tae look as well as ye." "Oh, dae you," she retorted, without looking round, "Then I doot ye'll hae tae change yer face."

On Some Old By-the-Ways.

NO. III.

The routine of farm life early in the nineteenth century may not differ much from that of the twentieth in any country. Economy and prudence within doors and without, the eye of the master and the mistress ever watchful over all, being needed now as then. Farmer S. rose at five to meet the milkers and get the milk into the dairy at six, ready for the wife to see to the operations of converting it into butter and cheese. All hand-work, needing careful supervising; no helpful separator, no modern appliance to lessen the daily toil, but probably none the less cheery was the song as the milkmaid carried her pail, though it was but at the beginning of her task. "There were," says the writer of the "Rural Reminiscences," "ten cows to each milker, and the work was got through in about an hour. Then breakfast, and at seven the men were ready for ordinary farm work." The cows are thus described, as "a fine herd of sixty large, shapely animals, in high condition, and full of milk; in color red and white, and that blending of the two called 'roan.' See they come, with stately step and queenly carriage," as if they knew they were of no common breed, but brought from the far north, the nursery of Shorthorn cattle. "Their horns are mostly turned up, of moderate length, on good heads, set on strong necks; their backs are broad, and ribs well bowed; deep of body, short of leg, though standing five feet high, any two of this splendid herd, when at their best, filling one of the three-gallon milk pails twice daily; the average being five hundredweight of cheese per cow per annum, fed only with grass and hay." The account reads like a story, of Farmer S. leaving home at four in the morning, with his jack-boots well lined with Bank of England notes, riding upon his stout, good-stepping roadster, of 15 hands, to increase his own herd and purchase for his neighbors, who can trust his judgment in the choice of any kind of animal. His first stage, after a forty-five mile ride, was to Farington, whence after a breakfast and a two hours' rest for himself and steed, he proceeds to Winslow, another forty-five miles, where he meets the dealers with their large droves of four-year-old heifers, which they have collected in small lots from the breeders. The narrator speaks in high terms of these dealers generally, who, if shrewd and alive to the main chance, were also honest and trustworthy, but he also relates instances where the cunning of the seller led to the discomfiture and pecuniary loss of a buyer more confiding and less astute than Farmer S., who insisted upon and had full value for the £1,000 he had expended upon the fine herd of sixty heifers of which he was the purchaser. The procedure after the purchase was the returning of 1s. a head to their new owner, as "luck money," and then the engagement of an experienced drover, who was directed where to stop, and how many days to stop upon the way. "A drover was usually born and bred to his work, and had need to be a reliable man, as he had to be trusted with a considerable sum of money for food for the cattle, turnpikes, etc., during the probable eight or nine days' journey of ninety miles." The writer goes on to state that the cattle had to be shod to avoid their feet becoming tender from the long tramp upon the hard roads, it being necessary that the beasts should arrive without a flaw.

A failure of grass spelt serious loss to a farmer of those days, for there was little to supplement it, and in dry summers the stock suffered seriously. In the emergency, branches of trees were stripped of their leaves to keep the cattle alive. So, then, as now, in England as elsewhere, the agriculturist had his "downs" as well as his "ups," and had to take the bad times as well as the good, with all the philosophy possible to him.

The weekly market, held in the county town some five miles off, was an event of importance to the surrounding neighborhood, and was usually rounded off, so to speak, by the "market ordinary," a dinner served at 2s., or 50c. per guest, the chair being taken, upon general request, by a farmer whom all respected, an honor which oft-times befel good Farmer Stretton. It is thus mentioned in the "Reminiscences": "After dinner the party discussed the news of the district, and of the country as far as they could. There was no daily paper, and the 'weekly local' was not a mine of information. The state of the crops was talked over; how was lambing going on; what was likely to be the price of cheese; would wheat get still higher; and would Bonaparte conquer all the continent and come over and try to tackle us? Then came expressions of pride at Nelson's glorious deeds, confidence in Wellington, and a perhaps not unnatural, but certainly not praiseworthy, chuckling over the high price of wheat and other corn." One, Farmer Hook, after some remonstrance from Mr. S., thus threw off all disguise and blurted out: "Well, I hopes as how they'll keep on a little steady with the fighting, not as I wants any more bloodshed than other folks do, only if

there is to be so many killed, I'd sooner they took ten years to do it in, or else where should I be, and a pretty many more too, for the matter of that? The rents as we got to pay could never be met at peace prices, and they as lives to see it 'ill find my words true." Perhaps Farmer Hook's excitement may be partly excused, for no discovery of gold ever enriched the miner as the war prices did the fortunate occupiers of good corn land. The sequel seems not to have been without its lesson, for more and more land was bought at recklessly high prices, and those who were temporarily enriched seemed to have squandered their money in riotous living. "Previously content with bread and cheese or bacon on ordinary occasions, and a joint of meat or poultry on Sundays, and no other beverage than good home-brewed beer, they, with vulgar ostentation, kept a pipe of port wine just inside their front door ready for all comers." To these, prosperity indeed became a misfortune, and it was these, and such as these only, who after the restrictive influence of the more God-fearing amongst them had been removed could drink the scandalous toast, "A bloody war and a wet harvest." "A wet harvest," said the writer, "could not hurt them, as there was little foreign corn to compete with theirs; but it was ruin to the country, and was dreaded by the statesmen who were piloting the ship of state through the stormy waters of war abroad, and all but famine at home, for people were taxed already almost to the limit of their endurance. People of to-day can hardly imagine the effect of a wet harvest a century ago," and here follows some facts and figures which seem to be not without a lesson for us of the twentieth century, the remarks ending with the following words: "A year's food supply is as necessary as are our arsenals, and with this secured we could comfortably hold our own against the world." H. A. B.

Humorous.

A worthy old fellow who owns a small house on the lower reaches of the River Spey was recently concluding a bargain with a gentleman about the letting of his house for the summer season. When the bargain had been completed the prospective tenant turned to old Sandy and said: "By the way, doesn't this river sometimes greatly overflow its banks?" "Ah, weel," responded Sandy, "it's nae ane o' thae sickly rivers, 'at's aye confined tae its bed."

Father (trying to read)—"What's that terrible racket in the hall?" Mother—"One of the children just fell down the stairs." Father—"Well, you tell the children if they can't fall downstairs quietly they'll have to stop it."

The Spanish Orange-Sellers.

The transaction portrayed in our picture is evidently taking place outside one of the old palaces of the Spanish nobility. This is marked by the coat of arms over the iron-barred window, the massive side-door with divided openings, and the ringed bell which has summoned the maids of the house as well as the women who have followed the cart to its stopping place under the archway. The inscription upon the canvas tilt shows that its owners come from the well-known Province of Castille. The solemn visage of the seller holding the scales, as well as the faces of the women eager for their bargain, are well defined. The man looks as if he would not cheat them if he could, and they look as determined not to let him cheat them even if he would. H. A. B.



"THE SPANISH ORANGE-SELLERS."

Woman's Waste of Energy.

If we could realize it fully, we would probably be considerably surprised to learn how much energy we waste daily. It is not that we intend deliberately to waste our strength; for the most part we do so unconsciously. We simply do not take time to think. There are so many things which must be done, and done, too, in a very short time. So we hurry through them, often at the cost of our health. Yet there are wiser methods which we could follow; methods, too, which would help us in many ways. Suppose we consider the matter briefly:

In the first place, we must understand that economy of strength is as necessary as economy in dollars and cents. Still, it must be admitted that we are often more reckless in our expenditure of the former than of the latter; and especially is this the case in the home. There the never-ending round of duties must be done; the meals must be ready on time, and many other "musts." Yet, amid them all, strength and vigor can be retained if a little care is exercised in the matter of saving energy.

The main point, however, for the busy housewife to remember is to save herself as much as possible in little things. There is, for instance, the habit of sitting rather than standing. Until you try, you will never know how much you can do in that way—wash dishes, mix up cake, prepare vegetables for the stove, clean lamps, and numerous other small tasks. It is only a habit, but once formed it will produce excellent results; for it is, indeed, wonderful how helpful a short rest is to a tired woman.

Then, too, in the matter of energy saving, try to see how many steps you can save yourself in the course of the day. Make one trip upstairs do instead of two or three. Use a large tray for carrying dishes from the dining-room to the kitchen, in order that you will not have to go back and forth so often. Before you commence to bake or do anything else, see that you have all the needed things close at hand. Plan out the tasks carefully, keeping always the main end in view.

Again, have as many conveniences and labor-saving devices as you can afford. They are paying investments in more ways than one. But all these suggestions are only about little things, you say? Yes, that is quite true; but it is the attention to small things and the giving thought to your health in trifling details that will enable you to become a happier, because a stronger, homemaker.

A second point to aim at is system; arrange your work systematically, and do not attempt too much. Every woman likes to have her home attractive and in good order; but sometimes it seems as if the matter can be overdone, particularly when equally good, even if simpler, results can be obtained with less labor and more time for rest.

This way of saving energy in small matters has, too, a very desirable effect on the health of the worker; and is not the question of good health a very important one? It is, in fact, the first duty a woman owes to herself and to her family. Experience has taught many of us how much depends upon it, and experience is a hard teacher. There are days when our work is a real pleasure to us, and when it is comparatively easy to put our best into every detail, and when we can bear patiently the little annoyances which beset us. But there are other days when the ordinary routine appears to be a heavy burden,

and when, from hour to hour, we have to fight an inward battle with ourselves to restrain the quick word or the sharp tone of voice. And, generally, do not the latter days come when we are weak and weary and the bodily strength seems failing?

Much, indeed, then, depends upon health, and carefully should we guard it. And one way open to us all is the taking earnest thought, and in the saving of energy in every way we can. Then shall we become bright, helpful women, happy in our kingdom of home, and able to give to others the strength and cheer which shall lead them steadily onward and upward, even to the end.

Stellarton, N.S.

S. L. HARIVEL.

OUR FLOWER CORNER.

Winter-blooming Bulbs.

During the last few days, letters asking questions in regard to the treatment of bulbs and plants for winter blooming have been received at the office of the "Farmer's Advocate." It appears that the people don't want any "blues" and "megrimms" this winter, and that they are anxious to get just as many bright and cheery things as possible into their homes before the dull, dark days of "wailing winds and naked woods" take full possession of our northern hemisphere.

In order to help these inquirers, and the many other people who are, like them, interested in floriculture, it has been decided to establish a "Flower Corner" in our paper, in which all available information in regard to all floral topics may be published, and to which all letters containing questions of this nature may be addressed.

It is a delightful sign to see this interest awakening in people. Surely nothing can do more to brighten our homes, and shed abroad a refining influence throughout them, than the presence of these dainty cheery, little foster-children, who only ask a comfortable corner and a bit of sunshine, and an occasional drink of water; and who, in return, give us such a wealth of good cheer, sweet remembrance, and never-failing interest.

Some people, it is true, make a slavery of keeping flowers. This is very foolish. It is not necessary to have a multitude of them; neither is it necessary to give them up altogether because carpets and table-covers have been ruined by them. A zinc-covered table is a tidy place on which to keep them, and the zinc may be quite effectually screened by drooping plants and vines. Otherwise, the pots may be set in glazed porcelain or pottery saucers. The moisture cannot filter through these, as it seems to through the unglazed ones.

Having decided that this talk should be wholly on winter-flowering bulbs, in order to obtain some additional information upon the subject, I went out this morning to the extensive green-houses of Mr. Gammage, of London, a widely-known horticulturist. Here I met with the utmost courtesy and kindness, and obtained from Mr. Gammage himself some valuable suggestions, which are here given with much pleasure for the benefit of the readers of our "Flower Corner."

The soil in which bulbs are planted may be any common garden soil, or turfy loam. Bulbs are not particular, provided they are not put in pure hardwood bush muck, or swamp muck, which is equally lacking in the elements these plants require. . . . If the clay obtained be too hard or heavy, sand should be added to make it loose and friable. One need not be afraid of adding the sand, since the very home-spot of "Dutch bulbs" is in the sandy land lying along the sea-coast of Holland. Eben Rexford, in his book on "Flowers," says one-third sand is not too much—one-third sand, one-third garden loam, and one-third very well-rotted cow manure."

The size of the pots in which the bulbs are placed varies according to the size of the bulb; but must never be too large. A 4½-inch pot is quite large enough for a hyacinth. A tulip will require a smaller pot still, unless several bulbs be placed together. The Narcissus, which shoots out a mass of foliage, likes to have a pot for each bulb.

When the bulbs have been potted, all the pots except those containing the very earliest bloomers should be thoroughly soaked with water, then placed in a cool, dark cellar; or, still better, outdoors somewhere, where they can be covered with leaves or other litter. Here they should remain, without further attention—a little frost will not harm them—until required for winter blooming, when they should be brought in and introduced, gradually, to heat and sunshine. . . . Great care, however, must be taken that they are not exposed to too soon. The absolutely necessary growth of roots take place in the winter months; summer shoots appear; otherwise, they will not develop properly, and the plants will be weak and liable to rot. Hyacinths, except the Chinese sacred lily (which is only a species of Narcissus), may be grown in water.

ones), should remain outside until the 1st of January; tulips until the middle of February; lily-of-the-valley until 1st of March. . . . Bulbs will not abide being hurried. The later they are planted, the later they must remain in this apparently dormant, but really active, root-forming period. After bringing a bulb to the light, never apply any fertilizer, but water quite frequently. Hyacinths, as is well known, as well as the Chinese sacred lily (which is only a species of Narcissus), may be grown in water.

With early-flowering bulbs, on the other hand, a somewhat different method must be employed. These should be potted in August or September, and brought in at once.

The following list may be found useful in obtaining a succession of bloom which will last the whole winter: For early bloomers, paper-white Narcissus, French-Roman hyacinth—which, by a succession of planting, may be kept in bloom all winter, and if first planted in October, will be in bloom by Christmas—and Freesias. The Freesias, if potted in August or September, will also be in at Christmas. . . . Later, there are the late hyacinths; the later varieties of Narcissi (among which are numbered the daffodils and jonquils), which should bloom by the 1st of February; the tulips, and lilies-of-the-valley.

The varieties of Narcissi, as winter bloomers, are not, perhaps, as well known as they deserve, both because of their great beauty and the ease with which they may be induced to bloom. All except the polyanthus varieties are quite hardy. The polyanthus class, however, bearing as it does great clusters of flowers, is well worth a little extra care. Princeps, a species with white perianth and a large yellow trumpet growing from the middle of it, is extremely beautiful.

Perhaps it is not widely known that the lily-of-the-valley is one of the very easiest bulbs for winter culture. It should be left outside, buried under the snow in pots, until the 1st of March, then brought in, and it will be in bloom in three weeks.

All of these bulbs may be grown in any of the Provinces, in houses which are warm enough to keep the frost from injuring the growing leaves and blossoms; or in colder ones, if protected at night. The hardiest of all, perhaps, is the tulip, the common varieties of which are more satisfactory than the parrot species, beautiful though that undoubtedly is.

September and October are past, yet bulbs may still be planted, if done as soon as possible; only they will have to remain set away for the necessary length of their root-forming period—that must not be forgotten. The only difference will be that they will bloom later.

Trusting that these hints may have given answers to the many queries of anxious flower-lovers, and that they may have stimulated many others to try the delights of winter bulb-culture,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

FLORA FERNLEAF.

[Any hints on floriculture, even if written on a postal card, will be heartily welcomed in our Flower Corner. Questions sent to it will be gladly answered.]

November.

This is the month of "noes," when, as Tom Hood so aptly puts it, there is,—

"No sun—no moon!
No morn—no noon!
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day!
No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No road—no street—no 'other side the way!
No top to any steeple—
No recognition of familiar people—
No warmth—no cheerfulness—no healthful ease—
No shade—no shine—no butterflies—no bees—
No fruits—no flowers—no leaves—no birds—
NO-VEMBER!"

Juvenile Treatise on Anatomy.

The study of anatomy, recently introduced into the public schools, may be a good thing in some instances, but it was very evidently thrown away on a certain boy whose essay on the human body was read at an examination not long ago. This is what he has discovered after a careful perusal of the text-books:

"The human body consists of the head, thorax, abdomen and legs. The head contains the brains, in case there are any. The thorax contains the heart and lungs, also the liver and lights. The abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, j, o, u, and sometimes w and y. The legs extend from the abdomen to the floor, and have hinges at the top and middle to enable a fellow to sit when standing or to stand when sitting."

It was at a large party. A gentleman had the misfortune to break a glass. Little Lena, who was standing next her mamma, raised herself on tiptoe and whispered, loud enough for all the company to hear, "And one of the borrowed ones, too!"

THE QUIET HOUR.

"His Name Shall be in Their Foreheads."

"Where is the mark to Jesus known,
Whereby He seals His own?
Slaves wore of old on brow and breast
Their master's name impressed,
And Christian babes on heart and brow
Wear Jesus' token now."

Of those who are admitted within the gates of the New Jerusalem it is written: "His name shall be in their foreheads." Again, we are told of an hundred, forty and four thousand who have the Father's name "written in their foreheads." Our Lord also says of him that overcometh, "I will write upon him the name of my God." This name is not written after the soul reaches heaven—what need would there be of a distinguishing mark there, where all are the servants of God? If all the sheep in the country belonged to one, man there would be no necessity for stamping them with his mark. In the seventh chapter of Revelations we read of the angels to whom it was given to hurt the earth and the sea, and how they were warned to wait until the servants of God were sealed in their foreheads. In the ninth chapter it is said that they were only allowed to hurt those men which had not the seal of God in their foreheads. The prophet Ezekiel says that a man clothed with linen was told to set a mark upon the foreheads of God's servants, and then the avengers were sent forth to slay utterly old and young, but they were warned to come not near "any man upon whom is the mark."

Notice how often it is declared that this mark or sign, by which God's servants are distinguished and protected, is placed in the "forehead." Surely this means that it is not a secret sign, known only to God and the man himself, but it can be seen and recognized by everybody. A more conspicuous place than the forehead could hardly have been chosen. Now there are plenty of people who pride themselves on not making any "profession." In other words, they are trying to serve God, but will not openly acknowledge Him as their Master. They seem to think that such secret service is all that He asks, but our Lord has solemnly declared: "Whosoever, therefore, shall confess Me before men, him will I confess also before My Father which is in heaven. But whosoever shall deny Me before men, him will I also deny before My Father which is in heaven." Why should we not glory, as St. Paul did, in our high position as the servants of Jesus Christ? The man who is ashamed of Jesus now, will find that "of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed, when He cometh in the glory of His Father with the holy angels."

"When soldiers take their sovereign's fee,
And swear his own to be,
The royal badge on forehead bold
They show to young and old.
Nor may we hide for fear or shame
The persecuted Name.
Only with downcast eyes we go
At thought of sin that God and angels know."

We sometimes hear it said, "Oh, I never trust a man who professes to be a Christian." But this is not a true assertion, for we all know some noble men and women who are not ashamed of their Christian faith, and who win trust and respect wherever they go. God has written His name on their foreheads; and everybody can see that they belong to Him, and are growing more like Him every day. It is just because the true servants of God are so much respected that we find so many imitations. People try to write God's name on themselves, not considering that neither God nor man can be deceived by the counterfeit seal. The only way to be thought God's servants is to be His servants, making His service the great business of life. "The Lord knoweth them that are His," and will set His seal on their foreheads, a mark that no one can mistake, but it is necessary that every one that nameth the name of Christ should "depart from iniquity." It is possible for a man to make a great show of religion on Sunday, and to spend the whole week in his own service—looking after the interests of "Number One." But, although he may feel quite satisfied that he has stamped himself with God's name, he is making a terrible mistake. God keeps the seal in His own hands; it is impossible to serve God and mammon, and only the man himself is deceived by the false mark; for a man who is sometimes deceived, it is only for a time. A false profession is like counterfeit money. It has not the true ring. Men instinctively detect any unnecessary parade of religious profession, while they honor the man who, without any show or secrecy, lives an honest and useful life, seeking to please God rather than man.

Let us all serve Him; and they shall be His servants, and His name shall be in their foreheads. We do our part, quietly and faithfully, as the work put into our hands, looking

up into our Master's face that He may, as David says, guide us with His eye; then He will certainly do His part. The promise is sure to him that overcometh: "I will write upon him the name of my God . . . and I will write upon him My new name."

Those whom God has signed and sealed are under His mighty protection, for it is written: "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of Me, saith the Lord."

"If the dread mark, though dim, be there,
The watchers will not bear
From spirits unblest or reckless man
Unpitying word or ban.
Mine own anointed touch ye not,
Nor Mine handwriting blot.
Where'er My soldiers cross your path,
Honor My royal Sign, or fear My wrath."

HOPE.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Three Against One.

"Come down here and we will thrash you!" said three puppies, bold and brave,
"Get your claws and teeth all ready, nothing now your life can save."
But the cat made answer mildly, "Very brave, I think are ye,
Is it fair to call to battle one against a gang of three?
But as you have sent the challenge, do not fancy that I fear
To attack you single-handed, as will very soon appear."
Down she sprang with claws uncovered, spitting, scratching right and left,
And the puppies fled in terror, seemingly of wits bereft.
Homo they flew with Puss behind them; cowards all, as we can see,
Or they never would have thought of daring one to fight with three.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

How Thor Visited the Giants.

I suppose you know that Thursday used to be "Thor's day," and that grown men and women once believed in the wonderful adventures of gods and goddesses, which seem to us like fairy tales. Thor was supposed to be the god of thunder, and to-day I will tell about his adventures in Giant-land.

He and another of the gods, called Loki, started out in a goat-arrriage. When night came they asked shelter in a peasant's cottage, and as there was no food in the house, Thor killed his goats and boiled them for supper. He invited the peasant's family to share the food with Loki and himself, saying that all the bones must be thrown unbroken on the heap of goat skins in the corner. Thialfi, the son of the peasant, secretly broke a bone to get at the marrow. Next morning Thor touched the heap of skins and bones with his magic hammer, "Mjolnir" (the smasher), and spoke a few words. Instantly the goats sprang up as well as ever, except that one limped a little. Thor was very angry, for he knew that someone must have broken a bone. The peasant was dreadfully frightened at the Thunderer's wrath, and said that he might take anything he liked, to pay for the mischief that had been done. Thor decided to take his son and daughter as servants, and the four started off on foot, leaving the goats behind.

They wandered for many hours through the forest, and at night entered a strange building which they saw before them. They went to sleep in a large hall, which was entered by a very wide doorway, but at midnight a great noise awoke them, and the building trembled as though with an earthquake. Thor sprang to the doorway with his hammer in his hand, and there he stayed all night, while his companions hid in a long, narrow hall, which opened off the wide one. Early next morning they again started on their journey, and soon came to a huge man who lay on the ground, sound asleep and snoring. This was the rumbling noise that had frightened them in the night. The giant soon awoke, and Thor asked his name.

"My name is Skrymir," was the reply, "and you are the god Thor. But what have you done with my glove?" and he picked up the strange building in which they had spent the night. The small hall was, of course, the thumb.

Skrymir offered to carry their bag of provisions, as he was going the same way, and the heavy sack seemed only a feather-weight to him. At night he handed it over, saying, "No doubt you want your supper." Then he lay down on the ground and was soon snoring loudly. Thor was very angry when he discovered that the bag of provisions was tightly fastened and could not be opened. He felt sure that Skrymir had played

some trick on them, so he threw his magic hammer fiercely at the head of the sleeping giant.

Skrymir awoke, saying, "I think a leaf must have fallen on my head."

Thor was puzzled, for this was the first time his mighty hammer had ever failed him. At midnight, when the giant was snoring again, he again threw Mjolnir with all his strength at his sleeping foe. This time it sank into his skull up to the handle; but the giant only stirred sleepily and said, "What can it be? It was as if an acorn had fallen on my brow." A little before daylight the angry Thor made another attempt, and this time the hammer went right into the giant's head, handle and all. But he only raised himself on his elbow and remarked, "Is there a bird's nest above me? It seemed as if a little bird had fallen on my head." Then he got up and went on his way alone.

Thor and his companions soon approached the great city of the giants, which was surrounded by high walls. The immense gates were closed, but the bars were very far apart and they easily slipped between them. They had reached Utgard, the city of the giants, but I am afraid you will have to wait a fortnight before hearing the story of their strange adventures there. Our "Corner" is not nearly as big as the giant's glove, and will not hold a very long story. I am sorry, but it can't be helped.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Hallowe'en.

BY FLORA FERNLEAF.

It was Hallowe'en, and I sat in my room in the heart of a city. Hallowe'en was being observed by many—by the children, who are so glad to seize upon any occasion of fun-making; by the young people, who are just older children; by the

in its ferocity. Now they are busily engaged in fixing a candle inside of the pumpkin, and when it is lighted they will carry the huge monster out and put him up on his pedestal, the gate-post. That will be the happiest event that may take place before Christmas, and the two boys will be proud as two emperors when it is accomplished.

Here is another window. Through it may be seen two old folks sitting side by side before the fire. The daughters have all gone into homes of their own, and the only son, who had the home-stead, died a year ago. At the door the "hired man" lights the lantern to go out to the stable. The two old folks do not speak. They feel that they cannot leave the old home that has been the scene of those many, many things which make up life; but they long for the gay old times, the merry daughters, the apple-skins on the floor, the little boy who used to light his pumpkin.

And so it goes on. These are my Castles in Spain; these a few of the dear friends I have known.

We are becoming intensely practical in this age. There's nothing like being practical. Every year it seems that there is less room for dreamers, and romancers, and useless people generally. The level-headed, clear-thinking, common-sense men and women, who will tolerate no nonsense in any form whatever, are the men and women who rule the world to-day. And, thank goodness, the hard head does not necessarily carry with it the hard heart. What a grand mixture it is—the shrewd, level head, and the big heart beneath it. Yes, superstition has gone—beyond calculation—cant is fast following in its footsteps.

Isn't it a little strange that nearly all of the form even, of superstition that survives, clings about this one day of all the year—the last of October—faintly, it is true, yet subtly, like the

indefinable odor of dried lavender about the wedding-dress of our grandmother. . . .

And yet it is not so very strange either. In earlier times All Saints' was believed to be the night of nights upon which a supernatural influence might prevail, when "deils" and fairies were out in full force, holding carousal, and waiting to work their will on the luckless lad or lass who, in anxiety to learn of fate, might dare the powers of darkness that be, by venturing out stealthily through the corn-ricks at midnight, to pull the fateful stalk of corn.

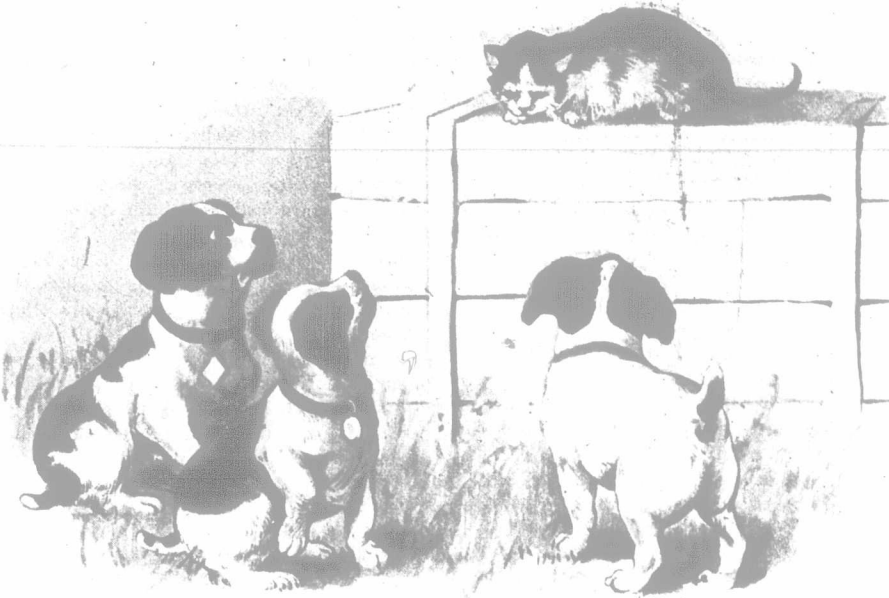
What funny things they did in those old days!

Have you ever read of "Leezie," who went "Through the whins and by the cairn, That ower the hill gaed screevin', Whare three lairds' lands met at a burn, To dip her left sark-sleeve in." . . . Poor Leezie! What a fright she got when "Between her and the moon, The deil or else an outler quey, Gat up and gae a croon." . . . Leezie! Leezie! It served you right, little widow, didn't it? And it doesn't make us feel the least sorry for you to hear that you gave such a startled jump as landed you right "ower the lugs" in the pool.

There's a story, too, my grandmother used to tell it, of a hobgoblin which infested the bogs of Ireland, a pooka—now, really, I don't know how to spell that word. It might be "pookah," only that looks like Hindoo. Anyway, this creature was a sort of supernatural horse, which came galloping out of the bog at midnight, to the consternation of the hapless wanderer, who was obliged to ride on its back all night until cock-crow. What happened to the poor wanderer if the cock didn't crow, we are not told. At any rate, at cock-crow it disappeared with a malicious snort and a bound.

Well, well, the queer old days have gone. Even from our novels the weird and uncanny have disappeared. We no longer read of the dwarfs, and ghosts, and Michael Scotts, in whom Sir Walter Scott so placed his delight. When a "Mystery of Cloomber" appears, we read it, but it is a "Sherlock Holmes" who makes his author to be deemed worthy of a knighthood by our Gracious Sovereign.

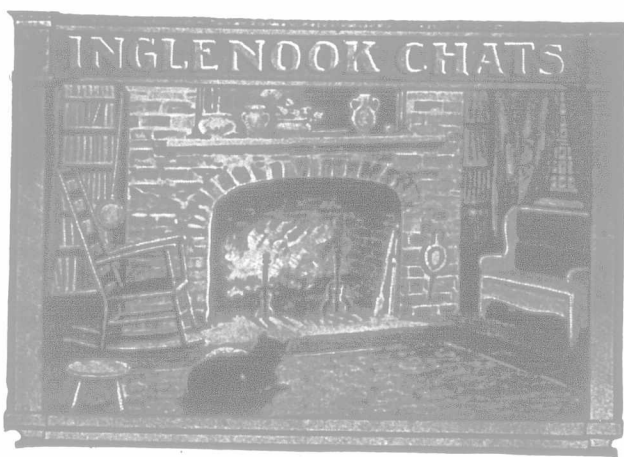
The good old days have gone. Better ones have come. Yet, let old Hallowe'en still keep a spice of mystery with its fun. May the "luggies" still be ranged on the hearth. Let the boys and girls have their good time. Let us not forget others in our merriment. Let us drop in to see the saddened ones, the homeless, the lonely



"THREE AGAINST ONE."

old man and woman by the fireside. Yet, leaving out the "glass o' strunt," mayhap, may all our Hallowe'ens be like the one of which "Robbie" has told us so humorously:

"Wi merry sangs, and friendly cracks,
I wat they didna weary;
And unco tales and funny jokes,
Their sports were cheap and cheery;
Till buttered scones, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin';
Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that night."



Dear Friends,—Once more we are nearing the end of a series of competition letters, and I am very sure the members of the Nook are being delighted with the helpfulness of the essays which are now appearing from issue to issue upon the subject of home-beautifying. There is such a charm about "fixing up" the home, isn't there? No matter how poor the place may be, the charm is there still, the thankfulness of having a home to work upon, and the delight of seeing things grow under one's own hands year after year more cosy and home-like.

I am also glad to see the great interest that is being shown by my sister "farmer-women," as Clarissy Ann calls us, in the new home department of our Nook. At first I launched out into it with fear and trembling; but I am not sorry now; on the contrary, very, very glad indeed. You just ought to see the pile of letters growing higher day by day, awaiting patiently their turn, which is sure to come, for publication in the Nook.

I have been asked many questions lately as to the nature of the Ingle Nook—how one may become a member of it, for example; what one has to pay!!! (save the mark!); what are the subjects upon which one may write for it, etc., etc. . . . Dear friends, you haven't a thing in the world to do, only to write a letter to the Nook, giving your initials, or nom de plume, or your full name if you choose, for publication. Of course your full name and address should be sent for registration, but it need not appear unless you so wish it. That is all. There is no fee—nothing at all, only a great big handshake, on paper. We are to be just a circle of friends united for mutual help and companionship. Write about anything, any little thing that you know may be helpful or interesting to any other person in any corner of this grand old Dominion.

Now, just to start some of you who need poking up, may I give you just a little hint? . . . A short time ago a letter from a boy in New Ontario reached the "Advocate," a pathetic little letter, which made one's heart sorry. "We lost our mother a few months ago," he wrote, "there are only father and four boys left to do the cooking. None of us know the first thing about it. I wish we could look in the "Advocate" and find something that would be some help. Father manages the washing very well, but finds the sewing and darning pretty hard." Now, can't we do something right here to assist these boys, and the many, many others circumstanced like them? We who are accustomed to having comfortable meals are so apt to take it as a matter of course; let us just pause to think what it would be like to be obliged to do one's cooking without knowing "the first thing about it." Little wonder if such efforts should result in the food being unpalatable—even worse, for health itself depends so much on the quality of the food.

Not only "men housekeepers," but many young housewives also find the cooking a vexing problem. Not long ago I heard of one who mixed her cake, put it in the oven, then built the fire; and of still another, who essayed to make pies with evaporated apples, putting them in without previous cooking, like green apples. Of course the evaporated article, with laudable ambition, soared toward the top of the oven, carrying the top of the pie with it, to the distance of the moon. . . . To some of us these "fish" stories are almost incredible. But the story of the "fish" is not a "fish story." It is true,

and, after all, perhaps, not so much to be wondered at. Many a motherless girl, who has spent the greater part of her time at office work, in stores, schools, and boarding-houses, finds herself in just such straits as the young housekeepers referred to. If she be on a farm her confusion is worse still. Of course there are recipe books, but the trouble with most recipe books is that they do not give detail enough. They name ingredients, and leave one to do the mixing how and when one will. To the uninitiated the end is likely to prove disastrous.

Now, then, can't we help these people? Can't you who know write something for our Guests' Corner? Can you make bread well? Cook meats well? Cake? Biscuits? Fruit? Do you know easy dishes to make which a beginner can have success with? Or dainty, "quick" ones, which will be a boon to some hurried, overworked woman? In short, do you know anything in any department of home life which may help or interest anyone?

If so, write it down, and send your little letter to the Nook. It will receive a hearty welcome there, and may be the means of helping many a hundred among the thousands of readers of the "Advocate." . . . By the way, Dame Durden has changed her address. She has come to live at the home of the "Advocate" for a while. Hence, all letters to the Ingle Nook, as well as the essays which are being written for the competition, "How to enjoy the winter," must now be sent to—
DAVE DURDEN,
"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

What We Have Done to Beautify Our Home Surroundings.

BY EDNA J. WENHAM, CATARAQUI, ONTARIO.

One of the most practical and economical attributes of beauty is neatness. Tangled bushes and rambling vines may appear to advantage in the wild woods, and even tumble-down fences and shabby buildings may appeal to the artistic eye of a painter; but these things hardly conform to our ideas of a beautiful home. Neatness is easily attained. Hammer and nails, a pot of paint, and a lawn mower, remedy many evils; and a smooth-cut lawn, neat fences and clean-looking buildings, greet the eye pleasantly and leave upon the mind a favorable impression, even if there is nothing else of special interest to claim the attention.

Another thing to remember is never to sacrifice harmony for the sake of a striking effect. For instance, a man who wishes to paint his garden fence. He chooses a brilliant shade of red (just like a man!), and when the fence comes out in its bright new coat, he views it from a distance with admiring eye. Around the corner comes a buggy-load of strangers, and what do you suppose they see first? Why, the fence of course! It is: "Oh, see the bright red fence!" Now tell me, who wants his home to be a mere scarlet fence in the eyes of the public? Then, let us be careful not to aim at mere show, but at the perfect harmony of our surroundings; for harmony is the very soul of beauty. In this, Nature modestly sets the example. What soft browns, quiet grays and delicate greens meet our eyes on every hand! There are bright colors, too, of course—applied with the delicate touch of summer in the shape of bright flowers and gay butterflies. Such are the flowers of the field which "even Solomon in all his glory" could not hope to rival.

But oh! do not spoil a beautiful green lawn with one of those unsightly round or star-shaped flower-beds. The flowers don't like it; they look unnatural and stiff, like the small boy in his Sunday clothes. Flowers long to be useful as well as ornamental. See, here is a bit of bare-looking fence—what more natural than to cover it with pretty flowering vines? And yonder is an angular-looking corner—let us fill it up and around it out with clumps of shrubbery. What an ideal spot for a summer-house; hidden amid the bushes and covered with vines.

Then, too, we must have shade. Not the deep, dismal, gloomy kind. We must have free play of air and sunshine, else dampness, disease and the "blues" will be our daily companions. A little distance from the house, then (because it is about the house that sunshine is most needed), we will plant our shade trees; and underneath, we will make rustic benches, and in the clear open spaces on the smooth, level lawn we can have our croquet and tennis courts.

About the foot of the house on the sunny sides is the best place for the flower-beds. Here the flowers are protected from the winds, and in return for the protection, they soften the hard lines of the house and bloom with lavish profusion. And always in at the open windows, upon the breath of summer, there floats the sweet scent of the flowers, the drowsy humming of bees and insects, and the chattering of the birds in the neighboring tree-tops.

Yet Nature is no less beautiful in winter, as every Canadian, at least, will declare. And our homes can be quite as gay even though the leaves are withered and gone and snow lies upon the ground. Do not forget to plant some of the pretty-wooded shrubs, such as the dogwood with its scarlet bran; and some of these with bright berries like the holly, barberry and mountain ash. We can easily bring them from the woods along with innumerable evergreens, whose dark green foliage greatly relieves the monotony of the winter landscape. So many things can be brought from the woods to our

own gardens, with but little cost, that there really is no excuse for a barren door-plot. And flower seeds, you know, are only five cents per packet. So, you see, there really is no excuse for you if you have not a beautiful prospect from your windows, other than that of laziness; for beautifying the home certainly means work.

Domestic Economy.

An old housekeeper mails us the following weights of groceries: Ten common-sized eggs weight one pound. Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce. One pint of coffee A sugar weighs twelve ounces. One quart of sifted flour (well heaped), one pound. One pound of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces. Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee A sugar weighs one pound. Two teacups (level) of granulated sugar weigh one pound. Two teacups soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound. One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound. Two tablespoons of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce. One tablespoon (well rounded) of soft butter weighs one ounce. One pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces. Four teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon. Two and one-half teacups (level) of the best brown sugar weigh one pound. Two and three-fourths teacups (level) of powdered sugar weigh one pound. One tablespoonful (well heaped) of granulated, or best brown sugar, equals one ounce. One generous pint of liquid, or one pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound.

An English physician of note recommends washing the nostrils in weak lemon juice and water to stop nosebleed.

For an incessant cough, try slowly sipping hot water; this often relieves—for a time at least.

These points should always be observed in the preparation of soup-stock:

1. Have a slow fire, bright and not smoky.
 2. The bone meat should be tied up with a string to keep it in shape.
 3. Chop the bones, put them in the stock-pot first, and the meat on top.
 4. Then add the water and the salt, one ounce of salt to four quarts of water.
 5. Put on the fire, boil and skim.
 6. Add quickly a little cold water to accelerate rising of the scum.
 7. Add the vegetable previously prepared.
 8. Simmer gently four or five hours, according to quantity.
 9. Then take up meat and strain off stock.
- In removing the fat, one should use an iron spoon. It is not essential to continually remove the fat, unless the meat is very fat.

The old saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness," is no more true than the statement that if a person's house and surroundings are clean and in a sanitary condition, there is little chance for disease. Cleanliness and perfect sanitation are essential in every walk and condition of life. Physicians lay the utmost stress upon this point; and a prominent member of the profession is authority for the statement that three-quarters of the cases of sickness can be traced in one way or another to imperfect sanitary conditions, or to improper or insufficient care of the person. Hundreds of thousands of dollars spent for medicine and doctors' bills could be saved annually by the American public by observing the simple yet inexorable laws of health, the first of which are cleanliness and sanitation.

SURE CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Dissolve sixty grains of salicylic acid in one ounce of collodion. Apply to the corn with the finger-tip or a camel's-hair brush. Let the mixture dry on the corn before putting on the stocking. It may take several applications to bring off the corn or bunion, which deadens and peels off painlessly. Don't use this preparation near a fire or lamp, as collodion is explosive. To remove tan or sunburn, and whiten the face and neck, wash repeatedly in sour buttermilk.

CHECKING IDLE GOSSIP.

Never question children as to what was said or done by the different members of the family when they have been visiting at a neighbor's house. Not only does it encourage tale-bearing, but mischief and gossip, for children are most liable to give a wrong version of anything they have seen or heard. If they proceed without asking, to relate what has happened, it is the mother's duty to reprove them, and point out that the act is dishonorable.

CHILDREN AND DARKNESS.

If a mother should notice that the brain of her little one conjures up unpleasant sights and thoughts from the shadows of a room more or less dark, she should see that a light is kept burning. It is a grave error to force a child to become used to the darkness if its nervous system be so organized that this forcing causes fright. The influence of the impressions made upon a child's mind at such a time may be felt throughout its whole after-life.

GOSSIP.

The Maples Farm herd of Hereford cattle, property of Mr. W. H. Hunter, importer and breeder, The Maples P. O., near Orangeville, Ont., on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., has, through the enterprise of its owner, taken a leading place in this grand breed of beef cattle in Canada, having won at the late Dominion Exhibition, at Toronto, nine out of the eleven first prizes in the class, including the sweepstakes silver medals for the best bull and best female, any age, and the first prize for the best herd, open to all, and for the best herd bred by exhibitor, also first for best four animals the progeny of one bull, for the get of his imported stock sire, Spartacus, winner of the championship at Toronto, 1902 and 1903, a grand representative of the breed, measuring well up to the standard of the most approved modern type. Parties desiring to purchase stock of this breed will do well to look up Mr. Hunter's advertisement and write him for prices or visit his farm and see his herd.

THE DUTHIE-MARR SALE.

The annual sale of bull calves from the noted Shorthorn herds of Messrs. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, and W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, which came off this year at Mr. Duthie's Tillycairn farm, on October 13th, proved a great success. The company of breeders present was large and representative, the bidding uncommonly spirited, and the highest prices for individual animals from both herds, as well as the average, considerably in advance of those of last year, or, indeed, of any former sale in the series. The 22 calves from Mr. Duthie's herd averaged £144, or \$720, and the highest price for one of his contribution was 470 guineas, or \$2,467. The highest price for one of Mr. Marr's was 600 guineas, or \$3,150, for Imperial Favourite, a February calf, by Bapton Favourite, out of Princess Royal 36th, and the average for his 8 calves was £212, or \$1,110. Nonpareil Champion, a red-roan son of Merry Morning, was the highest-priced of Mr. Duthie's calves. His dam is Nonpareil Molly, by Nonpareil Victor, and of the Marigold tribe. Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., was the runner-up on this calf, which went to Mr. Garne, of Gloucestershire, at 470 guineas. Mr. Flatt was a spirited bidder all through the sale, securing three of the Collynie calves, namely: Proud Edward, red, calved February 13th, sire Royal Edward (a Marr-bred Missie bull), dam Proud Avenir, by Pride of Morning; Gold Cup, red-roan, calved April 4th, sire Nonpareil Courtier (bred by Mr. Willis), dam Golden Day 3rd, of the Brawith Bud tribe, by Master of Ceremonies, and Rosy Morning, roan, calved March 18th, sire Merry Morning (a Missie, by Pride of Morning), dam Rosetta 4th, of the Roan Lady tribe. In regard to the Collynie draft, says the Aberdeen Free Press, one has to keep in mind that it was composed to a large extent of very young calves, and included three pairs of twins, which, naturally, at this stage could not be got to the same maturity as the other members of the draft. The highest-priced bull of the sale, Imperial Favourite, fell to the bid of Mr. R. Taylor, Pitlivi, but it is said he was afterwards passed to Messrs. Dean & Son, Dowsby, Lincolnshire, at a handsome profit. Mr. Duthie's average last year was £115 15s., as against £144 this year, and Mr. Marr's £118 last year, as against £212 this year. One bull was bought for South America, Mr. Marr's Reliance, at 300 guineas, all the others, except those purchased by Mr. Flatt, remaining in Great Britain. The following short table shows the numbers and averages credited to each of the stock bulls whose progeny were sold:

Sire	Average
Bapton Favourite (5)	£254 1 0
Royal Edward (7)	188 5 0
Merry Morning (7)	139 10 0
Nonpareil Courtier (4)	114 2 1
Dean Beaufort (3)	108 10 1
Gold Champion (2)	68 5 1
Scottish Fancy (1)	220 10 0
Levy (1)	63 0 0

Reciprocity

is the order of the day. Canada finds her best market for dairy products in Great Britain, whose cream separator is

THE "PRINCESS"

It is recognized as the most durable, of the best material and workmanship, requires least labor to turn and wash, and skims as clean as the best.

AHEAD OF ALL

in ease of washing, all parts being absolutely clean and dry when removed from the bowl. Do you want to know more? Write

Campbell Arnott & Co.
186 AND 188 KING ST. EAST.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES, TORONTO.

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 109829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. -om
W. H. HUNTER, THE MAPLE P. O., Near Orangeville, Ont.

THE HUME FARM

For choice Anyshires or Yorkshires. Write us for anything you are in need of.
o **ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.**

WE TREAT THE SKIN

Ladies afflicted with any complexional, scalp or skin trouble are invited to consult **FREE** Canada's premier skin specialists. All communications strictly confidential. Why have a blotched, pimpled, freckled, discolored complexion, poor, faded hair, dandruff, eczema, etc., when the trouble can be cured? We guarantee results.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. Moles, etc., permanently eradicated by **ELECTROLYSIS.** Satisfaction assured. Send 10 cents for our handsome new treatise and sample of Cream. Consultation free.

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

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M., 75 Yonge Street, Toronto. References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D. D., Victoria College.
Rev. William Caven, D. D., Knox College.
Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.
Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections; no publicity; no loss of time from business; and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited. om

TO RENT ANNANDALE STOCK FARM TILSONBURG.

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

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

A few features are: Large brick barn with basement stables, capable of accommodating 175 head of cattle. Piggery, in which 700 hogs can be easily handled. Silos which will hold 500 tons of ensilage. Steam power for cutting feed and ensilage. Creamery ready for business. Good chance for milk route, as farm is located three blocks from centre of town. Running spring water in all yards and in buildings. om

For further particulars address: **THE TILSON ESTATE.**

GOSSIP.

The article in the current issue on "Various Forms of Hoofs" is a compilation from a bulletin by J. W. Adams, professor of surgery and lecturer on shoeing, University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. James Dalgety, of Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., importers of Clydesdales and Hackneys, writes: "Please change my advertisement in your paper for next issue, and say I have a large lot of extra good stallions and fillies just landed, and most of the fillies served by prizewinning sires. Will be on sale at Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on and after Wednesday, Nov. 4th."

Messrs. A. McKillop & Sons, West Lorne, Ont., breeders of Standard-bred horses, Shorthorn cattle and Oxford sheep, write: "Lorne Stock Farm was again successful in the Standard-bred classes at the Dominion Exposition, securing a first and third with their exhibits, Allan Brino and Lorne Belle. Allan Brino is one of the handsomest youngsters in Ontario, and is out of Imp. Gaybriella, by Ethein Allan. Present offerings in horses, in addition to the above, are: the elegant show mare, Rosalind, by General Stanton, and a beautiful filly foal out of her by Solitaire 5859, the renowned show stallion; a two-year-old filly, Standard-bred, by Satrop Son of Dictator, and others. A number of stock males are offered in Shorthorns. Lorne Farm has built up an excellent herd, having profited by the successful results achieved by such well-known breeders as Brown Bros., Gibson, McMillan, York and others. Nearly every cow is a splendid milker as well as choice breeder. A select lot of Oxford Down rams is also held for sale. In quality, fit to head any flock. Parties in want of any of the foregoing would do well to correspond with the manager at West Lorne, Elgin Co., Ont."

IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALE.

Having been compelled to give up farming, on account of ill health, Mr. A. F. McTavish, of Gad's Hill, Ont., will offer his entire herd of Shorthorns for sale on December 2nd. Bulls of good breeding have been used in the herd for some time, among the number being Lexith Chief, by Indian Chief, Lexith Crown Jewel, Prince of Hawthorn, and the Watt-bred Royal Magnet, by Royal Sailor (imp.), dam Matchless of Elmhurst 9th, at present in service, by which the cows and two-year-old heifers are in calf, and he is also the sire of the yearlings and calves. This bull and a yearling of his get compose the male contingent of the offering, and of the females there are seven cows, two two-year-olds and nine yearlings and calves, the latter a particularly fine lot. There will also be included in this sale a consignment of 10 head from the well-known herd of Mr. Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont., consisting of four bulls, two from imported cows, and six females, some of which are imported. See the advertisement and send for catalogue. Visitors coming on the morning trains will be met at the Mansion House, Stratford, and on noon trains at Shakespeare Station. The sale will commence at one o'clock sharp. Capt. T. E. Robson and Mr. Thos. Trow will swing the hammer.

100,000 Head of Poultry WANTED.

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

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

GOSSIP.

POULTRY RAISERS.

Poultry raisers will find it to their advantage to read the advertisement of F. J. Offermann, who is anxious to secure a large supply of poultry.

Yorkshire swine from the pioneer herd of Quebec, also Toulouse and Embden geese, Pekin ducks and several varieties of fowl for sale or exchange are advertised in this issue by Messrs. A. Gilmore & Sons, Athelstan, Quebec. Parties interested will do well to note the advertisement and write or visit them.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm—Mr. Robert Davies, Toronto, proprietor—advertises in this issue a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale, some of the mares being in foal to the noted prizewinning stallion, imported Lyon Macgregor, by Macgregor, dam by Lord Erskine, and grandam by Darnley. Lyon Macgregor was the champion stallion at the Canadian Horse Show at Toronto in the spring of 1900.

TRADE TOPIC.

ORGANS FOR EVERYBODY.—In our last issue (Oct. 15th) there appeared a two column advertisement containing an almost unparalleled list of bargain prices in organs. It was over the well-known name of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, Ont., than which it would be hard to find a better or more widely-reputed. They have been in business for many years, and can be dealt with in every confidence that each instrument will be exactly as advertised. If you have any particular tastes that are not exactly met by the announcement, write at once and further makes and styles will be described without delay. One of the best preparations for the long winter season is a good musical instrument in the home.

Modern methods of buying organs through mail orders could hardly be improved upon, as shipments are made subject to approval, and return freight paid if they are not found satisfactory on arrival. The terms of payment evidence unusual business generosity, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or certain fixed times of settlement being allowed according to the wishes of different patrons. A discount of ten per cent. is allowed for cash, and a stool given with each organ. In ordering, it would be well to state your second and third choices, as the instrument at first selected may be sold before your letter is received.

Horse Sense.



What's good for your horse is good for your pocket. That's horse sense.

By using Dunlop Horseshoe Pads you can prolong the working life of your horse, make him more valuable even in old age, prevent cracking or splitting of the hoofs, balling in winter time, cures lameness.

**DUNLOP
IMPROVED
"IDEAL"
PADS BEST
YET.**

Write to us for particulars and price list. If your horse's hoofs are in poor condition consult us.



**THE DUNLOP TIRE CO.
TORONTO, LIMITED.**



AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White PINE TIMBER in the following townships, berths and areas, namely:

IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—The Townships of HUTTON, CERRILMAN, PARRIN, AYLMER, MACKEIGAN, MCCARTHY, MERRICK, MILLOCK (part of), FRENCH (part of), STEWART, LOCKHART (part of), GARROW (part of), OSBORNE (part of), HAMBELL and PHILIPS (part of).

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Berths Nos. 195 and 201, the Townships of KITCHENER and ROBERTS and Block "W." near Onaping Lake.

IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Berths G19, G21, G23, G29 and G38, and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar: G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos. S1, S2, S3 and S4, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of sale and information as to areas and lots and concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at OTTAWA, SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR, RAT PORTAGE and FORT FRANK.

E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner Crown Lands,
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, July 29, 1903.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

LORNE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS and STANDARD-BREDS.

We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbrino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address:
A. McKILLOP & SONS,
om
West Lorne, Ont.

Situation wanted by young married man, family of three, youngest seven (Canadian) on a first-class farm, where he could be handy and board himself; thoroughly experienced, capable of taking charge of farm.
J. W. RISEBROUGH
113 Hickson St., Toronto

TRADE TOPICS.

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO.—Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" can write the above-mentioned company with every confidence of securing honest, business-like treatment. The firm does not hold out any fake inducements of any kind, but simply sells durable, well-constructed machines at fair prices.

ROOT PULPERS, ETC.—The successful feeder does not require to be convinced that a pulper is a necessary machine in the stable. His chief concern is to get a machine that will pulp or slice roots of all sizes with the exercise of the least power. For this purpose, ball-bearings, reversible knives and a spacious hopper are essential. These requisites are all combined with excellent results in the pulper made by P. E. Shantz, of Preston, Ont. Write for their catalogue.

REMEDIES FOR LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.—It would be hard to find a better list of references as to a man's professional standing and personal integrity than that given by Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge St. Toronto, in his advertisement on another page. Do not fail to read it, and if at all interested, write at once. Consultation and correspondence are heartily invited. The Doctor's preparations stand unexcelled as healthful, safe and inexpensive home treatments for the quick and permanent cure of liquor and tobacco habits.

A BEAUTY TALK.—With the Graham Dermatological Institute, 502 Church Street, Toronto, the history of the past twelve years has been one long series of successes. During this time about 40,000 cases have been treated, and where directions were followed at all carefully not one failure resulted. It is safe to say that a more enviable record could hardly be imagined. The aim of the Institute is to assist women to attain sweetness, brightness, good grooming, delicate toilet habits and correct carriage, as well as a beautiful complexion, fine hair, clear eyes, graceful hands and a measure of health. While the proprietors do not pretend to perform miracles or to be able to transform homely persons into pictures of loveliness, still, with proper remedies and treatments, they are capable of substantiating all their claims. In short, by assisting nature in the beautifying process, or, more often, by banishing some blemish or disfiguration that has clouded a self-conscious life, they assist in making life more beautiful. If you suffer from complexional troubles, non-development of the figure, obesity, falling hair, etc., it will pay you to read the advt. on another page, and write the Institute without delay.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

GRASSES AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

A book of more than ordinary interest and value to farmers in all parts of America is Prof. Thos. Shaw's new work, entitled "Grasses and How to Grow Them." In this latest publication, Prof. Shaw discusses all the grasses of any economic importance grown in America, taking each up in a regular order and treating them under the following heads: distribution, soils adapted to growth, place in the rotation, preparing the soil, sowing, pasturing, harvesting, securing seed and renewing. This work comprises some 470 pages, bound in cloth and plentifully illustrated. "Grasses" is published by the Webb Publishing Co., of St. Paul, to whom we are indebted for a specimen copy. \$1.50 is the price of this book from the publishers or through this office.

GOSSIP.

A CORRECTION.

In our report of the poultry section of the Industrial Exhibition, we should have said that the winner of most of the prizes in the White Wyandotte class was J. S. Martin, Port Dover, Ontario. His is an exceptionally strong flock, and added much to the interest of some of the local shows.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

30--SHORTHORNS--30

ON DECEMBER 2ND.

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

Catalogues will be mailed on application to proprietors,

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

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

DISPERSION SALE.

JAS. ROSS, IONA STATION,

will sell by public auction on

Wednesday, November 18th, 1903,

his entire herd of

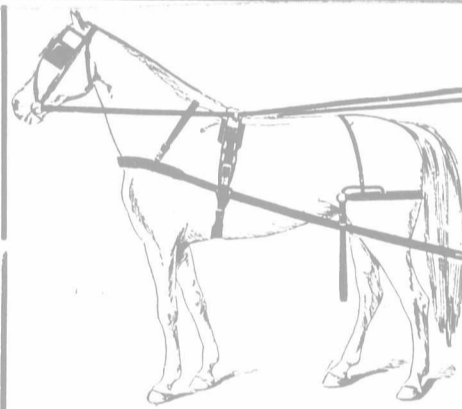
SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES, LINCOLN SHEEP.

40 HEAD.

2 HEAD.

20 HEAD.

Catalogues ready Oct. 15, 1903.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, AUCTIONEER

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY
OF FINE HAND-MADE

Driving Harness.

Our prices put high-grade harness within the reach of every horse-owner.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE.

And why should we not save you money on your harness? Every harness guaranteed; shipped anywhere for examination.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Jno. W. MacGregor

(Successor to MacGregor Bros.)
HIGHGATE, ONT.



Pandora Range

DOES ITS WORK WHILE YOU DO YOURS

You do not have to constantly watch the "Pandora" range when cooking or baking. Arrange the fire, put on your pots and set the dampers—the range does the rest.

While dinner is cooking you can do your other work just the same as the woman in the picture, and know positively that your cooking is being done right.

The "Pandora" range is entirely new, and has many new features and devices for regulating the fire, extracting all the heat possible from the fuel consumed, and using the heat to the best advantage.

Special flue construction forces all the heat around the oven twice and directly under every pot-hole—only the smoke goes up the chimney.

Oven is roomy, ventilated, fitted with thermometer, lined with sheet steel, and is a perfect baker and a perfect cooker at the same time.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

Built With the Old Reliable Thorold Cement.



HOUSE AND BARN OF MR. J. E. REAVELY, AT MARSHVILLE, ONT.

(Size of house, 28x40x22 high. Size of barn walls, 40x80x10.)

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR HOUSE.

Thorold cement.....	110 barrels
Gravel.....	80 cubic yards
Stone.....	20 cubic yards
Labor.....	6 men 12 days

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR BARN.

Walls—Thorold cement.....	96 barrels
Gravel.....	71 cubic yards
Stone.....	17 cubic yards
Labor.....	6 men 10 days

FLOORS OF BARN—Thorold cement, 61 barrels; gravel, 40 cubic yards; labor, 6 men 5 days.

CEMENT

OUR BRANDS:

- “THOROLD,” Hydraulic.
- “CROWN,” Portland.
- “WHITEHALL,” Portland.

We recommend “THOROLD” for WALLS, “CROWN” for FLOORS, and “WHITEHALL” for GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS or cement work of any kind.

We have given up our RETAIL TRADE and now make sales or shipments of not less than CAR LOTS, which is 146 barrels Thorold or 100 barrels Portland.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE
THOROLD, - - ONT.

Farms in the Northwest Territories,

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

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



Big Beauty

BIG LOVELY DRESSED DOLL FREE

Girls! do you want this lovely big jointed Sleeping Doll, nearly a beautifully dressed imported German beauty,

ONE-HALF YARD TALL

with long curly hair (dark or blond), handsome bisque head, jointed body, pearly teeth, beautiful blue eyes that open and shut, very stylishly dressed, fancy dress, underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., dressed complete from head to shoes. An elegant and lovely Doll, sweet and pretty as a picture. She shuts her eyes and goes to sleep as natural as baby herself.

Girls! Do you desire to receive, free of all charge and without a cent of cost, this big, beautiful and jointed sleeping Doll? Also this sweet Baby Doll for a few hours' work after school? If so write to us at once.

In order to introduce Marvel Washing Blue into every home we have decided to give away FREE, hundreds of big lovely dressed jointed and sleeping dolls for selling only 15 packages of our famous Marvel bluing at 10c. a package. Don't send a cent. Order to-day. We send bluing by mail, postpaid, you sell it at 10c. a package, and with each package give a Prize Ticket which entitles each customer to a lovely present from us. Everybody will buy. You can sell the 15 packages in a few hours. When sold return us the money, \$1.50, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address this large, lovely dressed mother doll and the sweet Baby Doll. We arrange to pay all charges on them right to your address. We want every honest girl to write at once. We will treat you fair and right, and expect the same from you. Please understand, this is no catch word scheme to deceive our little friends, but an honest proposition, made in good faith by a well-known and reliable business concern to advertise our business. **DON'T DELAY**, order the Marvel Washing Blue at once, and be the first in your locality to receive these lovely presents. Address—

Marvel Bluing Co.,
Toronto, Ont.
Dept. 350



We give this sweet Bisque Baby Doll Free with the large Mother Doll. Baby Doll has lovely long curly hair, Jointed Bisque Body, and is just as sweet for anything. Every girl is delighted to put the little Baby Doll to sleep with the large Mother Doll. **Remember, Girls,** you get the sweet Baby Doll and the large Mother Doll both for selling only 15 packages of Marvel Blue and we give another lovely extra present if you are quick in replying.



Dolly Sleeping

Barred Rocks Exclusively.
Stock for sale: 1 good year-old male bird of Bradley Bros.' strain, and a number of good breeding hens of Hawkins' strain, to dispose of. Write for prices.
A. E. SHERRINGTON, Walkerton, Ont.

Canadian Produce Company,
TORONTO.
POULTRY

bought at best prices. Returns made day of arrival.

Buff Orpington and White Wyandotte cockerels. Utility birds, \$1.50 each; also Pekin ducks; choice stock.
C. W. BEAVEN, Pinegrove, Prescott, Ont.

POULTRY and EGGS WANTED.

Empty crates forwarded upon application.
Highest prices paid.
Payments weekly by express order.
Correspondence solicited.

Toronto Poultry & Produce Co.
83 Colborne St., TORONTO.

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

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

Valuable Premiums

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

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



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

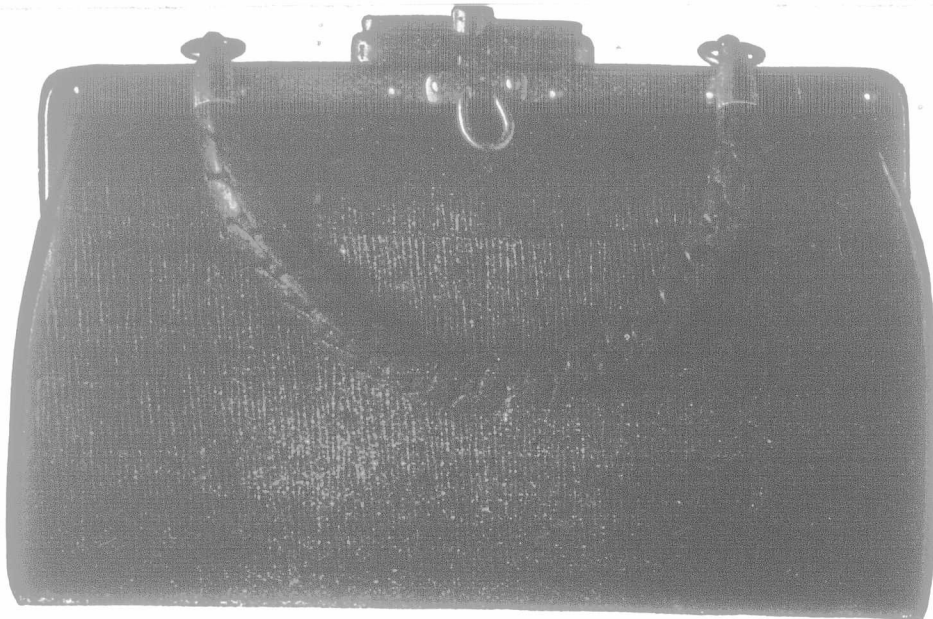
Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

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

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND
 New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers
 TO THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
 And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

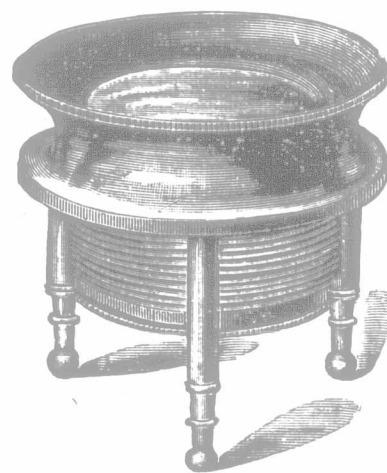
Lady's Hand-bag.



SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

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

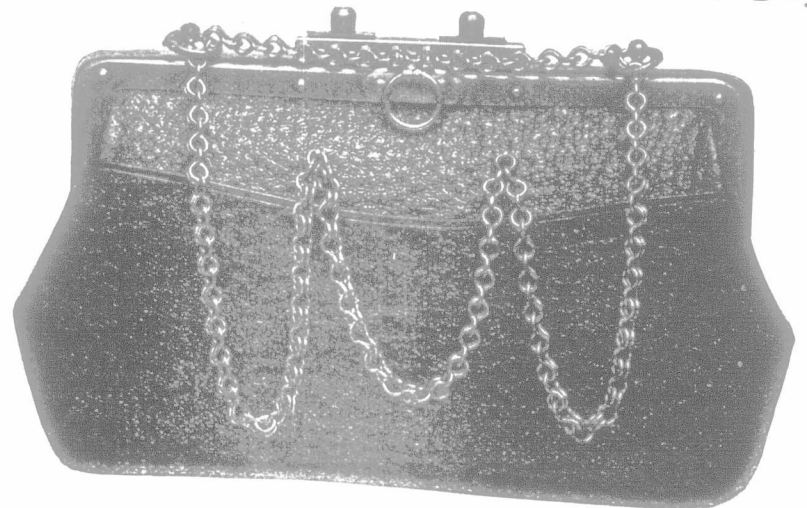
THE MICROSCOPE



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

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

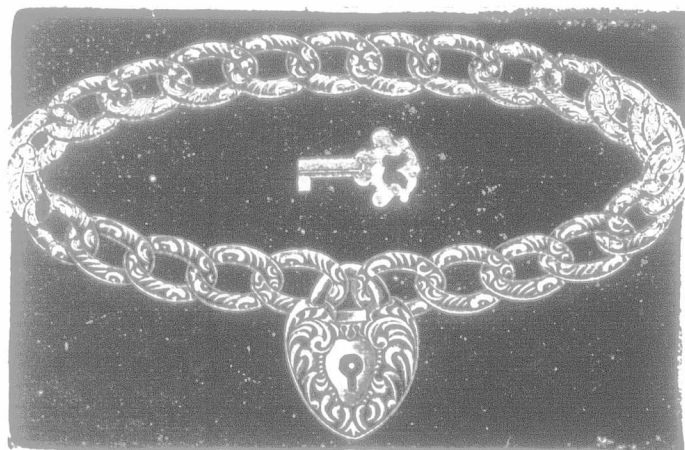
Lady's Wrist-bag.



SIZE, 3½ x 6 INCHES.

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

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet Silver Filled



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

Our Self-Binder

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

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY NEW NAMES.
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

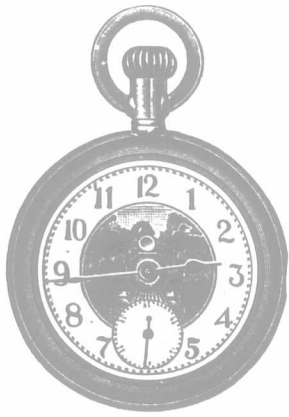
\$1.50 PER ANNUM

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

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

PREMIUMS

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



Half Size.



Ladies' Watches.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement, engraved, plain or engine-turned case, and stem winder. **10 new subscribers**; selling price, \$3.50.

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

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

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

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

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

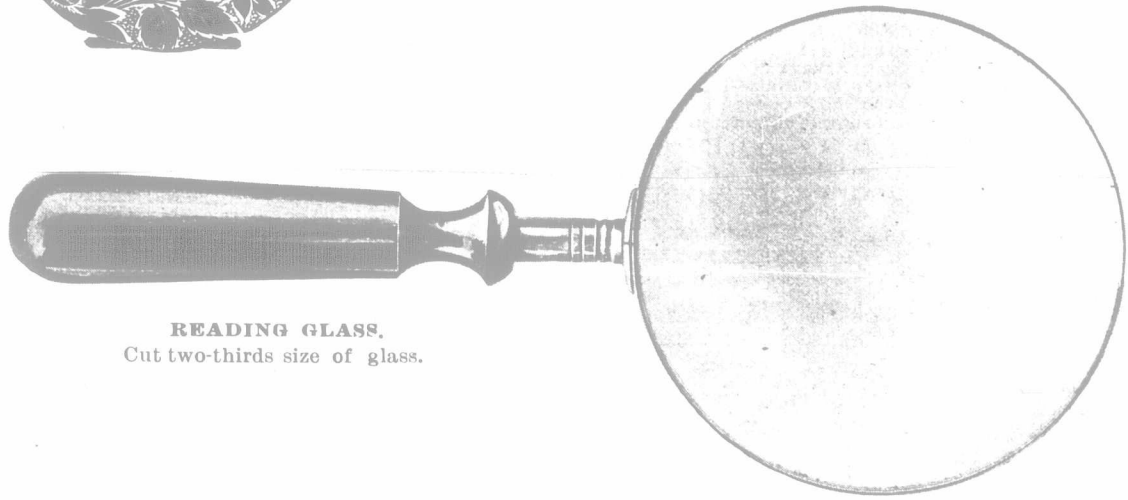
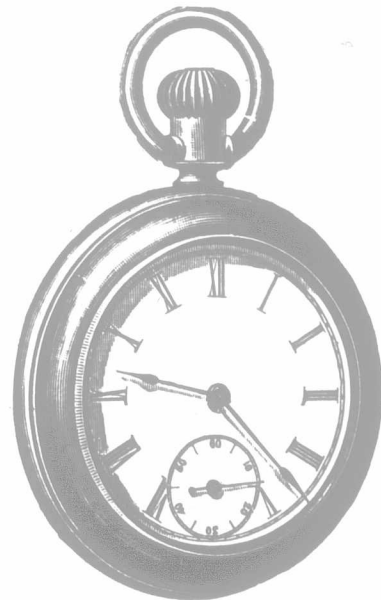
Gents' Watches.

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

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

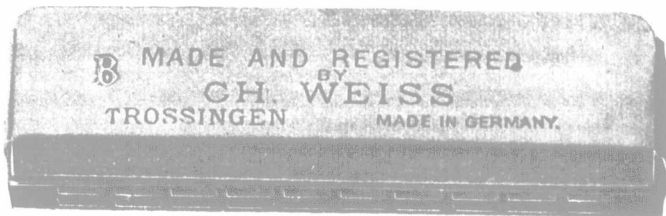
No. 6.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. For **14 new subscribers**; selling price, \$15.

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



READING GLASS.
Cut two-thirds size of glass.

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



FARM BOOKS.

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

SOIL AND CROP.

A BOOK ON SILAGE.—Woll. 185 pages. \$1.00.
SOILING, ENSILAGE, AND BARN CONSTRUCTION.—F. S. Peer. 247 pages. \$1.00.
SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO.—Shaw. 366 pages. \$1.50.

LIVE STOCK.

VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE OWNERS.—M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. 828 pages. \$1.00.
VETERINARY ELEMENTS.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical book for stockmen and agricultural students.
THE STUDY OF BREEDS (CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages; 60 engravings. \$1.50.
HORSE BREEDING.—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50.
LIGHT HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 226 pages. \$1.00.
HEAVY HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 219 pages. \$1.00. } Vinton Series.
CATTLE—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 270 pages. \$1.00.
SHEEP—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 232 pages. \$1.00.
PIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.
THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.—Stewart. 371 pages. \$1.75.
BREEDS AND FEEDING.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
LIVE STOCK ALMANAC.—Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover, 40 cents.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

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

DAIRYING.

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

POULTRY.

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

APIARY.

THE HONEYBEE.—Langstroth. 621 pages. \$1.50.

FRUIT, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES.

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

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOME PHYSICIAN AND CYCLOPEDIA OF MEDICINE.—By seven eminent physicians, aided by specialists. 1,300 pages; illustrated. Cloth, \$4.75; leather, \$5.75.
LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50.
BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED.—Neltje Blanchan. 360 pages. \$2.25.
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' HANDBOOK. 75 cents.
AMERICAN TANNER.—Briggs. 25 cents.
TAXIDERMY.—Hastock. 50 cents.
GINSENG.—Kains. 50 cents.

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

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

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

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

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO.



MY PIGS AT 5 MONTHS OF AGE WEIGH 250 LBS.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. DELL ROY, O., Sept. 24, 1903.
 GENTLEMEN:—I am showing a herd of Berkshire hogs that I have fed "International Stock Food" from the time they came, and I am a winner in the showing. I have pigs that came in April that weigh 250 lbs. each. I sold one pig just nine weeks old that weighed 86 lbs. Its mother was fed "International Stock Food" three times per day after the pigs were four days old. I fed her "International Stock Food" six weeks before she had her pigs.
 I have a herd of short-horn cattle that I fed "International Stock Food" to all the year around, and it paid me big. I fed it to my ewes and lambs with the best results. To make a long story short, I can't nor won't be without it. I recommend "International Stock Food" to all breeders of fine stock.
 Very respectfully,
CLARK GAMBLE.

We Have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicted.

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 650 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our World Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:59, Director 2:05 1/4 and Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/2; and also to our Young Stallions, Blood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, Cattle and Hogs. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is Prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and Won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it

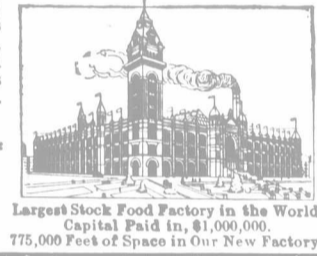
increases the appetite, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It will make your Calves, Colts or Pigs grow amazingly and will keep them healthy. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human System. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your Own food at every meal: Table Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Table Pepper is a powerful stimulating

tonic, Table Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Table Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper and Over One Million Progressive Farmers and Stockmen. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that dis-

ease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World, and has the Largest Sale ever known. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. We Refer You To Any Bank Or Wholesale House in Minneapolis. Be aware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market! No Chemist can separate and name all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use in our preparations. Any Chemist or Manufacturer claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or a Falsifier. Imitations Are Always Inferior. Insist On Having The Genuine And You Will Always Obtain Paying Results.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.
 The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on it. Size of book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. They are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It Contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and scientific and better than you can obtain in any other book regardless of price.
WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED
 WE WILL MAIL ONE COPY OF THIS BOOK TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, With Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us At Once, letter or postal card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:
 1st.—NAME THIS PAPER. 2nd.—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?
 Address At Once... **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,**
ALSO FACTORY AT TORONTO, CAN., No. 4 South Bay Street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid In, \$1,000,000. 775,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory.

HANDSOME WATCH FREE

A Solid Gold Ladies' or Gent's Watch costs from \$25 to \$50. Don't throw your Money away. If you want a WATCH that will equal for time any Solid Gold Watch made, send us your name and address at once, and agree to sell only 10 boxes of our Famous Vegetable New Life Pills at 25c. a box. A grand remedy and cure for all impure and weak conditions of the blood, indigestion, stomach trouble, constipation, weakness, nervous disorders, rheumatism and female troubles. A grand tonic and life builder. These are our regular 50c. size; they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of pills from you receives a Prize Ticket, which entitles them to a fine piece of silverware. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your order and we will send the 10 boxes and Prize Tickets by mail, postpaid, when sold you send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send you the Watch with
A GUARANTEE FOR 20 YEARS
 the same day money is received. We are giving away these watches to quickly introduce our remedy, and when you receive the watch, we ask you to please show it to your friends. Hundreds have received watches from us and are more than delighted with them. This is a glorious opportunity to get a fine Watch without paying a cent for it, and you should write at once.
 Address Plainly: **THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. 1C Toronto, Ont.**

GOSSIP.
 Don't fall into the notion that a man's weaknesses are the cause of his strength. Greeley was not great because he wrote a wretched hand, nor was Grant a great general because he smoked himself to death and was fairly fond of his liquid tanglefoot.
 A learned agricultural scientist explains how he fed a lot of pigs at a fancy profit. They cost him \$4 per hundred, live weight, but he figures out the market value at \$6.50, and, metaphorically, pockets a nice rake-off. The trouble with the average agricultural scientist is, that he dwells in the realm of theory and throws fact to the winds.

J. W. Robinson, the Kansas horseman, gave some advice the other day to the Iowa agricultural students, saying:
 "Boys, I suppose a good many of you expect to be farmers. Let me give you some advice from my own experience. When you start farming, no matter if you are a renter, get two fine mares, two fine cows, two fine sows and two of the best hens you can buy. They will cost a good deal more than scrubs, but the difference in a few years will be immense. Sell their male progeny and keep the female. The male progeny will bring you as much as the whole product of cheaper stock, and in a few years the female portion will produce enough to buy you a farm, and then another farm."

The catalogue of the Shorthorns sold at the combination sale, at Kansas City, last week, presents the pedigrees in tabulated form, showing the pedigrees of both sires and dams, or at least the four or five top crosses which are really the most important, and which practically determine the value of the breeding of the animals. This is an advance movement in Shorthorn circles in which breeders of some other beef and dairy breeds have led the way. The old form of presenting Shorthorn pedigrees reveals only fifty per cent. of the blood lines employed in the breeding of the animals, and leaves the reader in the dark as to the balance, unless he takes time to wade through many volumes of herdbooks by way of research, and life is too short for such employment.

Rupture

In marked contrast with all ordinary truss dealers, this firm stands alone in this field as an institution engaged in the real work of manufacturing and fitting trusses guaranteed to hold and cure Rupture of any kind.
Buy Direct from the Makers. We can save you 100 per cent. of what you would have to pay so-called Rupture Specialists. Write for our FREE Book on Trusses—its FREE We Guarantee Perfect Fit by Mail. Address
The F. E. HARN CO.
 152 Victoria St., Toronto
 (4) Canada's Leading Mail Order House.

Don't Chide the Children.

Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
 strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end.
 Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:
 "My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited,
 Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.
 Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
 Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ARPAW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.** 18-2-y-om

After you read this **DON'T GO AWAY!** because you have been paying too high for

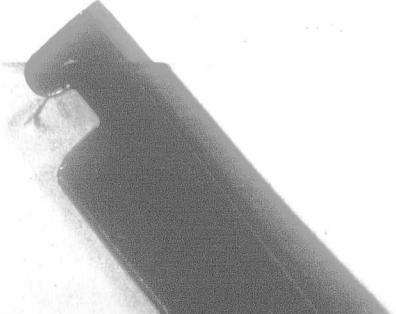
Carbon Paper

but just send us an order for a trial box of our carbon at wholesale price, which we give you the privilege of returning if you do not find it satisfactory.

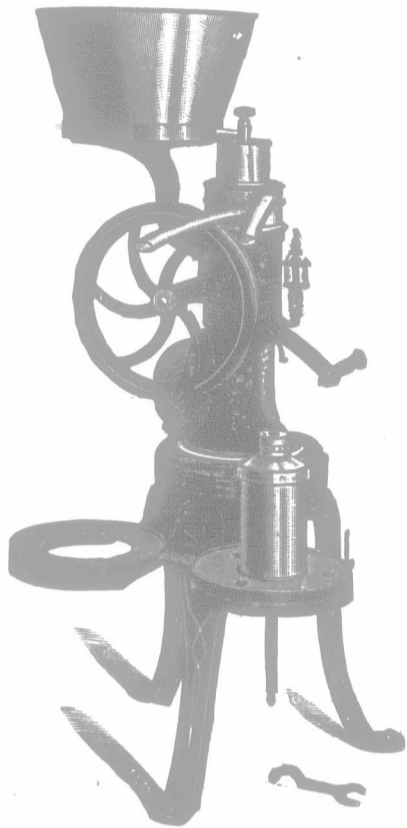
PRICE, \$2.75 PER BOX OF 100 SHEETS, PREPAID.

Special Order

Green City Carbon Paper Co.
 TORONTO, CANADA.



Did You See the National?



The fall fairs are now nearly over, and the NATIONAL has been the center of attraction at all of them. There were many separators shown, but the NATIONAL

TAKES THE CREAM OFF

them all. Did you notice its close skimming, its construction and its easy running? With all its superior points of merit, no wonder it attracted so much attention at the fairs. The NATIONAL is sold in every part of the Dominion of Canada, and is an all-Canadian Separator, made for Canadians. We have thousands of testimonials. Send for catalogue and "Hints on Butter-making and Modern Dairying" to any of the following general agents:

The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario.
Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N. W. T. and B. C.
H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers.

NATIONAL.
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE."

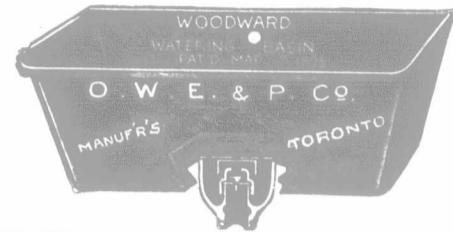
GOSSIP.

Col. W. S. Ferguson, Pictonhill, Perth, has accepted an invitation to judge the grade and cross-bred cattle and the championships in the fat stock classes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Col. Ferguson is a son of Thomas Ferguson, of Kinlochtry, and breeds Aberdeen-Angus cattle at that historic place, and feeds bullocks and breeds sheep at Pictonhill. He is a director in the Highland and Agricultural Society and a steward of the Smithfield Club.

LARGE CATTLE-DIPPING PLANT.

The benefit of dipping cattle as a cure or preventive of lice, scab, Texas itch, mange and other vermin or contagion in the herd has come to be widely recognized in the west. At Puckwana, South Dakota, there is a fourteen-thousand-acre stock farm on which the finest cattle-dipping plant in the country has recently been built at an expense of about a thousand dollars. The vat is forty-eight feet long, eight feet deep, thirty inches wide at the bottom and thirty-six at the top. It is all walled in with stone, and the wall is covered with a heavy coat of cement, as is also the bottom, so there is no leakage or waste of the dip fluid. The vat is approached by a chute so arranged that it may also be used for branding or vaccinating. The exit from the vat is connected with two dripping pans, sixteen by twenty-four feet, with a cement floor. After the cattle go through the dip, they stand about twenty minutes on the pans to drip off, and the drippings run back into the vat. It generally takes about twenty seconds for an animal to swim through the vat, and 150 cattle per hour is reckoned as the working capacity of the vat. The containing capacity is about 3,000 gallons. The dip is usually heated to about 115 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and a twelve-horsepower boiler is used for this purpose. The vat is remarkable for its convenience, capacity and durability.

Water Basins



EIGHT TALKS ON THE "WOODWARD."
TALK FIVE.

Do you know that **SWILLING IS BAD** for milk cows, especially in winter. Your cattle cannot possibly do it with a "WOODWARD" BASIN. Just a little, and that "little" often. Sound logic.

Write Us.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co
TORONTO. Limited.



Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having. The

New Century

Ball Bearing Washer does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them and a tub-ful can be done in five minutes.

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

The Dowswell Mfg. Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 14,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba lands and Assiniboia lands east of third meridian, \$4 to \$10 per acre. Lands west of third meridian, \$3.50 to \$7 per acre.



STUBBLE PLOWING IN MANITOBA.

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

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

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

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

"The truth,
the whole truth
and nothing but
the truth"
in time telling means
the time as told by 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, ILLINOIS.

GOSSIP.

A herdsman is wanted to fit cattle for show, also two men to work on farm in Texas. Geo. Miller, Markham, Ont., who has been in charge of the herd the last two or three years, will visit applicants. See the advertisement—"Wanted, a Herdsman."

A PROLIFIC COW.

Mr. P. B. Pyle, of Warren County, Iowa, has a high-grade Shorthorn cow, nine years old, that is the mother of ten calves. Once she had twins, and last April threw triplets, all bulls, fine, fat, lusty fellows to this day. This is what Brother Hoard would call a "triple-purpose cow," and must give about as much milk as two of his special-purpose cows would give in order to give full support to three calves.

MR. ROSS' SHORTHORN SALE.

Attention is again directed to the advertisement of the dispersion sale, on Nov. 18th, of the entire herd of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. James Ross, at Iona Station, Ont., a station on the Michigan Central and Lake Erie & Detroit Railway, about 15 miles west of St. Thomas. The herd consists of 39 head, 30 females and 9 young bulls, the latter sired by such excellently-bred bulls as Imp. Blue Ribbon =17095=; Scottish Chief =7244=, by Imp. Scottish Pride, dam by Imp. Guardsman; Prime Prince, by the Duthie-bred Imp. Prime Minister, dam Clementine, by Imp. Albert, and granddam by Imp. Premier Earl, and Scottish Rex, by Imp. Count Amaranth, dam Imp. Donside Lily, by Clan Alpine. Two of these are of the excellent Scotch-bred Syme family, and some of the females are also of this good family, among which is the red two-year-old, Violet Syme 2nd, by Scottish King, a son of Scottish Chief, and of Cleopatra 2nd, by Imp. Reporter, whose dam was Imp. Cleopatra, by Gravesend, a Kinellar Claret, which was a capital cow and a first-class breeder. The Imp. Scotch cow, Charlotte, bred by Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, sired by Gravesend, and of the Cruickshank Cecelia family, now advanced in years, but due to calve before the sale, is also catalogued. She has been an uncommonly useful breeding cow, and is elegantly bred. Other young cows and heifers of useful, deep-milking families are daughters of Imp. Blue Ribbon, Mina Christopher, Indian Statesman, Premier Earl, and Tollcross, by Imp. Royal George, dam Imp. Charlotte. Several of these cows have young calves at foot, sired by such noted sires as Imp. Blue Ribbon, Royal Prince, Bobbie Burns, Royal Islay, by Royal Sailor, and others. Others are in calf, and some due to calve before the sale to Prime Prince, by Imp. Prime Minister; Scottish King, Imp. Royal Prince, Scottish Prince, and Bobbie Burns =29345=, a richly-bred Conge-shank Lancaster bull. The catalogue is now being mailed to applicants, and it will be found, on analysis of the pedigree of the cattle, that they are richly bred.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE



New importation just arrived:
25 STALLIONS
OF
Choice Breeding,
Excellent Quality and
Extra Large Size.
Stock has been personally selected. Inspection is solicited and prices will be found right.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

Imported Clydesdales



Stallions of this year's importation for sale. Got by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Lothian's Best, Ascot, etc.
T. H. HASSARD
Millbrook, Ont.
Stations: Millbrook, G. T. R.; Cavanville, C. P. R., four miles.

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

GOSSIP.

In Eastern Ontario, dairy cattle are changing hands continuously. Mr. Donald Cumming, Lancaster, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, writes us that his offering now consists of heifers of all ages, a few extra fine bull calves and the three-year-old bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade (12974), out of the imported cow, White Glen of Holehouse. Other bulls previously advertised have been sold, as has the supply of milking females.

MODEL FARM SHROPSHIRE.

Broad acres, substantial barns, a magnificent dwelling, a high-class flock of Shropshire sheep, and all kept in the finest condition are the features that go to make up the Model Farm of W. C. Carpenter, at Simcoe, Ont. Perhaps the three hundred acres that constitute the Model Farm are not surpassed by an equal area in the whole Dominion. Stealing a spare hour from a very busy day in connection with the Norfolk County Fair, Mr. Carpenter showed Prof. Zavitz and the "Advocate" representative over his farm and through his flocks. Individually, Shropshires are attractive sheep, but in a flock their beauty and attractiveness seems to increase with their numbers. Who would not go miles to see a first-class flock? As you go through the gate to their pasture field, they form in solid rank to greet you, with their shapely brown faces rising from the mass of white wool, their eyes gleam, ears alert, they stand in solid square for inspection. Something comes over the visitor just at this time, and although he may not lay his mind bare at the time, his friends will probably notice that he talks more about Shropshire sheep, and are prepared for the announcement that makes another proselyte to the ovine faith. Mr. Carpenter's flock must be seen to be appreciated. Uniformity is the most striking characteristic. All have well-covered heads, compact fleeces and strong constitution. A large flock furnishes a big but not a varied assortment from which to select.



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

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

IT IS A JOY TO BE CURED.

Painful Piles Become Painless at Once and are Cured in Short Time.

It almost pays to have the piles so great is the feeling of relief when Pyramid Pile Cure is applied. They are in form of suppositories and reach the affected parts at once and the pain ceases and a mild feeling of ease and comfort takes its place. The healing process begins immediately and continues as long as the cure is administered until the sufferer is perfectly and completely well.

How much more sensible is this method than the barbarous torture inflicted by the knife and instruments? How much more satisfactory to be able to administer a simple effective remedy in the privacy of the home than to submit to the humiliation of an examination and operation in the physician's chair?

Pyramid Pile Cure cures piles to stay cured. Thousands and thousands of sufferers the country over have found this out through the testimony of their friends and others, and the sale of this remedy is increasing enormously every week and month. It is certainly a glorious thing to be able to make great numbers of people happy, and nothing will cause happiness so much or do it so quickly as relief from pain and the cure of a dreadful disease. The proprietors of Pyramid Pile Cure, therefore, have a great feeling of gratification and happiness themselves when the letters from former sufferers come pouring in on them telling of the wonderful cures and rejoicing and giving thanks for their deliverance from this terrible disease.

Pyramid Pile Cure is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a package, or will be sent at once in plain wrapper on receipt of price by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

Write for free booklet on the nature, treatment and cure of piles. -Om

Imported Clydesdales



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

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

Geo. Stewart Howick, P. Q.

FOR SALE.

Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,

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

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

Importers of Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST CLARKE,
Secretary.

Misses Gold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.

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

BRANTFORD STEEL WINDMILLS
are in a class by themselves. Catalogue for the asking.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,
BRANTFORD, CANADA, LIMITED.

Heart Palpitated.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

TWO BOXES OF MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Cured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited TORONTO, ONT.

HORSE COLIC,



Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc., as well as all forms of Lameness, Contracted Cord, Curb, Splint, etc., are instantly relieved, and invariably cured by the use of

Tuttle's Elixir.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by the Adams Express Company. Used by leading breeders and turfmen everywhere. Has saved and cured many valuable horses. May do likewise for you.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all bilsters; they offer only temporary relief only.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses



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

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

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

CLYDESDALE MARES

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

NELSON WAGG.

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

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

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

J. C. ROSS, PROP., JARVIS, ONT. Box 61,

GOSSIP.

"Mamma, I don't think papa likes the bread you make."

"Why, my child, what put that in your head?"

"Why, this morning, when he kissed me good-bye, he said he was going down town to earn some more bread for me."

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs, writes: "I have recently sold to Messrs. F. W. & W. W. Scott, Highgate, Ont., the fine yearling imported bull, Lord Lieutenant, sired by Lord Roberts, and of the celebrated Beaufort Castle Broadhooks family, one of the most prized pedigrees in Scotland, as this blood has been freely used in the world-renowned herds of Duthie and Marr. As regards true Shorthorn character he is hard to be excelled, of a fine roan color, with a fine head and horn and straight lines. He will certainly make his mark on this herd of Shorthorns. To Mr. Wm. Chambers, Currie's, Ont., the roan imported bull calf, Shawwood Alpha, sired by Cornelius, a Royal winner, and out of Village Maid, from the noted Village Maid family. This is a very promising young bull, and will certainly do a lot of good in this old-established herd of Shorthorns. Mr. O. S. Westover, of Aylmer, also secured a fine red imported (in dam) bull calf, out of Village Maid 38th (imp.), and sired by Cornelius, a full brother of Corner Stone, and bred by Wm. Craigie, Pennan Farm, Aberdeenshire. This is a calf of great substance, with a beautiful coat of mossy hair. Have a number of good ones left of right breeding."

TRADE TOPICS.

THE FARMERS' COMPANY.—Mr. George Lawrence, M. P. P., has accepted a seat on the Directorate of the Advisory Board of the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company, of which the Hon. Thos. Greenway is Chairman. Mr. Lawrence is the Conservative member representing Killarney in the Manitoba local House. He is a large farmer and for a number of years was engaged in the farm implement business in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and he will be a great source of strength to the Company in the West. He visited Niagara Falls on Thanksgiving Day, and with the Managing Director and the Superintendent, inspected the foundry which the town has offered to the Company for a term of years for the location of its works. The Company has appointed Mr. A. J. Welch, late of London, its Western Manager, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Mr. Welch left for Winnipeg, on the 17th, to take charge of the Company's business in the West.

HOW THE TUBULAR GROWS.—The remarkable business being done by P. M. Sharples, manufacturer of the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator, at West Chester, Pa., is witnessed by the fact that he is again enlarging his plant. It was only last year that large additions were made which it was supposed would meet all demands for manufacturing and storage. But the inability to keep up with their orders during the past year quickly determined the necessity for the buildings now being erected with all possible speed. They are a brick boxing and storage building, 272 feet by 32 feet in size, and a blacksmith and toolmaker's shop with room for tinning furnaces, 45 feet by 100 feet. The West Chester factory was already the largest in the country. Nothing short of a phenomenal demand for the popular Tubular could make necessary the extensive enlargements at this time. The prospects for the Tubular would seem to be exceedingly bright, and from a letter just received from the factory and home office, we are informed that this is the case. The outlook for the immediate future gives promise of taxing to its full capacity the great plant with all its superior facilities.



OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS FRENCH COACHERS.

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

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

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

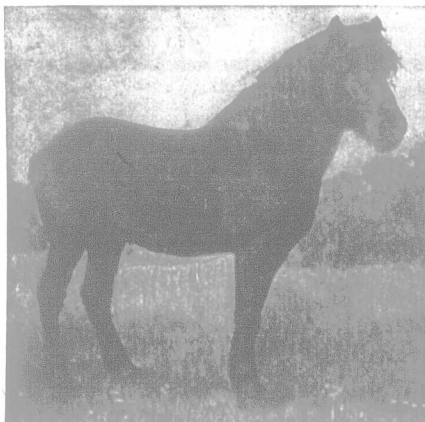
Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogues sent on application.

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

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

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



BARON DE CHAMPOUIS, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

have just received a magnificent lot of 45 IMPORTED STALLIONS, including

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, HACKNEYS, GERMAN COACH.

The best of each breed that money can procure. Don't buy until you have examined these horses, as their equal cannot be found on this continent.


JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.
Long-distance phone in connection with farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.


Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns



MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

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

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



CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE COACH STALLIONS

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

BLACK HORSE HOTEL, TORONTO,
on and after

Wednesday, November 4.



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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Used it ten years.
Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1902.
Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Have used Kendall's spavin cure for ten years and gladly testify to its merits.
Yours truly, Justus C. Nelson.



Five Cases of Spavin Absolutely Cured.
B. ffalo, N. Dakota, Jan. 26, 1903.
I have cured five horses absolutely of Spavin in the last four years with your Kendall's Spavin Cure.
Very truly yours, Harry D. Ruettel.

THE OLD RELIABLE
And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Lameness.

This is the unqualified experience of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not share in these benefits. Just read what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

In addition to being the best stable remedy known, it is unequalled as a liniment for household and family use. Sold generally by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5. We send valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse," profusely illustrated, free upon request.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Lew. W. Cochran

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.,

Home of the prizewinning




Percheron, Shire and Hackney Horses.

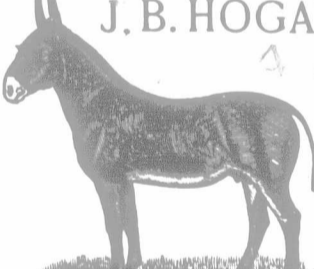

At Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs this fall, on 16 head I won 54 first and 23 second prizes, which were more than all of my competitors' winnings combined, all of which were my own breeding except three head.

Prices and terms below competition.
See my exhibit and get prices at the International at Chicago in Dec.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

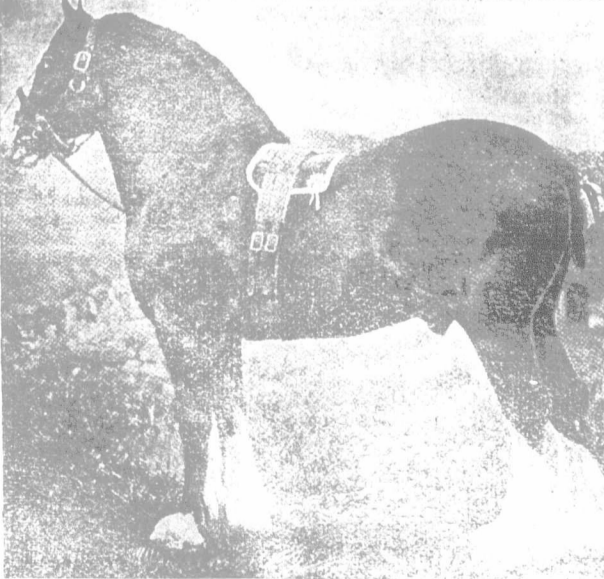



Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.

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

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

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



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

Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

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

GOSSIP.

The McClary Manufacturing Company, of London, Ont., advertise for apprentices. Strong, young men of good character are wanted.

Mr. J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement in the Ayrshire list, offering six young bulls bred from deep-milking dams and sired by Comrade's Heir of Glenora. He has also for sale Yorkshire pigs, which he can supply in pairs not akin. Mr. Clark has an exceptionally strong herd of Ayrshires with a capital record, and his pigs are of the proper type.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., importers of high-class Clydesdale horses, report: "We have sold the handsome Clydesdale stallion, Prince of Corskie [3970], to Mr. Peter Holt, of Bradford, Ont., for a good price, and Mr. Holt is well pleased with his purchase. We have also sold to Mr. Geo. Gornley, Unionville, Ont., a very fine pair of fillies in Madge of Hallcroft and Lady Minto, both imported in our last importation. Ruler (imp.) (10895) [3974], our beautiful son of Baron's Pride, is doing remarkably well with us, and will be a bargain for the lucky purchaser. He was 2nd at Ottawa Exhibition. Our stock are all in fine condition. The 'Advocate' man who was here to-day says he has never seen a finer lot than we have on hand at present, and our assortment is bigger and better than ever. We have plenty of English orders for horses and Short-horns coming in through our advertisement in the 'Advocate,' and we contemplate several more sales during the next week. We are much pleased with our purchase of Maj. Lynedoch (imp.) (4530) [3004] at Mr. Bright's sale, and we look for big results from him. We have a large number of Canadian-bred horses on hand also, and buyers will find a good assortment to choose from here."

TRADE NOTES.

This Will Hold You for a While.
34 No. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.,
July 3, 1902.

W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:

Dear Sir,—I would as soon try to keep horses without hay or oats as without "Absorbine" and your "Kidney and Nerve Powders." They are the best general condition powders for stomach troubles or any ailments arising therefrom I have ever known.


Yours very truly,
L. ELLMAKER.

HORSE VALUES.—Work does not hurt a horse, it is the wear and tear on his feet that cheapens his market value. A lean, overworked, but healthy, horse can be put into condition with a little care, but lameness and sore feet are blemishes that will stick to him and cannot be hidden. The modern method of shoeing a horse is humane and economical. A Dunlop Improved Ideal Horseshoe Pad is placed between the shoe and the hoof. It is of rubber, having strong wearing qualities, is light and comfortable for the horse. It entirely covers the under side of the hoof, and acts as a cushion to protect it against stone bruises. By actual experiment it has been proved that this device prolongs the working life of a horse by saving it from the foot troubles it is subject to. The Dunlop Tire Company are interested in the welfare of your horses, and will gladly give expert advice as to lameness, its cause and cure. Address the Dunlop Tire Co., Limited, Toronto.

Settlers' Low Rates West.

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

Warranted to give satisfaction.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.


As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

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

DR. PAGE'S English Spavin Cure.



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, 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.

Before sending your horse to the sale remove the blemishes with

ABSORBINE

Also carry a bottle with you to use in case of accident in shipping. **ABSORBINE** will remove the soreness at once in any fresh Bruise or Strain. No blister, no hair gone. \$2 per bottle, at regular dealers, or delivered. Write for pamphlet.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

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

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

Imported Clydesdales just landed. Five stallions—4 two-year-olds and one 3-year-old. The sets of Mains of Airies, Clan Chattan, etc. Prices right.

ALEX. MCGREGOR, Epsom, Ont.
4 miles east of Uxbridge station, on the G. T. R.

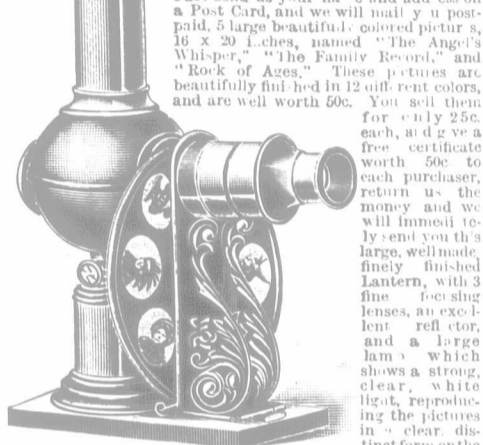
Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

32 FUR FREE CAPERINES



These Caprines cost us \$3.75 and we sold them all last winter for \$1.75 cash. They are made of the quality, good black, blue, red, yellow, with fine, storm color, fur on both sides and 10-in. caperines padded, will line and ornamented with a long full tail. Out of several hundreds of these elegant Caprines we have only 32 left, and as we wish to clear them out at once we have decided to give them away absolutely free for selling only 1 doz. of our large beautiful colored Pictures, 16x20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages," at 25c. each (very purchaser gets a Certificate free). These Pictures are all hand-drawn and are worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c. each, and give a free certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you a large, well-made, finely finished Lantern, with 3 fine lens shades, an excellent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, representing the pictures in a clear distinct form on the sheet. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as R. D. Hood and the Wolf, Clown's performances, etc., and full directions. Address: The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 583 Toronto.

FREE MAGIC LANTERN



Just send us your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you a post-paid, 5 large beautiful colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 colors and are worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c. each, and give a free certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you a large, well-made, finely finished Lantern, with 3 fine lens shades, an excellent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, representing the pictures in a clear distinct form on the sheet. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as R. D. Hood and the Wolf, Clown's performances, etc., and full directions. Address: The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 583 Toronto.

14K GOLD WATCH FREE



for selling only 10 large beautiful colored Pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c. each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all hand-drawn and are worth 50c. and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This dainty and reliable Lady's Watch has Gold hands, fancy dial, is stem wind and set, with jewelled movement and solid silver metal case with rose and leaves beautifully enameled in natural colors. Agnes Patterson, Nauvoo, Ill., writes: "I was delighted to get such a surprise. It was always my ambition to have a watch, but such a little beauty as you sent me took us all by storm. All my companions are going to arm a watch like mine." We want every girl and lady who has not a watch already to write for the Pictures at once. Address: THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 579 Toronto.

LADY'S ENAMELLED WATCH FREE



for selling only 10 large beautiful colored Pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c. each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all hand-drawn and are worth 50c. and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This dainty and reliable Lady's Watch has Gold hands, fancy dial, is stem wind and set, with jewelled movement and solid silver metal case with rose and leaves beautifully enameled in natural colors. Agnes Patterson, Nauvoo, Ill., writes: "I was delighted to get such a surprise. It was always my ambition to have a watch, but such a little beauty as you sent me took us all by storm. All my companions are going to arm a watch like mine." We want every girl and lady who has not a watch already to write for the Pictures at once. Address: THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 581 Toronto.

FREE STEAM ENGINE



Wouldn't you like to have one? My Engine can run 6 to 8 spools and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1.00. That is what Alf Dural, Bracebridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 11 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler safety valve, while the steam dome, stand, cylinder, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to send only 5 of our large beautiful colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "Simply to the Cross I Cling," and "The Family Record." These pictures are all beautifully finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c. each, and give each purchaser a certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your order. Write us for Pictures at once. Address: THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 581 Toronto.

LET YOUR STOMACH HAVE ITS OWN WAY.

Do Not Try to Drive and Force it to Work When it is Not Able or You Will Suffer All the More.

You cannot treat your stomach as some men treat a balky horse; force, drive or even starve it into doing work at which it rebels. The stomach is a patient and faithful servant and will stand much abuse and ill treatment before it "balks," but when it does you had better go slow with it and not attempt to make it work. Some people have the mistaken idea that they can make their stomachs work by starving themselves. They might cure the stomach that way, but it would take so long that they would have no use for a stomach when they got through. The sensible way out of the difficulty is to let the stomach rest if it wants to and employ a substitute to do its work.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do the work of your stomach for you and digest your food just as your stomach used to when it was well. You can prove this by putting your food in a glass jar with one of the tablets and sufficient water, and you will see the food digested in just the same time as the digestive fluids of the stomach would do it. That will satisfy your mind. Now, to satisfy both your mind and body take one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after eating—eat all and what you want—and you will feel in your mind that your food is being digested because you will feel no disturbance or weight in your stomach; in fact, you will forget all about having a stomach just as you did when you were a healthy boy or girl.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act in a natural way because they contain only the natural elements of the gastric juices and other digestive fluids of the stomach. It makes no difference what condition the stomach is in, they go right ahead of their own accord and do their work. They know their business and surrounding conditions do not influence them in the least. They thus relieve the weak stomach of all its burdens and give it its much-needed rest, and permit it to become strong and healthy.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. They are so well known and their popularity is so great that a druggist would as soon think of being out of alcohol or quinine. In fact, physicians are prescribing them all over the land, and if your own doctor is real honest with you, he will tell you frankly that there is nothing on earth so good for dyspepsia as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

AYRSHIRES for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old. DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster, Ont.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle. 4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see. Shaw & Marston, P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS. Onward at head of herd. FOR SALE: Six choice young cows and heifers, 11 young bulls, ranging in age from 4 to 8 months, 5 of which are good enough, individually and by breeding, to head any herd. Sons of Protector, Golden Star, Pretorian and Sunny Slope Tom 1st in the lot. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Iderton station L., H. & B.; Lucan station, G. T. R.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS 100 Head. Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedmill. Will sell right. om Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., breeder of Dorset sheep and Chester White hogs, writes: "I have had a very successful season thus far, and still have some good things to dispose of in the shape of Dorsets and Chesters. I can yet spare a bunch of good ewes. They will mostly lamb within the next two months. (I have ten fine young lambs now.) I can sell a few good rams also. I have a bunch of really good, lengthy Chesters that must be sold to make room for coming litters. First come gets the choice. Who'll be the lucky ones?"

Messrs. Wm. Willis & Son., Newmarket, Ont., whose Jersey cattle attracted so much notice at the late Toronto Exhibition, report the sale, since that time, of six young cows and heifers to Mr. V. E. Fuller, who judged the class at Toronto, for Mr. T. H. Boody, of Connecticut, U. S., besides several others. They have still some good females for sale and two bull calves from their best milking strains. They are also advertising in this issue choice Yorkshire boars and sows and Cotswold sheep. See their advertisement, and write them for prices.

Mr. David Leitch, Cornwall, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, in ordering a change of advertisement, writes: "My stock is doing finely, and I have made the following sales through the 'Advocate' since last report: To Martin McGillis, St. Andrews, one yearling bull; to W. McIntyre, Newington, yearling bull; to A. A. Read, Ascott, yearling bull; to Abel L. Chase, Massena, N. Y., yearling bull; to R. W. Wade, Smithville, one bull calf; to J. H. Higgs, Lacolle, Que., heifer calf; to John Steel, Newington, heifer calf; to W. J. McElheran, Avonmore, one bull; to John A. McArthur, Lancaster, one bull calf; and a few sales to local parties. It pays to advertise in the 'Advocate'."

ANNANDALE FARM TO RENT.

In another column may be found an announcement which may occasion some surprise amongst our readers. The decision of the managers of the E. D. Tillson Estate, Limited, to lease, instead of work, Annandale Farm is not because they do not think this farm a paying proposition, but because, being so largely interested in the manufacturing business, they have found it impossible to give their farming operations that care and attention to detail without which no large business can be successful.

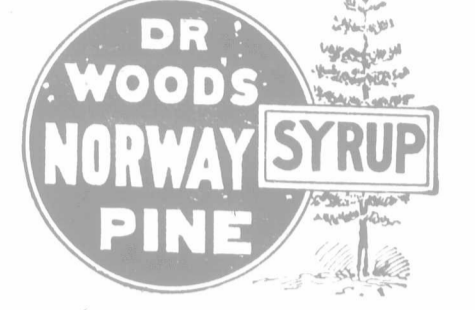
After the many articles that have been published in this paper, giving photographic reproductions of the buildings and the results of different tests made in the interest of farmers generally, our readers are, no doubt, pretty well acquainted with this farm, which is one of the best known and most productive in Ontario.

The late Mr. E. D. Tillson spent large sums of money in improving this property, the land is all thoroughly under-drained, and has been kept in the highest possible state of cultivation for years and has yielded enormous crops.

The large barns are conceded to be among the best in the Dominion, having been laid out solely with regard to utility and not with regard to cost of construction. Running water is furnished to each of the stalls and fresh air conveyed directly to the passageways, as ventilation is considered to be an essential feature in a modern stable. The silos are large, and built with concrete foundation and brick walls lined with cement, and have a capacity of 900 tons.

The hogpens are one feature of Annandale—probably there is no better lot of buildings for the raising and feeding of hogs on a large scale in the Dominion of Canada. Everything has been made durable and easy to handle. The yards and buildings will accommodate 700 hogs, large and small, and are supplied with running spring water.

We understand that the decision to lease the farm was made largely with a view to having the property well cared for rather than to the returns on the investment. A moderate rental with the right class of tenant rather than a large rental and a run-down farm at the expiration of the lease is what the managers of this property are looking for. See ad. for particulars.



Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS. I have used DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it.—M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B.

The Safety MILKING INSTRUMENT is far superior to the old-fashioned MILK TUBE. Price \$1 by mail, prepaid. Circulars Free. MOORE BROS., V.S., Albany, N. Y.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires FOR SALE.—Seven bull calves from 1 to 8 months old; a few young cows with heifer calves at foot; a choice lot of yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; young pigs of the long bacon type, from 6 weeks to 2 months old. F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.



Seven Imported Bulls for Sale. JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

SPRUCE HEDGE SHORTHORNS. We are offering females of all ages. Among them are prizewinners and youngsters that are sure to win. JOHN MCKENZIE, Keward P.O. and Chatsworth Station, C.P.R.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application. Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING RAMS at reasonable prices. Also a FEW SELECT EWES. om Station and Post Office, Brooklyn, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP of good breeding and individuality. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special—26-months and two yearling bulls. Seven ram lambs. For CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ADDRESS J. E. DISNEY, GREENWOOD, ONT. "HILLVIEW FARM."

GOSSIP.

"The road of prejudice never leads to the realm of truth."

"It is only to-morrow's burdens that break the back of to-day."

"A mind always hopeful, confident, courageous and determined on its set purpose and keeping itself to that purpose, attracts to itself out of the elements, things and powers favorable to that purpose."

On October 1st, a selection of 41 Short-horns from the herd of Mr. W. Arkell was sold at Fairford, England.

As an indication of the appreciation in which Shire horses are held in Old England, we note that at a sale held at Derby this month filly foals sold up to 100 guineas and 115 guineas, and brood mares up to 140 guineas and 150 guineas. Colt foals sold up to 90 guineas.

Attached to a carload of Montana range horses bought in Chicago by L. R. Sebastian, of Bellaire, Ohio, is an interesting little story.

An interested spectator of the sale was Miss Mary Savoy, a member of a theatrical company now playing at the Columbus theatre on Wabash avenue in that city.

She was interested for the reason that the money realized by the sale was a gift to her from her father, John Savoy, of Butte, Mont. An average of \$60 a head was realized, and Miss Savoy went back to the scene of her theatrical career with a check for \$1,245 in her pocket.

Several months ago, wearying of the limitations imposed by Butte, Miss Savoy came east to pursue fortune in the theatrical world. Her father, who had frowned on her ambition at first, gratified by her success, determined to furnish financial assistance by shipping a carload of horses to Chicago to be sold for her benefit.

Miss Savoy was accompanied at the ringside by several members of the company with which she is playing. She is a Montana product.

A correspondent writes: "On the 13th of September last there sailed from London, England, on board the Duke of Norfolk, the first consignment of cattle, sheep and poultry for the new Government experimental farms in Uganda, East Africa. Experiments are, in the first instance, to be conducted on a small scale, with a view of finding out whether British breeds will thrive in that climate. In addition to live stock, agricultural experiments are to be undertaken with wheat, barley and oats, besides garden seeds and cotton. In making the selection of animals, it was decided to send two classes of cattle, one to represent the beef-making industry, and the other the dairy. Herefords were chosen for former purpose, and Guernseys for the latter. Besides these, a Polled Angus bull was taken for crossing purposes. The selection of the sheep was a difficult matter, as it was felt that, practically, there is no native breed in East Africa which is adapted for a 'grading up' principle. The Fat-tailed variety is to be experimented upon, but there are great doubts as to its being worth the trouble. Under these circumstances it was settled that one of our own mountain breeds should be used, instead of any of the imported varieties of Down sheep, which have been so successful in other foreign countries. The Welsh Mountain breed was selected upon, part of those taken being direct from the mountains and part from the 'lowland', which have been improved by better pasture and careful breeding. Fat will be a consideration at the same time, as it is bred in the wethers. It is thought the wethers of this variety will mate with the fat-tailed variety, with-out loss of the woolly character. Next, it was decided to take a number of representative 'hens' for the purpose of growing up to maturity. To meet this requirement, the Hampshire variety was selected, as it is a good mother, and is a good producer of the country. The variety of the 'hens' was chosen with a view to the production of both an excellent fat and a good sheep."



FREE VETERINARY ADVICE DURING NOVEMBER

Until December 1st, Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will furnish every reader of this paper a letter of advice and a special stock prescription, free of charge. This information is free to users of Dr. Hess' preparations at all times, but this month we offer it to those who have never used our goods as a means of demonstrating Dr. Hess' ability to formulate stock preparations. If you are in need of special veterinary advice, describe your difficulty fully in a letter to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, care of Information Bureau, and the letter of advice and prescription will be furnished you free, providing you state what stock you have (number of head of each kind), what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper. Enclose 2c stamp for reply.

Feeders who use Dr. Hess Stock Food are free from the usual fears that attend the last few weeks' feeding, and the danger of falling weight from lost appetite in the very last days before marketing. Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great stock tonic, keeps up appetite and compels the digestion of all the foods eaten—that means economical feeding and a wonderful development of solid flesh and fat; shortens the feeding period thirty to sixty days; prevents disease by keeping the animal in perfect physical condition; gives that thrifty and vigorous appearance that makes cattle "top the market" at selling time.

Dr. Hess Stock Food

Is a product of science, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) If the medical and veterinary colleges know of nothing better it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

Our Information Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) In this manner you are provided with a universal treatment for all stock diseases, either in the Stock Food itself or in the special prescription to which the little yellow card entitles you. Indorsements from physicians, scientists and feeders furnished on application.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also Manfgs. of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

OUR PRESENT OFFERING

17 SCOTCH BULLS

Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality, and reasonable prices. Catalogue free.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. **H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont., Can.**

Shorthorn Bull Wanted.

Requiring a first-class Shorthorn bull of Scotch breeding (any age) for service in my herd, I shall be pleased to receive offerings, with description, age, breeding, color, price, etc. Address: **S. DYMENT, BARRIE, ONT.**

3 SHORTHORN BULLS 3 FOR SALE.

Two 2-year-olds, 1 bull calf, all of good breeding and from deep-milking strains. Prices right. Also heifers for sale. **W. B. ROBERTS, SPARTA, ONT.**

Imported Shorthorns Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down ram lambs. **John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41.**

We are offering **18 BULLS** from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. **FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont., Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hilldale Telegraph Office.**

Scotch Shorthorns and Leicesters

Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. **LEICESTERS.**—A grand lot of yearling and ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs now for sale. **W. A. DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA STATION, TUSCARORA P. O.**

Dehorned Cattle

BEYSTONE

BYSTORNER

W. WELLS & SONS, PICTON, Ont.



Imp. Bapton Chancellor No. (78286)

For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot. **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of Scotch breeding and good quality for sale at moderate prices. Write **H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO, Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.**

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires. Five bulls fit for service, from good milking strains; choice cows and heifers; can supply show stock. A litter of Berkshires, 4 months old; also brood sows. Prices right. **F. MARTINDALE & SON, Caledonia Station, York, Ont.**

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. **W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.**

MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS Males and females, imported and home-bred; best Scotch breeding; show animals. Right prices. **D. MILNE & SON, Ethel Station and P. O.**

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. FOR SALE—1 yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see **E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.**

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBBOURG STA. & P. O.

R. & S. NICHOLSON Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont. Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale: **13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice).** Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count. Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovells, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

Mertoun Herd of Shorthorns

Established in 1882. Prince of Banff (Imp.) = 45212 = heads the herd. **THREE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS** for sale; also **A FEW FEMALES**, in calf to Prince of Banff. Prices right.

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—(Imp.) Captain May-fly (No. 28858), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale. **JOHN C. BRICKER, Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.**

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales 88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37854 =. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS. Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. **W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.**

High-Class SHORTHORNS Now offering 5 bulls, from 4 to 17 mos. old, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (Imp.). Also females, all ages, some in calf. Prices moderate. **J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta. & P. O., Ont.**

GOSSIP.

"Wal," said Farmer Wilkins to his city boarder, who was up early and looking round, "ben out to hear the hay-cock crow, I s'pose?" and he winked at the hired man.

"No," replied the city boarder, "I've been out tying a knot in a cord of wood."

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., the well-known importer and breeder of Shorthorns, writes this office as follows: "I have just returned from Scotland, bringing with me one very superior yearling show bull, and winner of first prize at the Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, Show, beating the highest-priced bull at Aberdeen autumn sales last November, and other good ones. I also brought seven very fine heifers, including the choice yearling heifer in the Cairnbrogie herd, property of Mr. John Marr. I have never found my herd in better form on my return. We have seven splendid young bulls, from imported cows, and by imported sires, all of the very finest Scotch breeding. Besides these seven young bulls from imported cows, we have seven others sired by imported bulls and from Scotch cows of finest blood. Most of these fourteen young bulls are fit for service at once. I have a full brother to Royal Edward, so much admired last year. He is a Marr Princess Royal. All of these young bulls will be sold right to make room."

NEBRASKA MAN ACQUIRES POSSESSION OF A HUGE TRACT IN NORTHWESTERN CANADA.

One of the most stupendous land deals ever consummated in this city was recently made, says the St. Paul Reporter, when the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Company sold to the Hon. Peter Jansen, of Nevada, 50,000 acres of land in the Saskatchewan Valley. The tract of land sold lies just west of Big Quill Lake and south of the extension of the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway now being built. The land is in one of the most choice sections of Western Canada, and it is understood that it is to be at once colonized by the Mennonites; in fact, was bought for a colony of that has already been formed, as Mr. Jansen, accompanied by five prominent Mennonites, has been in Western Canada for the past two weeks searching for the most favorable location for this colony. It is interesting to note that the big German colony, to which this company sold some 112,000 acres about a year ago, lies directly north of this proposed Mennonite colony. The sale of such an enormous tract of land in this territory is bound to create a fresh impetus to the gigantic movement of settlers that is now on for this Canadian country.

A short distance from Smithville, in Lincoln County, Ont., twenty miles from Hamilton, on the T., H. & B. R., is the home of D. Bartlett & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Dorset Horn sheep and Yorkshire hogs. In the grand old county of Lincoln there are few men better or more favorably known than the Messrs. Bartlett, firstly, on account of their genial good-nature; secondly, on account of their splendid herds of pure-bred stock, for it is an undisputed fact that few farms in this banner Province of Ontario can boast of a better class of stock, all through, than can be seen on the Messrs. Bartlett's well-tilled acres. Their Shorthorns are in splendid condition, headed by a typical Cargill-bred son of Imp. Count Amaranth 32055, dam Rosa Fame 25049, by Imp. Indian Chief; grandam Imp. Rosalind. The females of the herd represent such fashionable families as Missies, Floras, Miss Ramsdens, Arabellas and Queen Besses, and are both imported and home-bred. There are a number of young females, prizewinners at a number of local shows, that are hard to beat, several of which are for sale. In Dorsets and Yorkshires, Messrs. Bartlett are offering young stock of both sexes and breeds, that are all that could be desired, both in type and quality. Intending purchasers of Shorthorns, Dorsets or Yorkshires would do well to correspond with Messrs. Bartlett, as their stock is right and their prices tempting. Address them at Smithville P. O., Ont., as per their advertisement.

Personal to Subscribers

A BARREL



of VITÆ-ORE is NOT NECESSARY to convince you that it is the best remedy in, on or out of the earth for ailing people, to PROVE TO YOU positively that it will CURE YOUR ILLS, as it has the ills of so many others.

ONE OUNCE OF THE ORE (one package) mixed with a quart of water, ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT, is all that you need for the TEST, all the EVIDENCE we want to submit, and we want to send it to you at OUR RISK. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! One month's treatment with this NATURAL REMEDY will do for you what six months' use of other advertised treatments cannot. If it does not, YOU TO DECIDE, we want NOTHING from you!

Read Our Special Offer.

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of The Farmer's Advocate, or worthy person recommended by a subscriber, a full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITÆ-ORE, by mail, post-paid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs or dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand we ask our pay only when it has done you good and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Affections, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Vitæ-Ore has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

VITÆ-ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. If the medicine does not benefit you, write us so and there is no harm done. We want no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore cannot benefit. Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitæ-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just what we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package.

THEO. NOEL,

F. A. Dept. Geologist,
Address Yonge & Temperance Sts., TORONTO, ONT.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices.

HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT.

Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

CLARETS, LAVINIAS AND RED ROBES, Sired by such Scotch bulls as Albert Victor (imp.) 6315; Baron's Heir (imp.) 28854; Scottish Bard 22512, and Commodore 28854. Golden Abel (imp.) heads the herd. Stock always for sale, male and female.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Choice Shorthorns and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

I am offering 5 YOUNG BULLS of exceptional breeding and quality, 6 to 15 months old. Also 10 SHEARLING rams, fit for any herd. I am pushed for room. Will sell reasonably to quick buyer. Be sure to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855.

Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature. (Imp.) Rosierucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, 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.

W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest, IS OFFERING

YEARLING DURHAM BULL

of an excellent dairy strain (weight 1,200 lbs.) for \$75.00. Two Aberdeen-Angus bull calves 13 and 9 mos., at \$75 and \$90. Yorkshire boars and sows, Suffolk Down sheep, shearling ewes and ewes in lamb.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd, on JAS. A. CREER, Shakespeare, Ont.

FOREST HILL STOCK FARM. HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

for sale. A choice lot of young bulls, from six to eighteen months old. Apply G. W. KEAYS, HYDE PARK P. O., ONT.

**R. Mitchell & Sons,
Nelson, Ont.**

Present offering three extra good bulls from 12 to 14 months, two imp. in dams, and one from imp. sire and dam.

Also a number of Scotch heifers in calf.

Burlington Jet. Station and Tel. Office.

MERCER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Clarets, Princesses, Red Roses, Young Sterlings, Fashions and Matchless. They number 60 head for sale. There are several choice heifers, 17 heifer calves, 3 bulls fit for service and 4 bull calves. A few older females.

Thos. Mercer, Markdale P. O. and Station.
GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS.

This herd comprises such noted families as Cruickshank, Orange Blossoms, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Mysies, Languishes, Butterflies and Jessamines, and is headed by the noted Watt-bred bull, Spicy Robin = 28259 =, winner of second prize at Toronto and London, 1902. A choice lot of yearling and two-year-old heifers off Spicy Robin for sale; also a few young cows in calf, and a good lot of bull calves.
GEORGE D. FLETCHER,
Erin Shipping Station. o Binkham P. O.

Shorthorns and Lincolns A few choice bulls from 12 to 15 mths. Also females any age for sale.
J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO.
L. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, young calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

FIVE YOUNG BULLS from (imp.) "Spicy Marquis," champion at Toronto, 1902 and 1903 (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd.
JAMES GIBB BROOKSDALE, ONT.

Shorthorns and Shropshires. Scotch and Scotch topped families o Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale Shropshires, bred direct from imported stock Mansell and Cooper strains. BRUCE BROS., Souffville Station, G. T. R. o Gormley, Ont.

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

Both sexes. Imported and home-bred. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.
EDWIN BATTYE, Gore Bay P. O. and Port.
MANTOULIN ISLAND.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweep stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.,**

Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.

Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R.
Claremont Station, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs.
A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta.
Ancaster P. O., Ont.

ROSE COTTAGE

SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 =, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN,

om Theford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

**Shorthorns,
Clydesdales
and Berkshires**

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.

The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd.

Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.

Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.

Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Hiers Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.

Present offering in **Shorthorns:** Our stock bull = 31563 =, a grand stock-getter and sire, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD
Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.

FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones.

WM. GRAINGER & SON,
Londesboro, Ont.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS

For Sale—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Marengo = 31055 =.

J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFORD P. O.
and STATION.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

EDWARD ROBINSON,
MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN,

RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.,

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.



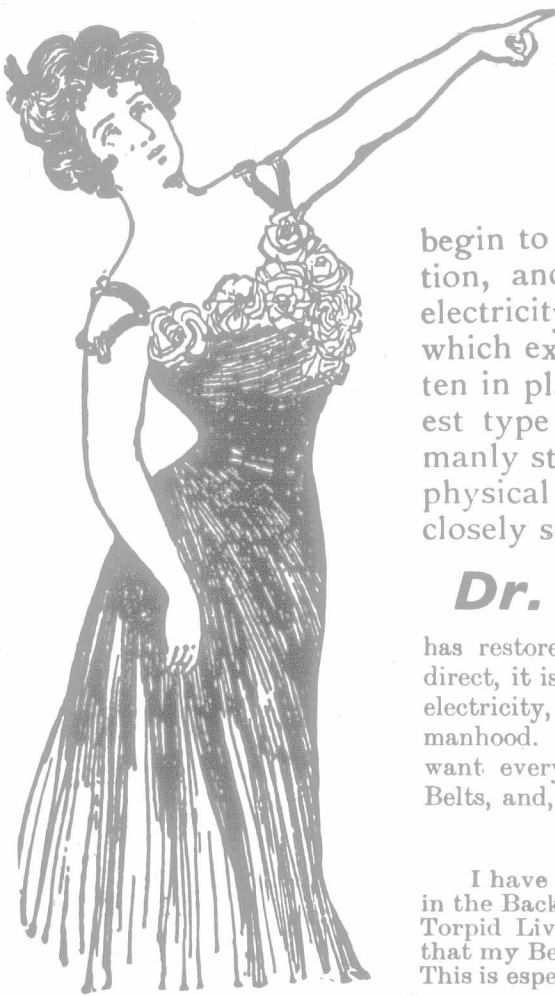
We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low-down, thick lot. Also, Yorkshires.

WM. McDERMOTT,
Living Springs P. O.,
Fergus Station.

Have You Read It?

**Dr. McLaughlin's Book
IT IS FREE—Send for it To-Day.**

I have a book which tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read.



If you are weak I want to help you. I want to show you the way to future happiness, and I offer you, free, my beautiful book, illustrated with photographs of fully developed men, showing how men begin to break down as the result of overwork and dissipation, and how they recover in a few weeks' application of electricity. This book contains a lot of information for men which explains many points they want to know. It is written in plain language, and the illustrations are of the highest type of art, showing the best developed specimens of manly strength. No man who feels any doubt as to his physical powers should be without this book. I send it, closely sealed, without marks, free, upon application.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

has restored health and strength to thousands of weak men. If used as I direct, it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing manhood. It removes all the effects of indiscretions or excesses forever. I want every weak man who is not the man he should be to use one of my Belts, and, when he is cured, tell his friends of its wonderful effects.

\$1,000 IN GOLD IS MY OFFER.

I have perfected a new Belt, and I want a test case of Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weak Kidneys, Sciatica, Lumbago, Varicocele, Prostate Trouble, Torpid Liver, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, and I will pay \$1,000 for any case that my Belt will not relieve in one month's use according to my directions. This is especially directed to those who have doctored without benefits.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S OFFER.

The proposition I make is a fair one, and should remove all doubts as to its ability to cure all forms of weakness in **MEN AND WOMEN.** I take all the chances myself. If I fail, all you lose is the time you took in putting the Belt on, that is, about five minutes each night. I don't ask you to try it one month, or two months, but long enough to cure you. After I have cured you then you can pay me. Give me reasonable security and you

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ WITH CARE! Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives FREE, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK If you cannot call write at once for this descriptive book showing how my Belts are gives you price. Do not delay but send for it at once.

SEND FOR BOOK ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN.

DR. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

CONSULTING HOURS 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.



De Laval Cream Separators

are the leaders.

All others follow and follow a long ways back at that.

A De Laval Separator gives you a larger capacity and more real value for the money than any other make. A trial will convince you.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., 77 York St., Toronto.

TRADE TOPICS.

Don't try to pose as a bad man, it's too hard work maintaining the position.

Quizzem—"Hello, Pat! I hear you went out on strike."
 Pat—"That's roight. Oi sthruck fer shorter hours; I dunno."
 Quizzem—"Did you get them?"
 Pat—"Oi did. Oi'm not wurrkin' at all now, b'gorry."

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The 1903-4 session of the Ontario Veterinary College opened on the inst. The attendance is larger than usual, and the registration of first-year students numbered between eighty and ninety. The attendance of students from the United States again shows a marked increase, and they are a very fine and bright-looking lot of young fellows. Prof. Andrew Smith is more than pleased with the prospects for the session.

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.—Thos. Jefferson, third president of the United States, was skeptical of the science of medicine, believing in permitting nature to re-establish order in the system when any function was deranged, and discussed the subject frequently, with the same interest and earnestness that he did theology and politics. "I believe," he said, "that there are certain substances by which, applied to the living body, either internally or externally or both, nature can be assisted, and by such assistance accomplish in a short time what nature otherwise would do slowly." The Vitæ-Ore remedy is offered by its discoverer and proprietor as an aid to nature, to assist in natural healing. It is itself a product of nature, mined from the ground. It contains in its composition free iron, sulphur and magnesium, elements ideally calculated to, as Jefferson says, "assist nature." The offer to send one month's treatment on trial, made in these columns by the proprietor (Theo. Noel, Toronto), is certainly most deserving of consideration.

A POPULAR STOCK FOOD.—The fact that twice during the last three years, larger and more commodious premises have become absolutely necessary for the business of Prof. A. V. M. Day's Stock Food Co., proves conclusively that the firm's preparations have attained a wide popularity. This year a splendidly-equipped factory has been erected on the company's stock farm at Mimico, Ont., so that an ever-increasing demand may be readily supplied. It is interesting to know that Day's tonic powders, stock food, liniment, hog cholera cure, etc., are sold by no less than 2,224 dealers in Canada. For each kind of stock, the company puts up goods in separate packages, and in this important respect they claim to differ from all competitors. All those who are endeavoring to get their cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry into a better condition, should give Day's well-known brands a thorough trial. The firm's advertisement appears on another page.



Get an Empire.


Examine all the Cream Separators on the market; look carefully to their construction; then, select the one which you think will do the best work and give you the least bother. We believe that's the

EMPIRE
 Easy Running
Cream Separator.

Guaranteed to run more easily, to be easier to clean and last longer than any other. It's for you to decide. Try it first. Get our free book.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
 28 Wellington St. W.,
 TORONTO, CANADA.

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM Separator



Why does every sensible farmer who examines a **TUBULAR** buy it in preference to any other separator? Because he can plainly see that it is worth twice as much as other separators. You will understand why if you will let us tell you of its many fine points, too numerous to mention here. Write for free catalogue No. 193

THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,
 Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want.
R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ontario.
 Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario County.

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering a number of young bulls, fit for service, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol. Spring calves of both sexes.

BROWN BROS.,
 Lyn P. O. and Station.

Riverside Holsteins

Choice young bulls for sale, from 3 to 7 months old, whose sire and dam are in the Canadian Advanced Record of Merit.

MATT. RICHARDSON, & SON,
 Haldimand Co. Caledonia, Ont.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario.
 OXFORD COUNTY.

Holsteins and Tamworths

Present offering: 12 March and April sows, 10 June boars and sows; sired by Elmdale Ned 2503, a typical sire of the bacon type. Write for what you want, or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered.

BERTRAM HOSKIN,
 Grafton Station, G. T. R. **THE GULLY P. O.**

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.
 Home of all the leading strains. Nothing for sale.

SIDNEY MACKLIN,
 Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

FOR SALE: From 1 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aagie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON,**
 Warkworth.

FREE!

Ladies and Girls,
 You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 3 large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Boekers, Rossberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address: **THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 585 Toronto.**



SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.
James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincairdine Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
 ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

A. W. SMITH,
 ALISA CRAIG STA., G.T.R., MAPLE LODGE P.O., ONT.
 3 1/2 miles.

Yearling and 2-year-old Jersey Heifers bred by Nero of Glen Rouge, and bred to Ontario's Achievement.

B. B. HINMAN & SONS, Grafton, Ont.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.
 Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for four. Write for particulars.
W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm,
 552. Chatham, Ont.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.

127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127

We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, Imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.
om B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.
L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS.
 Meet me at Toronto Exhibition. Will again exhibit. Come and see my stock and get prices. A choice lot of young bulls to offer, of rare quality and breeding.
A. O. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.
 Present offering: Young boars and sows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams. Perfect covering.
E. O. Morrow, Hilton Ont. Brighton Sta.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME
 To avoid inbreeding, I offer my stock bull, Prince Pauline De Kol, for sale. He is, beyond dispute, the greatest sire in this country. For description and price write **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

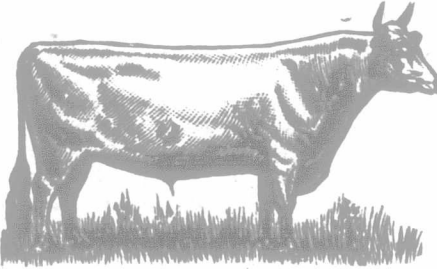
9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS BY ONE MAN



With our Folding Sawing Machine, saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. One man can saw more with it than two men can in any other way, and do it easier. Saw blades 5, 6, 6 1/2 or 7 ft. long. Champton, Diamond or Lance Teeth, to suit your timber. **GUARANTEE**—If any part breaks within three years, we will send a new part without charge. Send for Free Catalogue showing latest improvements, giving testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Illinois.**

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1902; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglassdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

SPECIAL OFFERING FOR THIS MONTH

Ayrshire Bulls. Isaleigh Prince 13438, fine individual, white, brown spots, aged 3 yrs.; one 10 months, brown and white. Few fine calves.
Guernseys. One bull, 8 months; one bull 3 years and 6 months. A fine specimen of the breed. Address, for particulars, etc.,
ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

Menie Stock Farm Choice young **AYRSHIRE** bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.**

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock; Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Platt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale.
James McCormick, Sr., Rockton, Ontario.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We will have on exhibition and for sale some choice Ayrshires at the coming Dominion Exhibition. Yorkshires two months old, of right type, on hand.
ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE P. Q., Hurd's Station, G. T. R.

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bulls fit for service, and several bull calves, sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8897, and from deep milkers, with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R.

Spring Burn Ayrshires and Oxford Downs Our special offer at present: 10 bulls from 1 to 9 months old, 4 two-year-olds, 2 shearlings, and 7 ram lambs; a choice lot. Prices reasonable.
E. J. Whitaker & Sons, North Williamsburg, Ont.

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES, KELSO, P. Q. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES. Our herd now numbers 40 head of all ages, with milk records from 40 lbs. a day up. Stock of both sexes for sale. Bulls a specialty.
WATT BROS., Allan's Corners P. O., St. Louis Sta., near Howick, Que.

Ayrshire Bulls of last August, November and March births. Also a few heifers due to calve in fall and early winter.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Neldpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES. Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 8 young cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and will be sold right. O. J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P. O., Howick Sta., Que.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

YORKSHIRES in pairs not akin now ready for shipment.
SIX AYRSHIRE BULLS nearly one year old, out of best strong, deep-milking dams, and sired by Canada's Heir of Glenora (11986). Cheap if sold before winter.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES

The average butter-fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages, for sale.
Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

DAVID LEITCH, CORNWALL, ONT., BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

A few choice bulls fit for service, and bull calves and heifers, sired by Roseland of St. Anne—8901—, and from deep milkers, with good udders and teats. Cornwall 5 miles, G. T. R. and O. N. Y.

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

High-class IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES, including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.
WM. WYLIE, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

HOMECROFT FARM for dairying and pure-bred stock. Ayrshires, Chester Whites, and Barred Rocks. We have some fine bulls fit for service. Also horns of all ages. Prices reasonable. Try us.
J. F. PARSONS & SONS, Barnston, Que.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROCK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.**
J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fizzaway, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address **JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; c. G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal.**

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES. My present offering is one yearling bull, one 4 years old, and also cows and a choice lot of spring calves, of both sexes.
F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners P. O., Hoard's Sta.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm BREEDERS OF **AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS.** Special offer this month of TWENTY FIVE YOUNG BOARS, fit for fall service. They are good ones.
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm, **R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

At the Shire show and sale at Derby, England, Oct. 1st, filly foals sold up to 115 guineas. The highest price made for a yearling filly was 61 guineas. Hitchen Saxipage, a bay three-year-old, by Markaton Royal Harold, sold for 150 guineas.

Shorthorn breeders will be interested in the advertisement of Mr. S. Dymont, Barrie, Ont., who is in need of a first-class bull of Scotch breeding, and is not so particular as to the age as the excellence of the animal individually and as a sire.

Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlivié, Scotland, recently sent another large consignment of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep to the Argentine, consisting of fifteen bull and ten heifer calves, two two-year-old heifers, and one yearling heifer, as well as thirty long-wool Lincoln rams. The cattle were well-bred Shorthorns, the two-year-old and yearling heifers being particularly nice specimens, by Knight of Strathbogie 2nd, Prince of Fortune, and others. The bull calves are by Goldie's Fame, Golden Favourite, Golden Champion, Knight of Strathbogie 2nd, and other noted sires. Eighteen of the Lincoln sheep are from the well-known flock of Mr. Henry Dudding, Riby Grove, Lincoln, while the remainder were selected from the flocks of Mr. J. E. Casswell, Laughton; Mr. T. Casswell, Pointon; Messrs. S. E. Deane & Sons, Dowsby Hall; and Messrs. R. & W. Wright, of Nocton Heath.

RECENT SALES OF DAIRY SHORT-HORNS.

Dairy Shorthorns are still capable of commanding satisfactory prices. This was well evidenced by the result of a very successful British sale of animals of this type. In the herd a special feature was always made of developing the milking qualities of the animals, and many of the cows catalogued for the sale had excellent records as pail-fillers. The dispersal was largely attended, and resulted in the realization of the good average of over £33 apiece. The top price of the day, 130 gs., was given by Captain Harrison for the six-year-old roan, Kitty 2nd by Geneva Gwynne (70499), while the next best price, 90 gs., was made by her four-year-old sister, Sir Oswald Mosely, Bart., being the purchaser. The summary of the sale works out as under:—
49 Cows and heifers averaged £34 7s. 5d.; total £1,684 4s.
7 Bulls averaged £26 11s.; total £185 17s.
56 Head averaged £33 8s.; total £1,870 1s.

An average of over £34 apiece was obtained at another sale of a big draft of Shorthorns from the extensive herd kept at Kempsford, Gloucestershire, by Mr. Wm. Arkell. The cows submitted at this sale were of a fine dairy type, and for the best lots there was very keen bidding, and though no big prices were obtained the figures realized were very satisfactory. Sir A. Henderson, Bart., paid the top price of the sale, namely, 75 gs. for a young cow named Forest Queen, calved in 1900, and got by Florentia's Prince (74560). Sir H. Dering, Bart., gave 50 gs. for another cow, while several others sold at from 30 gs. to 40 gs. The summary of the prices is as follows:—
34 Cows and heifers averaged £39 7s. 8d.; total £1,339 5s. 6d.
13 Bulls averaged £20 8s. 8d.; total £265 13s.
47 Head averaged £31 3s.; total £1,604 18s. 6d.

TRADE TOPIC.

KENT AND ROMNEY MARSH FLOCK-BOOK—Through the courtesy of the secretary, Mr. W. W. Chapman, we have received Vol. IX, of the Kent and Romney Marsh Flock-Book. This volume records runs numbering from 11,700 to 11,800, and is a most valuable and comprehensive connection with the Kent and Romney Marsh sheep industry. It is addressed to Mr. W. Chapman, 10, Broad Street, London, E.C. 4.

Good News to Stock Owners
Just the information that you must have to successfully treat Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeny, Knee-Sprung, Carb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone and all blemishes hard or soft, also Lump Jaw in cattle.

Bone Spavin Ringbone Lump Jaw

Certain and inexpensive methods fully described in our two big booklets, which we send free if you have a case to treat. Over 140,000 farmers rely upon these same methods. Write for the books.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

ELM PARK STOCK FARM
Fresh importations of High-class **SUFFOLK SHEEP.**

The Suffolks are from the best flock in England. Shearing rams, ram lambs and ewes of all ages for sale. At Smithfield shows of 1899 and 1900 Suffolks won highest honors, alive and also in carcass competition.

Our Aberdeen-Angus Cattle are Doing Well
JAS. BOWMAN, - GUELPH, ONT.

In order to make room for sale at a bargain, I offer fine Shropshire ram lambs, d-doped April 1st, sire imported ram, Mansell's No. 2. Price, \$6.50, including certificate and transfer. Also 25 fine Jerseys at reduced prices.
H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunny Lea Farm, KNOWLTON, P. Q.

Horned Dorsets, Shorthorns and Yorkshires Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages; Horned Dorsets of both sexes, and Yorkshires of true type. These animals are all superior quality.—**D. HARTLETT & SONS, Smithville, P. O. and Station.**

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

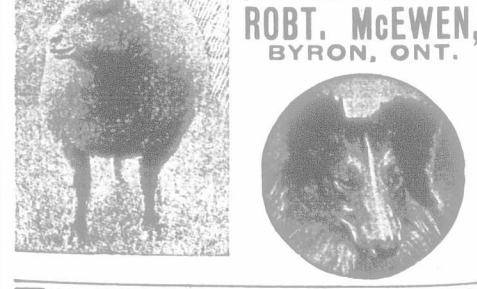
SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale.
T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que.

Holwell Manor Farm

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch colts puppies from first class stock.
D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om

SOUTH DOWNS A high-class lot of 50 EWES for sale, in lamb to imported Babraham Hodge and imported Babraham Pattern, the latter a winner at the Royal London, and at the Western Fair, London, beating the 1st prize Toronto winner.
ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.



BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid.
4-gal. Imperial tin for **75c.**
STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.
Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1.
W. W. STEPHEN, Agent, MEAFORD, ONT.

THEY ARE FATTENING HOGS BY FEEDING CARNEFAC.

Are you? The quicker you get an animal ready for the block the greater the profit. By using CARNEFAC you put as much flesh on a hog in two weeks as you do in three without it. This is one of hundreds of testimonials:

Lockerby Mills, Paisley, Ont., Sept. 12th, 1903.
The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.
Gentlemen,—Your stock food did me a good turn this spring. I saved the life of a brood sow with it. One died just before I got the food. Another took the same trouble. When I gave her your food she got all right in a few days. I also had some shoats that got stunted in the winter. I fed them some of your food. They picked up and did well, and I got them away when the markets were high and got about \$14 more than if I had kept them another week. So you see I saved one life, got my pigs away when the markets were high, kept the rest of my pigs in good health, and with one pail of your stock food.
Yours truly, (Sgd.) WM. BROWN.

There is no magic about CARNEFAC. It is simply a medicinal food tonic. An animal fed with it digests and assimilates properly, making flesh on what an animal not so fed wastes. All dealers have it.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY
65 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

Oxford Down Sheep at "Farnham Farm."

First time entered showing since "World's Fair," Chicago. Won this year at Toronto, Syracuse, London and Ottawa, 40 firsts, 25 seconds, 12 thirds and 6 champion prizes. Am offering for fall trade 20 yr. and two-shear stock rams, strong, fine fellows; 40 yearling and two-shear ewes, bred to imported Vanity and Hampton Hero 4th, both flock rams; 100 ram and ewe lambs of most modern type, from imported sires. Prices reasonable.
Guelph, G. T. R.
Arkell, C. P. R.
Telegraph, Guelph.
HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT.
Reference—"Farmer's Advocate."

SHROPSHIRE.

We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER & SONS,
Claremont Station, C.P.R. BROUGHAM, ONT.

Choice Shropshire SHEARLING RAMS and ewes, ram and ewe lambs bred directly from Imp. stock of the best breeding. Prices moderate.
Stouffville Station, o Bethesda, Ont.

Shropshires—This season's crop of lambs for sale, numbering upwards of 50, of both sexes, from imported rams and prize-winning ewes. Prices reasonable.
ROWAT BROS., Hillsdale, Ont. o

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.
Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. **ELGIN F. PARK,** o Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.
Who wants a good flock-header? We are here, both home-bred and imported. Also a few show ewes, and a fine lot in fields. All guaranteed fully as good as described. Have in past satisfied customers and will again. Your orders will have my best attention.
JOHN CAMPBELL, - Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont. o

W.S. CARPENTER
Breeder and Importer of

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Model Farm, Simcoe, Ontario.
Am offering a choice lot of yearling rams, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and ram lambs sired by Imported Mills ram, "Ruddington Knight," and lambs by Thorpe Victor, first-prize yearling ram at Toronto, 1902. If you want something with price consistent with quality, a card will bring them.

LEICESTERS
Rams and ram lambs, large, well-wooled fellows.
Northwood Sta. o **MAC CAMPBELL,** Samson, Ont.

Only The Best. My small but select importation of Shropshires and Short-horns are just home. Imported and home bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England. om

CHOICE LAMBS
Both sexes, by our PRIZEWINNING Mansell ram. Also a few

GOOD SHEARLING RAMS.
Come first and get your pick. o
LOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

For sheep.
Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.
Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.
Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective
Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound
Sole agent for the Dominion. om

Dorset Horn Sheep

THE largest flock in America. The most celebrated prizewinners at the Columbian Exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario.

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, o LUCAN, ONT.

DORSET SHEEP

A choice lot of EWES and RAMS of different ages for sale. o
JOHN HUNTER, WYOMING P. O., ONT.

GOSSIP.

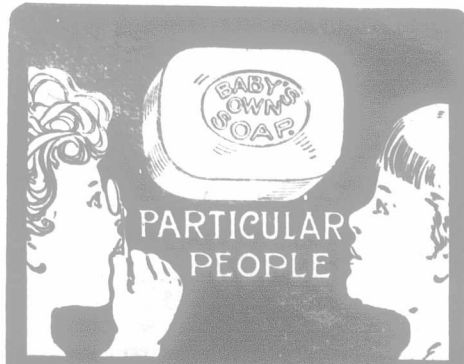
Messrs. R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., breeders of Ayrshire cattle and Tamworth and Berkshire hogs, write: "We have been very successful this fall at the fairs in both winnings and sales. We are offering a fine lot of young boars of good bacon type. A number of them have been winners at the late fairs and are a very fine lot. We have a choice lot of young bulls from two to fourteen months old, from deep-milking cows, and sired by imported bulls that we are offering at living prices."

A Charlton, Iowa, paper tells of a man who mortgaged his farm to buy his wife a pair of diamond earrings. The wife took in washing to pay the interest on the mortgage, but on the first job she lost one of the "sparks" in the suds, whereupon she tried to hang herself in the barn, but the rope broke, and she fell on a Jersey cow worth \$150, and broke its back. Her husband then undertook to shoot the cow to end its misery, but the gun burst and destroyed his eyes, and his wife ran away with a lightning-rod peddler. The mortgage is still on the farm.

H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle, writes under date Oct. 15th: "It is with great reluctance I offer Prince Pauline De Kol for sale, as I believe him without a peer in this country. Individually and as a sire he has no superiors anywhere. His calves come so uniform that if you see one you can pick out the rest among any lot. The first and only one of his daughters that has come to milk speaks well for him as a sire. She went into the record of merit, with 300 lbs. 13 ozs. milk, and 10 lbs. 7 ozs. butter in 7 days, at just two years old. Individually she is as near perfection as you can get them. The same can be said of her udder development. Here is a chance for a breeder to improve his herd with a tried sire, who is worth a dozen young and untried bulls."

She was a showy little housewife and did not know a little bit about either housekeeping or shopping, and she was giving her very first order. It was a crusher; but the grocer was a clever man, and was used to all kinds of orders, and could interpret them easily. "I want ten pounds of pulverized sugar," she began, with a businesslike air. "Yes'm. Anything else?" "Two tins of condensed milk." "Yes'm." He set down pulverized sugar and condensed milk. "Anything more, ma'am?" "A bag of fresh salt. Be sure it is fresh." "Yes'm. What next?" "A pound of desiccated cod-fish." He wrote glibly, "desiccated cod." "Nothing more, ma'am? We have some nice horse-radish just in." "No," she said, "it would be of no use to us; we don't keep a horse." Then the grocer sat down and fanned himself with a patent washboard, although the temperature was nearly freezing.—[Epworth Herald.]

Mr. J. E. Disney, of Greenwood, Ont., who is practically a new man in the ranks of Shorthorn breeders, places his advertisement in the "Advocate." Although he has been breeding a few for several years, it was not until quite recently that he has gotten his herd up to the standard of excellence that he realizes he must maintain to compete with older breeders. Mr. Disney intends, however, to keep right on improving until he can claim a place among the best herds in the country. He has at the head of his herd Bonny of Hillview 44855, by Bonny Lad =25927=, by Imp. Blue Ribbon, dam Ballard Girl of the Kinellar Red Bessie tribe. The dam of Bonny of Hillview, Lady Raglan =24984=, was by Lord Roseberry (imp.). The females in the herd embody in their pedigrees such notable blood lines as that of Sir Richard, Roan Baron, Indian Chief (imp.), Duke of Albany II., Royal Sovereign (imp.) and Oxford (imp.). See Mr. Disney's advertisement of young stock for sale on another page.



BABY'S OWN SOAP

used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

No other Soap is just as Good. o34
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

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. om

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. **GEO. HINDMARSH,** o Allas Craig, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE—A flock of 110 head, fine, healthy ram and ewe lambs. Can supply 2-year, 1-year and ram lambs; also 2-year, 1-year and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. **ABRAM RUDELL,** o Hespeler, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."
An offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, C. P. R. **W. H. ARKELL,** o Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association,
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK

OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP
HENRY DUDDING,
Riby Grove, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

To get Champions by the produce of Champions. These can always be secured from the Riby Grove Herd and Flock, the largest in England, comprising the choicest lines of blood extant. Theirs is a world-wide reputation, and suffice to say that at no period of its history, dating back 150 years, were they stronger in merit or quality. 86 awards were won in 1901, and equally good results secured in 1902, culminating in those great victories at Smithfield Show, where its pen of wethers won the 100-guineas Challenge Cup for the best pen of sheep of any age or breed; and at Chicago Live Stock Show, in December last, where a ram from this flock won the \$400 prize offered for the heaviest sheep in the world. **CABLE—Dudding, Keelby, England.**

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable **ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP** is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,
SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
o SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

**Nursed the Sick,
Ruined Her Health.**

**For Months Mrs. Myles Lay
a Helpless Sufferer From
Nervous Prostration, and
Was Cured by**

**Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food.**

Mrs. John Myles, sr., of South Woodslee, Essex Co., Ont., is well known throughout the surrounding country because of her work among the sick and suffering, and it was on account of over-exertion in this regard that her health broke down and she lay weak and helpless, a victim of nervous prostration. Doctors could not help her, and she resolved to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As a result she has been thoroughly restored, and by recommending this treatment to others has been the means of bringing back health and happiness to many a weakened and discouraged sufferer from diseases of the nerves.

Mrs. Myles writes: "When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was confined to my bed with what the doctors said was nervous prostration. My stomach was very weak and I could not sleep at all for any length of time. Nervous chills and trembling would come over me, and at times I seemed to be getting weaker and weaker all the time. There were also pains on top of my head which caused me much suffering and anxiety.

"After using half a dozen boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I began to gain in weight and to feel stronger. Since then I have been gradually restored to health, and in looking back can say that the improvement has been something wonderful. I used, in all, forty boxes of this preparation, and feel it a duty as well as a privilege to recommend it to all who are suffering from nervous disorders. Several persons to whom I have described my case have used it and been cured, and I am sure that I owe my present good health, if not life itself, to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

WE WANT GOOD reputable persons everywhere to sell our new Sanitary Combs. Positively sell on sight, and are absolutely guaranteed unbreakable; will remove dandruff, cure falling hair and headaches. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Sales large, and active agents are actually becoming rich. Work your own town or travel. We tell you how. Write for terms without delay. 40c. sample, 25c. postpaid. Address **PROF. LONG,** 5 Day St., St. Thomas, Ont.

HAD OVER 500 BOILS.

This may seem an exaggeration to you,
BUT IT IS TRUE.

All sufferers from Bad Blood should read
about this miraculous cure by

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

CURED IN 1885.

Mr. David F. Mott wrote us from Spring Valley, Ont., in 1885. He said:—I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils, but since taking **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS** I am entirely cured, and can recommend it to any person troubled with bad blood.

CONFIRMED IN 1901.

Mr. Mott writes us from 62 Broad St., Utica, N.Y., under date of Dec. 31st, 1901. He says:—Some time ago I received a letter from your firm, saying that some years ago you received a testimonial from me, stating that I had over 500 boils. Yes, sir, I had, and I must say that I have never had the re-appearance of one since I took the course of your **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**. I thank God that I have had good health ever since, for I was a great sufferer. I wish B.B.B. a world of success, which it surely deserves.

For sale at all druggists or dealers.
THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT.

GOSSIP.

The death is announced of Mr. C. A. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., a noted breeder of Jersey cattle, which occurred on Oct. 1st. He was 66 years old. He had been long and successfully engaged in the lumber business, and in 1890 became interested in Jerseys, his fine farm at East Aurora, where he made his summer home, being stocked with some of the most famous animals of the breed.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, Secretary of the Association, for Vol. XII. of the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, containing pedigrees of stallions numbered from 3133 to 3723, mares from 3301 to 4221, an index to breeders and owners, and the list of awards at the spring show, 1903. The volume contains 410 pages, and is well printed and substantially bound.

Messrs. C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont., breeders of Large English Yorkshire hogs and Leicester sheep, ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "This is a choice lot we are now offering, the sows being in pig to the imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Royal (12444), a boar of great length, depth and evenness throughout, with lots of bone. This hog should leave A1 stock, as his breeding is as good as the best. The Leicester ram lambs and ewes are a choice lot, being sired by Julius Caesar 9th, a ram got by the imported ram, Albino 4077, imported by Whitelaw Bros., of Guelph.

Messrs. Bawden & McDonell, Exeter, Ont., importers of Clyde, Shire and Hackney stallions, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "Our new importation of horses have arrived in first-class shape, and we will have now about twenty stallions for sale, Clydes, Shires and Hackneys, ages from two to seven years old. They are the very best that could be purchased in Scotland and England, and they are considered by competent judges the finest lot of stallions that ever crossed the Atlantic. There is in this importation a number of prizewinners both in England and Scotland."

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.

An enterprise such as the International Exposition appeals to me very strongly. It is a fitting recognition of the importance of the work of the breeder and feeder of live stock, and gives well-deserved encouragement to their efforts.

It brings before the public the best of the various breeds of stock, and enables the visitor to study at first hand their peculiarities and merits. No farmer can visit the International with his eyes open without learning many things of value to him in his business.

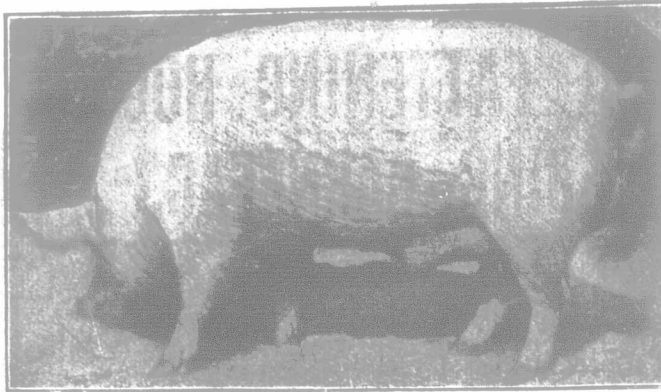
It stimulates lagging interest in the live stock, and strengthens the feeble knees of those who have lost courage.

At the International the stockman is king, and the most indifferent visitor cannot escape the germs of enthusiasm which infect every building. The young breeder feels that here is a business worthy of any man's ambition, and the older breeder has his youthful enthusiasm restored. In short, its influence for good upon the live stock industry cannot be overestimated.

G. E. DAY,
Professor of Agriculture,
Guelph, Ont.

The International brings together the best. Here championships are settled. Carloads of cattle, sheep and hogs are exhibited; here the lesson of the feed lot is demonstrated, and all without the nuisance of side-shows and fakers. It is a stockman's show and deserves the patronage of every man who wants to know the best and produce the best. Farmers, take your sons and give them a taste for good stock, and there will be little complaint about boys leaving the farm. The inspiration and ideals gotten from a show of such outstanding merit will last a lifetime.

J. H. SKINNER,
Purdue University.



HILLCREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Founded upon imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. **JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.;** Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.

Testimony from a Leading Breeder.



The Day's Stock Food Co.,
Mimico, Ont.

Gentlemen, — I have used your Tonic Powders for horses and cattle, also your Tonic Powders for hogs, the past season. They save their cost many times over in the saving of feed; in fact, they give every satisfaction. I received 12 prizes for my Berkshires at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto.

Your Tonic Powders deserve this testimony.
Yours,
Wm. Wilson, Prop.,
Willow Lodge Stock Farm,
Snelgrove, Ont., Sept. 24, 1903.

Prof. A. V. M. Day's Tonic Powders (six separate packages) for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, also cream for calves—a tonic concentrated stock food. We have agents in most places; if not in your district write us. For sale by 763 agents in Ontario, 328 between Port Arthur and Vancouver, B. C., also by 1,133 agents east of Toronto. Day Tonic Powders are full of satisfaction.
The Day's Stock Food Co., Mimico, Ont.

PENNABANK SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORN

Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by imported Rudyard ram; 2 shearing rams; 1 bull, fifteen months old. om **HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

Newcastle Shorthorns and Tamworths

Herd of We have, as usual after the fall fair, a lot of choice stock to offer at reasonable prices, such as 6-month Boars, ready for service; 6 to 10 month Boars, bred and ready to breed; and a nice lot of young pigs fit to wean; all the produce of our Toronto sweetstakes and prize winners. Also a few grand young Heifer and Bull Calves, all sired by Brave Baron, son of imported Indian Chief. Write for prices; they are reasonable, quality considered. om **COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.**

TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE: Two young sows, bred to Dandy =2951—, a good typical sire; also several young boars and sows of very best breeding.
BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$3 per setting.
HAZEL DELL om **D. J. GIBSON,**
STOCK FARM. Bowmanville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND COTSWOLDS.

Grand young boar and some excellent young sows, 5 months old, of right type. Also high class Jersey cattle and young Cotswold ewes.
WM. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P.O. and Sta.

For Sale. Chester White sows of good breed and type, and Shropshire sheep. Write for prices.
W. E. WRIGHT,
Sunny-side Stock Farm, **Glanworth P.O., Ont.**

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Young sows, bred for Sept. and October farrowing, and young stock of spring farrowing on hand. Prices reasonable.
WM. HOWE, North Bruce, Ont.

GLENBURN YORKSHIRES

won Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1902. Herd averages 100, headed by the choice boars, Oak Lodge Prior and Pine Grove Squire. Twenty brood sows, 12 six-month sows, due to farrow March and April; 40 sows and boars, four weeks to three months old; pairs not akin.
DAVID BARR, Jr., Renfrew, Ont.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.**

GLENBURN STOCK FARM

Berkshire Boars ready for use; young sows about ready to breed. Also Shorthorn calves and Shropshire rams and ram lambs.
JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows in pig to Dalmeny Royal (imp.) 12444; also sows and sows bred to same; Leicester ram lambs. Prices moderate.
WM. C. & J. CAHILL, Cobourg, Ont.

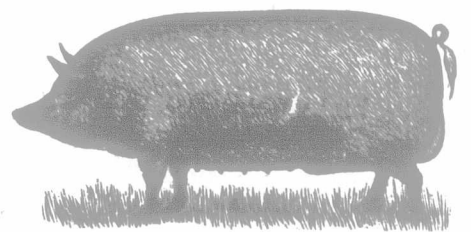
We hold the world's public sale record for

Yorkshires

At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes.

Pigs of all ages for sale at all times. We have the best blood from the leading herds of the world. When you want something good, write us. Prices are moderate.

D. C. FLATT & SON,
Millgrove, Ont.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE

at living prices—A choice lot of imported boars and sows, a number of good spring boars and sows. Also sucking pigs, furnished not akin. Importation made yearly from the leading herds of Britain. Write
H. J. DAVIS,
BOX 518, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prizewinner, Highcote Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin.
WM. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD

of **LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.**
The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

Joseph Featherston & Son,
Streetsville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph. Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry

This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigree collies.
J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

For sale: Imported sow, in farrow to imported boar; one imported sow, year old; boars 5 and 6 months, fit for service; sows ready to breed, from imported stock; young pigs, 8 weeks old. Write
JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

Maple Grove Herd of Large ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

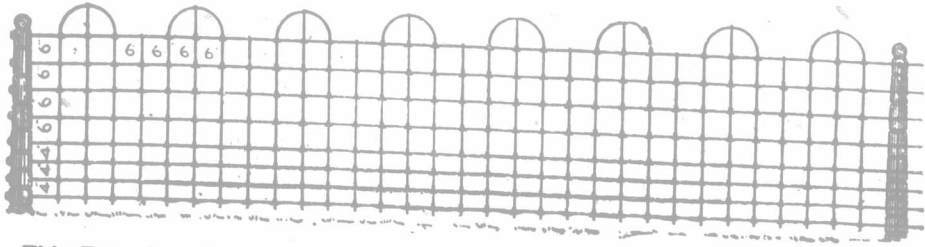
From imported and home-bred sires. Choice lot of young sows bred to imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Cavalier =10955=, and a number of young stock from prizewinners. Pairs not akin supplied.
T. J. COLE,
BOX 188, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right.
R. HONEY, om **Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.**

Chesterswine

From Toronto and London prizewinners. Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable.
R. H. HARDING,
Mapleview Farm, om **Thorndale, Ont.**



This Fence is particularly suited for cemetery, orchard and garden. Made of wickets 12 inches wide, and any length required. The price is less than that of the other ornamental fences, and in a long stretch this is a consideration.

The ANCHOR FENCE is made of all No. 9 wire, either plain or coiled.

ESPLEN FRAME & CO.,
Stratford, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



BEAUTIFULLY DRESSED DOLL FREE.



Girls, would you like to have the prettiest Doll in the world for your very own? If so, send us your name and address on a Post Card and we will mail you Postpaid, 8 large beautiful Colored Pictures, each 16x20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record" and "Rock of Ages." These Pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You will then for only 25c. each, and give a Free Certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser, return us the money, and we will immediately send you the most beautiful doll you have ever seen. Doll is

21 INCHES HIGH, as big as a real baby, and has the loveliest long, golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful dark eyes, rosy cheeks and movable head, arms and legs, so that you can put her in any position you wish. Her handsome dress has an elegantly tucked white yoke ornamented with diamond set gold buttons, and is trimmed with beautiful bows of satin ribbon edged with lace and very full fine white rouching, which is draped around the yoke in the latest style. A very large hat ornamented with gold buckles and trimmed with an immense white imitation Ostrich feather completes her costume. Doll has also lovely underwear, all trimmed with elegant lace, stockings and cute little slippers ornamented with silver buckles. The picture shown here is an exact photograph of Dolly herself, but of course the real doll is much prettier than her picture, because we cannot show the lovely colors of her dress nor her beautiful eyes and hair in a photograph. We know when you see her you will say she is the most beautiful doll you have ever seen. Louise Nunn, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I am sorry that I have not written before to acknowledge my beautiful Doll, but I like her so much that I cannot leave her to write a note and tell you how pleased I am. All my little friends think she is just lovely." Mrs. Pearson, Yorkville Ave., Toronto, writes: "My little girl is highly delighted with her beautiful Doll and I am very much pleased with the honest way you treated her. I can hardly get her to let her Dolly down, she likes it so much. Girls, remember this is the biggest, the most beautiful and the best dressed Doll ever advertised by any Company. There is nothing cheap about it from its head to its feet. You could not buy it at any store for less than \$2.00 cash, and we want to give it to you absolutely free for selling only 8 Pictures. Could anything be easier? May Bruce, Hayesville, N.B., writes: "I hold all the Pictures in a few minutes. They were like nice Pictures ever sold for 25c. Miss Cooper, Oak River, Ont., writes: "I called on 5 people and in about 15 minutes every one was sold. I could have sold many more if I had had them. They were like hot cakes. Everyone said, 'Oh! what beautiful Pictures! how much are they?' and when I answered 25c., they said, 'Why, you are almost giving them away.'" Write us a Post Card to-day, and this beautiful Doll will be your very own in a few days. We don't want one cent of your money and we allow you to keep out money to pay your postage. Colonial Art Co., Dept. 563 Toronto.

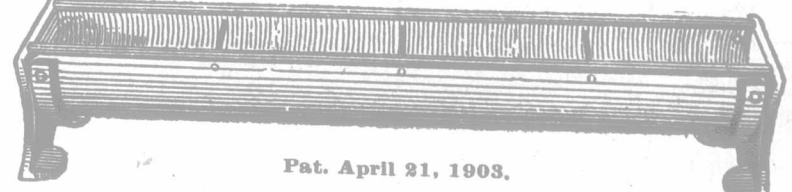
FREE
HIGH GRADE TALKING MACHINE



OUR GRAND TALKING MACHINE reproduces songs, speeches, band music, etc., as loud and clear as a \$30 machine; 20 inches long; uses either Columbia or Victor Gramophone 7 or 10 inch disc records. In order to introduce MARVEL BLUING in every home we will, for a limited time, give away a GRAND TALKING MACHINE ABSOLUTELY FREE to anyone who will agree to sell only 35 packages of MARVEL BLUING at 5c. per package. Each customer buying a package from you is entitled to receive a fine silverware present from us. **DON'T SEND ANY MONEY.** We trust you. Order to-day and we will send the 35 packages of MARVEL BLUING by return mail, postpaid; when sold send us our money, \$3.50, and we will promptly ship you the machine complete with 35 points including Uncle Josh's popular humorous piece. No charge for boxing, packing, etc. This is a rare opportunity to get a high grade Talking Machine for a very little work. Your friends will readily buy MARVEL BLUING for it is the best in the world, and you will have a Talking Machine with which you can give entertainments or concerts in any size hall or room, as it is as loud and clear as a \$30 machine. It has a 14-inch Metal Amplifying Horn with concert sound box.

piano finished base, size of base 8 x 10. All we ask after you receive the machine is that you show it to your friends. \$1,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove we do not give away the GRAND TALKING MACHINE for selling only 35 packages of MARVEL BLUING. The Grand Talking Machine is open for inspection any day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Understand, this is not a Toy Machine, but is a full sized machine and uses the same records as is used on the \$30 and \$40 machines. Write to-day. Address: **THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Dept. 316 Toronto, Ontario.**

HOG TROUGHS FOR HEIRLOOMS.



Pat. April 21, 1903.

The average hog troughs are never handed down from one generation to another. But ours will be. They are practically indestructible. Frost will not crack them. They have no corrosive influence on them. Stock cannot damage or be damaged by them. Water, weather and time are all equally powerless to injure them. Made of patent steel construction. Stout, sturdy and strong. If you are not satisfied, back goes the purchase money. Write us at once.

All Sizes 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft., 7 1/2 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., 60c Ft.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.
WILBER GORDON, TWEED, ONT.

To Colorado

The autumn is, of all seasons, the most delightful to spend in Colorado. You will enjoy your visit, as well as the trip there via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Through train service Chicago to Denver every day. All meals served in dining cars.

A. J. TAYLOR, 8 King Street East, TORONTO.
Canadian Passenger Agent.

ELEGANT SET OF DISHES GIVEN AWAY FREE.



We have 64 elegant sets of dishes left over from last season's stock (22 sets, 40 pieces; 19 sets, 35 pieces; 23 sets, 36 pieces; which we are going to give away absolutely free for selling only 10 of our large beautiful colored pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "Rock of Ages," and "The Family Record," at 25c. each. Every purchaser gets a certificate worth 50c. free. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Miss Cooper, Oak River, Man., writes: "As soon as I got the pictures, I called on five parties and in about 15 minutes I had not one left and could have sold many more if I had had them. They went like hot cakes. Everybody wondered how you could sell them for so little. And just think, them away for selling from \$3.50 to \$5.10 worth (according to the number of pieces) and they sell regularly in all stores for \$4.00 and \$5.00. Every piece is full size for family use, and is made of the finest ware in the newest shapes and latest designs, with beautifully colored raised decorations. Mr. Turner, Crossbury, Que., writes: "I am more than pleased with my dishes. They are far better than I expected and they came without one getting broken." Ladies now is your chance. Remember only 64 sets to be given away, so send for the pictures to-day, as the 40-piece sets will be given away first, then the 35, and so on until the whole 64 are gone. Address: **THE COLONIAL ART CO. Dept. 588 Toronto.**

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

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

A combination exhibition of both Live and Dressed

CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY, also a DAIRY SHOW.

will be held at **GUELPH, ONT.**
DECEMBER 7th TO 11th, 1903

Over \$8,000 offered in prizes.
 Live stock entries close **NOVEMBER 21st.**
 Poultry entries close **NOVEMBER 23rd.**

RAILWAY RATES—Single fare from all points in Ontario.

The greatest educational show in Ontario for farmers and stockmen. For prize list, entry form, programme of lectures or other information apply to

A. W. SMITH, PRESIDENT, Maple Lodge, Ont.
A. P. WESTERVELT, SECRETARY, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DAIN DOUBLE-GEARED MILL

What the Farmers Have Been Looking For.

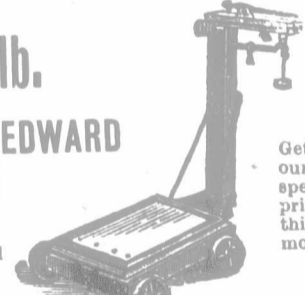


Grinds ear corn, shelled corn, or any other coarse or fine grain. Requires no power in connection. Hitch the horses right on to the machine. Price low enough to be within reach of all. Write for prices and circulars.

Dain Manufacturing Co.,
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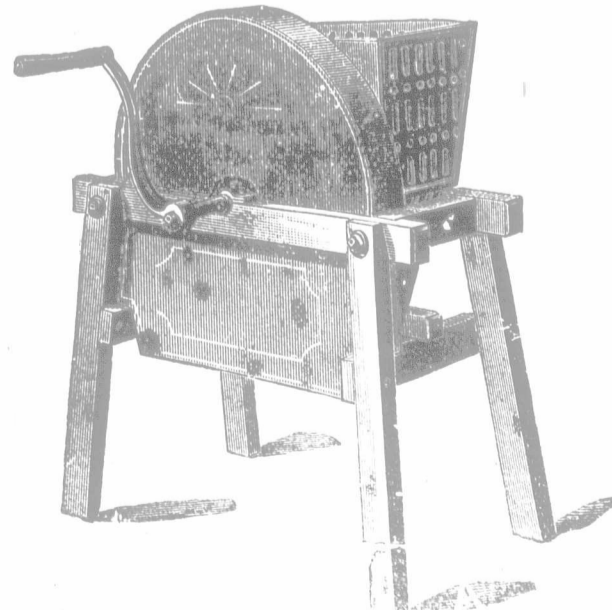
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