

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1876

J. E. Grubb Farm Dec 21, 05

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 28, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 673

Bell

PIANOS AND ORGANS

ARE FAVORITES EVERYWHERE

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST

THE **BELL** Piano and Organ Company, LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Catalogue No. 40 tells more about them. It is free to all who ask.


"Clarke's" Mitts

Clarke's mitts are made from the best hides and skins, tanned in our own tannery and finished in our own factory.

Our celebrated "Horsehide" mitts are made from genuine horsehide—not cowhide, which is found in most mitts, and called horsehide. This mitt is soft, tough, pliable, neat-fitting, warm, heat and wet-proof, and will stand more hard wear than any other mitt made.

We also make mitts from Peccary hog, which is one of the toughest leathers that it is possible to tan; muleskin, buck, elk, sheep, and all other leathers suitable for mitts. Every mitt is branded, so that you know exactly what you are buying.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere. Write for our catalogue. It's free.



A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.

Save the Middleman's Profit

Buy Direct at Wholesale Prices: Coiled Spring Fencing and Wire, Farm Gates, Ornamental Gates and Fencing, Field Fencing Machines and Supplies.

Many successful concerns of the United States have already demonstrated that the middleman is unnecessary in the Wire Fence Business. We have also crossed the rubicon, and henceforth we too will give the farmer the benefit of manufacturer's prices, and thereby enable him to purchase fencing in much greater quantities.

Briefly, our decision is to deal strictly for cash, at close prices, avoiding credits and bad debts, cutting out the large commission of the middleman, the expense of travelers, bookkeeping, etc.

Absolutely fair, honest dealing, and an absolute guarantee of quality is our motto. We have, during the past six years, established a wire-fencing business second to no other in Canada. We have our reputation to maintain, and shall maintain it under all circumstances.

Our facilities are such that all orders, small or large, will receive careful attention and prompt shipment. We want your trade. We want to demonstrate to you personally how well and how quickly we can serve you, and how much we can save for you. We pay freight on all orders over 50 lbs. in weight, to Western Ontario ports. Our large catalogue, also terms, prices and complete information for ordering will be sent free on request.

The London Fence Machine Co., Limited
181 York St., London, Ont.

Telegraphy Course

NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

First-class equipment of standard telegraphy instruments.

5,000 additional operators will be needed in the next three years, and very few are learning it. Now is the opportunity to learn.

Full particulars sent to any address free.

Address: **C. A. FLEMING, Principal.**

Melotte

CREAM SEPARATORS

QUALITY TELLS

Write for Booklet

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

THE FARMERS' MFG. AND SUPPLY CO., Limited,

Capitalization, \$100,000. Shares, \$20.

Farmers, consider your own interest and become a shareholder in this practical co-operative company.

We handle implements of all kinds, stoves, harness, twine, cutters, robes, blankets, furniture, windmills, pumps, wire fence, etc., but do not handle groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, or any perishable goods.

We have our own factory where we manufacture the Oxford Cream Separator, and we intend to manufacture other lines of implements also, and from this source a good profit will be made for our shareholders.

We have already a store in Durham and Galt, and are opening in Millbank and Paris in a few weeks—also other places. This is for the benefit of shareholders who can see what they are buying. The shares are \$20 each—and no shareholder can secure more than five—consequently no one will get control of stock.

You should become a shareholder at once and save from 15 to 40% in buying your goods.

Write for further information to

HEAD OFFICE and FACTORY Durham, Ont.

YOU "STAY-AT-HOME"

Young folks who can't attend college, but must "feed up" and look after things around home this winter, are invited to write for free sample lessons from our new course in Bookkeeping and Business Practice given by mail. It will cost but one cent to bring them to you. Spend it to-day. Results may turn the tide of your life into the most happy and prosperous channels. Address this card to

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Toronto, Ontario.

If You are going to Build,

send us your address on a post card and we will tell you how to **save 25%** of your fuel bill.

UNION FIBRE CO.,
WINONA, MINN.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

CENTRAL Business College

STAFFORD, ONT.

Best business college in Western Ontario. None better in Canada. Beautiful catalogue free.

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

C. C. C.

GLADSTONE SAID :

"Believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that waste of time will make you dwindle alike in intellect and moral stature beneath your darkest reckoning."

The success of many great men can be traced to **study in spare time.** The door to success is open to you and it is for YOU to decide whether you shall enter.

There is always a position and a good salary for the man **who knows.**

Write the Canadian Correspondence College for full information regarding any of the following courses of study.

WRITE TO-DAY.

Canadian Correspondence College
LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen—Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below or written on the extra line at bottom.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Accountant | Scientific Farmer |
| Bookkeeper | Stock Buyer |
| Stenographer | Stock Judge |
| Correspondent | Poultry Raiser |
| Chemist | Fruit Farmer |
| Electrician | Housekeeper |
| Prospector | Insurance Specialist |
| Mine Foreman | Civil Servant |
| Designer | Journalist |
| Draughtsman | Reporter |
| Artist | School Teacher |
| Adv. Writer | University Student |
| Librarian | Naturalist |

Extra Line.....
Name.....
Address.....

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS



FREE
LESSON
IN
SHORT-
HAND

To prove the power of our Correspondence Course, we will give absolutely FREE one complete lesson in BOYD'S SHORTHAND to every purchaser of BOYD'S SYLLABIC SHORTHAND, an Instructor and Dictionary; a combined instruction book. Sells for \$1.50. You can correspond with us in Shorthand after mastering this Free Lesson, and in 30 days take dictation from 100 to 150 words per minute. You should write at once for this book.

Moon's Correspondence School
Karn Hall, Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.

North - West Lands

Improved and Unimproved
Farms in all parts of Man-
itoba and Territories. Also
Homesteads.

We have had 26 years' experience in "The West" and are thoroughly familiar with its lands and their producing possibilities. Write us for any information desired.

W. N. REID & CO.

Regina, N.-W.T. Brandon, Man.
Scarh St. P.O. Box 371. Box 88.

THE GEMSTONE
SMITH
CATALOG
FREE

STUMP PULLERS

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
LACROSSE, WIS. U.S.A.

Farm Labor Problem

The question with every farmer is what shall be done to solve the Farm Labor Problem?

The scarcity of help has made it necessary that every possible means for facilitating the work be employed.

We would like to help you out and would suggest that you buy a

National Cream Separator

It will save time and labor in your dairy, as well as increase the quantity of your cream.

The National

is easily operated, easily cleaned, and a perfect skimmer.

Manufactured by

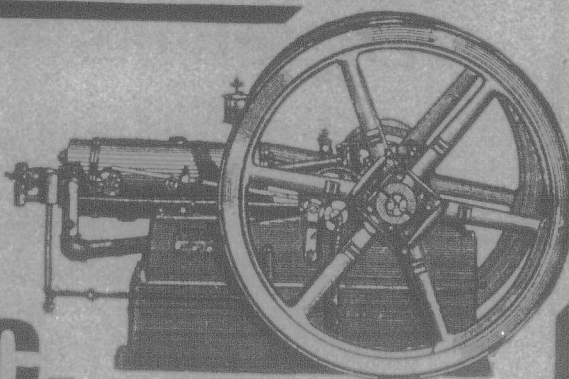
The RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY OF GUELPH, Limited
GUELPH, CANADA.



4 SIZES:

National style B.
National style No. 1.
National style No. 1A.
National style No. 5.

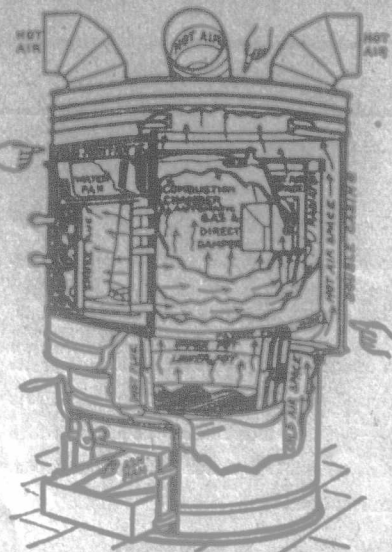
Don't think
that all gasoline
engines are
troublesome and
expensive.
Some of them
are, but the



I. H. C. GASOLINE ENGINES

are so simple in construction, and so safe in operation that any one can use them. They are so economical in first cost and in operation that every one can afford one. They are built to meet the needs of the man who wants an engine "to run itself," and are especially adapted to farm use. Ideal for running ensilage and feed cutters, pumping water, sawing wood, husking, shredding, grinding feed, separating milk, etc. Vertical, 2, 3, 5 H. P.; Horizontal and Portable, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 H. P. Call on the International Dealer and let him show you how simple, durable and economical they are. Or write for catalogue showing their use on the farm.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF AMERICA,
(INCORPORATED.)
7 Monroe Street, Chicago.



No Gas—No Smoke—No Dust in the "HECLA" FURNACE.

As the mercury in a thermometer expands with heat and contracts with cold, so does every other metal expand and contract but in different proportions. Steel and iron in a furnace expand and contract, but in different degrees. When the metals are joined by bolts and cement, the expansion and contractions gradually loosens the bolts and allows the cement to drop out, and the openings left allow the dust and gas to escape to the rooms above.

In the HECLA, there are no bolts—no cement. The joints are made by fusing the steel and iron together at white heat—just as a blacksmith

welds together the pieces of a horseshoe.

The HECLA FUSED JOINTS are indestructible—as tight after ten years use, as before the first was started.

Send us a rough plan of your house and we will give you an estimate of the cost of installing a HECLA FURNACE. No charge for this.

CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED,

MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS PENINSULAR STOVES AND RANGES

WINNIPEG, MAN.

PRESTON, ONT.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Galvanized Watering Bowls OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.



RUBBER WASHER
STEEL CONCAVE PLATE

You cannot afford to be without them, as they will pay for themselves in a short time by increased returns from your stock. Our bowls are superior to any others, and our free literature tells why.

Our new stanchion is in great demand. It seems to be just what progressive stockmen have been looking for, and we want to send you our circulars.

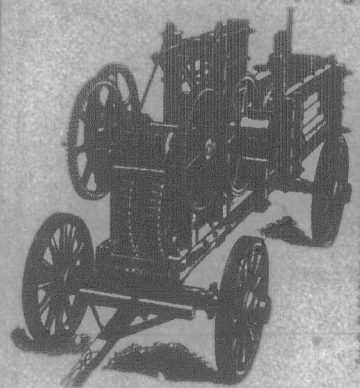
If you intend building or repairing, or want to cover up an old plaster ceiling, give us particulars, and we will mail free catalogue giving information.

Metal Shingle & Siding Co.,
Limited.
PRESTON, ONTARIO.

IF YOU SAW
4 H. P. Cuts 2,000 Feet Per Day.

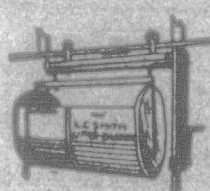
Lumber or saw wood, make lath or shingles or work lumber in any form you should know all about our improved
AMERICAN MILLS.
All sizes saw mills, planers, edgers, trimmers, engines, etc. Best and largest line wood working machinery. Write for free catalogue and name of Canadian agents.
American Saw Mill Mch'g. Co.,
624 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

COLUMBIA HAY PRESS CO., Kingsville, Ont.



HALLOO—
Don't fail to see our exhibit of both steam and horse balers at the leading fairs this fall. Both presses are self feeders and are cracker-jacks.

The L. C. SMITH FEED and LITTER CARRIERS



Patented June 16, 1903.
Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars.
LYMAN C. SMITH,
Oshawa, Ont.

THE ONTARIO Business College,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. For 38 years O. B. C. has maintained the highest standard in Commercial Education. Send for catalogue to the

Principal, J. W. JOHNSON, F. C. A.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

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

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

VOL. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 28, 1905.

No. 679

EDITORIAL.

Exhibition Echoes.

The more brazen the faker, the keener the fools.

How people do like to be humbugged, and how well the fakers know it!

One good new feature is worth more as a turn-stile clicker than half a dozen old ones.

People who pay five cents to ride a few rods on the street car, will carry a free pine yardstick about the grounds all day to take home to the children at night.

Something for nothing, is the motto of the average exhibition visitor. If he can't get something for nothing he'll give something for nothing. Level-headed common sense is the rarest attribute of a crowd.

The process building, where various mechanical arts and processes of manufacture were going on, was run this year at Toronto for the third season. It and the buttermaking competitions there and at London were scenes of lively interest. People like to be where something is doing. It is a gratifying tribute to the spirit of the age that the modern sight-seer wants information.

"It's astonishing," observed a cattle judge lately, "how deficient in knowledge many people still are regarding the characteristics of the leading breeds of live stock. Thousands passing up and down the stables will enquire the names of the most distinctive breeds. An uninformed person might be excused for mistaking Galloways for Aberdeen-Angus, or Brown Swiss for Jerseys, but when men cannot recognize a Hereford or a Holstein, it emphasizes the need for live-stock judging classes to equip the everyday farmer with a working knowledge of breeds."

Automobile fiends were the only dangerous animals allowed at large on the Canadian fair grounds this year. They were a strong class, numerically, and drove impartially over the crowded as well as the less-frequented highways. By what principle of ethics a party of four in a motor car should be entitled to as much license in the way of space and privileges as two dozen pedestrians—to say nothing of the public danger from machines in crowded places—we are at a loss to determine. The auto is a bad enough nuisance on streets and highways without tolerating its obtrusion in fair-ground crowds. By the way, about the most extraordinary thing we saw this year was an Ottawa chauffeur running his machine at a sauntering pace, and actually taking in the sights.

Is it not about time that exhibitions of the scale and pretensions of the Central Canada, at Ottawa, and the Western, at London, get a hustle on and prepare catalogues for their live-stock exhibits? Without catalogues the visitor has no means of identifying the animals, and is hence deprived of a good share of the pleasure and information of watching the judging-ring, while the reporter is often obliged to depend for information upon unlettered herdsmen, with the option of spending two or three days after the judging chasing up exhibitors, which is not only annoying, but renders it extremely difficult to avoid inaccuracies. Since a good review of the classes is

a benefit, not only to stockmen, but to the exhibition which it advertises, it is right and expedient to accord the press every facility, and a catalogue is a thing that would be greatly appreciated all round. Failure to provide it was explained to us by Secretary Mahon, of Ottawa, as being due to their taking entries up to the opening, which precludes its publication. We presume the object is to leave the classes open for any Toronto exhibitors who may at the last minute decide to go to Ottawa, which this year was held on the same date as London. For various reasons it is customary for stockmen to choose one or the other of these fairs. London, presumably, is influenced by similar considerations. The consequence is that many exhibitors defer entering for either of these shows until they get to Toronto and see how the prospects are for the subsequent fairs, when they play their cards accordingly. That any greater number of animals are shown, on the whole, than would be the case under the early-entry and catalogue system, is quite improbable, the main result being that in some cases breeders show at Ottawa who would more properly come within the pale of London, and vice versa. We believe neither show would lose in entries if both adopted catalogues, but doubtless each hesitates to make the move for fear its rival will get the bulge. But why not get together and both agree to publish a catalogue for 1906? It is time for a change.

Ten cents was about a quarter too much for the average side-show on the Toronto Exhibition Midway this year. A "Farmer's Advocate" man made a point of going through a number of these shows to find out what they were like. With one exception, there was nothing obscene, but nearly all were cheap and stale. One consisted of a half-minute dark promenade between narrow partitions, floored with swinging platforms that made footing uncertain. One was a cheap and vulgar calcium effect, showing the "resurrection" of Cleopatra. One consisted principally of a few stunts by a rubber-necked, double-jointed, leering contortionist, followed by a few incongruous poses, the first being of "Adam and Eve," and the next a theatrical posture of a very similar-looking pair in Modern New York. One couldn't help noticing in this connection, how little the styles had changed. The best thing, perhaps, was a series of moving pictures, showing a negro chase which ended in a lynching. And this is the kind of thing that is dished up regularly on the Midway at Toronto and leading Provincial fairs! Surely it is time for a little more discrimination. If we must have side-shows, let them be wholesome, and let us debar these ineffable humbugs at which a gullible public persists in squandering its hard-earned cash. It is true that at Toronto a couple of shows were expelled during the fair because the "spielers" (men who stand outside to solicit patronage) were obscene in their remarks. For his prompt action in this matter Manager Orr deserves credit, but care should be taken not to admit shows which make hardly a pretense of giving value for the money they take. Ofttimes the visitor has no idea until he gets inside what a miserable give-away he is entering. Sensible people should know enough to shun the cheap-John midway entertainment (?), but the multitude doesn't, as is shown by the repeatedly crowded tents. At the best, a good deal of money goes out of the country to be squandered by a lot of dissolute foreign rowdies. People who can be taken in by fool-catchers should be regarded as wards of the exhibition and protected accordingly for their own good and that of the public.

The Tariff Commission Bows to Public Opinion.

It is now commonly known that the trio of Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Fielding, Patterson and Brodeur, at the eleventh hour postponed their Manitoba sittings so that the farmers might have an opportunity to present their side of the case. What were the causes of such postponement? Before endeavoring to answer, we submit the following editorial comment on the subject from the Montreal Witness:

"The Tariff Commission has suspended its meetings in Manitoba. It was petitioned not to hold its sittings in the Prairie Province until after the harvest. Its refusal was ungracious and bad policy, as is now shown by its own action. After coming into contact with public opinion in Winnipeg, the Commission found it stronger than it had expected, and rather late in the day decided that discretion was the better part of valor. It is pleasing to find that there is a public opinion in the matter of the tariff so vigorous as to make the interests of the farmers felt. The Commissioners go on to British Columbia, and will return to Manitoba, and the new Provinces in November, as they were originally requested to do. That is well. It will give the farmers time to get in the harvest and also to prepare a good case to present to the Commission."

Even at the outset the chairman, Mr. Fielding, plainly intimated that they—the members of the Tariff Commission—were busy men, and that other parts of Canada were also busy, which attitude showed two things—he forgot for the moment that he was a sworn and paid servant of all the people to look after their interests, and that he was entirely unacquainted with Western conditions. The change of date has given the ministers a chance to see what strenuous times are the months of August, September and October to the farmers of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Postponement is until some time in November, and it is now in order for the Grain-growers' and other farmers' organizations to be on deck ready, if not to demand alteration in the tariff, to see at least that the manufacturers do not present arguments for increases, to go uncontroverted. If the farmers fail to make a strong fight in November, and tariff increases follow, it will be their own fault.

Such public questions as increase of duties on lumber, twine, fence wire, coal oil, and implements, will require to be pronounced upon with vigor by the farmers' representatives, and while a feeling of opulence, the result of garnering a good crop, or the throes of Provincial elections may tend to abate the farmer's interest in the tariff question temporarily, it will be a vital mistake if he neglects to put forward an able presentation of his case.

The Stock-growers' and other live-stock associations should be on hand to present their case and put themselves on record in an unmistakable manner on a question, not of politics, but of economics, in which they are as producers and consumers profoundly interested. It is important not to forget that had the Western farmer trusted entirely to his representatives, no opportunity would have been afforded him to present his case to the Commission, and while the Witness points out that the Tariff Commission did not postpone on first request, the real blame lies on those Western Members of Parliament who failed to look after their clients' interests by protesting against arranging a series of meetings for a time when, they knew full well, the farmers would be too busy to attend. Fortunately, others

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

WESTERN OFFICE:

IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, 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, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

stepped into the breach at the critical moment and saved the day—or postponed an evil one—and the Western farmers are yet to have an opportunity to state their case.

Ontario Agricultural College Opening.

The opening of another scholastic year at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, occurred on September 13th and 14th, the number of new or "First Year" students being 110. The enrollment of the other years was as follows: "Second Year," 57; "Third Year," 17; "Fourth Year," 27, making a grand total of 211, compared with an enrollment of 201 at the same date last year. That the number of new students is, we believe, the largest in the history of the institution, is an encouraging condition of affairs. The slight falling off in the number of "Third Year" men is due to the matriculation status required before students can take the B. S. A degree at the end of the fourth year. A number have dropped out in order to complete their scholastic work and obtain their matriculation standing. The appearance of the college grounds and buildings this season is most inviting, and everything augurs well for a successful year in all departments.

The outlook at the Macdonald Institute is equally promising with that of the College, and promises to be overcrowded with young women students.

Thanksgiving Day Date.

Mr. J. A. Horon, Buchan Farm, Billing's Bridge, Ont., referring to a recent article in the "Farmer's Advocate," is of the opinion that the second week in November would, in the interests of the farmers, be the most suitable time for the observance of a day of thanksgiving.

The Government has selected Thursday, Oct. 26th, as a day of national thanksgiving. The Government also decided to postpone the popular observance of the King's birthday until May 25th. The annual artillery salutes will be given from military stations on November 9th.

HORSES.

The American Harness Horse.

A writer in the English Live-stock Journal has this to say about the zealous efforts of our American friends to evolve a harness horse from pure trotting stock:

"The remarkable increase in popularity achieved by the Hackney in America appears to be the chief cause for the agitation that has taken place in favor of inducing the Government of that country to establish a national stud for the purpose of raising harness horses bred from trotting stock. Apart from the fact that many supporters of the movement found excellent opportunities for indulging in patriotic utterances at the expense of the Hackney and other 'foreign breeds,' the Government experiment is a matter which concerns the citizens of America and no one else; but when it comes to a question of trotting pedigrees on the one hand, and more or less thinly-veiled aspersions on 'foreign breeds' on the other, the exclusiveness of those who adopt the latter term borders on the ridiculous. We have no right to attempt to force the English Thoroughbred or the Hackney down the throats of Americans or anybody else. Their merits are the highest recommendations they can possess, and those who labor under the impression that they can produce a better race-horse or harness animal are welcome to their opinion. It is another matter, however, when some of our American cousins, in the indulgence of their patriotic zeal, refer to the trotter as though he were indigenous to the land of the Stars and Stripes. That he is an American production we will admit, and willingly enough, but what everyone who knows his studbook will add, is a reference to the existence and importation of such English horses as the Thoroughbred Messenger and the Hackney Bellfounder. A good number of corner-stones in trotting pedigrees have sprung from these stallions, and consequently it is opposed to the existence of absolute facts to describe the Hackney or the Thoroughbred in one breath as being 'foreign breeds,' and to allude to the trotter as pure American in the other. Our people are, at all events, consistent, when they have gone the length of admitting the full-blooded Arab to registration in the General Studbook, thereby rendering to that horse the credit that is due to him for his share in the production of the Thoroughbred; and it is scarcely wise, let alone sportsmanlike, to exclude the breed to which Bellfounder belonged from any participation in the honor of association with the American harness horse of the future.

"Patriotism, every well-regulated mind will admit, is one of the sublimest of human virtues, but when it comes to a matter of business, in which the decrees of nature are closely involved, the action of the ultra-patriotic Americans who plead solidly for the trotter when developing a variety of harness horse, will scarcely commend itself to long-headed, practical men. The trotter, in his own particular line of business, which is trotting, occupies an unassailable position, and reflects the greatest credit upon the skill and enterprise of those who created him from a series of well-considered crosses. The Hackney, on the other hand, has been bred for years for what we in this country term 'light,' and our American friends 'heavy' harness work; and consequently it is difficult to see how, until many years have passed in experiments, a better fast trotter than the American production, or a better animal for leather than ours, is likely to be produced. I do not for a moment suggest that there are not plenty of trotter-bred horses that possess heaps of action, whilst a reference to Vol. I. of the Hackney Studbook will convince the most skeptical that the Hackney can travel fast; but, taking horse for horse, it is the trotter that has the pace, and the Hackney the substance and action. The American Government, therefore, appear to be trying to make difficulties for themselves when, from patriotic notions, they are setting themselves to work to evolve a race of harness horses from a variety, the chief characteristic of which is speed, at the same time ignoring the existence of a breed that has not only assisted in the production of their own horse, but has been raised for years for utility harness work, and not for racing. A well-known American writer, amongst other practical men on the other side, endorses this view, and very handsomely expresses his opinion that the Hackney 'is everywhere recognized as the pre-eminent carriage horse of the world.' This is nothing more than the truth, of course, but it must be doubly appreciable to breeders in this country to learn that the merits of the Hackney are so thoroughly recognized. The information should likewise inspire the Hackney breeders, both of England and America, with renewed confidence in their favorite horse, and it is to be trusted that it will likewise inspire them with the determination to send out such Hackneys as will for a very long time, at all events, maintain the prestige

of the breed. If the American Government persist in the attempt to establish a national breed of carriage horse from the trotters, their progress is likely to be a very slow one. Until their paragon does appear, things will be made very easy for the English horse, at all events as long as there are ladies and gentlemen in existence whose object is to drive the best horses and nothing but the best. The American idea is magnificently patriotic, but if not absolutely Quixotic, it certainly cannot be regarded as business.

Horses at N. S. Provincial Exhibition.

Standard-breds and Clydesdales were the strong classes at the N. S. Provincial Exhibition this year.

THOROUGHBREDS.—There were only two exhibits. The aged stallion Cyclist, owned by John Doran, of Windsor, N. S., a nice breedy horse of good quality, though lacking in substance, won first in his class and special for best stallion of any age. Mr. L. B. C. Phair, of Fredericton, N. B., won first in the three-year-old class with Mobeat, a son of Honfleur, out of Atlanta.

STANDARD-BREDS.—There was a strong show of Standard-bred stallions—eleven entries in all—and the competition was keen. The first place went to Montrose Jim, owned by David Duffie, Fredericton, N. B. He is a big, strong, well-going young fellow that ought to render good service as a stock horse. Kingsborough, owned by L. D. Morton, Digby, N. S., won second place, and third prize went to Sableton, owned by O. Wheelock, of Middleton, N. S. In the three-year-old stallion, Dr. J. P. Annis, of Bear River, N. S., got first on Border Junior. The first for two-year-olds went to Electric Red, owned by Frank Boutillier, of Halifax, N. S., the same exhibitor winning third in the yearling class on Frank Power, first and second going respectively to G. H. Fowler, of St. John, N. B., and J. O. Stevens, of Ellershouse, N. S. There was a fairly good show of brood mares and foals, none of which were in good show condition. The geldings and fillies of different ages were a fair average lot, Mr. G. A. Fowler showing a very promising three-year-old filly in Bertha McVienen, sired by McVienen.

ROADSTERS.—This class was very well filled—a good average lot, with no exceptional merit. Mr. A. Lamphier, of Halifax, won first in single drivers on Silver Queen, and John Holman, of Truro, N. S., first for best horse of any age on Borderland, by Border, out of Romona.

CARRIAGE.—In this class the entries, while not numerous, were of good quality. The youngsters were a promising lot, in good show condition, and, although there were only three brood mares, they were good ones. In matched pairs, first went to F. S. Yorston, of Truro, second to J. M. McGrath, of Halifax. In single harness, W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S., won first, while the special prize for horse of any age was won easily by J. M. McGrath with a beautiful high-stepping black.

HACKNEY AND COACH.—In this class there were only two exhibitors, H. C. Jewett, of Fredericton, who showed his Hackney stallions (one aged, and the other a three-year-old) and a German Coach, which make only one exhibit in each class. W. W. Black, of Amherst, showed a nice, promising gelding, three years old. Although the exhibits in this class were all good, lack of competition spoiled the interest that ought to have been taken in it.

CLYDESDALES.—There were eleven entries in Clydesdale stallions—a good strong, even lot of horses, in which competition was very close. First prize was won by R. S. Starr, of Port Williams, N. S., on Baron Primrose; second to Glassey & Co., of Truro, N. S., on Adjutant, and the third to W. W. Black, of Amherst, on Prince of Arnick. In brood mares, Wm. O'Brien, of Windsor Forks, N. S., won first with Lady Flashwood, and also got first on her foal. A very promising lot of youngsters were shown. A special for best mare of any age went to C. R. H. Starr on his three-year-old Juliet. Mr. R. S. Starr secured the special for stallion any age on Baron Primrose.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM, WHY DON'T YOU LET THE FARMERS OF CANADA KNOW IT? OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. ARE READ EVERY WEEK IN OVER 30,000 FARM HOMES. THAT MEANS ABOUT 150,000 READERS. THEY'RE THE BEST FARMERS IN CANADA, TOO. SOME OF THEM ARE SURE TO BUY IF YOU TELL THEM ABOUT YOUR FARM. SEE TERMS UNDER HEADING, "WANT AND FOR SALE," IN THIS PAPER, AND SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AT ONCE TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

Naturally, we here are interested in the formation or recognition of the new Canadian Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with their capitals of Edmonton and Regina. All that concerns Canada interests the Old Country, and it is a matter of sincere regret to many of us here that we cannot see eye to eye with the brethren across the sea in the matter of what is called the embargo on store cattle. We earnestly hope that the future of the great Northwest Provinces may be as bright as the past history of all British dominions in America warrants us in expecting it to be. Here we meander along in our own old-fashioned way, waiting for a return of prosperous trade, taking courage from the greatly improved board of trade figures published during the past few days. The volume of imports and exports has gone up during the past month, and this decadent old empire seems still to be able to pay its way. Agriculture in all its phases is moderately prosperous, but harvest operations have been seriously retarded by weather conditions remote from favorable. Not that we have not been favored with some good days, or, perhaps, with days when the general climatic conditions were favorable enough, but the season is most irregular, and one never knows what is going to happen next. The features of the past few days have been high winds and tremendously heavy rains. Crops which promised well are "laid" and twisted in all directions, and the harvest of 1905 will, in some places, be very costly. Still we work away, and many are able to make a good living out of agriculture.

Stock is selling well. A remarkably healthy tone pervades the sheep markets, and prices for all classes are remunerative. The most of the lamb and ram sales are over, and the average prices compare more than favorably with those realized during the past ten years. Wool has risen steadily, and now stands at a substantial figure, and mutton is in good demand. The impression amongst flockmasters is that the present favorable conditions will hold for at least six or seven years—until the Australian squatters have recovered from the effects of their long droughts and numbers in their great flocks have again returned to something like normal proportions. Then frozen mutton will come pouring into our markets, and the British flockmaster will need to look out. Another factor in bringing about the present improved conditions is the decrease in numbers of home-bred sheep. Vast tracts of land in the Highlands, formerly under sheep, are now converted into deer forests or grouse drives, and some foolish people are of opinion that this is an improvement. It is certainly not so. Sport is all very well in its own place, but that must ever be subservient to agriculture. Grouse do not thrive alone. They do best when sheep are also fed on the heather. As for deer forests, so-called, they are a blot on the Scottish landscape. The process in some parts of the Scottish Highlands has been displacement of people to make way for sheep, followed by displacement of sheep to make way for deer. The displacement of the men was an appalling iniquity from which some parts of Scotland have never recovered. The displacement of the sheep to make way for deer entails an economic situation disastrous to the State. Happy Canada!—minus game laws and proprietary rights in favor of which the common rights of men as men have to be surrendered!

Horse-breeding is still flourishing, in spite of a certain lack of confidence, undoubtedly due to the motoring craze among rich people. The great Dublin Horse Show in the end of August was as largely attended as ever, and as a social function has to be voted as heretofore—a great success. But the demand for hunting horses has rarely been so slack as on the present occasion, and few changed hands. The Irish do not take kindly to the breeding of Hackneys, and their attitude to driving horses is reflected in the statement of a journalist, that, "Shure no sportsman would be seen with a Hackney about his place." Hackneys are not fast enough for the man of the Emerald Isle, who wants to get there anyhow, and will assuredly attain his goal. Mr. Graeme Galbraith, who has to-day sailed for home, takes out three well-bred Hackneys from the famous Gowanbank stud of Mr. Alexander Morton, and Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, who sailed a month ago, had a good selection of Yorkshire Hackneys. The Canadians do not share the Irishman's contempt for the Hackney, and the rich New Yorker will hardly pay higher prices for anything than he pays for a high-stepping nag. In spite of motoring, we suspect the horse will continue to flourish. By and by the road hog will cease from troubling, the highways will again be passable, and the villages be inhabited. Meantime, farmers and villagers have to endure many things at the hands of the road hog. Life is scarcely bearable. I suppose it is so with you also. Draft-horse breeding continues in an exceedingly healthy state. We have no boom in

Clydesdales, no fancy prices, but what is better, a grand, steady trade, and good confidence in the future. The shipments to Canada have been heavy and high-class. To-day we received intimation of the success of Graham Bros. at Toronto with several of their recent shipment. Refiner we knew here as champion at the Royal in 1904. He is a handsome horse. Nova Scotia will ere this have judged the merits of the fine selection made by Prof. Cumming, and Mr. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, with the veteran Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, will long ago have reached home. A new firm, McMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie, from Brandon, Man., have made a capital start with horses of an unusually high standard of merit, and Mr. J. H. Johnson, Springford, and Mr. George Stewart, Howick, Que., have made shipments for which Canadian farmers will thank them. The steady demand from abroad is reflected in the vigorous way in which engagements of breeding horses for 1906 have already been made. I do not know how many such there may be, but certainly we have not often seen such a sound tone pervading the Clydesdale market as during the current year.

Ayrshire-cattle breeders have again been discussing the points of their favorites, but without arriving at any decision regarding the standard to be fixed on. Gradually our men are coming to recognize that a milking record is a necessary accompaniment of the show-yard, and that mere show-yard winnings without a record of the actual product of the cow do not constitute a proper basis on which to rear a pedigree. The splendid milking records of America reveal what the Ayrshire can do at the pail, and the value of these lies in the fact that they are so largely herd records, and not mere sporadic returns, taken under more or less favorable conditions in show-yard competitions. While we here are working towards the same goal, the progress is slow, and



Go in' for the Cows.

the attitude of mind of many to the keeping of records comes out in the refusal of some of the pupils at our Dairy Institute to take part in this department of work. Such a condition of things I can well imagine to be unintelligible to you, but it is indicative of much that has here retarded the movement in favor of scientific training in agriculture. A new country has many advantages over an old country, and one is freed from prejudices and prepossessions.

The past few months have witnessed the passing of several noted leaders of agriculture in England and Scotland. Sir Jacob Wilson filled a large place in the eyes of his fellow countrymen. He was a splendid organizer, and the success of the great shows of the Royal Agricultural Society during its prosperous days was largely due to his initiative. He had practically carte blanche in the management of the showyard, and that management was invariably the theme of admiration. Latterly, he became an official of the Board of Agriculture and resigned his office of Honorary Director of the Royal Shows. This year he again took command, and his labors undoubtedly hastened his end. He made the show a success so far as it was within the power of one man can do so. But Sir Jacob Wilson's chief claim on the grateful remembrance of his agricultural brethren does not rest on this semi-public work. As one of the sub-commissioners under the Royal Commission on the state of agriculture, known as the Richmond Commission, he was the originator of a policy of this country in dealing with contagious diseases in live stock which has proved successful beyond the fondest dreams of its most ardent supporters. The policy of stamping out and keeping out was Sir Jacob Wilson's policy, and he employed his wonderful gifts in securing for this policy the support of men of all shades of politics who were interested in agriculture. Associated with him in this work was Mr. Clare Sewell Read, a Norfolk farmer who obtained a seat in Parliament, and there advocated the policy which Sir Jacob had formu-

lated. He, too, has recently joined the majority, a few weeks only intervening between his death and that of Sir Jacob Wilson. Mr. Read resigned high office in Lord Beaconsfield's administration because of the one-sided way in which the cattle-disease policy was being operated. He was held in the highest possible esteem by his fellows, and in that end the policy which he advocated was applied to all parts of the British Isles.

A very notable stock-breeder has been removed in Mr. Philo L. Mills, of Ruddington Hall, Nottingham. This gentleman was born an American citizen, and came to England about thirty years ago in connection with the development of trade. He became a naturalized Englishman, and as a spirited breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Shire horses he enjoyed a wide popularity. He was very successful in all his undertakings, and his colors were frequently victorious in all the great show-yards. He did a big foreign trade in stock, and was an ardent supporter of British institutions. Other notable men with sound local reputations have recently passed away, and the agricultural life of the Old Country is distinctly the poorer.

"SCOTLAND YET."

"Stand Back, Please!"

"Like flies to a jug of molasses," is a homely old simile that has lost some of its force. A more expressive one is "Like guys around a live-stock camera." It is about as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as for a photographer to take pictures of animals on a crowded exhibition ground without focusing a lot of open-mouthed men, women and children who persist in viewing proceedings from directly in front of the camera. Truly they are an exasperating lot, hard of hearing, and still more incapable of comprehension. Motion with your hand, and they either pay no attention or walk the wrong way, generally straight back. Go over and push them aside and they close in again faster than water over a sinking pebble. They are proof against reason, and more disobliging than they are stupid. Requests are wasted, ridicule is rather enjoyed, profanity is mildly effective, but the poor artist dare not swear for fear of "bad luck" with the picture. They seem to think it surely can't matter if they stand behind the object being taken, and are stoically insulted when told that their presence is not desired. Some of them act as though the photographer should be individually obliged to each and every one for adding another member to his group.

The fact is, people standing behind a beast are liable to be somewhat out of focus, and everybody knows that a blurred object is undesirable in a picture. Then, too, they detract to a greater or less degree from the distinctness of the outline. For instance, when a white-spotted cow is placed against a dark background, people standing behind her detract from the clean-cut effect that is specially sought in photographs for halftone work. One can't stop to explain all the details to passers-by, but they ought to have judgment enough to realize that the camera man has good reasons for not desiring their presence in the range of his lens, and should have common courtesy enough to comply with his requests. Usually he aims to do most of his work when the crowd is not about, but as an early-morning light is unsuitable the time available is limited, and when a large number of animals are to be "made," part of the work must be done while the crowd is on the grounds. A favor that would be much appreciated by the agricultural press would be the setting aside of a certain arena for a portion of each day for the special purpose of animal photography. This would interfere with no one's rights, but on the contrary, benefit not only the agricultural journals, but the stockmen and the shows, which profit every time by this kind of illustrative advertising. Meantime, we bespeak for the long-suffering artist every consideration on the part of our readers who may be exhibition frequenters, so that what they see on the grounds may be reproduced in counterfeit likeness for their further profit and pleasure.

Irish Pig Trade.

The decline in the Irish pig-breeding industry is the subject of much serious comment in the Irish newspapers. The time was when the pig was regarded as the "poor man's friend" in Ireland, but it looks as if in the course of time this description would become a misnomer. A decline of 150,000 pigs in 1904, as compared with the preceding twelve months, is an exceeding serious matter, and means a huge national loss. The result is that we are threatened with an increase in the price of bacon.—[Meat Traders' Journal.

Preparing Corn and Clover Hay for Fattening Steers.

The above is the title of a bulletin issued last month by the Illinois Agricultural Exp. Station, giving in detail an account of an experiment in cattle-feeding, conducted by H. W. Mumford, the Chief in Animal Husbandry.

The object of the experiment was to determine which method of preparing and feeding corn and clover hay to fattening cattle would return to feeders, under varying conditions, the largest profits. Clover hay was the only roughage used in addition to corn fodder, it being taken for granted that, being a nitrogenous food, it was much more suitable for feeding in conjunction with corn than timothy hay or straw.

The steers used were Shorthorn grades, two and a half years old, purchased on the Chicago market in the months of October and December. In all, 130 head were used, divided for the purposes of the experiment into ten lots, great care being taken to have the cattle in the different lots as nearly alike as possible in weight, age, quality and condition. As is the common practice in the corn States, the cattle were not tied up, but were fattened loose in small feed-lots, having for shelter merely a low, open shed on the north side, water being accessible at all times. The steers weighed, on the average, 1,000 pounds, and cost in Chicago \$4.27 per cwt., which was increased by freight and other expenses to \$4.53 per cwt. by the time the experiment began, which was not until the steers had had time to rest and fill up.

The feeds used were principally corn and clover, but in every case except one were supplemented by a small allowance of concentrated nitrogenous food, gluten meal being given during the first three months of the test, and oil cake (old process) for the last three months. Clover was fed whole, except to two lots, for which it was cut and mixed with meal, but as no advantage resulted from having it cut, we will not refer to it again. Corn was prepared in a variety of ways. It was given in the form of silage with the addition of corn meal, and as ear corn, shock corn, shelled corn, corn meal, and corn and cob meal.

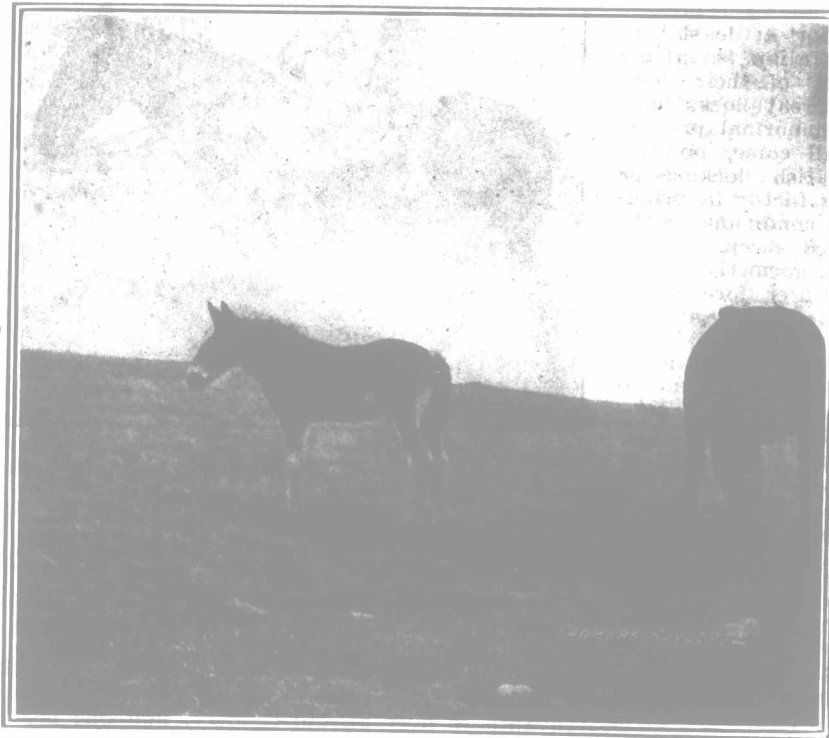
Ear corn was valued at 35 cents per bushel, 62½ cents per cwt. for grain alone, corn meal at 67 cents per cwt., corn and cob meal at 57 cents per cwt. The shock (fodder) corn and silage used were grown on the University farm, and the plots reserved for use were selected with the greatest care that the quality and proportion of grain to stover should be the same in each instance. Silage was valued at \$2.75 per ton; shock corn per ton, \$5.40. Gluten meal cost \$29.00 per ton, and oil cake (pea size) \$24.00 per ton, the estimate for clover hay being \$8.00 per ton. No account was taken of bedding, nor of labor in feeding after food was prepared, the value of manure being thought sufficient to offset both of these. Pigs sufficient to prevent waste were allowed to each feed-lot; they received no other food than what they could pick up, and their gain in weight was credited to the different lots.

That the feeding was conducted judiciously, may be known by the very satisfactory gains in weight and profits recorded, and more particularly by the fact that these profitable gains continued right up to the close of the experiment, a period of 186 days. The exact average weight per steer at the beginning of the experiment was 1,021 pounds, at the close 1,440 pounds—a gain of 419 pounds, a daily average gain per steer of 2.25 pounds. During the last forty days the daily gain per steer averaged 2.64 pounds, certainly an excellent showing, and one which contradicts the common belief of feeders that the daily gains lessen as the finishing period approaches. It is accounted for, says Prof. Mumford, by the light rations of grain given at the start, which were very gradually increased for three months, after which time, however, the cattle were on full feed—that is, they got as much corn as they would eat. Canadian feeders might differ from the Professor when he says that at no time were the grain rations very large. In addition to gluten meal or oil cake, of which each steer (except in the case of one lot) received daily throughout from 2½ to 3 pounds, corn beginning at 8 pounds per day and increasing, until at the close 20 or 21 pounds daily was given, made what Western feeders may think moderate, but what we would consider very heavy grain feeding. The daily feed of clover per steer, which began at 13 to 14 pounds, lessened steadily, until at the end about 5 pounds were given. The net cost per pound of gain per steer, taking into consideration the pork produced, varied from 6 to 8 cents—profits per steer, from \$4.13 to \$9.84. The author is frank enough to state that if corn had been valued at 70 cents per cwt., and clover hay at \$10 per ton, profits would have been nil in some cases, and light in all. The cattle sold in Chicago at an average price of \$6.10 per cwt., and except for one other load were the best on the market on the day of sale. The difference between buying and selling price was \$1.57 per cwt.

The amount of pork produced varied greatly in the different lots, being smallest in the one fed silage and corn meal, and largest in the one receiving shelled corn.

Some of the experimenters' conclusions are as follows: "This test indicates that the supplementing of corn with nitrogenous concentrates used in this instance increases the efficiency of corn and clover hay for beef production." "The results of this experiment clearly indicate that simple methods, or, in other words, cattle-feeding practice involving but a small amount of labor, require considerably smaller margins than do more complicated methods involving a large labor element; that the method of feeding should make as high as 55 cents per cwt. difference in the margins necessary for finishing steers, is a subject worthy of careful consideration by every cattle feeder." "The results indicate that, with conditions obtaining in this experiment, it was not so profitable to grind, shell or silo the corn or chaff the hay as feed the same feeds in a more natural state. Broken ear corn, either with or without a nitrogenous supplement, and shock or fodder corn, all fed in conjunction with clover hay, gave the largest net profits per steer. These differences are sufficiently large to make it safe to accept the results without reserve." "Many who advocate the feeding of ear corn to cattle if hogs follow, advocate the feeding of meal if for any reason it is impossible to have hogs follow the cattle. The writer has been of this opinion, but the results of this experiment indicate that, after eliminating the hog from the cattle-feeding operations here presented, the feeding of ear corn was followed with larger profits than the feeding of meal." "The three rations giving the smallest net profits were shelled corn, corn and cob meal, corn meal."

"The reader is cautioned not to conclude that, since the feeding of silage was not followed with as large profits as the feeding of several other rations, it has no place in beef production. Silage ranks with ear corn, corn meal, and corn and cob meal in its ability to make rapid gains on fattening cattle."



Taking in the Situation on an Alberta Horse Ranch.

A Bad Advertisement for Canada.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The Chicago Live-stock World says, editorially, anent the admission of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain: "Canada, having been definitely turned down by Great Britain, will probably seek an American market. John Bull's reply to Canada is practically, 'Make your cattle fat and I'll buy 'em.' But Canada is not a fattening country. It can raise good stockers, but sheathing their ribs with meat requires corn, and of that Canada has little."

Like the Canadians who are agitating the admission of store cattle into Great Britain, the Live-stock World is wrong. An infinitely small proportion of Great Britain's cattle are fattened on corn, rather on barley meal, roots and cake—oil cake or cotton cake. From observation in Ontario and practical experience in Quebec, I know that large root crops of splendid quality can be raised in these Provinces, and it would seem that American cake should be available at less cost in Canada than in England. That the cattle's splendid condition of the show cattle of Canada is ample proof. It does not cost so much to fatten a steer in Canada as it does on the English lands. Should my Canadian neighbors say that there is not room in Ontario for the best of the steers of the West,

they will surely pardon my retort that there is very little room for them on the crowded acres of British farms. The most damaging advertisement of one of God's most-favored garden spots is Canada trying to force her stockers upon a country that would prefer to take them as finished cattle. ANGLO-AMERICAN.

An Open Letter to the Ingersoll Packing Company.

[Written for the "Farmer's Advocate."]

Gentlemen,—Farmers are proverbial croakers and grumblers, but I am not going to grumble just now, but rather give you a well-merited word of commendation. I honestly think that your company has done a very great deal for the farmers of Ontario. I believe that, not only is your factory and equipment second to none in the Province, but you have also done a great deal to foster and develop the hog-raising and bacon industry of Canada, and besides all this I can, from an experience of a great many years, testify that I have all along had very pleasant dealings with your company and its officials, from its pushing, energetic manager, Mr. C. C. L. Wilson, downwards. I have often weighed my hogs at home, and have always found that you gave good weight, and I believe that you generally give as high a price as is given in Toronto. The J. L. Grant Co., who managed the embryo business before your company took hold and developed the concern into its present immense proportions, made several importations of pure-bred Tamworth swine from England to improve the breed of hogs, and several breeders of Yorkshire hogs have also brought many animals to improve the breed of hogs in Canada, so that to-day many of our best farmers are sending into your factory just the very kind of hog from which you can turn out the best bacon for the British market. But there are still a number of farmers who raise a very undesirable kind of bacon hog—the short, fat, stubby pig—and perhaps they can raise and fatten that animal at a cheaper and less expensive rate than we can the

handsome, long Yorkshire-Tamworth fellow that you so much desire. And yet, gentlemen, although you do not want the short, fat hog, you give the farmer just as much per pound for him as you do for the fine long fellow, while the latter are really worth at least 1c. per pound more than the short one. No doubt it may be true that you grade them when they come in car loads from dealers and have two prices, but there is no distinction made to the farmer. I have often delivered hogs at your factory which your men were so pleased with that they have told me that my hogs were just exactly what was wanted, and yet, a few farmers who bring in what you do not want got just as high a price per pound as I did. Your buyers tell me that they do not like to offend the man who has the short hog, in case he sells to some other buyer. Now, gentleman, you have come to the

"parting of the ways." Unless you make a discrimination in favor of the long bacon hog, and give us who raise him at least one cent per pound more than you give to our neighbor who raises the short hog, then we are going to be offended, and I tell you for a fact that some of our farmers are now seriously thinking of introducing a strain of some of the short, fat breeds into their herds so that they can raise a pound of pork more cheaply. But if you give us one cent a pound more than you do to the man who has the short fat hog, then you will soon put him out of business.

One more point: The price of live hogs often rises and falls with very great suddenness, and so far as we are able to judge, without sufficient reason; so that when the price is high hogs that are scarcely fit are rushed into the market in case the price should fall, and then, again, when the price is low, hogs are held by the farmers until they are too fat, in the expectation of the price again going up. If it were possible to maintain a comparatively even, steady price, I think many farmers would be encouraged to raise more hogs than they do at present. But now the price is subject to such great fluctuations that we never know what we may be likely to get for a litter of young pigs by the time we get them ready for the market.

I am sure that the "Farmer's Advocate" and the Ingersoll Packing Co. have done a great

deal for the farmers. Can they not still further help us along in the lines indicated above? The hog industry in very many parts of Ontario is a very great feature in the farm economy and helps very materially to swell the farmer's pocket-book, and we know that when the farm prospers business is rushing.
JONAS.
(Claver Ha Lea.

FARM.

The Drainage of Farm Lands.

(Concluded from last week.)

For instance, suppose that the sum of five hundred dollars is invested in laying a thorough system of drains under thirty acres of land. At that rate of cost land can be drained pretty thoroughly. Further, suppose that previous to draining the average yield of oats on that land has been thirty bushels per acre, which at forty cents a bushel would be twelve dollars; if the cost of working the land is placed at eight dollars per acre, the net profit amounts to four dollars per acre. Now, suppose that after the investment of five hundred dollars on this land the yield is increased to forty bushels, which is a conservative estimate, this yield at forty cents a bushel would mean sixteen dollars per acre, and with an allowance of eight dollars for cost of working, the net profit is eight dollars, giving an increased gain for thirty acres of one hundred and twenty dollars per year, which is just twenty-four per cent. of the original amount invested for drains, namely, five hundred dollars; or, to put it in another way, at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per year, the original capital outlay is returned in a little more than four years.

The wise farmer will sit down and count the cost in some such way as this before embarking upon the rather expensive undertaking of drainage. He will consider the circumstances in which drainage is likely to be needed. He may have on his farm a level tract of land, or land which is heavy and retentive of moisture; such soil would be sure to give good returns for the investment in draining. Or he may have a low tract which serves as a sort of sink for the overflow water or underflow water from surrounding higher land; such areas also stand badly in need of drainage.

For a healthful condition of things in the soil, frequent percolation of soil water is necessary, in order to carry off the soluble salts which otherwise would accumulate in excess in the soil. In arid countries, where the rainfall is so slight as never to produce underground drainage, and in swamps, where, on account of the ground structure, underground drainage is impossible, the same condition of things occurs, namely, the accumulation in excess of soluble salts in the soil. In the case of swamps, underdrainage is frequently the first remedy to be applied, and in arid lands irrigation with drainage is the most effective remedy for alkali. It is important that the farmer keep constantly in mind that the downward movement of water through the soil is essential to a proper degree of fertility, and to a proper physical condition in the soil; and where lands are highly retentive of moisture, or where, owing to the underground structure, natural drainage is difficult or impossible, then artificial drains become a necessity in every well-ordered farm.

Next to the cost of drain the great obstacle before the practical farmer is what may be termed the engineering problem; that is, the question of preparing a working plan of drainage, locating the right position for the drains, deciding upon the depth, the amount of fall, the size of tile, and, last and most important, securing sufficient outlet. All of these present themselves at one time or another as practical engineering difficulties, with which the average farmer, on account of lack of experience, is unable to deal with any certainty of success.

Many cases that arise are easy to work out—such as a single main drain up through a low part of the field, or a small field of uniform easy slope. Here the eye may be a sufficient guide in determining the grades best for the drains. But where the field is uneven in surface, or where the slope is slight, much more care is necessary, and instruments should be used less liable than the eye to make mistakes. A small shack for a summer outing may be built without a prepared plan or without an architect, but if a fine house or barn is to be built a carefully-prepared plan is used as a guide in construction, and frequently an architect employed to make that plan. Similarly, for a small and easy system of drainage no plan may be necessary, but for a difficult or large undertaking, it is a matter of economy as well as of efficiency to prepare a plan very carefully, and in many instances to employ an experienced and competent person to do the engineering part of the work. This is especially true for drains, since any mistake or defect in the work is buried out of sight, and hence defects cannot be remedied without a plan of the work to guide in discovering the location of the drains.

In a drainage plan, the first consideration is the outlet. Here it must be said that no part of the drainage is more important than this. For however perfectly the drains may be laid, unless there is a proper outlet there can be no proper drainage. The outlet must be low enough and large enough. Second, the position, direction, depth and size of the mains must be considered; and, third, the laterals. To deal with these questions, the total area to be drained, the

character of the ground surface, whether rolling or level, and the character of the soil, are determining factors. For instance, the character of the soil to be drained has its influence both on the depth of the drains and their distance apart. In all soils, at any season of the year, there is a depth at which the ground is full of water—that is to say, in which the spaces among the soil grains are practically filled with water. The level at which this is found is called the ground water surface. Where land is drained this ground water does not present a level surface, but rather a rolling or sloping surface, something like a series of waves of water; the lowest parts of the surfaces being naturally over the drains, and the surfaces rising in a more or less gentle slope toward the center line midway between the drains. This slope or gradient of the ground water, it will be seen, carries the ground water at certain times of the year—as, for instance, in early spring or after heavy rains—very near or quite close to the ground surface. In close retentive soils the ground water gradient is steeper than in more open soils, hence in a close soil the drains require to be placed closer together than in more open soil, else the ground water will stand too near the ground surface at points midway between the drains, and will prevent the deep rooting of plants. In the preparation of a drainage plan, therefore, the character of the surface soil as well as the subsoil must be taken into consideration.

In the face of these difficulties, many farmers who decide to drain their land are at a loss to know how

He Blames the Farmers' Daughters.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

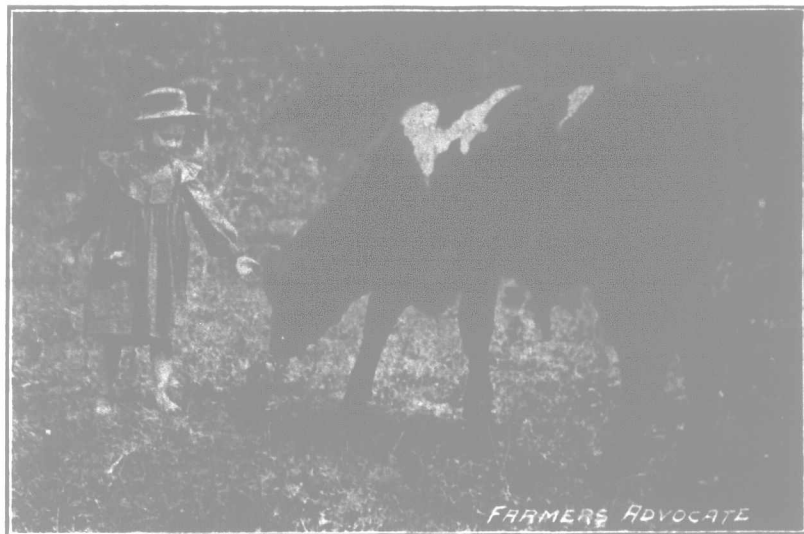
In response to your editorial in recent issue, soliciting a discussion on the subject, "Why Does Not the Farmer's Son Marry?" I would like to give my opinion. I heartily endorse what "Youthful Observer" says in the August 31st number. Now, I think a more important question is, "Why doesn't the young farmer marry?" I refer to young men who are farming for themselves, and are not confronted with many of the obstacles you mention. We know that there are a great many bachelor farmers, and that they are growing more numerous is an undeniable fact. The subject may seem of little importance to some, but in spite of this is one which should not be treated lightly.

There are quite a number of young unmarried farmers as well as older ones in this locality, and I have taken the trouble, or, rather, the liberty, of discussing the question with some of them, and will give the conclusions, along with some of my own observations. I think you will agree with me in saying that there are very few young men who conscientiously prefer to farm without a wife, or as "Jonas" calls it, "saving wood with a hammer," but on the contrary would have given up the single life of blessedness if they could have found a suitable life partner. Of course when they become accustomed to the happy-go-lucky free and easy life they often prefer it to the more restrained married life. It is true young men in town are more inclined to rush into matrimony than is the country young man, who, as a rule, is of a more independent nature, and takes things more seriously, and on this he is to be congratulated, as hasty marriages are not always synonymous with happy homes. On the other hand, that he remains single is to be regretted. And now comes the reasons for this state of affairs.

We all know that when young men start farming they are seldom overlaid with this world's goods, and have to run things on an economical basis—at least for a number of years—having to deny themselves many luxuries, and in some cases necessities, which patience and perseverance will enable them to enjoy later on. Now, instead of getting a true helpmeet to help him build up a home and share his lot with them, he gets a housekeeper—generally some relative—and in some cases we find him paddling his canoe alone. Now, without beating behind the brush, I can say from observation that the farmers' daughters are in a large measure to blame for this state of affairs. I think if those farmers' daughters who, as you say, Mr. Editor, are growing old in their fathers' houses, were competent housekeepers, and were properly fitted to become mistresses of houses of their own, there would be fewer good unmarried men amongst us. As Mrs. Laws, in her address at the O. A. C. last winter, said, there were plenty of girls who could locate the Himalayas on the map but couldn't locate the knives and forks in the pantry.

"To spin and sew was once a girl's employment, But now to dress and have a beau is all a girl's enjoyment."

Some of the above-mentioned young farmers hesitate to marry these butterflies of fashion. I have seen gardens on farms where there were from two to six grown-up girls, that would be a disgrace to any old woman of sixty. These same girls couldn't bake anything that you could safely eat without fear of indigestion, and I have seen them reading novels while their aged mothers washed the dishes. You say what can they do? Oh! they can play the piano, and can promenade just lovely. Next comes the delicate girl. "You know I don't let Mary do much work about the house; she isn't at all strong." Of course she always happens to be quite well when there is a party anywhere within ten miles. I heard another mother say to a young man who had incidentally dropped in on an errand, "Oh! Mr. ———, did you know our Jennie won the prize at the card party at ——— on Tuesday evening," instead of saying, "Mr. ———, you just ought to see the lovely bread our Jennie can bake." Let me suggest right here, without decrying suitable recreations, that there is something more worthy of a girl's aspirations than the exclusive pursuit of such things. Again, some girls who have had the opportunity of getting more than an ordinary education, and have, perhaps, become school teachers, are, as "Youthful Observer" says, looking for the riders while the walkers go by; or, in other words, think they are



A Little Bit of Suspicion.



Curiosity.

to proceed. To give this important work a start, the Department of Physics, at the Ontario Agricultural College, over which I have charge, invites correspondence with farmers. I am anxious to assist in the work of farm drainage in every possible way, and, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, I now announce that my department at the College will, for any considerable area, take the levels and prepare a working plan, provided the owner will defray the travelling expenses of the one person sent out to do the work. If such an offer be accepted, the work of making the survey may be made the occasion for a practical demonstration by the person sent out, upon the proper methods of draining land. Such a demonstration would fall under the same class as the travelling dairy or orchard meetings, and, at the same time, something definite would be accomplished in the survey of land. I should be very glad to correspond with farmers upon this proposition.
J. B. REYNOLDS,
Professor of Physics, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. BRING GOOD RESULTS. SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AND YOU'LL SOON KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

somewhat above the young farmer who has not the nobby appearance or glib tongue of the city young man. I, too, think they have in some cases a certain amount of influence in keeping their brothers from entering the marriage state, instead of encouraging such.

Someone will likely say I have exaggerated, but I have simply related what has come under my personal observation in localities where I have been. I would like to see this subject thoroughly discussed; let us hear from some of those bachelors in "Jonas" township, giving their reasons for remaining in bachelorhood. As a concluding remark, I will say that the farmers of this Dominion should feel proud that we have such a paper as the "Farmer's Advocate," the columns of which are always open for discussion on any subject of interest to the tillers of the soil.

Wellington Co.

ONE OF THEM.

[Note.—It will be a valuable chapter in this discussion when the bachelor farmers give, through the "Farmer's Advocate," letters relating their experience and telling exactly why they have not entered into the blessed state of matrimony as our correspondent suggests. We invite them to do so. Their names will be withheld, but we require the name and address as a voucher that the letter is authentic.—Editor.]

Farmers, Don't Wait Too Long!

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Why don't the farmer's son marry? Why, that's easy! He never asked anybody to have him. "Every girl expects to be a wife, and every wife a mother," is an old saying (according to the newspapers, the latter clause is obsolete). I know of bachelors in our neighborhood who are intelligent business men, from 30 to 40 years of age, and I don't believe they ever took the first step in the direction of married life.

They are past the age of impression, and are capable of judging a woman on her merits, and would be satisfied only with such as would not have them. They are "Just behind the times" for girls of beauty and hope. The Grey Co. reader hits the facts when he says the boy at 21 should be compensated. They work away at home for "dad"—he manages all the business. His brother is educated, and is on "his own hook."

If he is socially inclined, he pays his attentions to some young lady. He has nothing by way of home to offer her, and she marries elsewhere. He gives the business up. I would advise boys who are twenty-one to come to an understanding at home, and if they are not needed "get out."

I know a young man who, at fourteen years old, had saved \$100 in cash to start his education, and pushed himself through as a doctor. Wage-earners are never too young to begin to save, but don't forget that a proportion is due to the Giver of all good.

Boys, push along! Don't waste your money! If a young woman encourages wasteful expenditure on herself she will not make you a good wife. Look for a suitable partner. Marry at about twenty-five; don't wait until all the sunshine of youth is gone—share it with another.

EASY-GOER.

"Matrimony and the Farm."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," I cannot but feel interested in the discussion arising from that important question, "Why doesn't the Farmer's Son Marry?" It is needless to say I am a farmer's son, and very fortunately possess enterprise enough to take up the pen in defence of my fellows. I read the letter signed "Fenbois" with exceeding amusement. Our friend considers his aims and ambitions high, and has great confidence in his own industry, but if he prefers, as he says he does, matrimony and life on a rented farm to two or three years a bachelor, then matrimony, a home of his own, happiness and independence, in such a case I will not put it so strongly as to say there is no enterprise, but I will say that it fails to make itself manifest. Again, friend "Fenbois" thoughtlessly makes the statement that every farmer's son should have saved, at the age of twenty-five, at least \$1,000. Now, the majority of boys stay with the father until twenty-one—that leaves four years in which to accumulate \$1,000. Wages are as good in this locality as anywhere, and if a boy as an ordinary farm laborer can lay by in that short period from \$700 to \$800 he is practicing economy to a much greater degree than is his employer. If Mr. Fenbois would come forward and explain how a man can do this, he would be much more appreciated as a fellow farmer than to be standing aloof with contempt and ridicule. Another point that I think requires a little discussion is about the boy purchasing a farm. Mr. Fenbois aptly explains how much wiser and safer it is to rent

than to buy land. Now, the majority of farmers' sons know the value of money well enough that they are not going to pay more than the land is worth. However, in the case of one who lacks intelligence and judgment to purchase carefully, the rented farm is the safer, and, happily for their own condition, the majority who don't possess the "enterprise" to buy correctly realize their weakness and choose the rented farm. The farmer's sons have learned that important lesson, "Learn to labor and to wait." A FARMER'S SON.

Middlesex Co.

One Reason Why the Farmer's Son Does Not Marry.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The "Farmer's Advocate" of August 17th began a discussion of the cause (and the remedy) of the prevalence of single blessedness (?) among the young farmers of Canada. To my mind, a considerable amount of the trouble lies with the young farmer's father. Farmers, generally, think their sons have a right to work for them as long as the sons stay within working distance of home. "Why, what better do you want than to stay right here, and you will have it all when I am gone." Who has not at some time heard such words, or their equivalent? But such men have a habit of not "going," and it is wearisome waiting. In the meantime the years are going by, and the girl whom the young man wanted has gone to town to work in a millinery shop, or something else, for "One might live in that dead place for a hundred years and never get married," and by and bye she will marry a ten-cent clerk, and live in a flat on wilted vegetables and canned stuff, and raise a lot of sickly children, like enough.

As for the at-one-time young man: After long



Columbus Hayford, Aroostook Co., Me.

years his father retires to the churchyard, leaving a farm and a house to which his son may take a wife (if he can find a girl with a liking for fossils), and the chances are that he won't profit a particle by his own experience, but when his son grows up will treat him as he himself was treated. And thus it goes on.

As for the remedy: When a young man arrives at the age of discretion (supposed to be twenty-one, or thereabouts), let his father allow him a fair share of land, or money, as they shall both agree. It will be a great incentive to hard work. If he wants to keep on working for his father, let it not be altogether for love and expectations, and by the time he is old enough to settle for life he will have something to settle on.

In the meantime we will suppose he has looked out somebody to settle with ("The world is full of willin' wimmen"), and live happy ever after. We all hear often enough that "the young farmers are the backbone of the country," etc., and, it seems to me, like other backbones, they are required to give all the support necessary and keep out of sight. Let the young men prove themselves to themselves, and also to their fathers, that they are fitted for life's responsibilities, and perhaps things will shape themselves differently. I am glad the editor brought up this question, and hope before the discussion is closed a few of the well-to-do Canadian farmers will be converted to love pay and labor alike ones.

Nova Scotia.

CANADA FIRST.

A Successful Maine Farmer.

It was my good fortune while on a trip through Aroostook County to spend a day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Hayford, of Marysville, whose farm is one of the best in the State.

The farm buildings are most attractive in design, and within both commodious and convenient. A windmill furnishes water, and the house is equipped with modern plumbing. A large, old-fashioned fireplace in the sitting-room is a luxury one might well envy the owner. Telephone connection, bay window, piazza, together with tasteful surroundings, render it an ideal rural home in an ideal farming country.

The farm embraces over 500 acres, divided into woodland, pasture, and tilled, and every year sees from five to seven acres added to the latter. Last winter the lumber from seven acres brought in over \$800. Mr. Hayford makes a practice of clearing up the woodland clean, taking out both lumber and wood, seeding down, and keeping it in pasture until the stumps are well rotted. This year he has 35 acres in potatoes, 40 in grain, and 100 in hay. A small estimate of his crops would be 2,000 bushels of grain, 8,000 bushels of potatoes, and 150 tons of hay. The 120-ft. barn will be filled to repletion when the harvest is garnered.

Such hay as this farm raises! The fields are kept in grass three years. After the potatoes are dug barn dressing is hauled out and plowed in. In the spring the ground is harrowed until it is so fine that every tiny seed has a chance to germinate, and three quarts of alsike, three of white clover and three of herd's grass are sowed.

No bad weeds are present in the county, and white weed and buttercups are found only in pastures or run-out lands. The number of years Mr. Hayford's fields had been in grass was easily determined by the amount of clover. On the newly-turned land clover almost choked out the herd's grass, and its fragrance filled the air. There is more clover on his fields the third year than the normal amount in other sections of the State.

Considerable stock is kept, for, contrary to the general custom in Aroostook County, the greater part of hay and grain is consumed on the place. Whatever hay is left over is pressed and shipped. This year, ten tons were marketed. Most of the Aroostook farmers raise their own flour as well as the fine feed for their stock. "Why," exclaimed Mr. Hayford, "I never bought a pound of Western feed in my life."

Ninety hives of bees were successfully wintered, and were ready for the season's campaign when the first blossoms of spring appeared, and the day I spent at the farm seven swarms were successfully hived. The limit was reached a few days later, when nine thrifty swarms set up in business for themselves. The owner expects to get 3,000 pounds of clover honey during the season.

Riding out towards Caribou later in the day, your correspondent was enabled to get a closer view of some of the potato fields. Bugs seem to be a thing of the past in this section of the State, and the potatoes are sprayed only with Bordeaux mixture, three applications being made. They are cultivated nine times, then with a hand hoe the few straggling weeds that may have escaped the cultivator are removed. We noticed as we rode along some fields where every fifth or sixth row was much less thrifty than the others. Questioning as to why this was so, we learned that it was caused by the phosphate being low in the planter. Barring this, every row was alike, for no slipshod methods are tolerated in the cultivation of the tubers.

M. B. AIKEN.

Shipping Baled Hay.

"Some shippers evidently fail to recognize the absolute necessity of loading hay as it should be," said a hay man to the Drovers' Telegram, "and the oversight causes them severe losses upon what should and would, if properly loaded in the car, bring a good price. When a new crop is handled, great caution should be used in putting it up from the cutting to the baling, but of what use is this if a shipper, either through ignorance or carelessness, insists on loading it in the car in such fashion that when it makes its appearance on the market it is hot, and what might have been even choice hay is hard to sell as any grade?"

The most essential point in loading new hay is to see that it is not loaded flat; that is, with the flat sides of the bale up. When loaded this way, with the smooth sides of the bales together, no space is left for air, and, as a consequence, it invariably heats. A properly-loaded car has the edge or rough sides of the bales together. This allows air space between the bales, and always prevents danger of heating. Do not try to load a car with the purpose of beating the railroad out of a few cents in weight. It's much better to pay in excess of the actual weight if necessary, for the selling price of your hay will

more than make up to you the excess freight expense. In putting up hay it depends largely upon whom you ship to as to the size of the bales. If you ship to a small jobber who deals almost exclusively with the retail trade of the city, it is advisable to make the bales small, but generally the trade on the market will create as good a demand for 75-lb. bales as for 60-lb. bales."

DAIRY.

Co-operation.

THE KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS FOR THE DANISH FARMER, WHY NOT FOR THE CANADIAN.

Address given by Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph, at Western Fair, London, 1905.

Co-operation in simple form is as old as the history of mankind. The parents of the human race, according to history, first practiced co-operation on a fruit farm, and got on very well until they took in a third person, when trouble began. This third person has been the chief cause of trouble in all co-operative efforts since. It is altogether likely he or his agents were prime factors in the disorganization recently of the farmers' co-operative establishments in Ontario, to the loss of Ontario farmers.

By the term co-operation we understand the combined efforts of two or more persons for the general good of all concerned. Individual selfishness cannot exist in a successful co-operative effort. The Swiss were the first to adopt co-operation in the dairy business, but the Danes have been most successful in its application to dairying and allied farm industries. We should say that the Danish farmer is making more of his opportunities than any other farmer. This applies more particularly to the small farmer, who owns, say three cows and three acres of land. A British leader has for an ideal, "three acres of land and a cow for every man." The Danes go two cows better.

The small farmer is a dominant factor in the progress of Denmark. It is interesting to note the rise and progress of what Prof. Laing, of the Dalum Agricultural School, calls "the peasant class." As outlined by him, it was, briefly, as follows: "The small farmers in a certain part formed a society and built a small creamery. At one of the leading agricultural and dairy shows the butter from this creamery won the first prize. This indicated to them what co-operation could do for the small farmers by combining their efforts. Other farmers built creameries, bacon establishments, egg-exporting stations, etc., and soon the large landed proprietors were glad to fall in with the small farmers. Instead of managing estate dairies, they were glad to be allowed to send the milk to the co-operative creamery, because the butter was much superior in quality and cost much less to manufacture. However, the small farmer was still the dominating factor in the creamery, and to-day he is the great man of Denmark. The Prime Minister is a small farmer and ex-school teacher."

"Ordinarily," says Prof. Laing, "the farmer will turn a crown (about 25 cents) over three or four times before he spends it, then probably he will not spend it all; but for the cow or the creamery no expense is too great."

As a result of this combined effort on the part of the small farmers (peasant class) we find Danish butter, bacon and eggs dominating the markets of Great Britain. The British farmers send delegations every year to Denmark to study Danish methods. At the time of my visit some of the leading professors in connection with the Danish agricultural schools were preparing a course of lectures, to be given before an influential British delegation which was to visit Copenhagen for the purpose of hearing these men. This willingness to impart information is something which strikes a foreigner very favorably. In France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland all the information is apparently given grudgingly, or after liberal "tipping."

In Denmark they are only too happy to give a stranger all the pointers possible, and in two trips to Denmark I have not seen anyone indicate that he expected a "tip" for his services. It has been suggested that they are acting unwisely in being so free with information, but as Prof. Laing said, the more knowledge which is spread abroad the better will the world be, and the larger the amount of human happiness. Here we have a striking example of the main advantage of co-operation: It strikes at the root of selfishness, which is the greatest foe to progress in any nation.

To sum up the history of co-operative effort in Denmark: First, the Danish farmer realized his importance and what he could do; he then seized co-operation as the means to attain his objects, and applied it to the leading farm industries of the country.

If the Canadian farmer is to accomplish what he might and could, he must first realize his importance and what he can do. Next he must

seize the opportunities through co-operation as they present themselves, and hold fast to his ideal. It is a sad reflection that too many can be bought with five or ten cents per 100 pounds for hogs, an eighth of a cent per pound for cheese, half a cent per pound on butter, or the promise of some lucrative position. What Canada needs is more men of integrity, who are not moved by any of these things. In England they have a saying, "The public is a h'ass." It is possible that all the "h'asses" do not reside in England.

At the risk of being told "comparisons are odorous," we venture to make a few comparisons between Ontario and the Island Kingdom of Denmark. The land area of Ontario is about 200,000 square miles, that of Denmark 15,000. Denmark consists of the peninsula of Jutland and several islands, chief of which are Zealand, Laaland and Funven. The population of Ontario is about 2½ millions, that of Denmark 2 million people. The exports of butter to Great Britain from the whole of Canada for the year ending June 30th, 1905, were 12,847 tons, or 6.3 per cent. of Britain's imports. Denmark sent 83,520 tons, or 40.9 per cent. of the British imports for that year. But this is not all of the butter story. The average price for Canadian butter was probably about 95 to 96 shillings per hundredweight, while that from Denmark averaged between 114 and 115 shillings. You ask the reason for this. We answer, first, because of the co-operative effort of the farmers to produce the finest butter possible by means of good milk, well-equipped creameries, and the adoption of pasteurization as a means to ensure uniformity of product. Then, too, the Butter Committee in Copenhagen practically fix the price at which Danish butter is sold. The butter from Denmark seems to be so necessary for the British markets that they allow the Danes to make the price—something unusual for the British merchants to do.

DANISH BACON.

This is the standard in British markets. A visit to the farmers' large co-operative establishment at Odensee, on the Island of Funven, will convince a visitor that the farmers of Denmark have not exhausted all their energies on the creameries. They were killing 1,500 hogs weekly at the time of my visit. Hogs are graded into three classes and paid for accordingly. They have a large establishment for not only killing hogs and cattle, but also for feeding them after delivery, if necessary. The large hogs are made into sausage. Bones and other refuse are ground, mixed with meal, and sold to farmers as food for poultry and other stock. Nearly every part of the animal seems to be utilized for some useful purpose. The substantial buildings and the courtesy of the persons in charge impress a visitor very favorably.

CO-OPERATIVE EGG-EXPORTING STATIONS.

In connection with, but separate from the bacon establishment at Odensee, is the central station of one of the largest egg-exporting societies. The eggs are bought by weight. From the sub-stations where the eggs are collected from the farmers, they are shipped in ordinary crates to the central station. Here they are sorted so that each "long hundred" (112) in a crate weighs exactly the same. The crates are about six feet long, about three feet wide and six to eight inches deep, made of wood. In the bottom of the crate a layer of planer shavings is placed, then a layer of eggs is carefully packed, and each egg is marked by a rubber stamp, show-

ing the number of the sub. and central stations where the eggs were collected and packed. Some say the date is also placed on the eggs, but I did not see this put on at the Odensee station. After placing several layers in the box and carefully packing in shavings, the top layer is covered with shavings and rye straw, and the top is nailed on. The edges of the straw projecting from the cover are carefully and neatly cut with a sharp knife, and the cases are branded with the name of the society and a brand showing that they contain Danish produce. The work is largely done by women, and very expert and intelligent they appear to be in the sorting and packing of eggs.

CO-OPERATIVE COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

One of the most recent and, to my mind, the most important forms of co-operation is the formation of co-operative cow-testing associations. Usually from twelve to twenty farmers form a society, hire a person to do the work, buy the necessary apparatus, board and lodge the official tester while at the farm, and make all necessary arrangements to have the work carried on accurately and systematically. The official tester visits each farm about once in two weeks, weighs and tests the milk from each cow, estimates the cost of feed, profits, etc., from each cow, and advises the farmer regarding the improvement of his herd. This work has become so popular that there is now at least one of these testing associations in every parish of the kingdom. As it is working at the foundation of successful dairying, we regard it as the most important step which the Danish farmer has yet taken to improve his conditions. This work is all done without any assistance from the State, except in special cases, where a small grant is made to farmers who have specially good cows and who rear the male calves for sale to other farmers or associations for breeding purposes.

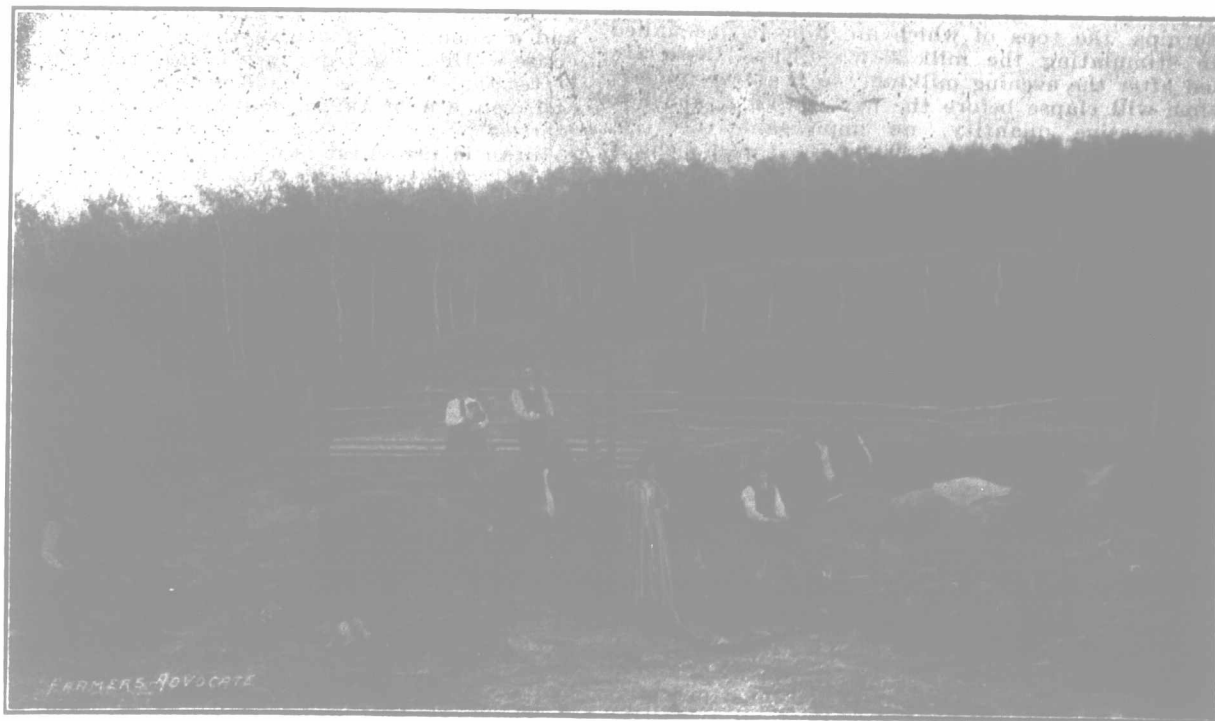
If the Danish farmer finds co-operative testing of cows so important, why should something similar not be important for the Canadian farmer?

CHEESE NOT EXPORTED FROM DENMARK.

In cheese, of course, we make a much better showing, having supplied 75.6 per cent. of British imports last year. A prominent Dane asked why it was that Canadians are able to make such good cheese, yet produce inferior butter? Lack of proper methods of manufacture, and distance from market, are the two chief factors working against the development of the butter industry in Canada. A good deal of Canadian butter, when first made, is equal to the Danish in quality, but it lacks uniformity, and dealers say they cannot depend upon the quality. A dealer in Glasgow said he could handle 1,500 boxes of Canadian butter weekly if he could depend upon the quality.

I sampled a Danish cheese in Copenhagen, made from skim milk or partially skimmed milk. I was told that this was the common form of cheese used by the people there. It would not suit English tastes—it was too hard and dry. I was also informed that Russian butter and oleomargarine are largely used by the Danish people.

If the Danish farmer has been able to do all this under conditions which are not nearly so favorable as those found in Canada, may we ask why co-operation should not give equally as good results here if adopted by our farmers? We are well aware that the sturdy, independent spirit of the Anglo-Saxon makes it difficult for



At Haying Time. On the Bute Farm, St. Charles, Man.

him to co-operate, but if he were to add co-operation to his many other good qualities, the affairs of Canada would be largely in the hands of farmers, and the trade and commerce of the world would be dominated by the English-speaking people before the close of the present century.

There is no reason at all why the farmers of Canada should not own and operate the creameries, cheeseries, eggeries, beeferies, baconeries, fruiteries and breaderies of our Dominion, if they would but co-operate.

The Dairy Exhibit at Ottawa.

The dairy exhibit at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, this year was ahead of 1904 in number of entries, while in cheese the scores averaged, according to the opinion of the superintendent in charge, about a point and a half better than last year all round. For the last couple of years, he said, the cheese were affected with an openness of texture, caused by the yeast which was giving the makers generally so much trouble. This year the cheese were nearly or quite free from it, and the judge remarked the very much closer texture.

In factory cheese, the gold medalist was Arthur Conley, Stanley's Corners, Ont., and in creamery butter the honor fell to W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.

A new thing in cheese boxes was on exhibition. It is called a "Collapsible Cheese Box." Inventor, G. H. Millen; manufacturers, the E. B. Eddy Co.; patented July, 1905. It is not manufactured commercially as yet, we were told, but was on exhibition in order that it might be introduced, and the opinion of practical men secured. It is made of two circular pieces of cardboard, the lower one consisting of a large piece, having segmented wings nearly as long as an average cheese is deep radiating from a round centerpiece which forms the bottom of the completed box. A similar piece with shorter wings fits over the top. The lateral sections or wings lap each other, and are secured by three wire hoops held in place by notches in the lapping edges of the wings. When necessary, a pair of pincers can be used to kink the wire hoops and thus tighten them. When not in use the two pieces flatten out, and may be stacked like pancakes. The advantages of the new package would seem to be compactness in transportation and storage, and freedom from danger of cracking or splitting. Whether it will prove substantial and satisfactory in other ways remains, of course, to be demonstrated.

Pasture the Stand-by.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

For twenty years I have been engaged in the production of milk for the Ottawa market, and while giving the subject as close attention as possible, I have never thought it profitable to adopt a system of summer feeding in which pasture did not form a very important factor. From May 25th our cows usually depend entirely on grass till about July 25th, when the grass begins to get dry, even if abundant in quantity. As this is usually the time when every farmer feels like being in two or three places at once, we very often feed bran at the rate of four to five pounds per cow. By the latter part of August the clover aftermath in fields cut for hay is a foot high, and relieves us from bran feeding. From the first of September, or earlier if desired, corn fed on the pasture—a good wagon-load to fifty cows—is without doubt the cheapest food in cost of production and handling fed on the farm. We grow from ten to twelve acres of turnips, the tops of which are almost unequalled in stimulating the milk flow. When these are fed after the evening milking, so that the longest time will elapse before the next milking, and not in excessive quantity, no unpleasant effect is noticeable in the milk. When the turnip field is gleaned the cows are put on winter diet, consisting of hay, ensilage, turnips and bran, with gluten or oil meal.

In brief, the June pasture may be taken as a standard. As it fails something else must be furnished to maintain that standard as nearly as possible. I may say that pasture should not mean a field which has given two or three crops of hay. On the other hand, if a field in good tilth is put in pasture after the first crop of hay is taken off, it should give good results for three or four years, especially if it is not almost grubbed out by the roots, as pastures too often are.

J. E. CALDWELL.

Carleton Co., Ont.

Eastern Dairy School.

The calendar of the Eastern Dairy School, at Kingston, Ont., for the season of 1905-6, has been issued by the superintendent, Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B. A., who has associated with him a strong staff of instructors, both from a practical as well as a scientific standpoint. Prospective dairymen or dairymaids, or those who wish to improve themselves, should write Mr. Mitchell for a copy and any other information desired.

Cow Records at St. Camille, Que.

Individual records of dairy cows for 30 days, ending September 8th, 1905, at St. Camille, Que., under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Division:

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Average per cow.			Highest per cow.			Lowest per cow.		
		Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.
104	6	523	4.7	24.6	600	4.9	29.4	486	4.6	22.3
105	6	649	3.9	25.7	806	4.0	32.2	480	4.1	19.6
106	6	448	3.9	17.7	530	4.1	22.5	360	3.7	13.3
107	4	455	4.1	19.0	500	4.6	23.0	440	3.7	16.2
108	8	584	4.3	25.0	655	4.6	30.1	545	3.1	16.8
109	8	547	4.4	23.1	750	4.3	32.2	260	4.9	12.7
110	8	574	4.0	23.1	700	3.9	32.2	420	3.8	15.9
111	6	570	3.8	21.8	820	3.6	29.5	510	3.6	18.8
112	17	418	4.2	17.6	590	4.4	25.9	240	4.3	10.3
113	6	583	3.9	23.1	780	3.8	29.6	370	3.9	14.4
114	5	512	3.8	19.7	600	3.7	22.2	390	4.3	16.7
115	8	542	3.9	21.1	580	4.2	24.3	470	3.1	14.5
116	10	597	3.7	22.4	795	3.6	28.6	520	3.4	17.6
117	8	467	4.1	19.3	680	3.9	26.5	260	4.2	10.9
118	4	522	5.0	26.5	670	5.1	34.1	485	4.6	22.8
119	6	705	3.8	29.0	850	4.0	34.0	740	3.7	27.3

Average of 116 cows: 539 lbs.; 4.0% fat; 22.0 lbs.

Caring for Dry Cows.

Rev. J. D. Dietrich, a Pennsylvania minister who made a reputation for himself and also a comfortable living off fifteen acres of land, upon which he kept some thirty cows, offers the following advice on keeping dry cows:

A heifer that is coming in soon should have the same feeding as the cow that is dry. No bag, no cow. Feed so you get an udder—the eye makes a dairymen! Keep a strict gestation table, and read it over every week. Group your cows coming in at different times, and count 285 days for a cow to drop her calf.

When a cow is dry, thoroughly dry—not that she hasn't much milk, and what she has will dry up of itself—is an abominable way to dry a cow; five times out of six the cow will come in fresh with a bad udder, thick milk or bad quarter. The right way is to put her on timothy hay and water only, and milk her dry by skipping teats.

I know the carelessness of cow-keepers; they don't deserve the name of dairymen. After the cow is dry—and all my cows must be dry four weeks, not more, not less—we feed her for health and a good calf, and give the cow plenty of exercise. Her hind legs, in walking, rub her udder better than any man's hand can, and if she is fat and you are afraid of milk fever, walk her for exercise.

Bran is the safest feed that goes down a cow's throat; hay and bran when she is dry. In ten days to two weeks before calving she ought to begin to make a bag. If she does not on four to six quarts of bran and all the hay she can eat, and her bowels are right, commence to give her a handful of cake meal; increase it to two handfuls, and on up to a pint, if necessary. At every feed keep your eye on the cow and her udder. It should not be a big, red, inflamed, ulcerous-looking thing, as hard as a brick, and out of shape, but a splendid pendant receptacle for milk, dignified for maternity.

During the dry period our eye is always on that dry cow. If she is given exercise and fed for the day the calf is to come, your eye will tell you just the progress she is making, as your ear can tell when a violin is in tune. If her nature is hard and knotty, and she is fat, a dose of salts, ginger and molasses is given to her, and always at the time of calving it is given to every cow, and if the cow is inclined to swollen udder, one-half pound more of salts is given to her 36 hours after calving.

The bran and water is given the cow little and often; that is, one quart of bran is given the cow five or six times a day in three to four quarts of cold water, and if she will drink more

water, offer three to four quarts in between the bran and water, and feed hay sparingly for two days. The cow will refuse the bran and water after two days; then you can commence to give her a light mess of hay and bran, and about the same amount of linseed as you fed her before she was fresh. The next meal give a little more hay and succulent food, bran, and little more linseed on the fourth day, depending on the cow, her udder, her manure and her general look; but never increase her feed at any one time more than one-half pound of feed. After all danger is over, and the udder in good shape, you can feed the full ration."

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

British Columbia vs. Ontario in Fruit-Growing.

For the first time in the history of the Northwest British Columbia has entered seriously into competition with Ontario in the markets of which the distributing point is Winnipeg, and, ungracious as the task may be, a comparison between fruit-growing methods of the two Provinces is inevitable.

Ontario, as the older of the two Provinces, naturally looks upon British Columbia as new and raw in the business, and has scarcely yet properly appreciated her lusty young rival. British Columbia, in the full knowledge of having the experience of the Pacific States, and of being untrammelled by prejudices a half century old, looks upon Ontario as somewhat "old fogey" in her methods of working; and there is some truth in the criticisms of both.

With reference to the area that may be devoted to fruit-growing, it is useless to make a comparison. There is enough land in either Province available for fruit-growing purposes, and in every way adapted to it to supply the needs of the whole Dominion for some time to come. The difficulty is not at all in suitable land, and those who do not go in for fruit-growing this year need not be at all afraid but that there will be plenty of land next year quite as suitable for fruit-growing purposes. There is, however, this difference: The soil and environment of Ontario make it possible for the farmers of this Province to turn their land to many different uses. The people of British Columbia are more circumscribed, and, their land being eminently suitable for fruit, and a large market being available just at their doors in the Northwest Territories, it is altogether likely that fruit-growing will become more of a specialty in British Columbia than in Ontario. Indeed, this is the case already, and differences in methods are traceable to the fact that fruit-growing in British Columbia is a specialty. For the same reason we may expect larger plantations in British Columbia than in Ontario. The Ontario apple-grower, for instance, will, for the most part, also engage in grain-growing and stock-raising. He will continue his farm of 100 acres or more, with five or ten acres of orchard as an incidental feature. This probably explains the fact that in British Columbia the methods are more advanced on the average. Clean culture is the rule. Systematic and regular pruning, spraying, and, strangest of all, the regular thinning of fruit at an early stage, form a regular part of the orchard routine.

In the matter of marketing another element enters into the comparison. The market for the largest portion of the Ontario fruit, until recently has been the local market. Varieties, packages and methods of packing all conformed to the conditions of this market. On the contrary, the local market in British Columbia is small, and from the very outset the distant market has been catered to. Hence the packages and methods of packing are entirely different from those in Ontario. I do not regard the usages of either Province as inexcusable; nevertheless, I think that both Provinces would benefit by learning from each other. I cannot help thinking that the packages used by Ontario for the local markets might with advantage be used for the local markets of British Columbia, and I am perfectly certain that Ontario will never secure her fair share of the distant market trade until she adopts the Western packages and methods of packing.

In the matter of varieties, the question of climate, as well as the question of market, is taken into consideration, though there are some varieties that are favorites in both Provinces. For instance, in apples, our Northern Spy, the King, Spitzenberg and McIntosh Red will illustrate how universal a good variety may be.

Springing out of the fact that fruit-growing in British Columbia will be largely in the hands of specialists, it seems to me probable that British Columbia will lead inasmuch as co-operation and education is much easier under the conditions to be found there. No doubt, in Ontario fruit-growing will be specialized to some extent, and to this we may look for rapid improvement.

In the matter of profits, I do not think there is much to choose between the two Provinces. The farmer who is exclusively a fruit farmer will

find that, though his profits are in certain years much greater than those of the mixed farmer, yet his losses other years are correspondingly great, the net result being that profits are evened up. For the man of small capital, there is no doubt that mixed farming, a feature of which is fruit-growing, is the safest business. The man of large capital may venture on the more hazardous occupation of growing fruit exclusively.

A. McNEILL.
Fruit Division, Dept. Agriculture.

Grading and Packing Apples.

In O. A. C. Bulletin 144, on Apple Culture, Prof. H. L. Hutt offers a few timely hints on the grading and packing of apples:

GRADING.

Apples should be carefully graded. Wormy, spotted, bruised and misshapen specimens should be removed. It is usually well to make two grades of good fruit, differing only in size and color. Each grade should possess uniformity of size and color, and be free from defects. All fruit of one grade cannot be of the same size, but all the fruit contained in one package should be uniform. It is seldom advisable to export anything but XXX fruit, the XX and X fruit may be sold on the local markets or to the evaporators.

Mechanical graders may sometimes be useful in grading to size, but their use is not generally recommended. With a little experience, hand grading soon becomes a very simple operation. A thin board with holes the size of the various grades in which to try an apple occasionally, assists in fixing the size in the mind. A basket should be provided for each grade, so that no fruit need be handled the second time.

PACKING.

Apples may be packed in boxes or barrels. If the barrel is used the hoops should be tightened and nailed, the head secured with liners and branded in accordance with the Fruit Marks Act, and the bottom end removed for filling. The first course of apples should be placed in concentric rows with the stems downward. Long-stemmed varieties should have the stems clipped out. Some packers recommend placing the second course in by hand, but this is not necessary. The balance of the barrel may be filled by emptying direct from the basket. Be sure to let the basket well down, to avoid bruising the fruit. After every two or three baskets the barrel should be racked to settle the fruit into place. To rack a barrel, place it on a plank and rock backward and forward once or twice. When one becomes accustomed to this work it is possible to settle the fruit quickly and effectively. With most varieties the barrel should be filled to about the top of the staves and levelled off evenly. At the last racking, in order to keep the apples from becoming displaced, it is a good practice to place on the top of the fruit a false head covered with felt. Press the head carefully, tighten the hoops, nail on the liners, and the barrel is ready for market.

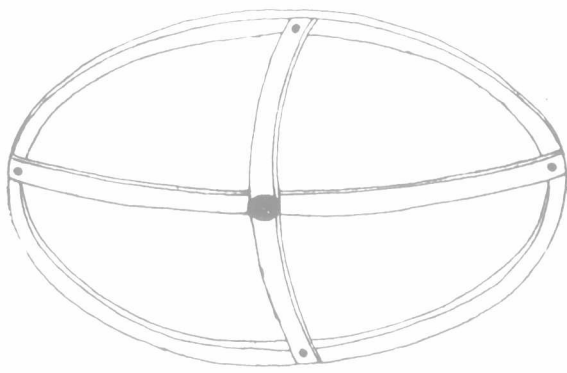
Packing in boxes requires more care than packing in barrels. For extra fancy fruit it is well to line the inside of the box with fancy paper, in order to present a better appearance when opened. Excelsior is often used in the top of the box, but it should be covered with paper to prevent the dust from settling among the apples. Place the first course by hand with stem end down. The remainder may be carefully poured in, but for the best results it is better to place all the fruit in layers, making sure that it is packed solidly. Place a piece of heavy paper on top of the fruit, press carefully, and nail the head on. If the fruit is properly packed it should require but little pressing to prevent the fruit from moving. The harder the fruit is pressed the greater the danger of bruising. Brand the box in accordance with the Fruit Marks Act. Always use stencils for branding. Pencil writing on a box is unsightly, and does not give the purchaser as good an impression as neat stencilling.

Some varieties, especially the softer ones, will bring better prices if each apple is wrapped in paper. The paper prevents the fruit from moving and becoming bruised, and gives a finished appearance to the case. Only extra fancy fruit will pay for the additional cost of wrapping.

The Massachusetts Plowman says the cranberry season is well under way on Cape Cod. The crop of early blacks is considered small, perhaps thirty per cent. less than last year. Some of the bogs are under water as a result of heavy rains, and the harvest will be delayed. Prices have been higher than last year, ranging around \$6.00, with growers not anxious to part with their berries at these quotations.

A Device for Pressing Heads in Apple Barrels.

The accompanying cut, taken from O. A. C. Bulletin 144, on apple culture, shows a device for pressing the heads in apple barrels. The circle is a little smaller than the head of the barrel, and is made of iron, 1 inch wide and 1 1/2 inches thick. The cross bars are made of heavy wagon spring steel. This enables the head to be put in place with the minimum amount of pressure on the head, and avoids bruising the fruit.



A Garden Retrospect.

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

Does it pay? asked a practical farmer, looking at my small onions and weedy rows of beets. At once I said that it did, but afterwards made a little calculation that convinced me it did not pay, as he meant the word, for counting all the labor done by the wages paid to a workman, there was a deficit in dollars and cents.

Perhaps I am wrong in thinking that vegetables could be bought as cheaply as grown, but at any rate had proved that the quality of home-grown plants from seed of our own selection, with good faithful culture, was much superior to the usual article bought in the market.

There were early radishes sown with the lettuce, and these two, with a little garden cress, furnished a salad that was crisp and appetizing. Young onions grow quickly, and Wethersfield red are tender and of good flavor. Peas formed before we considered they could be out of bloom, and the old "Champions" were of the same delicious flavor as when we first made gardens.

frost was over, when the boxes were partly broken and planted. This is a good plan for corn, or any other vegetable that is wanted to come out ahead of schedule time.

Sweet corn was first class, with "Minnesota" for staple, and "Country Gentleman" for later; while a small yellow ear of "Golden Bantam" was sweetest and earliest of all. The parsley all went to seed, the fault being in not cutting it off before starting seed shoots, and in all garden work a little neglect soon shows in the results.

We had late beans from July-sown seed, and peppers reddened in time for pickles. Celery was "handled" and "banked" up till it blanched before frost, and salsify and parsnips were left with a slight mulch to be sweetened by frost and dug up in March, only wintering what were needed in the cellar. So in retrospect the garden was a success, and must now be manured and plowed before winter sets in.

The fowls have free access to the land, and keep it free of many insects, following the cultivator all through the season as it stirs the ground, and searching for grubs during the plowing. We could not do without this useful and practical part of gardening, for pleasure and profit.

Apples at Pilot Mound.

Another evidence of the possibility of apple-growing in Manitoba is furnished on the farm of Mr. R. S. Preston, of Pilot Mound, Man. In a little garden there, scarcely sheltered at all by forest trees, there are four Transcendent crab-apple trees which have borne fruit for some years, and this season have produced a good crop. The trees were originally brought from Ontario, and have been allowed to grow up naturally, with a trunk four or five feet high and spreading top. The remarkable hardiness of these trees in being able to withstand the cold, drying winds without shelter or pruning to keep the head near the ground, shows that certain strains in the same variety of plants are much more hardy and adaptable to Western conditions than are others.

Pack Apples Cold.

The Dominion Fruit Inspectors at Montreal draw attention to a most serious source of loss to apple shippers. When inspecting fruit under the Fruit Marks Act they also test it with a thermometer for the purpose of arriving at some knowledge of its condition. There are numerous cases of the fruit standing at 75 to 78 degrees

in the barrel when the outside temperature is between 50 and 60 degrees. Such packages going into ordinary storage, are almost certain to arrive in the Old Country in bad condition. It mends matters somewhat to place them in cold storage, but even cold storage cannot restore to proper condition fruit that has been some days packed in a barrel at this temperature. The heat developed by the fermentation of the apples themselves would almost counterbalance the effect of the refrigerator plant, so that it is doubtful whether the center of the barrel would be materially affected before the apples reached the English market. Packers must learn that the apples should be put in the barrels cold, and that a barrel of apples, even in the cold-storage chamber, cannot be cooled thoroughly in less than a week or ten days. Hence the necessity of cooling them before they are placed in the barrel.



Lord Powis (imp.) (12654).

Three-year old Clydesdale stallion. First prize at Western Fair, London, 1905. Property of T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

How fast they grew, these vegetables; only a short time from transplanting and there were little cauliflower flowers ready for the table.

The "Matchless" and "Early Jewel" tomatoes vied with each other for first place, there being a wonderful difference in size, shape and meatiness in this delicate vegetable-fruit combination. How the carrots, beets and salsify grew during the early autumn weather, and as quick growing makes tender eating, it is always an advantage to help them by hoeing. Cucumbers, squashes and melons were ripe in good season this year. They were planted in old strawberry boxes filled with soil, and covered with panes of glass till danger of

chamber, cannot be cooled than a week or ten days. Hence the necessity of cooling them before they are placed in the barrel.

IF YOU HAVE ANY POULTRY FOR SALE THIS FALL, DON'T NEGLECT TO ADVERTISE IT. OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN BRINGS THE BEST RESULTS. THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT SAY SO. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

POULTRY.

Egg-laying Type.

The Utah Agricultural College has been experimenting with laying hens, and has published a bulletin summarizing results. In part, it says:

"There are poultrymen who claim that there is an egg type in fowls. They say they can pick out the good layers as well as the poor layers in a flock. The claim is based on the theory that there are certain peculiarities of form or shape which indicate good laying qualities, such as long body, wedge-shape, broad and deep in rear, small head, etc.

"In our experiments we have found hens with long as well as short bodies that were indifferent layers; we have had good layers with short bodies as well as long bodies. The best record among the White Wyandottes was made by a hen with a large head; the best record made by a Barred Plymouth Rock was made by a hen with a small head. So far as our tests are concerned, the theory that the shape of the hen is an index to her laying qualities doesn't hold good. Whatever the merits of the controversy, the facts are that there have been poultry and poultrymen for centuries, and yet in every flock there are hens that will lay from nothing to probably 200 eggs a year each."

It is interesting to call to mind a statement of a writer in the last United States census report, that, "it has been discovered that there are 600 embryo eggs in the ovary of a hen. It has been further ascertained that two-thirds of this number can be secured in the first two years of the hen's life, provided suitable measures are employed." In the experiments at Utah two hens exceeded the six-hundred limit, and one laid 442 eggs, or more than two-thirds in two years, but no other records have been reported of over 400 eggs in two years.

"In view of the great variation in layers, the question as to whether there is an egg-type—in other words, whether there is any peculiarity of shape or form indicating good laying qualities—becomes very important. If the good layers can be picked out of a flock by reason of some characteristic shape or form, the question of improvement becomes a simple matter.

"With a view to testing the theory held by many that there is such an egg-type, a number of the photographs reproduced herewith of good and poor layers were sent to a number of poultry breeders and judges of long experience in the United States, with a request that they pick out the good and poor layers in certain groups and give their reasons for the selections. Some of these gentlemen had often expressed publicly their belief in the egg-type theory. It may be, as some of the gentlemen protested, hard to decide the question from photographs, but a side-view photograph should show if the hen has a long body and a wedge-shape, the two points most relied upon by those who say that they can pick out the good layers. But it should be conceded that the photograph does not offer the same opportunity for a critical study as the hen herself would.

"The replies received did not seem to offer much support to the theory, as they did not distinguish the layers with any great accuracy."

These experiments bear out the opinion we have long held upon the subject of function in animals, namely, that the inherent power of an animal to produce, whether it be eggs, milk or meat, may be so strong as to excel the standard which one would be inclined to set by its external appearance. In other words, the external form of an animal is not an absolute evidence of the extent to which its functions are developed. The inherent tendencies must always be considered, whether it be in poultry breeding and selection, or in operations with other domestic animals.

Chicken Census.

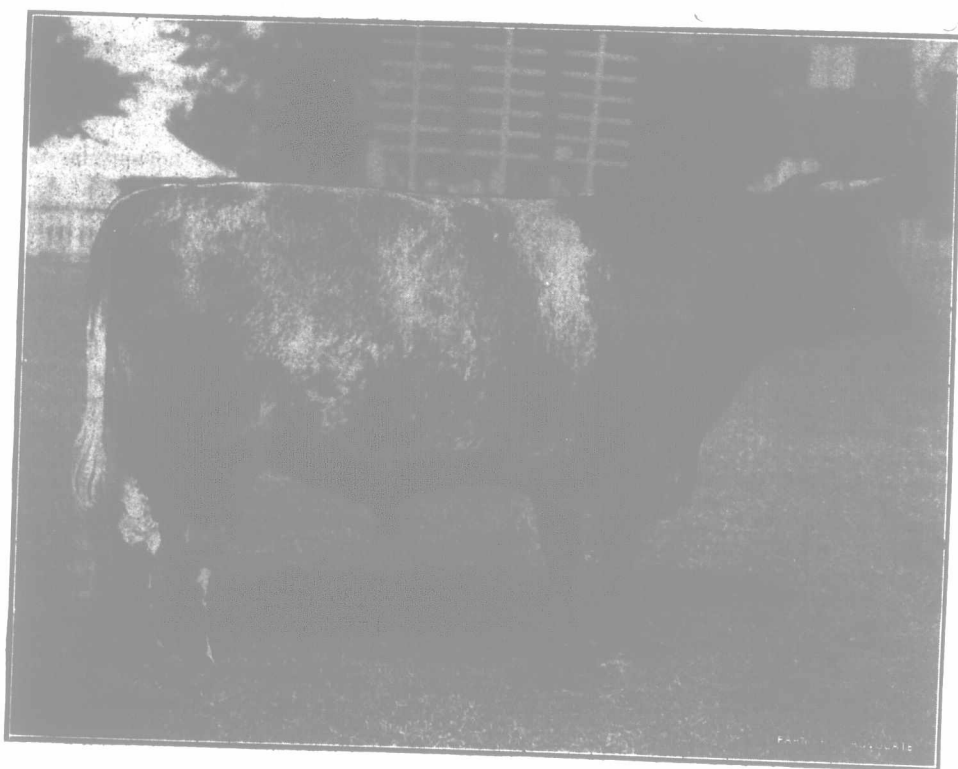
The statistics of 1901 furnish some interesting reading in connection with poultry-keeping. In March of that year there were 16,500,000 hens and chickens in Canada, as compared with 12,700,000 in 1891, or an increase of 380,000 per year. At this rate of increase, there would now be 17,500,000. The value of the 84,132,802 eggs laid by our poultry was estimated at \$10,268,159, and the marketed poultry at \$1,369,259, all from an invested capital in birds estimated at \$3,500,000. The Manitoba hen lays, on the average, 83 eggs per annum. This suggests the possibilities in selection, for expert poultry men now demand of a hen that she lay well nigh 200 eggs each year, and endeavor to breed a strain that will reach this standard.

Even the busy bee is too slow for the Americans. A Michigan apiarist has hit upon a scheme to get double duty out of his colonies by harnessing the bees to lightning bugs so they'll work nights.

APIARY.

Ontario Honey Crop.

In an interview recently with a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, Ont., discussed the Ontario honey crop in these terms: "Good in South-western Ontario, though not so good in the northwestern portion of the district. Around Ailsa Craig, Goderich and Owen Sound it is rather a light crop; east of Toronto to Brockville he put it at about half a crop, and beyond Brockville, W. J. Brown, of Pendleton, is authority for the estimate of scarcely half a crop. Honey is getting out of the hands of the beekeepers quite freely. The demand is better than last year, partly owing, no doubt, to the light apple crop. Mr. Holtermann is sending a trial shipment of honey to England this season to try to develop the foreign market. He is confident of being able to work up a trade if we can get the right connection. He thinks the Government has not given beekeeping assistance in this direction commensurate with that extended to other industries. Referring to his own season's work in the apiary, he stated that he had taken fifty-nine thousand pounds of honey from 296 hives, a crop the equal of which he never had before, and scarcely expects ever to have again. He attributes it in part to using large hives, ventilating them well, and giving the bees plenty of room, thus preventing breaking up and weakening of stocks through swarming. No artificial means were adopted to prevent swarming. The idea is to afford the bees such conditions that they will not want to swarm.



Nonpareil Archer (imp.) - 25202 - (81778).

Shorthorn bull. Owned by P. White, Jr., Pembroke, Ont. Fourth in aged class at Toronto and first at Ottawa, 1905. Preferred by many for a better place at the former show.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Fraser River fishermen are rejoicing over the second run of Sockeye salmon just now.

In the fire which destroyed the buildings of the Alexander Brown Milling Co., Toronto, Captain Worrell of the fire brigade was killed and Captain Sargent was injured.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has carried this season between 35,000 and 40,000 pilgrims to the shrines at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Cap de la Madelaine and Rigaud.

An Ontario man named Sherman is creating considerable excitement in St. Catharines, Ont., by the reported successful treatment of disease and deformity in the persons brought to him. He believes himself to be the instrument of God.

John Nicholson saved a comrade who had cut his foot with an ax from bleeding to death, by bringing him twenty miles in a canoe through a Lake Superior storm to Port Arthur for treatment. The trip took between five and six hours.

The college at New Westminster, B.C., is to have an annual student, in the person of Hon. Ezat Davit, son of Hon. D. Shahbandar, Turkish Consul at Urmiah.

Persia. The father being a progressive man, has sent his son to Canada to get a modern education, the idea being to fit him to return home as a fully qualified missionary.

The Secretary of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, will call the attention of the Imperial authorities to the complaint of the owners of the Canadian barque Antope, of Victoria, B.C. The barque was destined for Nikolaiesk with a cargo of salt for fish-curing purposes, when it was seized by Japanese authorities and brought to Hakodate for trial.

A young French-Canadian engineer has been making experiments with fireproof clothing, and these, so far as they have gone, have been decidedly satisfactory. By means of a smock of asbestos, with gloves, cap and boots of the same material, he has constructed an entirely non-combustible costume. Over the face is worn a mask, fitted at the mouth with a species of respirator, which permits the wearer to breathe without inhaling noxious vapors. This suit has stood the baptism of fire successfully, a man having entered a burning house and simulated all the maneuvers of a fireman without suffering the slightest damage or discomfort. Such a garment should make a fortune for the ingenious inventor.—[The Belleville Intelligencer.

British and Foreign.

Rain-in-the-Face, the Indian chief who was supposed to have killed General Custer in the Custer massacre, died at the age of sixty-two at the Standing Rock Reservation, South Dakota.

George Macdonald, the noted Scottish author, died on Sept. 18th, in London, aged 81.

A monument to General Sir Hector Macdonald has just been placed at his grave in Edinburgh. It takes the form of an obelisk thirty feet high. A list of thirteen of the most important engagements in which he took part is inscribed on the base.

A man named Werner, of New Jersey, died recently as the result of excessive cigarette smoking, while about the same time another man, whose favorite beverage was dandelion wine, died in Michigan. The latter is said by his neighbors not to have been really sober for twenty years.

The will of the late Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has been probated in London. The baron bequeathed over \$5,000,000 to charity, the bulk of which goes to institutions for the relief of incurables, though large sums are also devoted to the relief of the poor in many cities.

Owing to the scandalous disclosures in the present investigation of the methods of certain insurance companies, President Roosevelt is preparing in his annual message to Congress to discuss the feasibility of putting the insurance business under Government control.

Lerothodi, the paramount chief of the Basutos, who died on Saturday, August 19th, was buried at Thaba Bosigo, in the mountain burial place of the Basuto chiefs. The funeral was attended by Mr. Sloley, the resident commissioner, and other Government officials, and by some ten thousand natives, and the service was performed by French Protestant missionaries. The coffin was covered with a Union Jack. Among the mourners were the one hundred wives of the dead chieftain, and their lamentations and wailings could be heard from afar. Mr. Sloley addressed the natives, paying a tribute to the services and character of Lerothodi. The deceased king ruled over about 250,000 people. Although one of the most loyal dependents of the British, he would never allow white men to visit a wonderful diamond mine, which is said to exist in Basutoland. His intense hatred of the Boers led him to offer 50,000 Basuto soldiers during the late war, but they were declined.

Doings Among the Nations.

GERMANS IN AFRICA.

While Germany is looking for trouble in Northern Africa, trouble is finding her in South Africa. General Von Trotha, Commander-in-Chief of German South

Africa, and his escort, were surrounded by the warlike Witbois, the result being that most of the escort were killed, a thousand head of cattle and many wagons captured, and the commander either killed or captured. The Witbois and Hereros are two warlike tribes which are causing Germany a great deal of trouble in Africa.

RUSSIA.

The "Holy War" waged by the Tartars on the Armenians in Southern Russia still continues, Elizabethopol, the seat of important copper works, being surrounded now, though at Baku things are much quieter.

THE BRITISH TRANSVAAL.

When the war in the Transvaal was over, and mining operations were being carried on more extensively than ever, there was little white labor to be obtained, and Chinese laborers were imported, the number of whom has been estimated at 52,000. These live in compounds near the mines, and presumably work no harder and fare no worse than if they were in their native land. However that may be, there have been many desertions, and these deserters proceeded at once to annoy and molest the neighboring farmers, who were forced to ask protection. Ordinances have, therefore, been passed, so severe as to virtually place the Chinese in a state of slavery, and subject them to tortures and punishments for breaking the regulations of their employers. Such a state of affairs is naturally looked upon as disgraceful in a British colony.

THE FARM BULLETIN

A press letter issued by Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Fairs, suggests the closing of all hotel bars on exhibition days within five miles of the exhibition grounds, as a means of purifying agricultural societies and shows.

Contracts have been awarded by the Department of Public Works to S. F. Witham, Brantford, for the erection of a machinery and implement hall, and two laborers' cottages at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The people of Iowa are rejoicing in the prospect of 400,000,000 bushels of corn in spite of a wet planting season. The credit is largely due to Prof. P. G. Holden and the railway companies. The Professor said that the yield of corn could be increased one-third if only the best seed was carefully selected and properly screened. The railway companies recognized the importance of his word, and sent him by special car all over the State to instruct the farmers. Thus one man drawing a salary of \$2,500 a year will be instrumental in putting \$30,000,000 into the pockets of Iowa farmers.

Prince Edward Island.

The crop is perhaps above the average, take the Island all over. In some sections it is extra heavy, and saved in good condition. The rains of late have started up the root crop afresh, and it will be a heavy yield. There is as fine a catch of clover on the new-seeded meadows as ever we had. After-grass is fairly good. Corn has done well this season, and those farmers who have a good patch of it will be able to keep up the milk flow of the cows well on in the year. Too few of our farmers take the precaution to have a good supply of succulent feed for their cows in the fall, and the dairy stations consequently receive a small supply of milk in the fall months. With cheese between 11 and 12 cents, it ought to pay farmers to keep their cows on full feed. Some live hogs are being shipped to Montreal, at from 5½c. to 5¾ cents, and Davis & Fraser are paying in Charlottetown 7½c. for dressed hogs. Carcass pork is also being shipped to the packing-house at Sussex, N.B. The packing-house lately run by the Dominion Packing Co. in Charlottetown is not in operation now, but we hear it is likely to be operated this fall by an Ontario firm. The hog output is not increasing to any extent here of late years, and still the great bulk of our hogs are thrown on the market during November and December, just when prices are at their lowest. The producers are then at the mercy of the packers, as they are getting more hogs than they can handle during these months. The only remedy for this is to have hogs ready for market at all times of the year, and this is the only way that our pork products can be produced at a profit.

The exhibition is drawing near, and promises to surpass all records this year. Most of the objectionable features have been eliminated, and educational features, by way of lectures by expert judges, with the animals before them, are given greater prominence than ever.

Quite a large exhibit of sheep and cattle went to the Halifax Exhibition.

Fruit, especially apples, will be a very small crop, and where orchards were unsprayed apples are very wormy.

Eggs have been about our best paying business this season. The price has kept well up all summer, and is now 18c., and still going up. As the hay and root crop was good, there will be a lot of stall-feeding the coming winter. Cattle will be in good order in the fall to go into the feeding stalls.

Sept. 15th.

Oxford County Farm Notes.

Fall wheat has been sown in a fairly good seed-bed, that prepared from pea or oat stubble being perhaps rather dry; but the earlier sown is coming up nicely. I think three-fourths of the farmers sow fall wheat, generally about 10 acres on a 100-acre farm. Wheat is now selling at from 70 to 75 cents per bushel.

We are busy cutting corn. There are a few corn harvesters owned by farmers, who go about cutting corn at from \$1 to \$1.25 per acre. Many farmers who have only a few acres cut it by hand. Those who have silos generally belong to a syndicate who own a corn harvester, an engine and an ensilage cutter with blower.

Apples are not good in our district this season. For fall fruit we have been promised \$1 per barrel, but I think the Old Country market reports warrant a higher price. If his shipments turn out well, our dealer will likely share up with us, as he has given us more than he promised on former occasions. The apple business is a very risky one, as apples are a very perishable commodity.

I had a call from one of Dr. Barnardo's agents, and he told me that they bring out on average about 1,500 boys every year, and that they scarcely ever require to look for places for them, but that the farmers apply for them as fast as they arrive, and a large proportion of them are doing well and have money in the bank.

The price of cheese is keeping up fine; the August make of several of our factories has been sold at an average price, ranging from 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound; the yield per 100 pounds of milk being over 90 cents. And the cool weather and genial showers are helping very materially to keep up the flow of milk.

The hens have been doing their duty nobly this season. I think ours never laid such a large number of eggs. Our local stores are giving 17 cents per dozen; but I suppose that "Biddy" will want to take a rest now that the moulting season is on.

There have been some large shipments of grass-fed steers from our county to the British market; the farmers got from \$4.50 to \$4.65.

Claiver Ha Lea.

JONAS.

tainly be a grand dairy and agricultural country, as grasses, clovers and all farm crops grow to perfection. I came from Lambton Co., and should like the farmers of south-western Ontario to learn the possibilities of this new Ontario.

N. A. E.

Temiscaming, Ont.

Clover-growing in P. E. Island.

One of the greatest needs of P. E. Island farmers is more clover and corn. This being so, one can easily understand the uphill work which the agricultural departments have in keeping up the dairy interests of the Island, and would not be surprised to learn that the output of butter and cheese is decreasing each year.

The farmers of the Island will tell you that they cannot grow either of these crops. This may be true in the case of corn, though some farmers maintain that it can be grown successfully. Still, it is a fact that a large number of good practical farmers built silos and commenced to grow corn when Prof. Robertson first preached the gospel of the dairy cow there some ten years ago, and to-day the silos either have been taken down or are turned to other purposes. Corn may do all very well for green feed, but I doubt exceedingly if in an ordinary year it will mature sufficiently to make sweet ensilage.

The great complaint which I heard was that the ensilage was sour from being put in the silo at too green a stage. This was borne out by what I saw on the Island and also in Nova Scotia, for at this writing, Sept. 17th, I have seen no corn which would be fit to put in the silo for a month.

The experience of the Island farmers with clover has been much the same; for, as Father Burke, who is admitted to be a most reliable authority on Island agriculture, says, in the Maritime Farmer, the Institute speakers tell them to sow clover, and that it will grow anywhere, with the result that more clover seed has been thrown away than would feed all the dairy cows of the country. He also says that it is useless to think of sowing clover on poor land.

This is borne out by practice, as it was new for me to hear the farmers talk about manuring to get clover; while in Ontario we used clover to bring up our poor land. These two apparently diverse views can be easily reconciled, if we know just what we mean by poor land or what the clover plant needs.

If poor only in nitrogen and fairly rich in potash and phosphoric acid, with a limestone formation, as we find in Ontario, clover will grow with but little trouble, but if deficient in nitrogen and lime, and probably also in phosphoric acid and potash, as Prince Edward Island soils certainly are, it is a much wiser plan to leave the seed in the barn than to waste it by sowing until conditions are remedied.

First, neither alfalfa or clover will thrive in an acid soil, and I might say that during my visit to the Island I have yet to find a soil which would not turn blue litmus paper red—thus indicating the need of lime—also from the fact that (I have been told by many good farmers) wood ashes would almost ensure a crop of clover anywhere. I would suppose the soils deficient in lime and potash, and slightly so in phosphoric acid, as the usual analysis of a good dry wood ash is, if I remember correctly, about 700 lbs. lime, 120 to 200 of potash, and from 25 to 40 of phosphoric acid. Humus of course, is greatly lacking in all P. E. I. soils, but as I have found by my own experience, given an ordinary season, with a soil containing lime, phosphate and potash, with the seed sown thick enough and early enough, a crop of clover is practically assured, while the second time you get around in a short rotation you are sure of a crop.

Manure, swamp mud, or even seaweed or straw, by adding to the humus will help matters, as well as adding a certain amount of potash and phosphate, but it is poor economy to use the expensive nitrogen in manure to grow a crop of clover when it is practically all wasted.

Spring-plowed land is likely to dry out in summer, and the young plants will be burnt up, or if not they make such a feeble growth that they cannot stand the winter. In Ontario, where fall wheat is extensively grown, the most of our clover seed is sown on the last snow, or when the ground is honeycombed with frost, thus ensuring an early start and a good root growth, which can stand the summer's drouth and winter's frost. Thick seeding will also enable the young plants to push through the crust, and they will also protect each other, both from the heat of the sun in summer and also the alternate freezing and thawing in winter.

The farmers in P. E. I. are much interested in obtaining the necessary bacteria for the clovers, but from what I have seen I think that it is pushed for much more than it is worth, as all clover plants which I have examined, both red clover and alfalfa, were well loaded with nodules.

Of course, if clover has not been grown successfully it may be wise to inoculate it with a couple of hundred pounds per acre of soil from an old clover field; still that thin and late seeding, with the lack of lime and probably potash and phosphate, has had more to do with the failures than lack of bacteria.

My advice from a short acquaintance with the Island, is to go slow with the clover plants until the cause of failure has been remedied, and in the meantime to depend chiefly on a mixture of oats, peas and vetches, both to supply nitrogen to the soil and as a protein feed for the cows.

OBSERVER.



Oxford Down Shearling Ram.

First at Toronto and first and sweepstakes at London, 1905. Property of Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.

Tidings from Temiscaming.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read several letters in your valuable paper written from this vicinity and signed G. W. W., and I fail to understand exactly what this gentleman means in some instances. In his first letter he complained that the Government had not built a road into his farm, but he did not mention the great extent of excellent road the Government has built in different directions through our grand country. His next letter abused the land speculator, and though I will not try to excuse the speculator, there is one thing to be said in his favor, he goes ahead and buys good land in a new country before anyone else will venture.

But to the last letter written by G. W. W., in which he criticises Professors Reynolds and Zavitz, of the Experimental Farm, Guelph, I take the greatest exception. I was present at the meeting which they held at Hilliardton on the White river, and it is my opinion that the Government made a wise choice, and one appreciated by the farmers of this country, when it appointed these gentlemen to this work. I believe that they procured the names of about 250 farmers who wished to have Farmers' Institutes organized. In his meeting here I did not hear Prof. Reynolds speak of the rainfall, but G. W. W. criticises him for saying at New Liskeard that the extension of clearings would make no difference in rainfall. Geographically considered, the rainfall in this district ought to be sufficient, even after the forest is largely cleared, though that will not happen for some time to come, as there are plenty of good farms with no timber yet cut upon them. I should be glad to see some good farmers from old Ontario procure these farms and start to develop them. This will cer-

The Telephone in Australia and New Zealand.

The telephone systems throughout the Commonwealth are administered by the Postmaster-General's Department. The extension of the telephone service in Australia has, according to recent returns, been very rapid. By direct lines, or through the adaptation of telegraphic wires for telephonic purposes, by means of the condenser, there are now over 1,800 telephone offices in Australia, of which number 385 were connected between January 1st and June 30th of this year. The number of telephones in use at the end of 1903 was given at 34,056, but (while the exact number at the present time cannot be ascertained) there has been in the interval a large increase. New Zealand had over 12,105 telephones in use in 1903, this making the entire number in Australia, at that date, 46,161.

The annual rates charged for telephonic connection varies throughout the States and New Zealand. The charge has been reduced in recent years, particularly to encourage the use of telephones in private residences. The country and suburban rates are generally a matter of arrangement with the nearest exchange. The following is a comparison in regard to the variation in charges:

	Annual Business Rate.		Maximum Annual distance Residence from Ex'ge.	
	£	\$ cts.	£	\$ cts. Miles
Victoria	9 = 43	80	5 = 24	33 1
New South Wales...	9 = 43	80	5 = 24	33 1
South Australia...	10 = 48	66	5 = 24	33 1
Western Australia.	7 = 34	06	5 = 24	33 1
Queensland	6 = 29	20	6 = 29	20 ½
Tasmania	6 = 29	20	4 10 = 21	90 1
New Zealand.....	7 = 34	06	5 = 24	33 ½

The average maximum radius covered by the annual charge is within one mile of the exchange, but this rule is not strictly observed in the cities or towns. In all the city and suburban post and telegraph offices, railway stations, and also in many large stores, "slot telephones" are installed for the convenience of the public.

The Embargo Stays.

Replying to a copy of the Canadian Senate resolution, sent by the Governor-General, regarding the cattle embargo, the British Government, through the Board of Agriculture, refuse to take steps towards removing it. In a long memorandum it states that the slaughter of cattle at the port of debarkation is no obstacle to the development and maintenance of a large and valuable trade. The existing regulations are not a slur upon Canadian cattle, as they are enforced against all British colonies, together with the United States. The memorandum emphasizes the disastrous effect the introduction of disease would have on the consumers and producers of Great Britain. Past experience with Argentina and the United States shows how quickly foot-and-mouth disease may make its appearance, despite efficient sanitary organization.

Local Constables Warned.

A warning is being sent out to the local constables throughout the Province from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, stating that any local constable who accepts a bribe from the people who operate gambling outfits and games of chance at fall exhibitions to permit them to operate on the fair grounds, is liable on conviction of such action to be sent to jail for 14 years. The detectives sent out by the Provincial Department of Agriculture found that many of the local constables throughout the Province work in with these sharpers. It has sometimes happened that when the detectives have asked for assistance from the local constable in arresting the sharpers, the constables have quietly warned the sharpers, and enabled them to escape. An effort will be made this year to detect constables at this work, and where convictions can be secured the offenders will be vigorously prosecuted.

Crop Report from Colchester Co., N. S.

The season has been a peculiar one. A late, cold spring made farming operations slow and tedious. When warmer weather did come, vegetation was very rapid. Through June showery weather and foggy mornings made everything grow well, and pastures were ideal. July was drier; pastures continued good. The weather for getting the hay in was all that could be desired. August was very dry, and the first part of September. On September 4th the first good all day's rain, this year came down in good shape, continuing most of the night. Hay on the uplands is an excellent crop; on marsh or dyked land it was a complete failure. Hundreds of acres of marsh that should cut from one to three tons of hay per acre did not cut more than five hundred pounds to one ton per acre. Much was not worth mowing. The hay crop for this County, I would say was about 75 or 80 per cent. of a full crop. Grain of all kinds is very good, in some cases excellent. Roots are not doing as well as was anticipated earlier in the season, owing to the continued drought of the latter part of July and until the end of August. There is not as scarce as the past two or three seasons. There is not being a fruit county, little attention is given to what orchards there are are about up to the average. Potatoes will be a fair crop; the dry weather does not affect them as much as might be expected. Where a frost of August 18th did not strike, the tops are quite

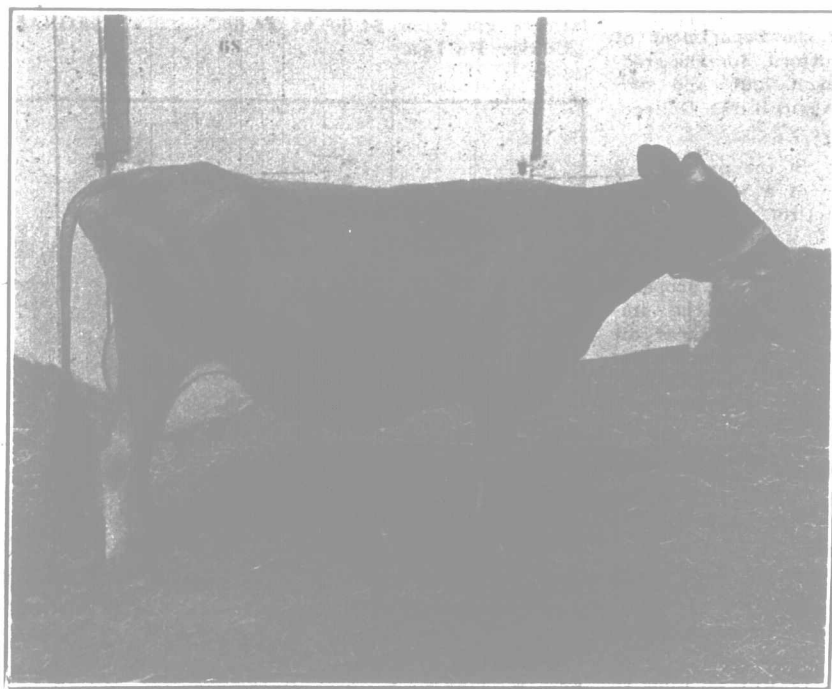
green yet; no blight, either early or late, to any extent this season. Pastures are and have been done for a month; those who had forethought enough to provide their stock with a good forage crop are the lucky ones. Stock looks well. Exhibition stock look better than in former years, which is saying a good deal, as Colchester can and does turn out a few herds of beef and dairy cattle as good as the best in Canada. Beef and pork are scarce and high, owing to the scarcity of hay in 1904. The price of flour being high, a large increase in acreage of wheat is noticeable, especially in the northern part of the County. This increase also applies to all kinds of grain; so there will be a good many thousands of dollars less go to Ontario and Quebec this winter for millfeed and hay. Of the millfeed nothing can be said—it was as good as usual—but of some of the Quebec hay a good deal might be said. Hundreds of tons of it came here that was not fit for bedding (owing to noxious weeds in it), much less to feed to stock.

Taking the season all through, the farmer has not much to complain of, but has a good deal to be thankful for. Poverty and riches are both unknown; most of the farmers are well off and contented.

AGRICULTURIST.

The N. S. Provincial Exhibition.

Once again we turn our course to Halifax, the Citadel City of the East, to take in the annual exhibition of Nova Scotia; there we get a whiff of the air from the broad Atlantic, stimulating and invigorating, and to an inlander it feels peculiarly fresh, if not somewhat chilly. On entering the grounds we notice several new buildings, viz., the women's building and the one for the mines exhibit, in which we see the gold, copper, iron, coal and products of these exhibited. After visiting Toronto Exhibition, the grounds seem somewhat small, but they are compact, and the buildings well ar-



Geneva's Beauty 107652, A. J. C. C.

Sweepstakes Jersey female, Halifax, 1906. Property of Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.

ranged, and one is not long there before he finds them well filled with the products of the mine, the factory and the farm, the stables being well filled with live stock.

In live stock the show compares favorably with former years. Entries of horses and cattle were as numerous as formerly, but there were fewer sheep and hogs, though more of poultry. With few exceptions the exhibits were from Nova Scotia.

Beef Cattle.—The Shorthorns were the most numerous class, there being 103 entries, the principal exhibitors being C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S.; F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence, N.S.; C. R. H. Starr & Son, Fort Williams, N.S.; W. J. Aylward, Falmouth, N.S., and Wm. Sharp, Windsor, besides a few smaller exhibitors.

The Shorthorns were a fairly good lot; the females rather superior to the males. Three aged bulls lined up before the judges, who gave first place to Archibald's Huntleywood, a bull of good form and in nice condition; Starr's Bonnie Lad, a somewhat coarser one, being put second, and Aylward's Royal Standard third.

In two-year olds, Sharp's Northlight, a fairly good bull, took first place, with Thompson's Jack Crow a close second.

A good lot of yearlings lined up. F. W. Thompson led with Royal Ruler, a red roan of good form and even fleshing; Archibald crowding closely with Duke of Argenteau.

Thompson led in calves between 6 and 12 months, with a pretty good one, called Bold Boy, followed by Aylward with Royal Bruce 2nd. Thompson again took a very good one in calves under 6 months, with a good bull, called Collawack. Archibald coming close with one of Bellevue, leaving Thompson third for his good lot.

Ayrshires.—The diploma for best bull of any age

with Huntleywood, also the special prize awarded by the D. S. B. A.

In cows, Starr won with a smooth cow of good quality, Mena of Birdsall, a little prominent in the hooks; Archibald followed with Snowflake, which had the same fault.

The three-year-old cows were a good lot; Thompson won also here.

The two-year-olds were the best class, numerous, well fleshed and of good type. The nine that lined up caused the judge some thought and close examination to get them placed where they belonged. Starr was first, with a beautiful white heifer, Marr's Beauty, smooth, evenly-fleshed, a good handler and a typical Shorthorn. Thompson stood next, with a roan heifer of good quality, Mayflower; Starr third, with a choice heifer, Sybil of Willow Bank, and Thompson took fourth with a sweet heifer, Ship Railway Queen 3rd, somewhat young for her class.

The yearlings and calves were a good lot, Archibald getting first for herd, with a splendid bull and 4 females, not quite so good, while Starr took second position with a somewhat inferior bull and 4 good females.

Archibald had the best young herd; Thompson coming in a strong second. Starr won the diploma ribbon, with his white two-year-old heifer, Marr's Beauty, and also won the D. S. B. A. prize with same animal.

In Herefords, W. W. Black, the chief exhibitor, brought out his animals in good form. His aged bull, Cossio of Ingleside, is a fine specimen of the breed, and took first; Wm. O'Brien, Windsor, Forks, N.S., furnishing the second, in a bull not so evenly fleshed. Black's two-year-old, Stanley, by Sir Horace, is also a good animal. Black's calves were a good lot, smooth and low-set, and his females were a typical lot of Herefords, smooth, deep, evenly-fleshed and low down. His cow, Lady Frances, also his two-year-old, Bess, are worthy of mention as among his best females.

Harry L. Chipman, Chipman's Corners, N. S.; C. C. H. Caton, Canard, N. S., and C. R. Harris, Church Street, N. S., were the exhibitors in Aberdeen-Angus. Harris' Kilrush, a strong, well-fleshed, smooth fellow, won the red in the aged class. Chipman's two-year-old, Truman, was another good bull. In young bulls, Harris took the lead with good animals. The females were not quite so smoothly turned as Angus men like to see, and lacked finish somewhat. There were five entries in the aged-cow class. Harris won first with a fairly good animal, St. Mira. In herds, Harris was winner, landing also the sweepstakes for best bull on Kilrush, and the diploma for best female with his aged cow, St. Mira.

In Galloways, E. S. Congdon was the only exhibitor, with a fair lot. They could have been brought out in better form.

Devons were exhibited by Moses & Cann, South Ohio, N. S., and were bred-looking animals; a little of the dairy-type conformation.

In grade and fat cattle there were a number of excellent animals, meaty and sappy, only a few were not well finished. In these classes the red ribbons were usually divided between Black's Herefords and F. W. Thompson's Shorthorns. The herd prize went to Thompson, Black having a close second.

Fat cattle made a good showing; many were in fine shape, only one bordering on being overdone. Some of the young things would have stood more fleshing. Thompson took sweepstakes with the white steer that was first at Amherst last winter, a good, evenly-fleshed fellow. The pairs were not well mated. There was an exceptionally good one, and another not up to the mark.

Oxen were a strong class, especially the section over four years old; seven pairs lined up. The first prize went to a large pair of Shorthorn steers, with a cross of Ayrshire in them, a massive pair, weighing 3,800 lbs., and owned by Barry Fulton, Lower Stewiacke, N.S.

C. M. McKee, of Ottawa, judged the beef cattle, doing his work carefully, and placing the ribbons where they belonged.

Dairy cattle made a good showing. Ayrshires were the most numerous, with 73 entries. C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S.; M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N.B., and Easton Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I., were the principal exhibitors. The bulls, with a few exceptions, were a first-rate lot, strong, vigorous fellows, of good quality. Archibald's three-year-old bull, Imp. Howie's Morning Star, has good quality, though a little undersized. Parlee's two-year-old, Lord Dudley of Spruce Grove, is a splendid bull of great substance and good quality. John McDonald & Sons, Shubenacadie, N.S., led in yearlings with a good one. In senior calves there was close competition; 10 lined up, all good ones, of true Ayrshire type and good dairy conformation. After careful examination the judge placed Archibald's Gipsy

Star at the top; Easton Bros.' S. Howie's Fizzaway second; Archibald third, with a bull of good quality, and Parlee close behind. The calves under 6 months were also a good lot. Such bulls as these should aid very materially in improving the dairy stock of the Maritime Provinces, and the breeders should get good patronage.

In aged cows 9 lined up, all cows of good form and dairy type. A few carried udders a little defective. Archibald's Myrnie, the red-ribbon wearer, although somewhat up in years, carries her age well; she has a very shapely udder, with good teats. After her came Parlee's Bonnie Lass of Brookhill, a young cow of beautiful conformation, that had just calved, and was not quite at her best. Parlee also brought out for third an older cow, of good dairy type, Bessie IV. of Auchenbrain, not, however, carrying as good an udder. Easton Bros. came fourth with Dainty Lass, a very good cow. Eastons took the red ribbon in the three-year-old class, with Dainty Bloom, a beautiful Ayrshire, and carrying a handsome udder. Parlee was second with Lady Ethel of Brookhill, a fine young cow, only freshening. In two-year-olds, Archibald won with a sweet heifer, Gurta of B. V.; Eastons coming close with Sarah of St. Anne. Easton Bros. won first in yearlings, with a nice heifer, Lucy 2nd; also second, with Fleiff. These heifers had age in their favor, and were in milk. In senior heifer calves the first four were splendid animals. Archibald got first and third, and Parlee second and fourth with twin heifers. Parlee won with a sweet thing in calves. Archibald won the red ribbon in herds; Parlee taking the blue and Eastons the green—all good herds. Archibald won in young herd; Parlee coming in a close second and Eastons third. In bull and three of his get, Parlee was first and Archibald second. Parlee won the diploma for bull of any age with his two-year-old, Lord Dudley of Spruce Grove, a bull which since calving has promised something superior for Maritime Ayrshire circles, and has already got some excellent calves. Archibald won diploma in females with his aged cow, Myrnia.

Guernseys were the next in order, with 71 entries, and on the whole were a good lot, some superior animals being noticeable among them. The prizes were distributed among Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B.; Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Howard W. Corning, Chegoggin, N.S., and John McDonald & Sons, Shubenacadie, N.S.

In bulls, McMonagle's Hedwig's Nonpareil was an easy winner, as was his two-year-old, Island Heirloom of Glen View, a Dentonia-bred bull, of rare quality and Guernsey character, of which discerning judges predicted good things a year ago. In yearlings, Corning's Hillside Prince is worthy of special mention. McMonagle and Roper Bros. divided first honors in calves. In aged cows, Roper Bros.' cow, Dolly Favorite, although she had not calved, was showing well, and is a cow of splendid dairy form, as is also McMonagle's aged cow, Imp. Fairy of Seagrove, which was a close second. McMonagle's younger cows are promising animals. His three-year-old cow, Dentonia's Image, is a fine representative of a Guernsey in color, etc. Corning took the red ribbon for two-year-olds, with Columbine of East View, a promising heifer. McMonagle led in yearlings, and Roper Bros. in both the calf classes. McMonagle was successful in aged and young herds; Roper Bros. coming second, and McMonagle again third. McMonagle won the male championship with his aged bull, and Roper Bros. won the female diploma with their aged cow.

Jerseys were represented by 60 entries. Mr. McMonagle and H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, were the chief exhibitors, and the honors were pretty well divided between them. I. L. Hartlan was also an exhibitor in the young female classes. McMonagle's aged bull, Oomph's Eastern Star, was an easy winner in his class, and sweepstakes. McMonagle won all the red ribbons in males, and with few exceptions also in the female classes; Pipes crowding pretty hard, however, in some sections. The New Brunswick herd also won sweepstakes for female, with the aged cow, Geneva's Beauty, a typical Jersey of good size, and carrying a big, shapely udder. Pipes was first on bull and three of his get; McMonagle won the herd prizes.

Holsteins were not so numerous, there being 47 entries. Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S., and Samuel Dickie, of Central Onslow, N.S., were the principal exhibitors. In the aged class, M. M. Johnston's bull, King John, a very handsome bull, but a little effeminate, won. Logan's Artis Mercedes Posch was an easy sweepstakes; this bull has few equals in size and quality, and should throw some grand stock. Dickie showed a fine red-ribbon yearling; Logan's coming second and third. The latter entry was very young for the class, but is a promising animal. Logan Bros. took all the red ribbons in the younger classes. They also took first, second and third place in aged females, with large cows of good conformation and carrying good udders. In the three-year-old class they won first with a typical Holstein, Tanta Rooker. This cow also won the diploma for best female. In two-year-olds, Jacoba Emily was placed over Mary Rooker 2nd, that won the diploma for best female at Sherbrooke the week previous. This latter heifer had calved the day before, and was not in good form. In herds, Logan Bros. made a strong showing.

The Jersey and Guernsey grades were a rather inferior lot. Among the Holstein and Ayrshire grades were noticed some superior dairy cows.

W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que., judged the dairy cattle, and was painstaking and careful in making his decisions.

SHEEP.—These were not a very large exhibit, but a very creditable one. In Cotswolds there was only one exhibitor, Howard W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S., who had a good all-round lot. Leicesters were exhibited by George and Albert Boswall, Pownal, P.E.I. They were a well-fleshed lot, good and uniform. Some fair Lincolns were exhibited by the same parties. Shropshires were the most numerous, and were a splendid class, brought out in good show form; the lambs would compete well in any show. Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S.; Andrew McPherson, Rocklin, N.S., and G. Boswall, French Fort, P.E.I., were the principal exhibitors. Logan Bros. took both the pen prizes. Oxford Downs were not as good a class, nor were the Cheviots quite up to type; the lambs were lacking in flesh. Suffolks were a useful lot, and in good condition, not overdone. The grades were a likely lot of sheep, and should give good results in breeding to good pure-bred rams. The fat grades were a real good lot, and if sent to the block would give good carcasses of mutton. The judge thought it a mistake to show the sheep in pairs, as often a superior sheep was turned down on account of a poor mate. Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., judged the sheep, which is assurance that the work was well done and gave every satisfaction.

SWINE.—Hogs were a small class, and nearly all the breeds were represented, yet competition was not close. There were a few good specimens of each breed, but most of them were not up-to-date. A few good bacon hogs were shown, but the bacon hog is evidently not in favor here, their home market requiring a thicker hog. The judge of swine was C. M. McRae.

In the agricultural hall there was a fine show of vegetables, field roots and grains. In one collection of vegetables there were over 150 varieties, exhibited by Edgar C. McKinley, Halifax. Nova Scotia can produce fine cabbage, cauliflowers and potatoes. In the latter there was a very large exhibit of nearly 100 varieties. Carman No. 1 seems to be popular here, as well as the Early Ohio and Up-to-date, for shipping purposes the American Giant is counted about the best.

The samples of wheat, barley, white and black oats were good; the peas were a little green and soft. In buckwheat, flax and grass seed there were good exhibits. Corn was not matured; ensilage corn was good, a little on the green side yet. The Experimental Farm at Nappan had, as usual, a well-arranged exhibit of its products in roots and grains in the center of the room. Here we found the butter and cheese exhibit. The creamery butter, with few exceptions, was a fair average lot; for export butter it was too heavily salted and the color too high, and the packages were not uniform. It had the cream-gathering flavor, which may be overcome by instructing patrons in the better care of the cream. Twenty-eight pound packages were on exhibition; this size is not suitable for export, and should not be less than 56 pounds. Creamery prints scored well, and were a first-class lot. There was a noticeable improvement in the dairy butter over last year, due to the instruction of Miss Laura Rose and Miss Bella Millar, who have done good work in the Province. The dairy butter all scored high, and was very uniform, only two lots scoring down low, due to bad flavor. Cheese was not up to the mark—except two lots—much of it showing bad flavor, bad texture, and was a bad size, not large and not small, some of them about 55 lbs., whereas the market demands a 70-lb. cheese. The highest score was 97 points for a cheese from P. E. Island. The lowest score was 64 points. In homemade cheese there was only one entry; it was a good average cheese. J. F. Tilley, of Woodstock, N. B., judged both butter and cheese.

The buttermaking competitions were of interest to many; not so many entered as we would have supposed, when home dairying is so general as in Nova Scotia. The appliances for working with are not so good as might have been. The first day over two hours was taken to complete the work; it was shortened by about 15 minutes the second test. H. J. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N.B., won first place, and W. C. Lewis, Little Bass River, N.S., came second. Miss Laura Rose, who has been in the Province about four months during the present season with her travelling dairy, was the judge. We hope next season to see not only more young men, but also some young ladies enter this competition.

Will Sell the "Dryden" Farm.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, on returning from a visit to the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts, states that an inspection of the Government farm at Dryden convinces him that either all or a greater part of it should be sold, as it is being run at a heavy loss. A portion may be kept as an experimental plot, but he did not think the maintenance of a farm in the locality, apart from the fact that it was run at a loss, was the best thing, either from a Government point of view, or from the view of advantage to the settlers in the district. Dryden, Mr. Monteith says, is one of the most progressive settlements he ever visited.

See These Fairs.

All the Ontario Agricultural Societies have been requested by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to appoint delegates to attend either the North Renfrew Fair at Beachburg, Oct. 5th and 6th, or the Simcoe Show, Norfolk Co., Oct. 18th and 19th, which are regarded as model exhibitions, from an agricultural and educational point of view. A splendid programme of instructive features have been provided, and the "Farmer's Advocate" has no hesitation in advising agricul-

tural societies to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing for themselves how these shows are being conducted, and which have proved so successful, we understand, financially. Reduced rates on the railways will be available.

Fair Dates for 1905.

Atwood	Oct. 3-4
Amherstburg	Oct. 3-4
Acton	Oct. 3-4
Arthur	Oct. 4-5
Alvinston	Oct. 3-4
Alliston	Oct. 5-6
Beachburg	Oct. 4-6
Beansville	Oct. 3-4
Bancroft	Oct. 3-4
Bracebridge	Sept. 28-29
Beaverton	Oct. 3-4
Bradford	Oct. 17-18
Brigden	Oct. 2-3
Beeton	Oct. 10-11
Blenheim	Oct. 12-13
Burford	Oct. 3-4
Brussels	Oct. 5-6
Chatsworth	Oct. 12-13
Coe Hill	Oct. 3
Comber	Oct. 2-3
Colborne	Oct. 2-3
Caledonia	Oct. 12-13
Caledon	Oct. 12-13
Cookstown	Oct. 3-4
Carp	Oct. 3-4
Dorchester	Oct. 4
Dresden	Oct. 5-6
Dundalk	Oct. 12-13
Dundas	Oct. 6-7
Elmvale	Oct. 2-4
Erin	Oct. 19-20
Forest	Oct. 5-6
Fenwick	Oct. 5-6
Florence	Oct. 5-6
Fort Erie	Oct. 3-5
Fenelon Falls	Oct. 11-12
Freelton	Oct. 17-18
Feversham	Oct. 5-6
Goderich	Oct. 20-27
Gorrie	Oct. 7
Galt	Oct. 5-6
Gore Bay	Oct. 4-5
Grimshy	Oct. 3-4
Highgate	Oct. 18-14
Harrow	Oct. 10-11
Jarvis	Oct. 10-11
Kemble	Oct. 10-11
Kirkton	Oct. 5-6
Kilsyth	Oct. 5-6
Lucknow	Oct. 4-5
Lakefield	Oct. 3-4
Lion's Head	Oct. 10
Langton	Oct. 14
L'Amable	Oct. 4
Muncey	Oct. 10-12
Milton	Oct. 12-13
Manitowaning	Oct. 3-4
Markham	Oct. 4-6
Maberly	Oct. 2-3
Magnetawan	Oct. 2-3
Mt. Brydges	Oct. 6
Morrison	Oct. 8
Marshville	Oct. 6-7
Netherby	Oct. 2-3
Norwood	Oct. 10-11
Onondaga	Oct. 2-3
Otterville	Oct. 6-7
Odessa	Oct. 6
Priceville	Oct. 6
Powassan	Oct. 4-5
Port Hope	Oct. 3-4
Ridgetown	Oct. 16-18
Rodney	Oct. 6-7
Rockton	Oct. 10-11
Rockwood	Oct. 4-5
Sault Ste Marie	Oct. 3-4
Stayner	Oct. 11-12
Sarnia	Oct. 6-7
Sundridge	Oct. 3-4
Simcoe	Oct. 17-19
Tiverton	Oct. 2-3
Teeswater	Oct. 2-3
Tillsonburg	Oct. 3-4
Tara	Oct. 3-4
Thamesville	Oct. 3-4
Thamesford	Oct. 11
Underwood	Oct. 10
Utterson	Oct. 3-4
Udora	Oct. 10
Wooler	Oct. 13
Waterdown	Oct. 3
Welland	Oct. 11-12
Wallaceburg	Oct. 3-4
Warkworth	Oct. 5-6
Welland	Oct. 11-12
Woodbridge	Oct. 18-19
Whitby	Oct. 2-4
Sussex, N. B.	Oct. 2-6
International, Chicago	Dec. 2-9
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst	Dec. 4-7
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 11-15

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market last week totalled 217 cars, including 8,590 cattle, 6,275 sheep and lambs, 1,453 hogs, and 389 calves.

Export Cattle—Choice quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.30; others, \$3.80 to \$4.10; bulls and cows, \$3 to \$4.25.

Butchers' Cattle—Picked, \$4 to \$4.30; good, \$3.60 to \$4; fair, \$3 to \$3.40; common, \$2 to \$2.75; cows, \$2 to \$2.35; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Some Northwest cattle went from \$3.40 to \$3.65; feeders, \$3.80 to \$4; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—\$30 to \$60 each. Calves—\$2 to \$12 each, and 8½c. to 6c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep, \$3 to \$4.20; culls, \$3 to \$4; lambs, \$5 to \$5.20.

Hogs—Select, \$6.12½; lights and fats, \$5.87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Millfeed—Ontario—There is not much business; better in bran than shorts. Quotations are: Bran, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton, in car lots, at outside points; shorts, \$16 to \$17.50. Manitoba bran, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$19 to \$20, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—Hold very firm, about 29c. to 29½c. for No. 2, outside.

Barley—Standards have now been fixed. The crop is proving of higher quality than was expected, and higher grades are very firm at 46c. for No. 2, 44c. for No. 3 extra, and 40c. for No. 3, at outside points.

Peas—Steady at 66c. to 67c. for No. 2, outside.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail prices.)

Dressed hogs, light, \$8.75 per cwt.; heavy, \$8.25; butter, 23c. to 24c.; eggs, 22c. to 24c.; spring chickens, dressed, 14c.; spring chickens, live, 10c.; old chickens, dressed, 10c.; old chickens, live, 8c.; ducks, dressed, 12c.; ducks, live, 8c.; turkeys, dressed, 14c.; turkeys, live, 13c.; potatoes, bushel, 40c. to 50c.; carrots, bag, 60c. to 75c.; turnips, dozen, 40c.; radishes, dozen, 20c.; beef, hind quarters, 8c. to 9c.; beef, fore quarters, 4c. to 5½c.; beef, carcasses, 6½c. to 7c.; mutton, 6c. to 8c.; spring lambs, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; calves, 7½c. to 9½c. per lb.

FRUIT.

Receipts generally continue liberal, but the demand is fairly active, and prices are about steady.

Local fruit prices are: Peaches, good heaped baskets, 60c. to 75c.; peaches, best varieties, 40c. to 50c.; peaches, small, 18c. to 50c.; pears, 30c. to 50c.; plums, 25c. to 50c.; grapes, Champions, 16c. to 25c.; grapes, Concord, 18c. to 30c.; grapes, Moore's Early, 20c. to 35c.; grapes, Niagara, 20c. to 40c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market holds up fairly well in the face of liberal receipts and light demand. Creamery, white, 22c. to 23c.; solids, 21c. to 21½c.; dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice, 19c. to 20c.; do, medium, 17c. to 18c.; do, tubs, good to choice, 17c. to 18c.; do, inferior, 15c. to 16c.

Cheese—Fairly steady, and quoted unchanged at 11½c. to 12c. per pound for job lots, here.

Eggs—18c. to 19c. per dozen.

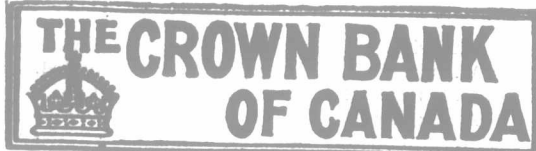
Poultry—Offering fairly freely, but the demand is not heavy. Quotations steady. Fat hens, 7c. to 8c.; thin, 6c. to 7c.; fat chickens, 9c. to 10c.; thin, 7c. to 8c.; ducks, 8c., all live weight.

Potatoes—Firm at 60c. per bushel.

Baled Hay—Dull at \$7.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$6 for No. 2.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front Street, wholesale dealers in wool, hides, calf and sheep skins, tallow etc., quote: Inspected hides, No. 1, 12c.; inspected hides No. 2, 11c.; country hides, flat, at 10½c. to 11c.; calfskins, No. 1, selected, 14c.; lambskins, 65c. to 85c.; horsehides, \$3.15 to \$3.40; tallow, rendered, 4c. to 4½c.; wool, unwashed, 16c. to 17c.; wool, washed, 26c. to 27c.; rejections, 20c. to 22c.



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

EDWARD GURNEY, President

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit. G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

HORSES.

Trade has been of rather a quiet character the past week, and prices for workers have shown a recessionary tendency owing to the exceptionally heavy offerings. This applies more particularly to inferior grades, which just at the present time are unusually plentiful. Horses of good quality, however, still find a good sale, though, as stated above, in the case of workers, prices are inclined to weaken. Despite this fact several fine specimens went well over \$200 at the Repository's sales. A couple of road mares brought \$245 and \$285, respectively, and there were also several other private sales at good figures. The demand for horses for contract work continues, and a couple of carloads of young blocks were shipped out.

Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prevailing prices is as follows:

Table listing horse prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$200; Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, 125 to 175; Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, 300 to 450; Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., 125 to 165; General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., 125 to 180; Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., 140 to 180; Serviceable second-hand workers, 60 to 70; Serviceable second-hand drivers, 50 to 80; The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, report the following range of prices: Single drivers, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$200; Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, 150 to 225; Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, 300 to 600; Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., 125 to 175; General-purpose horses and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., 125 to 190; Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., 175 to 200; Serviceable second-hand workers, 50 to 80; Serviceable second-hand drivers, 50 to 90.

Cheese Markets.

Napanee, 11½c.; Kemptville, 11 1-16c.; Huntingdon, Que., 10½c. to 11 1-16c.; Ottawa, 11½c. to 11½c.; Arthabaska Station, 10½c.; Brantford, 11 1-16c. to 11 5-16c.; Brockville, 11½c.; Belleville, 11½c. to 11 5-16c.; Cowansville, Que., 11½c. to 11½c.; London, 11½c.; Vankleek Hill, 11½c.; Lindsay, 10½c.; Cornwall, 11 5-16c. to 11 7-16c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11c.; Watertown, N. Y., 11½c.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.75 to \$5.82½; mixed, \$5.65 to \$5.75; Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$5.65; pigs, \$5.30 to \$5.40; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; stags, \$3.50 to \$4; dairies and grassers, \$5 to \$5.50. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.70; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5; Canada lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

Chicago.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$3.15 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.80. Hogs—Shipping and collected, \$5.75 to \$5.80; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.90 to \$5.524; light, \$5.25 to \$5.65; pigs and roughs, \$1.50 to \$5.25. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$2.25 to \$5; lambs, \$4 to \$5.35.

Montreal.

Cheese—Steady. Prices, 11½c. to 11½c. for finest Quebecs; 11½c. to 11½c. for finest Townships, and 11½c. to 11½c. for finest Ontarios. Shipments since May 1st, 1,344,385 boxes, which is only 11,407 more than for the corresponding period last year. Should shipments for the coming week maintain the same proportions, we will next week be behind last year's records.

Butter—Great scarcity of choice dairy butter, and some demands for it from the other side; quoted at 18½c. to 19c.; fancy creamery, salted, from the Townships, ranges from 22½c. to 23½c.; choice, 22c. to 22½c., and good to fine, 21½c. to 21½c. Total shipments from Montreal since May 1st, 428,545 packages, being 88,579 more than for the same period last year.

Eggs—Strong. Invoices ranging from 17½c. to 18½c., country points. Sales have been made here of wholesale lots; straight-gathered, 19c., selects being 22c. to 23c.

Potatoes—80-pound bags selling at 55c. in a jobbing way. Stock fair, and demand good.

Honey—Excellent white strained selling at 8c. in tins, down to 7½c.; pound sections, comb honey, 12½c. to 13½c. Beans—\$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel for primes.

Flour—As a result of price-cutting, one mill has lowered its prices to \$4.70 per barrel for strong bakers', in bags, and \$5 for patents.

Millfeed—Demand active. Manitoba bran, \$17 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$20. Some quote \$1 more for each.

Live Stock—Old Country cattle markets were somewhat irregular last week, and a shade easier. American shippers have lately been looking towards the St. Lawrence for an outlet for their livestock exports, but they do not seem to have taken much space from here so far. Canadian shippers, on the other hand, have been steadily absorbing freight space for shipment to the end of October. Market continues steady at about 40s. per head for Liverpool, 37s. 6d. for London, and 40s. for Manchester. Boston is reported to have been offering Liverpool space here at 32s. 6d. to 35s. The local market showed very little change. Conditions were not favorable for a brisk trade, offerings being on the light side and the weather wet and muggy. The offerings of cattle were fully up to the demand for them, but the quality was anything but desirable, there being difficulty in picking up really choice stock. The top price was 4½c.; fine cattle, 4½c., and good butchers' stock, 3½c. to 4c., at which range the most of the stock sold. Medium cattle ranged from 3c. to 3½c., and common from 2c. to 3c. Demand was good for good stock, and poor for poor. There was a good demand for sheep and lambs, at steady prices. Export sheep were all taken at about 4c. per lb., butchers' being 3c. to 3½c.; export selling at 5c. to 5½c., and butchers' at 4½c. to 4½c. Calves, \$3 to \$12 each, or, by the pound, from almost as low as 1c. up to about 5c. Select hogs were again on the firm side, owing probably to packers having allowed their stocks to run low during the past few weeks. Accordingly, the finest sold at about 7c. off cars, mixed bringing 6½c. to 6½c. The markets for hogs on the other side are not such as to strengthen the price of hogs here, cables being rather lower than previously.

British Cattle Market.

London Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9½c. per lb.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS. Goin' for the Cows ... 1357 Taking in the Situation on an Alberta Horse Ranch ... 1358 A Little Bit of Suspicion ... 1359 Curiosity ... 1359 Columbus Hayford, Aroostook Co., Me. ... 1360 At Haying Time ... 1361 Lord Powis (imp.) (12654) ... 1363 Nonpareil Archer (imp.) =25202= (81778) ... 1364 Oxford Down Shearling Ram ... 1365 Gleneva's Beauty 107652, A. J. C. C. 1366 EDITORIAL. Exhibition Echoes ... 1355 The Tariff Commission Bows to Public Opinion ... 1355 Ontario Agricultural College Opening ... 1356 Thanksgiving Day Date ... 1356 HORSES. The American Harness Horse ... 1356 Horses at N. S. Provincial Exhibition ... 1356 STOCK. Our Scottish Letter ... 1357 "Stand Back, Please!" ... 1357 Irish Pig Trade ... 1357 Preparing Corn and Clover Hay for Fattening Steers ... 1358 A Bad Advertisement for Canada ... 1358 An Open Letter to the Ingersoll Packing Company ... 1358 FARM. The Drainage of Farm Lands ... 1359 He Blames the Farmers' Daughters ... 1359 Farmers, Don't Wait Too Long! ... 1360 "Matrimony and the Farm" ... 1360 One Reason Why the Farmer's Son Does Not Marry ... 1360 A Successful Maine Farmer ... 1360 Shipping Baled Hay ... 1360 DAIRY. Co-operation ... 1361 The Dairy Exhibit at Ottawa ... 1362 Pasture the Stand-by ... 1362 Eastern Dairy School ... 1362 Cow Records at St. Camille, Que. ... 1362 Caring for Dry Cows ... 1362 GARDEN AND ORCHARD. British Columbia vs. Ontario in Fruit-growing ... 1362 Grading and Packing Apples ... 1363 A Device for Pressing Heads in Apple Barrels (illustrated) ... 1363 A Garden Retrospect ... 1363 Apples at Pilot Mound ... 1363 Pack Apples Cold ... 1363 POULTRY. Egg-laying Type ... 1364 Chicken Census ... 1364 APIARY. Ontario Honey Crop ... 1364 THE FARM BULLETIN. Prince Edward Island; Oxford Co. Farm Notes; Tidings from Temiscaming; Clover-growing in P. E. Island. ... 1365 The Telephone in Australia and New Zealand; The Embargo Stays; Local Constables Warned; Crop Report from Colchester Co., N. S.; The N. S. Provincial Exhibition ... 1366 Will Sell the "Dryden" Farm; See These Fairs; Fair Dates for 1905 ... 1367 MARKETS ... 1368 HOME MAGAZINE ... 1369 to 1375 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous. Municipal clerk—thistles; more drainage wanted; turnip lice—chicory; more information and birds needed ... 1376 Incoming tenants; flour for a bushel of wheat; stanchion wanted to tie a whole row of cattle at once—root house—water supply; vendor removing straw and stones; wages—holidays—loss of horse ... 1377 Spurge in millet—thin seeding and lodging of grain—application of potash to soil rich in nitrogen; taxidermy book; ventilating cellars; breed of ram to mate with common sheep ... 1378 Chammy ground cherry—"chicory"; bindweed ... 1387 VETERINARY. Pocked ankles; Bursal enlargements; hog spavin and thoroughpin ... 1387

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



Life, Literature and Education.



Robt. Barr.

Although a native of Scotland by birth, having been born in Glasgow, in 1850, Robert Barr may be claimed by Canadians as one of themselves, for at the age of five years he came to Canada with his parents, Robert and Jane Barr. They settled in Elgin County, Ontario. Robert Barr, the elder, was a carpenter and builder, and his son from an early age assisted his father, his handiwork being seen on many schools, churches and homes in the country surrounding his home.

Like many other Canadian lads who have gained honor for themselves and the Dominion, Robert Barr's education as a boy was confined to attending school in the winter, but a love of reading made up for the deficiencies of instruction from a teacher. In spite of the lack of time and opportunity, he decided to study for a profession. He taught for a time before attending the Toronto Normal School, and then, in 1875, became head master of Windsor Central School. While there he made his first literary venture, writing a humorous account of a journey made by himself and a friend along the south shore of lake Erie. Canadian editors and publishers proved dense and refused to see the humor, with the consequence that almost every paper in Canada "returned with thanks" our author's maiden effort. But the Detroit Free Press saw its merit, and Mr. Barr must have been something more than human if he could resist an inward smile when Canadian papers borrowed the despised sketch from the Free Press.

In 1876 he was given a position on the Free Press staff, and while there wrote the reports of the sayings and doings of "The Limekiln Club," the humor of which was thoroughly enjoyed by the readers of the paper. Unfortunately, for some inexplicable reason, Canada does not seem to provide a congenial atmosphere and surroundings for the man of letters, and following well-established precedent, Mr. Barr chose England as the place to carry on his literary work. There his style of writing found an appreciative audience, and under the pseudonym "Luke Sharp," he made great advances in popular favor. In conjunction with the humorist Jerome K. Jerome, he

edited "The Idler," which venture was begun in 1892, and immediately became a success, its circulation being unusually large.

Although his journalistic and editorial work must have occupied a great deal of his time, he has gained even wider recognition and greater popularity through his books, which show plainly that the reading which he loved covered an almost universal range. Of his earlier works the chief are: "Strange Happenings," published in 1882; "In a Steamer Chair," in 1892; "From Whose Bourne?" the following year; and in 1894, "In the Midst of Alarms" and "The Face and the Mask" made their appearance. "The Movable Many," which came out in 1896, is a love story whose background is a strike in an immense English factory. The hero is the leader of the strike, and the heroine the daughter of the owner of the factory. As a story it is highly entertaining, but as an interesting exposition of the strike difficulty, and the impartial showing of both sides of the question, it is an education.

"The Victors" is the name of his newest book, and in this, again, one marvels at the knowledge—not general, but detailed and definite—that the author possesses in regard to the important questions of the present time. "The Victors" deals with the politics of New York City, and we follow with involuntary interest the Irish lad, poor and without influence, into precincts and districts, through mass meetings, councils, nominations and elections, until he arrives—and is "boss" of the greatest city of the new world.

But modern phases of existence have not alone received Mr. Barr's attention. The fascination and charm of the Europe of the middle ages seized upon him, and as a result he has given us "Tekla," a historical romance, which was published in 1898. The scene is laid in Germany in those troublous times when the country was ruled by seven electors who chose the Emperor. Jealous of one another, constantly fighting against one another, they could never be at peace longer than to elect an Emperor who was so weak and worthless that they need not fear his interference in their separate arrangements. Young Rodolph of Switzerland was thus chosen, but the electors had made a mistake in judgment for once, and, though young, this emperor was a man. He determines to thoroughly investigate his empire, especially those portions ruled over by the three Archbishops of Treves, Cologne and Mayence, who, though the minority in point of numbers of the body of electors, had yet power enough to dictate to the whole empire. Rodolph, who is but little known, travels as a silk merchant, and here the author pays his readers the compliment of divulging to them on the start the identity of the emperor, rather than hamper his story and detract from its merits by an effort to hide what the common sense of the careful reader would assuredly discover before the logical denouement could arrive. Tekla, the ward of the Archbishop of Treves, to escape a hated marriage, flees from her guardian, and is aided in her flight by Rodolph,

who escorts her to her uncle, Black Heinrich of Thuron. Thuron Castle is then besieged for two years by Treves and Mayence, and is almost ready to surrender when Rodolph escapes, assembles his forces from Frankfort, relieves the castle, punishes the war-like prelates, and, incidentally, marries the Countess Tekla. The assaults made on Thuron, and the discovery, conviction and punishment of the traitor Steinmetz, are fine pieces of description, though it is difficult to make a choice, for the whole book is full of that life and energy which makes the reader breathe a sigh of regret when he closes the book.

The Death of the Children's Friend.

In almost every neighborhood throughout Canada there may be found a "Barnardo" boy or girl, and the title is given often without any clear idea of what it stands for, and to many it suggests an institution rather than a man. There is the institution, flourishing wonderfully, but back of that institution is, or rather was, a man in every sense of that good simple Saxon word. I say "was," for on Tuesday, Sept. 19th, death claimed Dr.



The Late Dr. Barnardo.

Thomas John Barnardo, the founder and director of those philanthropic organizations by which nearly 60,000 children, destined by circumstances to lives of poverty and vice, have been rescued, trained, and given their chance.

Thomas Barnardo was born in Ireland in 1845. He studied medicine and trained in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh and Paris, and it was while in London hospital that his interest in the child waifs of London streets was aroused. In 1867 his first home for these little outcasts was established, and from that small beginning has developed a system which has taken children from every part of the British Isles, fed them, clothed and educated them, and found homes in Canada alone for nearly 17,000 of them. The

record for 1904 will give a good idea of the scope of the work which Dr. Barnardo carried on. In that year, in the 121 branches, the number of children wholly maintained was 10,905. During the same year 3,827 fresh cases were admitted, and of these fresh cases 367 were babies, 124 were deaf and dumb, or blind, or deformed, 215 were homeless youths over sixteen who were helped to positions, and 78 were young women saved from a life of shame. All honor to the man with such a "life-saving" record from the people of earth, and surely to him it will be said by the Saviour of all: "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was hungry and ye fed me, thirsty, and ye gave me drink, naked, and ye clothed me, sick and in prison and ye visited me."

After Five Years.

The thirty Doukhobors who a few weeks ago marched in their own peculiar style to Yorkton, Assn., and there received a somewhat discouraging reception, have served the purpose of bringing their settlement prominently before the public; yet they do not fairly represent the Doukhobors as a class, and the performance of these freaks should not be allowed to breed prejudice in the public mind against these settlers from old Russia, the majority of whom have no sympathy for their ill-advised brethren.

The Doukhobors, though in Canada, have manifestly not been of it. Their community is like a little bit of Russia transplanted to our broad prairies, but, as in other cases of transplanting, the richer soil and the free air have worked wonders, so there are signs of new and broader life among these people, and evidence that this unsatisfactory condition of aloofness from Canadian life may soon be a thing of the past. Up to the present, however, the fear that they might be called upon for military service, which is against their doctrine of non-resistance, has kept them from taking the oath of allegiance, and as yet no Doukhobor has been given a patent of his land by the Government, though each homestead is entered in the name of some individual.

But, according to a correspondent of the Globe, this reproduction of Russian life and ideas on Canadian soil has led to a condition of things apparently evil in itself, but which is likely to result in lasting good. It also sheds some light on how the institution of serfdom has grown to such gigantic proportions in Russia, for that same serfdom is found to exist on a small scale in the Russian community in Canada.

The settlers are simple-minded, uneducated and credulous. On first coming to this country, hardly realizing their freedom, strangers in a strange land, it was natural that they should group together for companionship and mutual assistance, and a peaceful, helpful village life, free from the old alarm, was lived. Then, each man owned his own personal and family effects, his implements and stock.

From servitude in Siberia, where

he had learned by the bitter experience of the slave what it means to be a master, came Peter Virigen in 1902. With that authority to which these people and their ancestors had meekly bowed for generations, he took command of the community, and in their simplicity, they placed cattle, horses, implements and money in a common store at his behest. But from this common stock no one but Virigen himself appears to draw any advantage. So well has he learned his lesson that he rides about the villages in state such as overawes the inhabitants, and from force of long-continued habit, they yield up their hard-earned goods before a show of power.

Naturally, Virigen does not approve of public schools. Enlightenment and education of the Doukhobor does not appeal to him as in the least desirable. There is only one Government school in the whole territory, and that is at Devil's Lake, a point at some distance from Peter's home village. In this school the salary is good, and the taxes are promptly and cheerfully paid.

But the domineering rule of this self-appointed ruler is having a beneficial effect. Five years of living in an atmosphere of freedom ought to accomplish some good results, and one result has been that the more intelligent people of the community have recognized the fact that this submission to arbitrary individual authority is not necessary, and they have discovered a means of escape from it. As a consequence four Doukhobors have taken out naturalization papers, have become British subjects, and have applied for patents of their lands, and thus have slipped from under the power of the oppressor, and become really Canadians. Encouraged by their example, some thirty or forty more are preparing to do likewise, and the chances seem good for King Peter to find that he is a king without subjects.

"It is not needed that anything positive be done to break up the community, but everything should be done to safeguard the independence and rights of each individual Doukhobor, and make it so that he could follow the example of the few who have already come out. They have shown a capacity to get along, are intelligent and law-abiding, and would no doubt support schools if in a position of freedom to decide on things for themselves. The mass of the Doukhobors are sensible and industrious, worthy of assistance and attention."

Consolidated School, Hillsboro, P. E. I.

The Hillsboro Consolidated School is the gift to Prince Edward Island of that patron of education and patriotic Canadian, Sir William Macdonald. Already the idea of substituting one large central school for the four or five smaller ones with poor equipment and often but one teacher, has become a reality in many centers, and wherever the experiment has been made it has been most successful. To this Hillsboro is no exception. The attendance of the children has been immensely increased, an interest created and an ambition aroused which must bear rich fruit in the future.

The idea of the consolidation of rural schools, and the common sense plan of bringing the children to a common center, suggests an up-to-date and practical illustration of the old saying, "If you cannot bring the mountain to Mahomed, Mahomed must go to the mountain."

H. A. B.

Children's Gardens at the Hillsboro, P. E. I., Consolidated School.

The delight of the Hillsboro children in their gardens, and the lessons they learn by their own successes and failures, form no small part of the educational value of this new movement, a movement which should surely mean much to our land, as it recognizes that every son and daughter of the Dominion has a right to be taught

by practice as well as by theory, the nature of the soil, and what that soil by forethought and industry is able to produce; in other words, the dignity of labor, the twin kingship of head and hands.

H. A. B.

Domestic Economy.

PEACHES, PLUMS AND PEARS.

PRESERVED PLUMS.—Wipe each plum carefully, and prick with a fork. Weigh them, and allow a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put the sugar in the preserving kettle and add a teacupful of water to each pound of it. When cooked to a syrup, lay in the plums and boil gently until tender. Take out the fruit carefully, not to break it, and lay it on a platter to cool, while you boil the syrup thick. Pack in jars, fill to overflowing with the syrup, and seal.

PEACH MARMALADE.—Peel and stone peaches, and weigh them. Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put the peaches at the side of the range in the preserving kettle and bring very slowly to a boil in the juice that flows from them. When the fruit has boiled for three-quarters of an hour, add the sugar. Boil for five minutes, skimming often. Add the juice of one lemon, and six chopped kernels from the peach stones. Cook for ten minutes more, and put up in jars.

PEACH JELLY.—Peel, stone and slice peaches and put them with a handful of

grapes. Put pulp and juice in the kettle and bring slowly to the boil, then cook, stirring often, for three-quarters of an hour. Add the sugar, cook for fifteen minutes more, turn into glasses and seal.

SWEET PICKLED PEACHES.—Peel firm white peaches, weigh them, and allow a half-pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put the sugar and peaches in the preserving kettle in alternate layers and bring slowly to a boil. Allow a pint of vinegar to six pounds of fruit, and put into the vinegar a bag containing a tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and mace. Pour the vinegar over the peaches and syrup and cook for five minutes. Remove the peaches with a perforated spoon and lay them on broad dishes to cool, while you boil the syrup until thick. Pack peaches in jars, and fill these to overflowing with the boiling syrup. Seal at once.

GREEN PEPPERS STUFFED.—Cut the tops and scrape the seeds and inner white membrane from three dozen green peppers. Put tops and peppers to soak in cold brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Stand in the cellar for a fortnight, changing the brine every three days. At the end of that time drain, and stuff the peppers with a mixture made of a head of white cabbage chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls of white mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of celery seed, a tablespoonful of whole cloves, and salt to taste. When the peppers are very full,



Consolidated School, Hillsboro, P. E. I.



Children's Gardens at the Hillsboro, P. E. I., Consolidated School.

peach kernels chopped fine into a stone jar. Set this in an outer vessel of hot water and bring to a boil, stirring frequently. When the fruit is thoroughly heated and broken, strain and measure the juice. Add to every pint of the juice the juice of one lemon, and allow to each pint of the liquid a pound of granulated sugar. Return the juice to the fire and put the sugar in pans in the open oven to heat. Boil the juice for twenty minutes, add the luted sugar, and, as soon as this is dissolved, pour into glasses.

GRAPE JAM.—Pulp and seed Concord grapes. Allow three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar to each pound of

sew or tie on the tops. Put them into a stone jar, and fill the jar to the brim with cold vinegar. Keep covered.

GINGER PEARS.—Peel ripe pears, remove the cores, and cut into very thin slices. Weigh the pears and allow to four pounds of them the juice of two large lemons, a gill of water, three and a half pounds of sugar, and a quarter of a pound of ginger root scraped and cut into very thin slices. Put all except the lemon juice and fruit over the fire, and heat until the sugar is dissolved. Next lay in the pears and the lemon juice, and cook, uncovered, for an hour. Put white sealing wax, and seal.

TO LIGHTEN LAUNDRY WORK.

Washing day is justly dreaded at all times and seasons, for this work is a double burden to the flesh. Anything that lightens the work is, therefore, especially welcome, but though the tools of to-day are superior to those of our grandmother's, modern invention has done comparatively little to lighten the labors of the laundry. In spite of the cost of washing machines and the representations of their agents, a perforated zinc rubbing board is still the most useful tool that a good laundress can command.

One of the most important parts of washing is the assorting of the clothes. There are many stains which, like those of perspiration, disappear magically with a little cold water and soap, and others, like fruit and coffee, which must be treated with boiling water, but are permanently set by lukewarm water. If it is the practice of the family to soak all the clothes in cold water before the washing has begun, a great many stains will be permanently set; but if the various kinds of stains are carefully sorted out and properly treated, hours of rubbing will be saved.

A housekeeper whose clothes always look as white as the driven snow says that it is best to soak coarse clothes in cold water, but the table linens and fine clothes need not be so treated. The same housekeeper says, that as soon as she has removed the stains from her clothes she puts them in cold water in the boiler and brings them to the boiling point, and then puts them in the wash-tub to be rubbed for the first time. The boiling starts the dirt, and the rubbing is much easier than it would otherwise be. After rubbing, the clothes are transferred at once to the first rinsing water, then to the second, and when they are thoroughly rinsed they are put a few at a time into the bluing water, provided they have not been blued in several weeks. If they have, they are wrung out with the wringer and put out to dry. All white clothes should be dried out-doors in the strongest sunlight. Both the freezing cold and the heat of the summer's sun bleach them.

Brown soaps usually contain rosin and soda, and are good for washing white clothes, but they should not be used for colored clothes or flannels, as soda bleaches the one and the rosin is injurious to the other. Use a good white soap for this purpose. All colored clothes should be dried as quickly as possible in the shade. Starched clothes are dried in the house in laundries, in order to keep them stiff. If they are yellow, they are bleached in the sun, and afterward starched and hung in the house to dry. Colored dresses which are trimmed or combined with white should be rinsed in water in which salt has been dissolved in about the proportion of a tablespoonful of salt to a gallon of water.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

TO COOK OATMEAL.

The best way to cook oatmeal, according to a cooking teacher, is to cook it the day before it is needed, so as to be sure to allow time enough. To one cupful of rolled oats allow half a teaspoonful of salt and two cupfuls of boiling water. Pour the water directly on the cereal, in the top of the double boiler, and allow it to boil five minutes over a good fire. Then place the cover on the boiler and let the cereal steam for three or four hours, or longer, if possible. The teacher referred to cautioned her class against stirring the oatmeal while it was cooking, on account of the pastiness induced, and she emphasized the necessity of making the breakfast as nourishing and appetizing as possible, especially if there were men in the family who had to start out early in the morning for their day's work. The close connection that has been proved to exist between improperly-prepared food and the liquor habit, makes it important that every article that appears on the table should be as well cooked as possible, and no amount of time or thought that is expended on making the table attractive and wholesome should be regarded as wasted.

An Old Coat.

Stephen Birt and Mary, his wife, had fallen out, not by any means for the first time. Both were young, hot-tempered, high-spirited, and prone to jealousy.

To-day matters had come to a climax. The two young people, white, angry, with blazing eyes, stood facing one another. It did not make matters any better that they spoke slowly and deliberately.

"I'm tired of these scenes," Mary said, "sick to death of them. I can't go out, I can't talk to an old friend, but what you accuse me of flirting. I can't spend a day with a girl chum but what you say I neglect you. I can't—"

"You never spend a day with me; you haven't given me a whole day since we returned from our honeymoon. I might be the greatest stranger instead of your husband of six months for all the notice you take of me. You're cold as an icicle, and indifferent as—as—"

"You are! I shape my course entirely in accordance with yours. If we do go out together you are never by my side from the time we enter a house till the time we leave it. You can laugh and talk with other women; you never have a joke to tell me, or a smile for me. We never ought to have married; I'm sorry, heartily sorry, we ever did."

His hand, resting on the back of a chair, gripped it tightly.

"You mean that?" he said, his tone changing, his expression hardening; "you really mean it?"

Her clasped hands gripped one another.

"So much so that I mean to do what I can to rectify our mistake. We can't live in peace together. I have tried; I daresay—I do you that much justice—you have tried; it seems impossible. That being so—her voice was level, hard, though her heart was beating in loud thumps—the best thing we can do is to part. Fortunately, I have my own income. I only have to leave this house and make a home for myself elsewhere."

Her words startled, staggered him. He made a step forward, caught her hands.

"You mean that?" he asked again. "You are serious?"

"I—I never was more serious in my life."

"You would leave me?"

"This is your house. Since it is best we should part, I must leave you."

"Did you never love me?" She tried to draw her hands from his, but failed; he held them closely clasped, waiting for her answer.

"Perhaps we were both too young to understand what love should be," she answered. "Perhaps we took mutual admiration for a deeper feeling. Anyway—she felt a fear tightening round her heart as she spoke—it is quite clear that love has waned. Anything is better than being together, with constant scenes. It will be wiser to part."

He tried to draw her to him. She held away.

"I will not let you go," he said, "you are mine—my wife—I love you. If I have seemed indifferent, it—it has been only this—a man expects his wife to know he loves her, not to need telling day after day; that is a lover's business. Mary, if we have made mistakes, surely we can put them right; if we have disappointed one another—and you, I must confess, have disappointed me—can't we begin all over again, wipe out the last six months?"

Her face softened for a minute; now, once more, it hardened. So she had disappointed him—she who had done everything she could to make him happy—while he—

"I have no wish to begin again," she answered. "We have tried to be happy, I suppose; we have been miserable. I, you say, have disappointed you; you have disappointed me. I would rather not talk any more. I will tell the servants I am going on a journey. I don't want to make things disagreeable for you. And I shall go to-day."

He dropped her hands; he looked at her for a moment—at her white, set face, her eyes that did not soften in the least as his glance met hers. Then a proud, boyish rage entered his heart. If she could go, if she could leave him, then, indeed, she did not, never had loved him.

"You will please yourself, of course," he answered, "but whether you remain with me or leave me you are still my wife—you are still bound to me; be good enough not to forget that."

He scarcely saw his way as he crossed the room and left her—left her with a great anger in his heart against her.

"She never loved me," he said to himself, "never, never; let her go!"

He found his way to his study, sat down, staring blankly before him for a while, and scattering his papers heedlessly on the floor. Then his head dropped upon his hands, and his eyes were wet.

As the door closed after him Mary trembled. So he had accepted the situation! Then, indeed, he did not love her. She had expected pleading protestations; she had meant to forgive him; she had thought, indeed, they might begin again.

"He never loved me," she said to herself. "I did not mean to leave him. I shall go now; I owe it to my pride to go now."

She dragged her steps to her room; she must put her things together. Where she should go she did not know—and did it matter? If she was not with him she did not care where she was. There were plenty of hotels, but how lonely she would be!

She opened her wardrobe and flung dress after dress upon the floor. She must take something with her; it didn't matter what. Wherever she was he would not be there to see her.

The light was growing gray outside; the room seemed cold. She wondered what he was doing. He had not gone from the house; he was waiting to see her off, perhaps—wondering why she was so long. Could she have looked at him then she would have seen him sitting with a miniature in his hand, looking at the pretty face with tear-dimmed eyes—would have heard his words: "My little wife!"—seen him lift it to his lips.

She had taken out all the dresses now. There was still something at the back of the wardrobe—something soft. She took it down, drew it out, and a swift rush of color swept her face.

In her hands she held an old velvet smoking coat; but the sight of it brought back a flood of memories. She remembered so well—he had strolled over to her father's house wearing it; he had found her in the conservatory tending the plants; he had told her then that he loved her, had taken her for the first time in his arms, kissed her, gained her promise that she would be his wife.

As she stood with the coat in her hand she remembered she had been so happy; she could recall each word he had said, each kiss he had given; and his arms, his dear arms, how tenderly, how closely, how fondly they had held her!

She sank into a chair, the coat now close against her breast. A little sob rose in her throat, tears came into her eyes. It was all over—all over! His arms would never hold her again, his lips would never kiss her more!

Outside it grew darker still. She felt sad, lonely, and she must go soon. She had cut the ground under her feet, burned her boats behind her; he would be wondering why she did not go.

If only he would come to her! After all he did love her; she knew that well. They had been foolish—proud. If only he would come!

She lifted the coat. Then, while in the semi-darkness the color burned in her face, she threw it around her—drew the arms right across her. A faint smell of smoke clung to it yet. She could almost fancy she was in his arms, that their quarrel was a

dream, that she was not leaving his home and hers forever.

He had laughed at her often for keeping the old coat, for loving it almost as though it were something human. She would take it away with her; he would never miss it.

And then, quietly, she began to cry, her soft cheek pressed to the old velvet, sometimes her quivering lips. If only he would come to her! How could she go away?

How long she cried, quietly and bitterly—how, soon, utterly exhausted, she dropped to sleep—she did not know. The opening of the door aroused her; the switching on of the electric light. And once more, husband and wife—almost children both—looked at one another.

Looked and understood that parting was impossible, the love was still there; looked while, as his eyes fell upon the old velvet coat, and he understood, a flush swept her face. Then, with one swift stride, wife and coat were all taken into a passionate embrace, words of love and forgiveness stumbled across their lips, and parting was something that would never come while life should last.—[Alice Maud Meadows, in Chicago Tribune.

Housewife's Poem.

For the love of mercy sake!
Sally Ann has burnt the cake.
Folks are comin' from the town,
And the house is upside-down.
All the supper will be late,
(Tis too bad to make 'em wait),
But what can a woman do,
Cleanin' house and bakin' too?

O, the trials of this land,
Not a soul to lend a hand,
And the parlor carpet, more,
Hangs across the line, outdoor.
Dust and dirt, in great confusion,
Scrubbing, rubbing, all confusion,
Guess the company, when they cum,
Will jest wish they'd stayed to hum.

Fly around there, Sally Ann,
'Mongst the folks, there comes a man,
And you know, as well as me,
What a frettin' lot they be.
Never know'd a day like this,
Cleanin' house is enough bliss,
But when bakin' comes in, too,
Mixed with company—I tell you!

Pans and kettles, brooms and chairs,
Tip me over unawares;
Cat and dog, beneath my feet
Do not make my temper sweet.
Helter, skelter, here and there,
Books and nicknacks everywhere,
As I fuss and sigh and frown,
'Specting company from the town.

Hark! The joltin' wheels I hear
Of a wagon drawin' near;
Mercy sakes! Why, Sally Ann,
Surely 'tis that dreadful man
Comin' here all stark alone!
No, it's father comin' home.
Well, I never—they ain't cum;
All this fuss for nuthin'—hum!

Making Himself Understood.

A negro was arraigned in court charged with stealing chickens. The negro was accompanied by his lawyer, a rising young white attorney. The old judge sauntered into the dingy court room, where he had reigned for more than twenty years, and after calling for order, looked around on the little company there assembled. Seeing the negro he pointed to him and said:

"Are you the defendant in this case?"

Quick as a flash George was on his feet, and, not understanding legal terms, he exclaimed politely:

"No, sah; no, sah; I ain't de 'fen'ant; dars de 'fen'ant ovah dar." And he pointed to his lawyer. There was a general laugh about the room, in which the queer old judge joined heartily. The darky felt abashed. He was visibly embarrassed, and, thinking to correct the mistake, if mistake it were, said again, pointing at his lawyer: "Yes, sah; he's de 'fen'ant," and pointing to himself, he said, "It's de gent'man what stole de chickens."

My Old Clothes.

I used to have a suit of clothes
All rags and paint and dirt;
What luxury it was to wear
A suit I couldn't hurt!
Secure within that wreck of cloth
I grovelled on the ground;
In garret, stable, garden, yard,
Primeval bliss I found.
It waxed familiar with the woods,
The thickets, marshes, brooks.

It carried rents and burrs and mud
From all the forest nooks,
I got down close to Mother Earth,
My spirit seemed to root
And spread its filaments and grow
Within that mouldy suit.
But, ah, my wife, in vandal mood,
One hapless cleaning day,
In valiant fit of tidiness,
Gave my old suit away!

And now I weed the garden walks
At length of formal hoo,
And keep within the proper paths
When to the woods I go.
I've lost the sense of sweet, warm dirt,
The kinship with the ground;
I must be careful of my clothes
Whene'er I tinker 'round.

I do not own a single suit
But claims my constant care,
No shred of blessed cloth that I
Obliviously wear.
Before my oldest suit is fit
For either work or fun,
A solemn year—at least a year—
Must circumspectly run.

O, woman, woman! prim and neat,
The flower of humankind,
I'd not abate your daintiness
And purity of mind;
But, oh, with heavenly perfectness,
Your graces will be girt
If you will let a happy man
Just wallow in the dirt!

House of Too Much Trouble.

In the house of too much trouble
Lived a lonely little boy.
He was eager for a playmate,
He was hungry for a toy.
But 'twas always too much bother,
Too much dirt and too much noise,
For the house of too much trouble
Wasn't meant for little boys.

And sometimes the little fellow
Left a book upon the floor,
Or forgot and laughed too loudly,
Or he failed to close the door.
In the house of too much trouble
Things must be precise and trim—
In a house of too much trouble
There was little room for him.

He must never scatter playthings,
He must never romp and play;
Every room must be in order,
And kept quiet all the day.
He had never had companions,
He had never owned a pet;
In the house of too much trouble
It is trim and quiet yet.

Every room is set in order—
Every book is in its place,
And the lonely little fellow
Wears a smile upon his face.
In the house of too much trouble
He is silent and at rest,
In the house of too much trouble,
With a lily on his breast.

When I Go Home.

It comes to me often in silence,
When the firelight sputters low—
When the black uncertain shadows
Seem wraiths of the long ago:
Always with throb of heartache
That thrills each pulsive vein,
Comes the old, unquiet longing
For the peace of home again.

Outside of my darkening window
Is the great world's crash and din,
And slowly the autumn's shadows
Come drifting, drifting in.
Sobbing, the night winds murmur
To the plash of the autumn rain;
But I dream of the glorious greeting
When I go home again.

—Eugene Field.



Ogilvie's Reputation goes into every barrel of Royal Household Flour

If Royal Household Flour were not as good as Ogilvies say it is, who would be the greatest loser?

You would try it once—if it were not good you would be a small loser, perhaps.

But Ogilvies would probably lose your custom.

They would also lose the custom of every other woman who tried it and of thousands who had never tried it but had been told that it was not as represented.

Therefore Ogilvies *must* make Royal Household Flour the *best* flour because they stake their reputation upon it, and if you and thousands of others found it was not the best, Ogilvies would ruin their business.

So Ogilvies make Royal Household Flour the best flour, in their *own* protection. Incidentally that is *your* strongest protection—it guarantees you the best flour because the brand carries with it Ogilvie's Reputation.

Ogilvies simply ask a trial—knowing that it will make a permanent friend for Royal Household Flour.



Chickens Sold on Time!

WE handle 14 different breeds of **thoroughbred fowls.** We sell our birds and take your note in payment. Our 48-page catalogue, illustrated, will give you all information. Do not delay, but write to-day. Send your address on a postal card and we will send our proposition by which you can get our birds and make them pay the price you are to pay for them.

We show several pictures of our Collie dogs in our catalogue. It is free. Write to-day.

THE GOLDEN KENNELS AND POULTRY CO.,
LIMITED

CHATHAM,

--

ONTARIO.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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



Many kind words of sympathy have already reached Hope, but of the following, from one who wrote while wholly unaware of the shadow which had just darkened her home, she says, "It arrived upon the very day my mother died. Will you thank the kind Peterboro reader, and tell her how the verse she quotes came back to me like a special message that day?" The words are from an old writer, name unknown to us.

"Dear Hope,—In the Quiet Hour some time ago you gave us a chat on Friendship, and in it you quoted a little stanza as follows:

'Death hides, but it cannot divide,
Thou art but on Christ's other side,
Thou with Him, and He with me,
And so together still are we.'

"I liked it so much, and it brought such sweet comfort to me, I felt I must write and thank you. My dearest girl friend has recently lost her mother, and the little stanza has proved of unspeakable comfort to her. Mere words can never express our sincere appreciation of your writings in the Quiet Hour, and we very often remember Hope in our prayers. May God tenderly guard and keep you, and shower upon you blessings innumerable from His infinite storehouse.

"A TRUE FRIEND."

Shall we call it mere coincidence that such a message, with its touching significance, should, as it were, come back to Hope almost at the very moment when one she loved had just been beckoned to Christ's other side?

Coming.

"At even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning."

"It may be in the evening,
When the work of the day is done,
And you've time to sit in the twilight
And watch the sinking sun,
While the long bright day dies slowly
Over the sea,
And the hour grows quiet and holy
With thoughts of Me;
While you hear the village children
Passing along the street,
Among those thronging footsteps
May come the sound of My feet.
Therefore I tell you: Watch
By the light of the evening star,
When the room is growing dusky
As the clouds afar
Let the door be on the latch
In your home,
For it may be through the gloaming
I will come.

"It may be when the midnight
Is heavy upon the land,
And the black waves lying dumbly
Along the sand;
When the moonless night draws close
And the lights are out in the house;
When the fires burn low and red,
And the watch is ticking loudly
Beside the bed,
Though you sleep, tired out, on your
couch,
Still your heart must wake and watch
In the dark room;
For it may be that at midnight
I will come.

"It may be at the cock-crow,
When the night is dying slowly
In the sky,
And the sea looks calm and holy,
Waiting for the dawn
Of the golden sun
Which draweth nigh;
When the mists are on the valleys,
shading
The rivers chill,
And My morning star is fading, fading
Over the hill;
Behold I say unto you: Watch
Let the door be on the latch
In your home;
In the chill before the dawning,
Between the night and morning,
I may come.

"It may be in the morning,
When the sun is bright and strong,
And the dew is glittering sharply
Over the little lawn;
When the waves are laughing loudly
Along the shore,
And the little birds are singing sweetly
About the door;
With the long day's work before you,
You rise up with the sun,
And the neighbors come in to talk a
little
Of all that must be done;
But remember that I may be the next
To come in at the door,
To call you from all your busy work
For evermore.
As you work your heart must watch,
For the door is on the latch
In your room,
And it may be in the morning
I will come."

So He passed down my cottage garden,
By the path that leads to the sea,
Till He came to the turn of the little
road

Where the birch and laburnum tree
Lean over and arch the way;
There I saw Him a moment stay,
And turn once more to me,
As I wept at the cottage door,
And lift up His hands in blessing—
Then I saw His face no more.

And I stood still in the doorway,
Leaning against the wall,
Not heeding the fair white roses,
Though I crushed them and let them
fall.

Only looking down the pathway,
And looking toward the sea,
And wondering, and wondering
When He would come back for me;
Till I was aware of an angel
Who was going swiftly by,
With the gladness of one who goeth
In the light of God Most High.

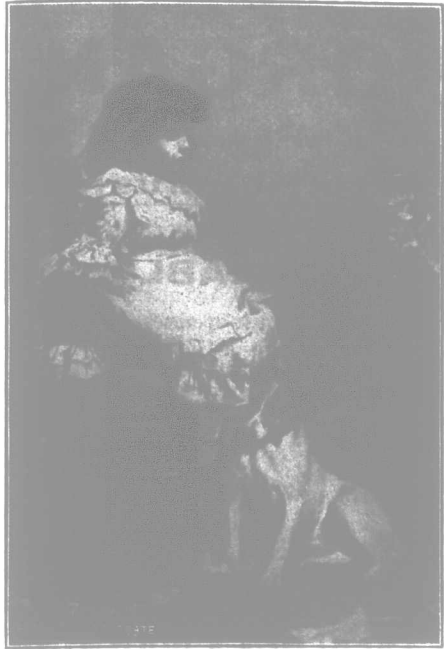
He passed the end of the cottage
Toward the garden gate—
(I suppose He was come down
At the setting of the sun,
To comfort someone in the village,
Whose dwelling was desolate)—
And He paused before the door
Beside my place,
And the likeness of a smile
Was on His face:
"Weep not," He said, "for unto you is
given
To watch for the coming of His feet
Who is the glory of our blessed Heaven;
The work and watching will be very
sweet,
Even in an earthly home;
And in such an hour as you think not
He will come."

So I am watching quietly
Every day,
Whenever the sun shines brightly,
I rise and say:
"Surely it is the shining of His face!"
And look unto the gates of His high
place
Beyond the sea;
For I know He is coming shortly
To summon me.
And when a shadow falls across the win-
dow
Of my room,
Where I am working my appointed task,
I lift my head to watch the door, and
ask
If He is come;
And the angel answers sweetly
In my home:
"Only a few more shadows,
And He will come."

Be sure of the foundation of your life.
Know why you live as you do. Be
ready to give a reason for it. Do not
build on opinion or custom or what you
guess is true. Make it a matter of cer-
tainty.—T. S. King.

Decide not rashly. The decisions made
can never be recalled.—Longfellow.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER



Suppose.

Suppose, my little lady,
Your doll should break her head,
Could you make it whole by crying
Till your eyes and nose are red?
And wouldn't it be pleasanter
To treat it as a joke,
And say you're glad 'twas Dolly's,
And not your head, that broke?

Suppose you're dressed for walking,
And the rain comes pouring down,
Will it clear off any sooner
If your forehead wears a frown?
And wouldn't it be nicer
For you to smile than pout,
And so make sunshine in the house
When there is none without?

The Discontented Stonecutter.

Once upon a time there was a man who cut stones out of a rock. His work was very hard, and he toiled early and late for small wages. He was very discontented.

He sighed about his heavy labor and called out, "Would that I were rich, and could lie on a couch with a curtain of red silk."

Hearing this, an angel came down from heaven, who said, "Thy wish is granted thee."

So he was rich and rested on a couch, the curtain of which was red silk.

As chance would have it, the king of the country drove by with riders before and behind his carriage, while a golden sunshade was being held over his head.

When the rich man saw this it irritated him that no golden sunshade was being held over his head, and he was discontented again.

He sighed, saying, "Would that I were king."

"It shall be as thou desirest," his guardian angel said.

Whereupon he was king. Before and behind his carriage rode many horsemen, and over his head was held a golden sunshade.

The sun shone down with fierce rays and so burned the earth that the grass was singed away. Soon the king complained of the heat. In spite of the golden sunshade, the sun had power to scorch his face. It made him very discontented. Sighing, he cried out, "Could I only be the sun."

Hardly uttered, his wish was already granted, and he was the sun. He sent out his rays above and below him, to the right and to the left, and all around. He scorched the grass of the earth, and the faces of the rulers that were upon it. But a cloud placed itself between him and the earth and his rays rebounded from it.

It angered him that his strength had found an opponent, and he complained that the cloud was mightier than he. He wished he could be the cloud that was so powerful.

Again his wish was granted, and he was a cloud.

He placed himself between the earth and the sun, and caught up its rays, so that the grass grew green again. Then he sent down his torrents upon the earth that overflowed the rivers, that made the storm-tides rise and carry away the flocks, and destroyed the crops far and near.

But in his course across the sky, he landed across a rock that would not give way. He poured out his torrents on it with all his might, and it angered him that in spite of all, the rock resisted him. He said: "To this rock more strength than mine has been given; would that I were a rock."

His guardian angel descended saying, "Thy wish is granted."

So he was transformed to a rock, and moved not when the sun shone, neither when the cloud poured out its torrents of rain. But one day a man came with a pick-axe, a sharp chisel, and a heavy hammer, to cut stones out of the rock.

"What is that?" he cried out in discontent. "This man has power over me, and cuts stones out of my body. I am weaker than he. Would that I were this man."

"It shall be as thou wishest," his guardian angel said.

And so there he was, a stonecutter again, cutting stones out of a rock, and working hard for small wages. But he was contented. — [Translated from the Japanese of Multatuli.

A Rescue.

Elizabeth Ann had a beautiful doll, That Santa Claus brought, I s'pose, It had curly hair and was tall as tall, And dressed in the loveliest clothes; Most of the time she was very good, As good as a dolly could be, But cutting teeth, as a baby should, Isn't nice I'm sure you'll agree.

So when she grew fretful, Elizabeth Ann Took her down to the meadow to play, And they made mud pies in an old tin pan,

And were having a lovely day, But just as she stooped to get a drink, The dear doll—Madelleine Roe— (She was seized with an awful pain I think; Fell into the brook below.

Elizabeth Ann had a new dress on, And her bestest piny and shoes, But she jumped right in, though the brook was high, For there wasn't a minute to lose; And brought the darling safe to land And laid her on the moss, Just all but drowned—now wasn't that Most worth a Victoria Cross?

Recipes.

Our "Standby" Cake.— $\frac{1}{2}$ teacup butter, creamed with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar; one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon each of lemon and vanilla flavoring, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves, 3 cups of "Five Roses" flour. Sift $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of the flour and 1 teaspoon soda into the mixture, and beat well. Sift the other half cup of flour into a chopping bowl, and to it add 2 cups of seeded raisins—or one of raisins and one of seeded dates—mince the floured fruit, and turn into the cake batter. Bake slowly about half an hour.

No-egg Cake.— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter beaten to a cream, with a heaping cup of sugar; one cup milk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups "Five Roses" flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder, and a cup of raisins. Season with vanilla.

One of Marshall P. Wilder's stories of American humor is about a fond husband coming home and finding his pretty young wife in tears.

"What's the matter, darling?" asked he.

"The dog ate up the lovely cream pie I made for your dinner," sobbed the wife.

"Never mind—dry your tears, little girl—I'll buy you another dog," said the husband.

Don't trust to borrowed time - Take your own time from an **ELGIN WATCH**

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

There is no Flour

on the market made with more care than "Five Roses." The high grade of wheat used, the best scientific skill available, and the minute attention to every detail which enter into its manufacture guarantee users of this brand a flour better than the rest for all household purposes. Ask your grocer for it and a package of our Breakfast Food—and accept no substitutes.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

Let the Best Tailors in Canada Make Your Clothes

Clothes made for anybody, fit nobody. Because a man has the same chest measurement, is no reason why his coat will fit you. The Retail Ready-Made Clothier says it is so, but you know, from sad experience, that it is not true.

We want to be your tailor and make your clothing to your individual measure. We fit your individuality as well as your figure.

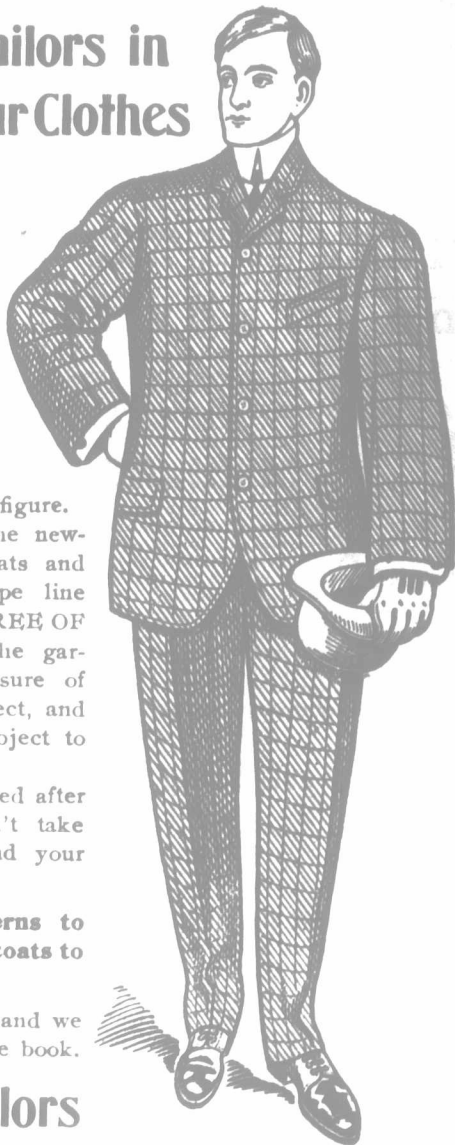
We'll send you samples of the newest patterns for Suits, Overcoats and Trousers—with style book, tape line and self-measurement blanks FREE OF CHARGE. We'll make up the garments to your individual measure of any style and pattern you select, and ship them, express prepaid, subject to examination before you pay.

If you are not perfectly satisfied after trying on the garments, don't take them. We run all the risk and your word shall decide.

Hundreds of Elegant Patterns to choose from. Suits and Overcoats to order, \$15, \$20 and \$25.

Write us your needs to-day and we will send free, samples and style book.

Royal Custom Tailors
Toronto, Ont.





FURRIERS
To H. M. Queen Alexandra. H. R. H. Prince of Wales.

MEN'S FURS

We carry a very large stock of Fur Coats, Caps, Gauntlets and Mitts for men.

These furs are manufactured in our own factories; and because of this, we know they will give you satisfaction.

Our catalogue will show you the styles and give you prices for any fur. Write for a copy.

HOLT, RENFREW & CO.
5 KING ST. E., TORONTO.



Suppose a man saves \$50.00 in a year—and puts it in bank.

At the end of the year he dies. His wife has \$50.00 for the funeral, doctor's bills and dozens of other expenses.

Suppose the man had bought a Mutual Life Policy. His widow would then have received \$1,000.00 or more, according to the terms of the policy.

If you should die, would YOUR wife receive \$50.00 or \$1,000.00?

The time to take out Life Insurance is NOW, and the Company to insure in is the MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

This Company has over Forty Million Dollars Insurance in force, is economically managed and is controlled by its policy-holders.

Write us, giving your age at next birthday, and we will suggest a policy for you.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.
C. E. GERMAN, GENERAL AGENT,
LONDON, ONT.

DO IT NOW!



Write at once and learn of our successful home treatment for complexional troubles. Not one remedy a "cure-all," but we've a cure for

PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS

that is unequalled. It consists of an internal and external treatment, two bottles, containing enough to cure a moderate case, that eradicates all forms of Acne, Eczema, etc.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc., permanently eradicated by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Send 10 cents for books and sample of cream. Consultation FREE.

Graham Dermatological Institute,
Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto. (Established 1892)

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11x15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing and Lithographing Co.
LONDON, ONTARIO.

The course of instruction in railway accounting and telegraphy received at the Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto,

is superior to that of any other school or college in America. Our graduates are always in demand and receive larger salaries than the graduates of any other institution. Write for free catalogue.

B. W. SOMERS, Principal.



"Have you seen much of Laura since she came to the city?"

"No, not for some time. When she first came I tried to make things pleasant for her, for we were friends in the home town. As she could not get an office position, she went to work for Mrs. H—. I'm not proud, and I went to call on her there, but when I was coming away she asked me when I came again to come to the side door. Well, that settled me. Not that I think any the less of Laura, but I won't go to anyone's side door!"

I heard that conversation not many days ago, and wondered if it did not throw a little light on one phase of the help problem, the discussion of which rouses the derision of men, and is likely to fall into disuse for lack of material to discuss. There is no help to be had, and if you are one of the few fortunate who have a satisfactory household helper, grapple her to your soul with hooks of steel, for the chances are that you will never get another. The girls who can do housework and do it well, and who live in the country, get restless, and imagine that work will be lighter and wages heavier in town houses, so they gather all together and hie to the city. Here, perhaps, they receive treatment similar to Laura's, and begin to look for something else that will be more honorable (?) forsooth, than helping some woman make a home what it should be. A few go into offices, but more—the foolish ones—improve their social condition (?) by taking up the slavish life of the factory, with its long hours, meagre pay, and the accompanying evil of the hall bedroom in a third-rate boarding-house. And, in the meantime, women who would give a girl a good home, with the best of food, are struggling under the burden of labor that, divided in two, would give each worker time for rest and recreation.

Of course, I have only touched one narrow side of this many-sided question, and now, Chatterers, how do you manage? Can you keep your house comparatively clean and home-like and your larder in good condition by yourself, and yet have a little time to rest or cultivate your mind or your neighbor's acquaintance? If you can, take pity on us and disclose the secret. If you have help, tell us how you keep it, or, rather, what suggestions can you offer, based on your own observation or experience, whereby this condition of overwork and inability to get or keep help can be remedied? Give us a few time and step savers, and thus earn the everlasting gratitude of that ancient and honorable company—the Home-makers. Now do not all speak at once.

DAME DURDEN.

Some More Preserving Helps.

Some one has asked for a recipe for canned corn. A good one will be found in the issue of Sept. 7th.

Starlight's recipe for mustard pickles has not yet come to hand, but here is one that, though it may not be "just as good," as the druggists say, still, sounds rather appetizing:

Mustard Pickle.—One hundred small cucumbers, two quarts small onions, three quarts green tomatoes, two heads cauliflower. Let all stand in brine overnight, and drain in the morning. Cover with vinegar, add three cups of sugar if you like sweet pickles, then stir in a mixture of one quart mustard, ten cents' worth of cayenne, with one quart more vinegar, and boil ten minutes longer.

Now that in many places fresh fruit is limited to apples, go back to your rhubarb bed for a change occasionally, and try this for a dessert:

Rhubarb Sponge.—Cut up a dozen medium-sized sticks of rhubarb and stew them with half a pound of granulated sugar. Lay slices of sponge cake—it need not be fresh—in a small basin and cover with the hot rhubarb, then another layer of cake and another layer of rhubarb, until the dish is full. Cover with a small plate or saucer and let cool. Beat whites of two eggs to a froth with two tablespoons of powdered sugar, spread thickly over the sponge and bake in a very moderate oven until the meringue has set. This may be eaten either hot or cold.

Things at the Toronto Fair of Interest to Women.

Among the most practical features of the Women's Building was the model kitchen exhibited by the T. E. Eaton Co. This kitchen was truly model, and yet not beyond the reach, in most respects at least, of ordinary housekeepers. The chief value of such an exhibit is in giving women an idea of how to arrange a kitchen so that the least possible energy may be expended in doing the work. That which first attracted my attention was the oilcloth covering the walls—white, checked off in blue to give it the appearance of tiling. I thought how easy it would be to keep it looking bright and clean, as the dust and grease could so easily be removed by using a soapy cloth or sapolio. On examining it more closely, I found that the oilcloth was just pasted on like ordinary wall paper.

In the scullery over the sink, strainers, sink-cleaners and all small utensils were hung, while the bright granite ware hanging on the walls gave quite a finished appearance to this part of the kitchen. In the pantry the baking cabinet was placed, containing, of course, spices, meat-chopper and baking-board. The rolling pin might be specially mentioned. It was made of hollow glass, so that ice might be put in while rolling puff paste, or anything that requires to be kept at a low temperature. In the kitchen proper I will mention only the cabinet over the gas range. This was made of sheet iron, the top was about four feet from the stove, and was connected by a pipe with the smoke flue. When the damper in the pipe is opened the greasy, pungent smell of the kitchen is drawn up and escapes through the chimney instead of going through the house. Some such contrivance could be arranged on any stove, and would prove very beneficial in keeping the odor of cooking out of the dining room and front of the house.

Then came the patchwork quilts, hooked mats, rag carpets, etc. While these were certainly wonderful samples of industry and thrift, yet as the great cry of women in our rural districts is "Overwork, overwork; no time for rest or self-improvement," we cannot recommend the industry that cuts print into over three thousand pieces and then sews them together again. Still, in this class of work there were samples of beautiful coloring and designing. Special mention might be made of the first prize wooden rag hooked. The blending of colors certainly showed the artist's eye, and no doubt this one will be valued by the generation to come as a work of art.

The fair work exhibit was much the same as usual. A larger number of center-piece covers, etc.,

"Something out of the Ordinary"

is what you receive when you buy a

Sherlock-Manning ORGAN

Not only is it
Artistic, Musical,
and
DURABLE

but it operates
50 per cent. easier

than any other, and lasts as much longer.

We will be pleased to send you a descriptive catalogue.

THE
SHERLOCK-MANNING ORGAN CO.
LONDON, Canada.

Fearful Mortality from Cancer.

In the United States there are over 30,000 deaths annually from Cancer. Something should be done to stop this dreadful state of affairs. Ordinary methods seem to fail. Most physicians advocate the knife, or "let alone" policy, and patients continue to die. There is no need for this. If used in time the Combination Oil Cure will cure 95 per cent. of cases. It is a compound of essential Oils, discovered by Dr. David M. Rye, 425 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, and has been used successfully in cases of cancer of the lip, tongue, nose, eye, breast, rectum, womb, and in fact every situation of the body. It is the mildest and most humane treatment ever compounded, and may be used with success in the patient's own home. (19)

ASTHMA

CLIMATES WEAR OUT. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" only relieve symptoms; they cannot cure. Our constitutional treatment removes the CAUSES of Asthma and Hay Fever from the blood and nervous system. Our patients enjoy life without the slightest return of symptoms. Appetite improved, blood enriched, nerves strengthened, health restored. **BOOK 49¢ FREE.**

P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Our special mail-order circulars are just out. Splendid values in many lines of Watches, Rubber Goods, Silverware, Music, etc. A post card brings you the lot. Write to-day. Prices will interest you.

THE SOVEREIGN SPECIALTY CO.
P. O. Box 459, London, Ont.

A teacher was instructing a class of infants in the Sunday school, and was letting the children finish her sentences to make sure they understood.

"The idol had eyes," she said, "but it couldn't—"

"See," cried the children.

"It had ears, but it couldn't—"

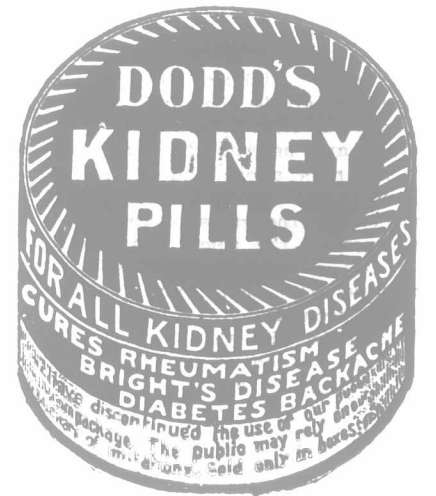
"Hear," said the class.

"It had lips, but it couldn't—"

"Speak," said the children.

"It had a nose, but it couldn't—"

"Wipe it!" shouted the little ones.



done in white, were shown this year than ever before. There were also a large number of entries of hand-drawn work, done both in white and in colors.

In the china painting case there was nothing particularly new shown, still one never tires of the beautiful soft colors and quaint designs exhibited year after year.

The children's exhibit was especially good this year. The ships made by the boys were the delight of every little lad who visited the exhibition, and the sewing done by the girls would do credit to the grandmothers of long ago.

Perhaps one of the most important features of the Women's Building was the exhibit from the Women's Art Association of Canada. Through this Association the old-fashioned homespun have become fashionable. These are made at home by the women of Quebec, and because of the increased sale have worked up quite a profitable industry. It took one away back to the days of long ago to look on and see the wool made into yarn on the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, and the yarn woven into the homespun ready for use.

Nearly every lady visitor was interested in the exhibit of household work, but were surprised at the small number of entries of bread, cake, etc. The exhibits under this head were woefully small, only seven exhibitors of bread from the whole Province. As an incentive to Women's Institute members to compete, it is suggested that special prizes be offered by the Committee of Management and by the Department of Agriculture for the different institutes of the Province. In order to receive the largest amount of benefit from the fall fairs of our Province, it is absolutely necessary that reasons for the awards be given. Women send in the best they can do, and wonder why they don't get the prize. By the present system they may continue to wonder, as no reasons are given for the awards or suggestions for improvement in the future. If women's institute prizes are offered, score-cards are to be used in judging. By using score-cards every competitor will be able to tell where she excelled and where she failed.

Perhaps a few suggestions for future exhibitors may not be out of place. The bread exhibit would certainly be more attractive to the general public and would be more easily judged if the loaves were all of medium and of uniform size. A large loaf spreading out at the top like a parachute is anything but attractive in appearance, and denotes poor flour or careless handling. The loaf of medium size will take the prize every time if other points are equal.

In summing up the work of the Women's Building, I would suggest that more care be taken in the placing of the exhibits. The laces, especially, would appear to better advantage if they were not so crowded, and if different varieties were placed together, with spaces between.

The art exhibit appeared to good advantage in its new home, the great Coronation picture being, of course, the chief attraction.

Perhaps that which was most universally enjoyed by man, woman and child, day in and day out, was the beautiful music of the Irish Guards. The highest praise that can be given them is to say that they were quite equal to the Coldstream Guards of two summers ago.

This report would not be complete were not mention made of the lectures held in the Women's Institute department every afternoon at 3 p. m. The importance of this department is growing year by year as the membership throughout the Provinces increases and the great educational value of its work becomes known.

R. B. M.

Dear Dame Durden.—In answer to your request in the Ingle Nook of Aug. 31st, I have decided, after thinking it over, that selfishness be

taken away and a loving helpfulness retained. About three years ago a dear old minister told us the difference between a gift and a grace. I had never thought of the difference before. A gift few have—the gift of poetry, song, music, eloquence, etc., etc.; but graces all can have honestly, faithfulness, meekness, gentleness, patience, cheerfulness. All could have and cultivate these graces. And when I heard the benediction pronounced that day I realized as never before the significance of the "Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be upon you." From my earliest recollection the word "eternity" was very awful to me, and as I grew older I tried to banish the thought. Some time ago I felt very happy, for I knew I had given pleasure and made others happy, and the thought came to me if eternity could be spent in serving and making others happy what a joyous state it would be, and the dread of it left me from that hour. Soon after I read one of Frances Ridley Havergal's portions on "Everlasting Service," that I thought would be the realization of our hopes and longings. She says: "Rest is sweet, but service is sweeter. Able to put all the new rapture of praise into living action for Him. Able to go on serving day and night, without any weariness in it, without any interruptions, without any mistakes, without thinking how much better someone else could have done it, or how much better we ought to have done it, without the least mixture of sin in motive or deed—pure, perfect service."

So, dear Dame Durden, if I am spared to live three score years and ten, to make my life happy and useful to others, I choose to be unselfish and lovingly helpful. I shall watch for the opinions and thoughts of our other Ingle Nook friends on this subject. Yours sincerely,

HELIONARIT.

With the Flower's

A garden is a lovable thing, God wot!

Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Fern'd grot—
The veriest school
Of Peace; and yet the fool
Contends the God is not—
Not God? In gardens, when the Eve is cool?
Nay, I have a sign:
"His very sure God walks in mine."

Geraniums and Asters.

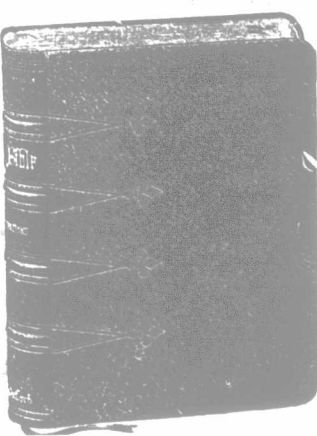
It will soon be time for bringing in Geraniums. Where is the best place to keep them? I have a good cellar, but no light all winter. We have a bank barn, with warm stables with plenty of light, and I have had them there for two winters and they have done no good. What shall I do with them? I have no room for flowers in the house. How is it that when I pick the seeds of double Asters, or other double flowers, they will be single the next summer?

SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Ans.—1. To keep Geraniums in the cellar during the winter, cut them back one-third, shake the earth from the roots, tie the plants together and suspend them from a nail overhead. Or, if you are sure your stables are frostproof, take up your geraniums with a good quantity of soil about the roots, place them in boxes, packing the soil closely about the roots. Do not water until the soil becomes nearly dust dry, and then water only a very little.

2. It is a great deal better to buy new Aster seed each year. The Aster has little attraction for the bee, and so the flower is less given to hybridization, and the blossoms raised from the seed are less and less satisfactory each year. But if you save for seed the first flower that comes on the plant and remove all other flowers on that one plant, you may be more successful than in the past.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED



FAMILY BIBLE

FOR \$3.38

Size 11 1/4 inches X 9 inches

This is an Oxford Crown Quarto. Family Bible, with 12 steel plates, indexed Atlas, Family Register, Concordance, Biblical Index and Helps to the Study of the Bible. It is bound in Seal Grain Leather, padded sides, round corners, red undergold edges.

Special Price \$3.38

The weight of this Bible is 9 1/4 lbs., and cannot be sent by mail. If sent by Express or Freight, will cost you from 35c upwards, according to the distance as per our rates in Fall and Winter Catalogue. If enclosed with other goods charges will be greatly reduced.

Free Delivery

Of all Orders of \$25.00 and over to Railroad Stations in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, excepting Furniture (including Mattresses, Springs, Refrigerators and Organs), Stoves, Baby Carriages, Flour, Salt and Sugar.

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED A COPY OF OUR NEW FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE, WRITE FOR IT AT ONCE. IT IS FREE ON REQUEST.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET

TORONTOCANADA

BELL'S Exhaust Blower Ensilage Cutter

will cut and elevate more corn per hour—pack it in 1/2 LESS space than any Fly Wheel Blower.

We make the best Fly Wheel Blower in Canada. But it can't compare with our Exhaust Blower, which is, far and away, the best Ensilage Cutter in Canada.

The Ensilage from it is thoroughly mixed and pulverized—all hard lumps of ears and stalks are ground up. And it won't choke or clog because the cut corn falls on a shaker chute, which passes it immediately to the blower.

Write us your requirements and power for running machine, and we will tell you what machine and attachments are best suited to your purpose. Catalogue free.

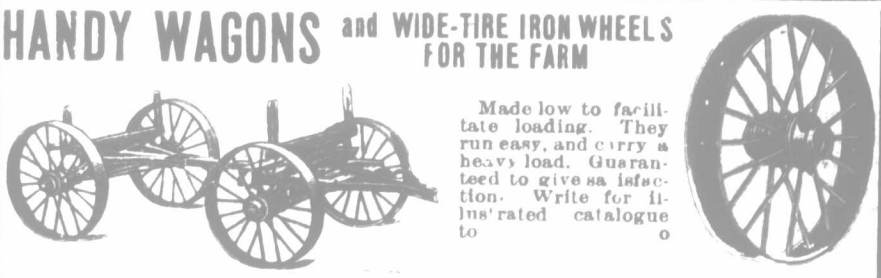


B. BELL & SONS,

ST. GEORGE, ONT.

HANDY WAGONS and WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR THE FARM

Made low to facilitate loading. They run easy, and carry a heavy load. Guaranteed to give us satisfaction. Write for illustrated catalogue to



DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., Limited, ORILLIA, ONTARIO.

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

MUNICIPAL CLERK THISTLES.

1. What are the duties of a township clerk?
2. The clerk of our township being requested by the council to write an extra copy of the minutes of the council meeting to send to a paper that was not doing the printing, refused to do so, unless he was paid extra. Would the council be justified in dismissing him for his contrariness?
3. A neighbor of ours has a very thisty farm, and he refuses to cut or prevent them going to seed, and it is very annoying to the neighbors around him. Whose place is it to look after him?
4. How would they proceed to do so?

Ontario.
Ans.—1. They are multifarious, and we cannot do better than refer you to the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, and amending acts.

2. We think not; at least, not for that alone.

3. It is the duty of the inspector appointed by the municipal council to enforce the provisions of the act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds (Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 279).

4. The inspector is required by the statute to notify the party, in writing, to cut down or destroy the thistles, and in the event of refusal or neglect on his part to comply with the requirements of the notice, the inspector may himself cut or destroy the thistles, or cause same to be so attended to, and may charge the expense to the party who has been so notified; or he may lay information against such party before the justice of the peace and subject the offender to a fine of from \$5 to \$20.

MORE DRAINAGE WANTED.

I bought a farm next to A two years ago. A had a three-inch tile drain 60 rods long, which he put in five years ago, running onto me. He dug and put in a four-inch tile 15 rods long (in my farm now) into a runway, 15 rods long, on the other 30 rods. There is a six-inch, V-shape box drain which takes all my water. A's water floods my land in the spring and washes out holes or ditches. It runs over at line fence. Can I compel A to put in a larger tile to take his water underground? A's lands being two feet higher at line fence than where the drain starts, must A assist me in putting in tile large enough to take his water over my land? Can I lawfully bank up at line fence, say three feet high, so as to hold A's water until his tile takes it away, there being a big fall on my side of fence?

Ans.—Your statement of case, although satisfactory as far as it goes, is not sufficiently comprehensive to enable us to advise; and we would recommend a personal consultation with a solicitor.

TURNIP LICE-CHICORY.

1. What will prevent and cure lice on turnips?
2. Give name of weed enclosed.

Ans.—1. Sowing ashes on the foliage has been practiced by one at least of our subscribers, and spraying with kerosene emulsion has also been recommended, but has not yet proved satisfactory. Destroy all weeds upon which the aphids feed. As a precautionary measure next year, you might plant an early patch of a few rows as a trap, and plow it under when the lice appear.

2. This is chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*); in some neighborhoods it is known as "blue sailor." Having a perennial root, and producing a large number of seeds, it spreads and becomes a somewhat troublesome weed. It is the root of this plant that is used to mix with coffee, probably to its improvement. J. D.

Last Mountain Valley

ANOTHER BUMPER CROP AS USUAL.
RAILWAY NOW RUNNING TO STRASSBURG.

Prices, \$9.10 and \$10.10 per acre.

Regular service of steamers on the lake. Excellent opening for business in the town-sites of **Strassburg, Arlington Beach, Bulyea and Earl Grey.** Write for free books, maps, all information to

WM. PEARSON & CO.,

Winnipeg, Man.

MORE INFORMATION AND BIRDS NEEDED.

Hens first take disease in back, then it goes to their legs, as though they could not bear their weight; then they turn blind, and in a week or two of sickness die off. We have had about thirty die in this manner during the last year.

(MRS.) J. D.

Ans.—We would like some further information. We would also be glad if you can forward two sick birds, "not dead," to the bacteriological laboratory here, for examination. In the first place, the symptoms mentioned in your letter are different to anything we have ever seen, and for that reason we are curious to know the exact nature of the disease. I would also like to know what you feed the fowls, in what quantity, what you give them to drink, whether they have access to barnyard or filthy water, if they have any grit, and if this is the first season that you have been troubled with this epidemic? During the meantime, I would suggest that you isolate all the affected birds, and give the remaining birds a dose of salts. If the drinking water is controllable, probably your best plan would be to put a teaspoonful of salts in a gallon of water twice each week, and try and force the fowls to drink this water. This can be easily done if there is no other water available for them to drink. If the drinking water is not controllable, dissolve about twice the quantity of salts in warm water, and mix the same with ground grains and give the birds it to eat. The birds that are sick would be best killed and buried, or else burned.

W. R. GRAHAM,

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

GOSSIP.

In the published Western Fair prize list for the Aberdeen-Angus class, for which a liberal prize was given for competition by the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, mention was omitted of the name of Mr. John O'Brien as winner of the 2nd prize for herd of bull and three females over one year.

In the list of awards at Toronto Exhibition, published in our issue of September 14th, two mistakes occurred in the Hereford class. In two-year-old bulls, instead of reading: 1, John A. Govenlock, Forest, Imperial; 2, W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Orion, the order should have been reversed. Also in the section, best four calves, owned by exhibitor, the prize was won by Hunter instead of Govenlock.

Just to hand is the twenty-seventh annual catalogue of the well-known firm of horse importers, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., containing, together with the company's regular announcement, excellent engravings of some of their famous prizewinning stallions. The firm handle Shire, Percheron, Suffolk, Belgian and Hackney horses, and can supply anything good in these breeds that may be wanted. Drop a line, asking for the catalogue, to Manager J. G. Truman, at Bushnell, Ill.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED and Buff Rock cockerels and pullets from my prizewinners. My birds have already won 25 awards, taking everything offered in their class where shown. \$1 each. F. Gill, Brownsville, Ont.

BARRED Rock Cockerels. Year's record for B their mother, 229 eggs. J. R. Henry, Waterdown, Ont.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Choice lot of cockerels at bargain prices. Also a few good females. F. W. Race, Port Hope.

BEAUTIFUL, selected Barred Rock cockerels. Prizewinners for fall shows. Prices right. A. E. Donaghy, Colborne.

FOR SALE—Orpingtons (buff, black and white) from best English and American strains; some imported from England; selling cheap. Write your wants. J. U. Tanner, Lancaster, Ont.

FOR SALE—Hockin's Barred Rocks. Winners at Toronto, Guelph and London Shows. I have a fine lot of cockerels and pullets to sell from \$1 up. Show birds and breeding stock. Must sell before winter. Also a few pair old birds. Write at once. Chas. Hockin, 121 Rectory St., London, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, winter layers. March-hatched pullets, cockerels not akin. Prices right. Chas. A. Goulding, Vine-mount, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Single Fare for Hunters

Good going Oct. 26 to Nov. 7, inclusive.

To Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Magnetawan River, Midland, Penetang, Lakefield, all stations Argyle to Cobocook, Lindsay to Haliburton, Severn to North Bay, all points in Temagami, on T. & N. O. Ry., points on Northern Nav. Co. (Georgian Bay and Mackinaw Division), also to Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur via N. N. Co.

Good going Oct. 10th to Nov. 7th

To points Mattawa to Port Arthur, inclusive.

All tickets valid returning until Dec. 9.

Special One-Way Colonist Fares

To points in British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, etc., going daily until October 31st.

For tickets and full information, call on agents.

E. DELAHODGE, P. & T. A., Town Agent Corner

Richmond & Dundas Sts., London, Ont.

An Irish soldier wanted to get a furlough and trumped up a story that his wife was very sick and had written him to come home. The captain knew some of Pat's tricks, so he said to him that he had received a letter from the lady and that she told him not to let Pat come home, as he got drunk, broke the furniture and mistreated her shamefully.

Pat saluted and started to leave the room, but on reaching the door turned and said:

"Sir, may I speak to you—not as an officer—but as man to man?"

"Yes, Pat; what is it?"

"Well, sir, what I'm after sayin' is this," remarked Pat, going close to the captain and lowering his voice, "that you and I are two of the most ill-behaved lads that was ever made. I'm not a married man."

TRADE TOPICS.

THE HUNTING SEASON.—Get away from your everyday life and enjoy a few weeks' sport in the highlands of Ontario. Single-fare rate will be in effect to all hunting grounds, including the Temagami region, "The sportsman's new paradise." For further particulars call on agents.

BRANDED MITTS AND GLOVES.—A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited, Toronto, protect themselves and the wearers of their goods by branding every article. The keen competition in the manufacture of leather gloves, mitts and moccasins has produced the natural result of many inferior and poor lines being placed on the market and sold as first-class goods. Leather is very deceptive, and few people know a good-wearing skin when they see it. The result of all this was that the wearers of the inferior goods knew they were not getting value, but were unable to choose the shoddy from the good, and so the demand for a branded article developed.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited, of Toronto, who have been tanning leather and making gloves for two generations, and have a reputation to sustain, decided to stamp their goods, and now every article made in their factory bears the stamp, "Clarke," which is their guarantee to the wearer that the goods are as represented. It is also a protection to purchasers of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., against unstamped, shoddy goods. A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited, have an advantage over other makers of these goods from the fact that they tan the leather in their own tannery and finish the article in their own factory, while other makers have to buy their leather, on which they, of course, pay a profit, besides getting poorer leathers. The wearer of Clarke mitts and gloves gets the advantage of these facts in extra wear.

GOSSIP.

On page 1345, issue of September 21st, the name Geo. Wm. Ballou, 402 Produce Exchange, New York City, who advertised a Percheron stallion, was, through a typographical error, printed Ballon.

Judge Kennedy, of the Newton Police Court, although a model of courtesy on the Bench, never fails to nail a lie, especially if the falsifier is on trial for a crime.

An old offender was arraigned before him, charged with drunkenness. When the complaint had been read the defendant bravely answered: "Not guilty." The Judge, eyeing him sharply, inquired: "How long since you were drunk?" The prisoner answered that he hadn't taken a drink for more than a year. "That's not true," replied his Honor. "I saw you drunk within a month on the street in Boston, and you had the impudence to accost me."

"Did I spake to you, sor?" asked the prisoner.

"You did," said the court.

"Well, thin, I must have been drunk, yer anner."

No one in the court-room enjoyed the incident more than the Judge.

FAILURE.

What is a failure? It's only a spur
To a man who receives it right,
And it makes the spirit within him stir
To go in once more and fight.
If you never have failed, it's an even guess
You never have won a high success.

What is a miss? It's a practice shot
Which we often must make to enter
The list of those who can hit the spot
Of the bull's-eye in the center.
If you never have sent your bullet wide,
You never have put a mark inside.

What is a knock-down? A count of ten
Which a man may take for a rest.
It will give him a chance to come up
again

And do his particular best.
If you've never been bumped in a rat-
tling go,
You never have come to the scratch, I
know!

—Edmund Vance Cooke, in Saturday Evening Post.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

INCOMING TENANTS.

A leases farm to B for the term of three years, said lease giving incoming tenant or purchaser the right to plow after harvest. B's lease expires April 1st, next. Can incoming tenant or purchaser sow fall wheat on land which lease gives said purchaser right to plow?
CONSTANT READER.

Ontario.
Ans.—No.

FLOUR FOR A BUSHEL OF WHEAT.

1. How much flour should a miller give for a bushel of wheat that tests 61 pounds per bushel?

2. Can he be compelled to give any said amount?
H. F. Ont.

Ans.—1. This question was submitted to two millers in London, Ont. The first answered 45 lbs. flour per 61 lbs. of wheat. The second replied 43 lbs. flour per bushel of wheat when the grinding is paid for in cash, or 40 lbs. flour if toll is taken.

2. We understand there used to be a law covering this point, but that there is none now.

STANCHION WANTED TO TIE A WHOLE ROW OF CATTLE AT ONCE—ROOT HOUSE—WATER SUPPLY.

1. Kindly publish a drawing of a stanchion for tying cattle that can be operated easily and tie all cattle in one row at once; also description of how to make, kind of material to use; how to operate, and how to fasten above and below, barn floor to be cement.

2. Give a description of a satisfactory manger for feeding uncut feed, and how to build in connection with stanchion.

3. What is the best kind of a root-house to build—a cement arch from the barn with windows in ends, or one arched lengthwise of gangway without any window? Would it be better to build the sides of cement and a flat roof of steel rails and wire stretched across and covered with cement? I hear that some are being built in this way. Which is the most satisfactory?

4. Can water be forced with a windmill to a reserve tank in barn, and then be carried to other small troughs in barn by using a float-box, and be taken from lead pipe to tank by another underground pipe to dwelling house and supply pure, cold water by only having a tap at house, or would it be better to have water come to house first and pass through a small tank, and then go to barn? Give plan and description, and best size of piping to use, also the names of makers of windmill that is giving best satisfaction in Ontario.

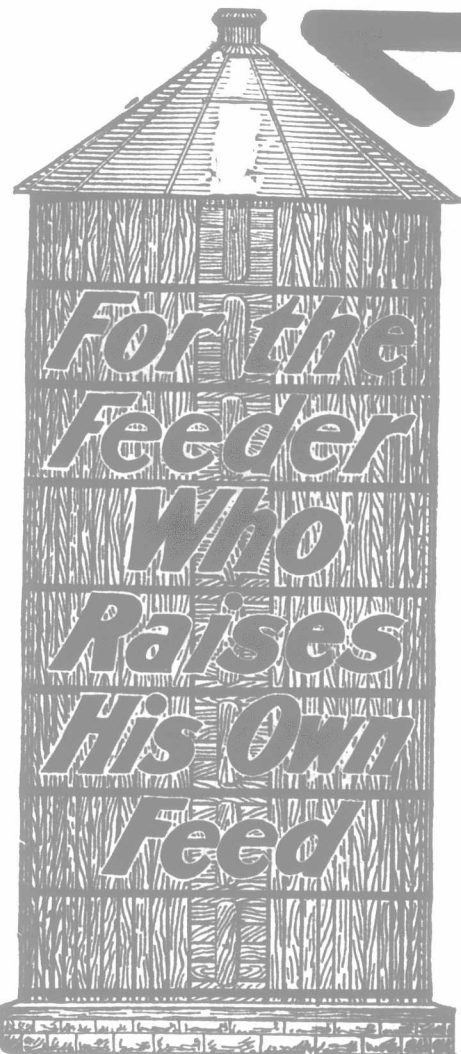
5. Would a cement tank, 12 feet long, 8 feet high and 2 feet wide inside, be large enough to hold water for 70 head of cattle, for, say, two days' use?
D. L. C.

Ans.—1 and 2. Anybody who has a stanchion of this kind is requested to send us a drawing and description of it, as well as of manger used with it.

3. Of the first two, we would prefer the root-cellar built so as to allow provision for windows, but probably best of all is the cellar with straight cement walls and roof as above indicated. This is suitable to build under a gangway of any length, and as many windows as desired can be put in. Will those who have built such write, describing the method they used in construction, and how they have turned out?

4. To insure a satisfactory and reliable supply, we would recommend the second plan, viz., having the water pass through a small tank at the house and run from there to a larger tank in the barn. Galvanized-iron piping should be used, and the pipe leading to the house tank would, in most cases, require special protection from frost. For plans of water supply see back numbers. In issue June 13th, 1905, are a couple of sketches and explanatory articles that afford useful hints. Windmill companies usually have experts, who will look over a man's location and advise free of charge. Satisfactory windmills are manufactured by Gould, Shapley & Muir, Brantford; Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto; Woodstock Wind-motor Co., Woodstock, Ont.

5. Yes.



Every stockman should endeavor to make his own fields produce the proper ration for his animals, whether fed for market or for milk. We know that the animal body contains exactly the same elements as are grown in plant life, and it becomes the business of the scientific feeder to give his animals in feed these same elements, and in the same proportion as they exist in the body of the domestic animal. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, peas, beans, etc., contain every element necessary for the proper development of the animal body, and while these foods are frequently substituted by oil meal and cotton-seed meal, and even condimental stock foods, it should not be done except when the price of these substitutes (nutritive value considered) happens to be lower than those commonly raised in every farm. Knowing that the profit is not based on the amount of food consumed, but the amount digested, the scientific feeder is interested in increasing digestion, which, according to the medical colleges and every experimental test, can only be accomplished by medicinal ingredients such as are supplied in

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. It has the recommendation of the Veterinary Colleges, the Farm Papers, is recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and is sold on a written guarantee at

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.
Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Remember, that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time. Dr. Hess Stock Book free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

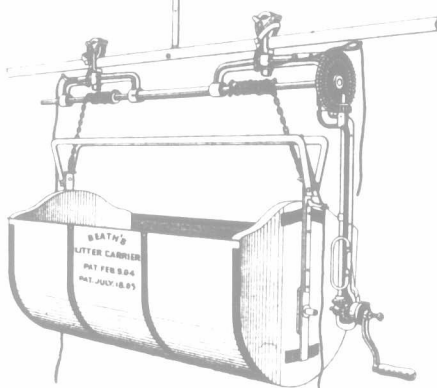
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Beath's Feed & Litter Carrier

Awarded Diploma at Central Fair, Lindsay, 1904.



It is absolutely the most durable, best made and easiest working Litter Carrier on the market.

This machine is designed for the purpose of removing Litter from stables and for carrying feed. It runs on overhead steel track which can be curved and switched in any direction to suit any stable. It is one of the greatest labor-saving machines of the 20th century. Read:—

Beath's Litter Carrier is the most useful and most useful implement on the farm.—J. Bath (200 ft. track).

It is strongly built and works easily. With the Litter Carrier one man can do the work of three.—John Burnett, Brooklin.

All farmers should have one where it is possible to work one advantageously.—John Dryden & Son, Brooklin (700 ft. track).

Will be pleased to quote prices on application and furnish specifications and estimates to fit any barn or stable. All inquiries will have prompt attention. Address

W. D. Beath & Son
Columbus, Ont.

Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

Broxwood Herefords

Young bulls for sale from 6 to 18 months old, all from imported sire and dams, prizewinning stock at Royal and leading English shows.

R. J. Penhall, Nover P. O., Ont.

Lincoln Rams

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, from imported and home-bred ewes, and from Imp. Dordling ram, at very reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs for sale. **SHORTHORNS** of the Marr Roun Lady, Broadhocks and Missis families.

A. D. McGUGAN,
Glencairn Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.

VENDOR REMOVING STRAW AND STONES.

1. A sells his farm to B in the month of June, and B does not reserve the straw. Can A sell it to be moved, as he has to give possession in October?

2. A has a pile of stone that he bought and drew on the farm. Can he sell them, or can B hold them, as they were not reserved when B bought the farm?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. A is legally entitled to sell and remove, or have removed, both straw and stone, provided he does so before the time for B's taking possession, removal as well as sale being fully effected before that date.

WAGES—HOLIDAYS—LOSS OF HORSE.

1. My hired man has run up an account at the village store here, and I am doubtful if he will pay the bill. Can I retain part of his wages to pay the bill?

2. My hired man has a law book published by _____, of Toronto. In this book it says that a hired man is entitled to nine legal holidays in the year and pay for those days, whether he is hired by the week, month or year. The days named are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, also the King's Birthday. Is this book correct about that?

3. My hired man, while working a team, let them run away, with the result that one horse died from freight or exhaustion on reaching the barn. Can I claim damages from the man, or retain part of his wages to cover my loss?

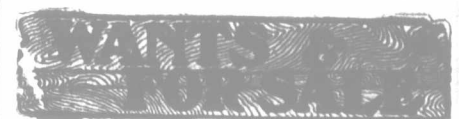
4. It is customary for a man, hired by the month, to work 26 days. I have a man hired by the month and wish to make him work a full calendar month, although this was not mentioned at the hiring. Can I compel him to do so? Can he take legal holidays and claim pay for them?

Ans.—1. Not without his direction or consent or an order of court.

2. Not entirely. Instead of "King's Birthday," it should have put it, "the day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty," and Sundays should have been included. There should also have been this qualification stated, that even on holidays the employee might be expected to attend to "chores."

3. Not unless such loss was the result of negligence on his part.

4. You can require him to work the calendar month, subject to his rights and yours, already stated, in respect of legal holidays.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

EXPERIENCED farm hand wanted at once, by the year. State wages. Box 2, London, Ont.

FOR improved farms in the creamery centre of Alberta, write S. P. Fream, Innisfail, Alberta.

FOR SALE—147 acres, Base line, between Whitby and Pickering. Good soil and buildings. Apply to Miss Vail, on premises, Pickering, Ont.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Scotch collie bitch, also young puppies from trained stock. Particulars, F. Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

FOR SALE—Will sell from 2 to 12 acres, two miles from ocean, excellent for poultry and fruit. Correspondence solicited. Box 3, Port Orange, Florida, U. S. A.

FOR SALE—140 acres in Brant county, one mile from the village of St. George; good soil, good buildings; watered with spring and well. Must be sold. Apply to W. H. Ker, St. George, Brant Co.

FOR SALE, family residence, brick, 10 rooms, barn, henhouse, etc. Two acres of land, hedges, shade ornamental and fruit trees in abundance, and all kinds of small fruit. Hard and soft water. Located in the village of Brownsville, Oxford Co., three minutes' walk from station (M. C. R. R.), post office, churches and school. Terms reasonable. Apply to Gill, Brownsville, Ont.

FARM for sale, 184 acres, 30 cleared, frame house and barn. Price \$500. John H. Coldwell, Huntsville, Muskoka, Ont.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

KAMLOOPS, British Columbia—Ranching and farming properties for sale in all parts of the interior. Write for lists to Martin Beattie, real estate Kamloops, B.C.

TWO farms for rent, parts of lots 33 and 34, Township of Trafalgar, one mile west of Bronte; one hundred, and one hundred and twenty acres, brick buildings, barns and other farm buildings best condition. W. B. Taylor, 114-A King St. W., Toronto.

ONE of the best 100-acre farms in Lambton Co. Everything new and up-to-date. A beautiful home. Situation the best. A big bargain. Write Box 36, Wyoming.

FOR SALE—Good grain or stock farm, 160 acres all cleared, spring creek crosses farm, good stone house, large bank barn; other outbuildings. Lot 18, 3rd Con., Arthur Tp. For further particulars:

RICHARD WRIGHT, Kenilworth, Ont.

Business Chance Cream Separators & Dairy Machinery

One of the largest and oldest European manufacturers is desirous of arranging with one large first-class firm for each Province in Canada for sale of their goods.

Send particulars and references to **A. B., care of The Farmer's Advocate** London, Ont.

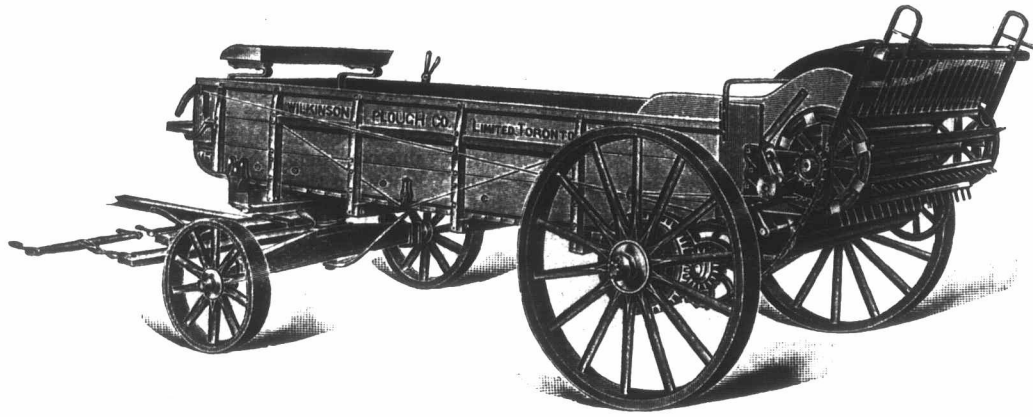
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Limited

TORONTO, CANADA

The Lightest Running Spreader Built

Made in 4 sizes: 100, 70, 50, 40, 30 bushels.



The Strongest Spreader on the market

Made in 4 sizes: 100, 70, 50, 40, 30 bushels.

One Pair of Horses Will Handle with Ease.

The Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader

NOTE.—The wheels track. An endless apron. A non-bunchable rake. Strong, simple running gear. Load carried well over front axle. Will spread from 2 to 30 loads per acre. Only two levers to operate, and don't forget that **two horses will handle easily a 70-bushel machine.** We guarantee this. Write us for catalogue and price.

The Wilkinson Plough Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

"That new hired man works like a dog."

"Indeed! Glad to hear it."

"Yes, he chased a rat out of the barn and then laid himself down in the sun and slept all the afternoon."

THE POSTMASTER IS THANKFUL

Dodd's Kidney Pills Enabled Him to Sleep in Peace

Grand Work They are Doing for Thousands of Canadians Every Year.

Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N.B., Sept. 25.—(Special).—Mr. H. J. Lee, postmaster here, is one of the great army of Canadians who, rescued from pain and weakness by Dodd's Kidney Pills, are shouting the praises of the great Kidney Remedy.

"Yes," the postmaster says, "I want to express my thankfulness for the great benefit I have received from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"My trouble was having to urinate too freely. I had to rise eight or ten times each night, so that my rest was broken. My feet and legs also swelled. Then I got Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took six boxes all told. Now I am all right."

"It will be a comfort to me if by making my case public I can lead some other sufferer to find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease. They also annually bring relief to hundreds of thousands of Canadians who are bothered with earlier Kidney Troubles.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SPURGE IN MILLET—THIN SEEDING AND LODGING OF GRAIN—APPLICATION OF POTASH TO SOIL RICH IN NITROGEN.

1. I have a quantity of a variety of Euphorbia growing in a mixture of millet and corn which I intended for silage. Will it be unsafe to use it? The millet cannot be cut without the spurge.

2. Does thin sowing of seed tend to prevent lodging?

3. Would an application of wood ashes or other potassic manure help to stiffen the straw on land which has had several crops of clover plowed under?

Brant Co., Ont. F. R.

Ans.—1. Euphorbia lathyris L., commonly known as caper spurge, myrtle spurge, mole plant, mole weed, mole tree, gopher plant, antigopher plant, wild caper, caper bush, wolf's milk and spring wort, is a smooth, herbaceous, milky-juiced perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, with a stiff, erect stem, and opposite, four-ranked leaves, the lower of which are thick and oblong, the upper thin, broad, and heart shaped. The flowers are greenish yellow and rather small. This plant should be distinguished from Euphorbia marginata (snow on the mountain), which is an annual plant, differing conspicuously from the preceding in its more slender and less branching habit, and in having its upper leaves broadly margined with white. This latter spurge does not appear to be such a serious poison, although the milky juice, when it gets on the skin, often causes an itching inflammation, accompanied by pimples and blisters, which last for several days. A few Texas stockmen use the juice to brand cattle.

The caper spurge is more dangerous. Its fresh milky juice is exceedingly acid, and the fruit highly purgative and poisonous to humans. Cattle are comparatively resistant to its influence, but are sometimes overcome. Goats will eat the plant extensively, if nothing better presents itself, and it is said their milk then possesses all the venomous properties of the plant. From the foregoing, taken from U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 86, on "Thirty Poisonous Plants of the United States," we would not advise cutting the millet if there is much caper spurge present; nor would we risk feeding it to dairy cows at all, without trying its effect very carefully. Our inclination would be not to give the crop silage space. Have any readers had experience with this plant?

2. Prof. Fay, of the Ontario Agricultural College, tried an experiment this year to ascertain if thick seeding would prevent lodging. The results were not very conclusive, but he informed us lately

Important Dispersion Sale PURE-BRED

Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep

at DANVILLE, QUE.

Wednesday, Oct. 11, '05

consisting of a herd of 70 head of Ayrshires including young imported bull, Admiral Togo, and a number of young bulls.

25 cows; 6 two-year-old heifers; 15 yearlings; 15 calves; a fine flock of 35 Shropshires, winners for the last three years and mostly all imported.

Catalogues sent on application.

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

Portland Cement

Farm Tiles, Culvert Pipes, Hard Wall Plaster, Calced Plaster, Land Plaster, Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, etc.

ALEX. BREMNER, Importer
50, Bleury Street, Montreal.

Save Half Your Fuel

BY USING THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR
Price from \$2.00 to \$12.00.
For hard or soft coal, wood or gas.

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to mid run.

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.

IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies,

Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.
Rosedale Stock Farm
Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep. Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

Telephone at home and farm. Ten miles west of Toronto, on G. E. R., C. P. R. and Electric Ry.

A FEW WELL-BRED Hackney Mares, Fillies and Foals belonging to the Sandy Bay Stock Farm, for sale. Apply HORACE N. CROSSLEY, 91 Woodham Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

that he intended to try it again. Our own idea has always been that thin-sown grain would have the stronger straw, and would stand up better on this account, but we do not believe there is any marked effect either way.

3. We are not aware of any data pointing to the result mentioned. It is reasonably certain, though, that the addition of potash and phosphoric acid to this soil would increase its yield.

TAXIDERMY BOOK.

Where could I get a book on taxidermy? Please state price. KORNKOB.

Ans.—Apply this office for "Taxidermy," a very complete little handbook, by Hasluck; price, 50 cents.

VENTILATING CELLARS

I wish to build a small house, with cellar 12x8 feet in center. Can you advise me how to ventilate? J. W. R. Lloydminster.

Ans.—With a cellar that size all you would need would be windows that could be opened to let in fresh air. You could have a sliding sash, or one hung on pivots, that would swing open.

BREED OF RAM TO MATE WITH COM MON SHIRE.

For improving a small flock of common sheep, what breed of ram would you suggest? W. L.

Ans.—No one can answer this question specifically without exhibiting his own particular breed preference. In general, it may be advised to use the Downs in a high or rolling district, while some of the heavier long-wool breeds will do well on a lowland farm. It is best for a farmer to use the breed most common in his neighborhood, as it gives him a better chance to pick his rams from year to year. The Shropshires are common in many parts of Ontario, and their wide distribution over the world is evidence of exceptional adaptability and value for grading up common stock. Southdowns, Oxford Downs, Leicesters and Cotswolds are also among the breeds adapted to the purposes of the Canadian farmer. For a scant and hilly pasture nothing can beat the Southdown.

The little daughter of a Chicago public school principal is now a pupil at the experimental school at the university, where she learns some things not taught in the regular city schools. One day her father found her crying. "What's the matter, Noreen?" he asked. "I fell and bumped my patella," she replied. Remember, this was in Chicago, and not in Boston. Papa was sympathetic. "Poor little girl!" he said, and proceeded, with the best intentions, to examine her elbow. Noreen broke away in disgust. "Huh!" she snorted. "Haven't you ever learned anything? I said my patella! That isn't my elbow. My elbow is my great sesamoid." Papa went for a Latin dictionary.

GOSSIP.

This notice was posted in the engine dispatcher's office at the roundhouse on one of the railway lines running out of Albany, N.Y.: "Trainmen on passenger trains must not go through the coaches with overalls on without first taking them off."

"I have heard a great deal about the 'Subway Air,'" said the caller at the New York music store. "Are there any words that go with it?" "There are," responded the salesman. "but they are unsuitable for publication."

Geo. Davis, Alton Station (C.P.R.), Ont., whose advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate" has, through an inadvertence, been running for several issues in the Shorthorn column, is a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus. Among his offerings are five imported bulls by a Blackbird sire; also females of various ages soon to calve. Inspection invited.

John Lahmer, of Vine, Ont., the owner of the Hillcrest herd of Berkshires, has been well known for some years as a breeder of high-class Berks. His herd consists of several good breeding sows, among them the Imp. Mills sow, Melody 19th, which has a fine litter ready for shipping, by Concord Triumph, a choice quality boar, from the herd of Thos. Teasdale, one that is producing pigs that conform to the bacon type of Berkshire, which is in greatest demand to-day. The Highclere sow, that was a medal winner in the hands of the late J. G. Snell, is in this herd, doing good service, by producing what the present demand calls for. The aged boar, Hillcrest Warrior, is both large and smooth, and is a splendid sire, as his stock proves. The demand for Berkshires has been so keen that Mr. Lahmer finds it difficult to keep a sufficient number to supply it. He informs the writer that he uses the knife freely upon any young boar pigs that are not likely to make first-class ones, thereby keeping up the standard of the herd. This is what should be done more than it is in almost every herd in Canada, as it is the principal way to improve. Vine is on the G.T.R., between Toronto and Allandale, and Mr. Lahmer's is just a few rods from the station.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Few if any stock farms in Middlesex (which has the reputation of being one of the leading counties in Ontario for high-class reg. stock) are more widely or favorably known than Sunnyside Stock Farm, the property of W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont. Mr. Wright has been breeding Shropshire sheep, Chester White hogs and Bronze turkeys for several years, and has won an enviable reputation for square dealing. His flock of Shropshires numbered about 70 head at the commencement of the exhibitions, but has been reduced by numerous sales since then. The flock does not lack any of its past good qualities, but is rather improving. Anyone desiring to get some good rams or ewes at reasonable rates should make no delay, for the demand for sheep is keen just now. As with Shropshires, so with Chester Whites, Mr. Wright has an ever-increasing demand, shipping far and wide to every corner of the Dominion. Most of the young stock for sale is by Sunnyside Boy 2561, a first-prize winner at Toronto and London, 1904, and Cedar Grove King 2713, a sire of many prize-winners. The brood sows, as well as the sires, are selected with an eye to conformity to bacon type. Several from the herd have been shown at the three leading Canadian exhibitions, viz., Toronto, London and Guelph Winter Fair, for several years, and have always been successful in carrying away a fair share of the prizes, which is one of the surest tests as to the quality of the stock produced. Mr. Wright has a few boars nearly ready for service; also some young sows ready to breed that should soon find purchasers, as they will be sold worth the money. The Bronze turkeys that are being raised at Sunnyside are large, well-formed birds, that have only to be seen to be appreciated. If you want to get such order early and secure the best, Glanworth is on the L. & P. S. R., a few miles south of London, Ont.

DAIRYMEN

Do you know how much each cow is earning for you? The only way to know this is to buy a

Peerless Babcock Tester

IT WILL TELL YOU
ORDER TO-DAY

4-BOTTLE MACHINE, PRICE, \$5.00

C. Richardson & Co.,
Box 500
St. Mary's, - Ontario.

Truman's Champion Stud

We are the oldest and largest importers of strictly first-class **Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions** in America.

Our record at the last four International Exhibitions and at the World's Fair at St. Louis has no equal. No firm ever made such a clean sweep as we did at St. Louis, viz.:—\$2,871 in cash, \$600 in gold medals, and 5 diplomas.

Come and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We can do you good and save you money. We guarantee every horse, and insure them against death from any cause if desired.

Large importations arrived April 9th, July 8th, and another one due Sept. 4th. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity please write us. Write for new Catalogue R.

A few good reliable salesmen wanted.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM
BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS
CANADIAN BRANCH STABLES:
LONDON, ONTARIO **H. W. Truman**

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys
BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had together. Among them are championship, first, second and third prize-winners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. Look us up at Toronto. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P. O. & STATION. Long Distance Telephone.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hamthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash.

GRAHAM BROTHERS
"CAIRNBROGIE," **CLAREMONT**

Importers of ::: **HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES**

Established for 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived and on exhibition at Toronto.

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

A JOKE ON THE DOCTOR.

A Baltimore physician says that recently he boarded a Charles street car that was sadly overcrowded. He soon observed a big German sprawled over an area sufficient to seat two persons at least, while just in front of him stood a poor, wan woman, hanging to a strap. Indignant at this exhibition of selfishness, the physician tapped him on the shoulder, saying: "See here! Why don't you move a little, so that this tired woman may have a seat?" For a moment the German looked dazed. Then a broad smile spread over his countenance as he answered: "Say, dot's a joke on you, all right! Dot's my wife!"

For many years past the name of Park has been prominently associated with Cotswold sheep breeding. Since the senior member of the firm has retired from farming, the junior member, Elgin F. Park, has full control. The flock has an enviable reputation for production of prizewinners, as nearly all the principal show reports for many years back throughout Canada, as well as the great World's Fair in St. Louis and the International at Chicago will prove. The exhibit put up by Mr. Park at Toronto and Ottawa this year was strong as usual, some fine stuff being brought forward that won a goodly share of the premiums, among them first, second and third for ewe lambs, and first for pen of lambs bred by the exhibitor, as well as several other awards, which we will not take time to mention; it should be sufficient to point out that home-bred stuff did the winning. Mr. Park has some stock left for sale; anyone wanting good ones should order early, as the supply of pure-bred sheep in Canada is not sufficient to supply the demand. The farm is located near Burgessville, a few miles south of Woodstock, Ont. See his ad. in the "Farmer's Advocate."

The Maple Lodge herd of Berkshires, the property of Wm. Wilson, Brampton, Ont., has never been as strong as it is at present, with Willow Lodge Leader and Polegate Doctor (imp.) at its head. The former is one of the best aged boars that has appeared in the Toronto showing for several years. For length, depth of sides and smoothness of shoulder he could scarcely be excelled, while his feet carry right up on the toes; in short, he is the stamp of hog that Berkshire breeders should aim to produce if they would gain favor among the farmers of Canada. Polegate Doctor is from the herd of the Duchess of Devonshire, and has a long string of prizewinners in his pedigree; he has very heavy bone and a strong back, with well-sprung ribs, and should make a good stock boar. His sire is Baron Kitchener, dam Polegate Daily Bread, a champion winner over all breeds in England. Among the brood sows, of which there are several choice ones, Snelgrove Kate 13783 is the choice, in our mind at least. This beautiful sow combines the breeding of some of the best blood that has ever entered Canada. She was bred by Snell & Lyons, of Snelgrove, who are noted for breeding good ones. Highclere 60th 13704 is another sow of splendid breeding and quality. She is a granddaughter of Highclere 50th, the silver medal winner of 1903. Concord Marion 13547 is a younger sow, that is hard to beat for her age. The young stock that Mr. Wilson has to offer in either sex is of the same good quality as his show stuff; some of them are not so far forward, which is often preferable to stock that is fitted for show purposes. If you send him word he will gladly meet you at the train and drive you out to see his stock, a favor which he considers no trouble, but rather a pleasure.

NEW IMPORTATION OF
Clydesdale Stallions

Just arrived from Scotland.
Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

See them at the Toronto Exhibition or write us for prices and particulars. See Gossip, page 1248.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, - - Columbus, Ontario.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have just landed, per S.S. Laconia, from Glasgow, a choice importation of **Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions**, combining size with quality and the best of breeding. These horses will be on exhibition at the Toronto and London Exhibitions. Come and see them, or address

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

GOSSIP.

For information about sheep and cattle labels, write for circular to F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

"And so," remarked the judge, "you say the iron entered your soul. How did it happen?"

"Well," replied the plaintiff, "I think the beginning of it was when she stuck her hatpin into me."

Note the offering of 100 head of Shropshire and Cotswold sheep by John Miller, Brougham, Ont. Among the lot are ten shearing rams and fifty ram lambs. Sheep are worth money these days, and are eagerly picked up. Order early and secure the pick from this excellent and reliable flock.

An English debtor, on being sued, admitted that he had borrowed the money, but said that the plaintiff knew at the time it was a "Kathleen Mavourneen loan." "A Kathleen Mavourneen loan?" questioned the court, with a puzzled look. "That's it, your lordship—one of the 'it may be for years, and it may be for ever' sort."

A southern Congressman tells a story of an old negro in Alabama, who, in his bargaining, is always afraid that he may get "the worst of it." On one occasion, it appears, this aged darky went after a calf that he had pastured all summer, and asked what he owed for the pasturing.

"I have a bill of \$10 against you," said the farmer, who had undertaken the care of the animal, "but, if you are willing, I'll take the calf and call it settled."

"No, sah!" promptly exclaimed the negro, "I'll do nothing like dat. But," he added, after a pause, "I'll tell you what I will do—you keep the calf two weeks longer and you can have it."

Said a drummer for a big Cincinnati wholesale shoe firm: "My district included a large part of rural Ohio. I recall once that I got into a crowded train, and the only seat I could find was one near the car door. I became interested in a conversation between two brakemen. One was a green negro, and the other was instructing him what to do.

"Now, you have got to learn the names of the stations, and call them out at each stop. So, when the train stops, you open this door and listen to what I call out at the other end, and then repeat it," said the instructor.

"All right," was the reply.

"Everything went fairly well for a while, but finally the old-timer stuck his head in the door and called out 'Wapakoneta! Wapakoneta!' The greenhorn listened attentively, with a puzzled expression. At length his face brightened up, and he exclaimed:

"Dis de same at dis end o' de car! Dis de same at dis end o' de car!"

WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
Tanks,
Bee Supplies,
Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Shire Horses

We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: **Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.**

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,
Holdenby, Northampton, England.

IMPORTED Clydesdales

My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carman, Monarch II, Marquis 0933, and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

THOS MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont
Breeder and importer of
CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS.
Car lots a specialty

Clydesdales Shorthorns and Leicesters
Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from Imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls sired by Golden Count 26410. Prices reasonable.

WM. McINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P. O.
Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

No one questions the truth of this characteristic remark by Booker T. Washington: "It is no disgrace to wash windows or sweep a floor. The disgrace comes when it is poorly done."

Pett Ridge, the London journalist and author, is of the opinion that the keenest partee, after all, is that half-unconscious sort which springs so wholeheartedly from the masses, and here is a story he tells in support of his theory: A woman who had been selling fish entered an omnibus with the empty basket on her arm, still giving forth an unmistakable odor of the finny folk it had carried. She took a vacant seat next a young "gentleman," who drew his coat-tails away and plainly showed his disgust. "I s'pose," remarked the woman, presently, "that you'd rather there was a gentleman sittin' beside you?" "Yes, I would," was the prompt reply. There was a moment's pause, and then came, "So would I."

Sir Henry Irving tells that at one time, visiting Shakespeare's birthplace, he had a slight experience with a rustic of the vicinity. Being in a quizzical frame of mind, Sir Henry addressed a few questions to the fellow, and in reply obtained some illuminating information.

"That's Shakespeare's house over there, I believe," Sir Henry innocently remarked.

"Ees."

"Have you ever been there?"

"Noa."

"I believe Mr. Shakespeare is dead now. Can you tell me how long?"

"Dunno."

"Let's see, he wrote, did he not?"

"Oh, yes, he did summat."

"What was it he wrote?"

"Well, I think it wat the Boible?"

Mark Twain on his last visit to his birthplace, Hannibal, Mo., told to the school children a true story about a schoolboy.

"This boy," he said, "awoke one morning very ill. His groans alarmed the household. The doctor was sent for and came post haste.

"Well," said the doctor, as he entered the sick-room, 'what is the trouble?'

"A pain in my side," said the boy.

"Any pain in the head?"

"Yes, sir?"

"Is the right hand stiff?"

"A little."

"How about the right foot?"

"That's stiff, too."

"The doctor winked at the boy's mother.

"Well," he said, 'you're pretty sick. But you'll be able to go to school on Monday. Let me see, to-day is Saturday, and—'

"Is to-day Saturday?" said the boy in a vexed tone. "I thought it was Friday."

"Half an hour later that boy declared himself healed and got up. Then they packed him off to school, for it was Friday, after all."

James Dalrymple, of Glasgow, the expert on municipal street-car ownership, was comparing in Cleveland the public with the private operation of water supplies, gas works and kindred utilities.

"When private hands take hold of these things," said Mr. Dalrymple, "they run them beautifully at first. The people at first are highly pleased. But with time's passage the popular pleasure wanes; it changes to vexation and to bitterness; and that," said Mr. Dalrymple, "reminds me of a recent happening in Glasgow.

"There was a Glasgow man to whom his wife said:

"Donald, next Thursday is Helen's birthday. She will be eleven years old. Give me a little money, please, to get a birthday present for her."

"The man, as he took out his purse, said querulously:

"How the deuce are you able to remember so exactly the dates of all our children's births?"

"Easily enough," the woman answered. "Our first child was born on January 17, and on that day you gave me a necktie of diamond and rubies, one several was born on June 2, and on that day you gave me a gold watch worth sixpence. Our third child was born on October 1, and that day she brought me in my first penny through the window, that you made a cat a mess of."

HORSE OWNERS! USE
GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

ACCIDENTS
will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Soft Inflamed Bunch can be removed in a pleasing manner with

ABSORBINE

No blister. No hair gone. Comfort for the horse. Profit for you. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 4-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Removes the black and blue from a bruise at once. Stop Toothache. Reduce Swellings. Genuine manufactured only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.
Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted.
Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.


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: om

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Shires, Percherons, Clydes,
and **SPANISH-BRED JACKS** for Sale.



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kincardine, Ont.

FOR SALE

About 60 HEAD of
Hackneys

consisting of highest grade breeding stock in this country, and Full and Half-bred Colts, 4 years and under.

For full particulars, address:

W. D. W., Post-office box 1461
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

When Blaine was a young lawyer, and cases were few, he was asked to defend a poverty-stricken tramp accused of stealing a watch. He pleaded with all the ardor at his command, drawing so pathetic a picture with such convincing energy that at the close of his argument the court was in tears, and even the tramp wept. The jury deliberated but a few minutes, and returned the verdict, "Not guilty." Then the tramp drew himself up, tears streaming down his face as he looked at the future "plumed knight," and said: "Sir, I never heard so grand a plea. I have not cried before since I was a child. I have no money with which to reward you, but (drawing a package from the depths of his ragged clothes) here's that watch; take it and welcome."

AGGRESSION.

What time I led a bachelor life, Exempt from carking care and strife, I had the wardrobe all, Within its precincts ample spaced The hooks were with my garments graced, Hung ready for my call.

I took a wife, and I agreed, Though 'twas not written in the creed That joined us two as one, That she might have an even half To store her varied female chaff— And thought the thing was done.

She took the half and stored the stuff, Sweet heaven knows she had enough Of waists and skirts and such! But then began in Russian wise To slow extend her boundaries, I thought, a deal too much.

In vain I strove! By day and night, As stubborn as a Muscovite, She pressed on my frontier; Until one morn quite boldly she Annexed in its entirety The space I held so dear.

And now where once were hung my things Her large assortment gayly clings, And naught to change can awe her, And I, in need of some attire, Kneel down and search, while I perspire, The bottom bureau drawer.

A selfish habit contracted by some people is that of not being satisfied with the seat they pay for on a railroad train. They want to hold a whole section by putting a hat or a satchel alongside of them.

"A lesson was given one of this class on a western train recently," said a traveller. "The train was crowded, but in the seat immediately in front of the one I occupied sat a man who had covered the seat alongside of him with parcels.

"A gentleman stopped and asked, 'Is this seat engaged? There is no other seat, or I wouldn't annoy you. Please take up these parcels.'

"They belong to a man who has gone to the smoker," was the answer. "Well, I'll take the seat, and when he returns I'll vacate."

"At a station not much further on the first occupant of the seat got up and reached for the bundles. The other occupant stopped him, asking, 'What are you going to do with those?'

"Why, they are mine, and I am going to take them with me." "No, you are not. You said they belonged to a man in the smoker."

"A war of words followed, and the conductor was called. He, too, said that the parcels could not be removed, and the passenger was forced to quit the train without them."

Settlers' Low Rates West.

The Chicago and Northwestern Ry. will sell low, one-way, second-class settlers' tickets daily from Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st, 1905, to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and British Columbia. Rate from Toronto to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B. C., Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore., \$42.25; to San Francisco or Los Angeles, Cal., \$44. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes. Best of service. For full particulars and folders write to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS



Imp. Onward in service. Six choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2-year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Alderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

We are offering Aberdeen-Angus show stock. One offering of yearling bull, two bull calves and one yearling heifer that won first last year at Toronto, London and Guelph; also Fat-stock Show.

JAS. BOWMAN, Guelph, Ont.

YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

I am offering several young Hereford bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. One nice smooth 2-year-old, sired by sweepstakes bull at Toronto, and one 3-year-old, sired by champion bull of Buffalo and Toronto, are in good breeding condition, and will be sold worth the money.

W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont. Box 523.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

Highgrove Jersey Herd—Our present offering is 5 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale. Champion winners all over America. Both sexes. Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

Ed. Robinson, Markham Sta. and P. O. Farm within town limits.

John Gardhouse & Sons, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep, Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scotch Prince (Imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 2867, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

FOR SALE

IMP. ROYAL PRINCE 45223 (82181)

and young stock of his get (either sex); also Young Cows bred to him; also OXFORD DOWN SHEEP any age or sex.

JOHN McFARLANE, Green Oak Farm, Box 41, Dutton, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Choice yearling heifers. Straight Scotch.

Two bull calves at easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three reds and three whites, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned.

R. H. REID, Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Scottish Baron 1421 (Imp. in dem.) Also several young bulls and heifers.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations: Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

The Farmer's Repair Shop.

Some farmers have the loafing habit. When it rains, or storms, they (and their dogs) nestle themselves behind the stove for the day. We like to see farmers take it easy once in a while, but there is often too much of it. If they all knew, as some of them know, how much satisfaction and profit there is in spending an unfriendly day at work in a home repair shop, they would all set to and build up such a department. How pleasantly and quickly such a day passes, and how it keeps yawning and the "blue devils" away! And it is only fair to his wife that the farmer should have such a busy corner in bad weather, for she works in all kinds of weather to keep the pot boiling.

We spent a wet day in our shop lately, and had a most enjoyable time, cracking jokes and spinning yarns while working. We ground the axes, set and filed the saws, hammered out and sharpened the plowshares, made a new pair of whiffletrees and a doubletree for an emergency, mended the poor places in the harnesses, sharpened the hatchets, augers and chisels, replaced the poor handles of good forks, made cavestrough so that the women could catch more rainwater, and washed the buggy.

One of us, being a trifle inventive, looked ahead and saw that a wire-stretcher would soon be needed to put up a new wire fence; so, to save us the time and humiliation of borrowing a stretcher, he devised one. It is as simple and serviceable as anything I've seen. He took an ordinary handspike and, with a piece of pliable wire, fastened it to an old finger or guard of a mower cutting-bar, about 18 inches from the thick end. The wire will just fit into the slit of the guard, and the barb will prevent it from slipping through.

In the evening of this rainy repair day we greased the harness. Every member of the household gathered into the shop to have his or her boots greased; and there in the dusk, around the flickering kettle stove, attending to the odds and ends of farm duties, we had a nicer time in our aprons and overalls than people often have in boiled shirts and silk skirts at balls and parties; for we told tales, sang songs, had heart-to-heart talks, and were just ourselves—and then, we had such comfortable feet the next day.

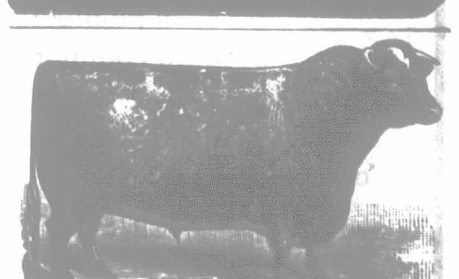
The contents of a farm repair shop should be: A large bench with an iron vice—you can't farm without an iron vice; a kit of strong carpenter's tools; a simple outfit for mending leather; a forge for iron repairs—a portable one worked by cog-wheels is very good; rough tools, such as shovels, crow-bars, sledges, chains, canthook, grindstone, wagon-jack, an assortment of bolts and nuts, hoes, forks, clevises, boxes, buckets; overhead a variety of hardwood strips, boards, scantlings and planks. These will be very useful. By keeping himself stocked with small repairs, such as rivets, screws, tacks, various kinds of nails, washers, buckles, snaps, awls, leather punch, a farmer will save much time and vexation when he must do some little "fixing up" quickly.

The shop should stand near the path leading from house to barn, so as to be convenient to both, for there will be a great deal of running to it from both places. It needs large windows. What town-trotting, horse-flesh, "borrowing", time and cash such a shop saves!— [Agricultural Epitomist.]

"I understand," said the loving uncle, "that the new teacher pats you on the back nearly every day, Tommy?" "Yes," replied the truthful Tommy, "but sometimes it's too low down to be very comfortable."

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 16 to 20 days. Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices: 4 high-class imp. bulls, 3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred, 14 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE

One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of Shearling Shropshire show rams. Also 8 imported Buttar rams.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings, 29 heifers, calves, 4 bulls, yearlings, 26 bulls, calves. All out of imported sires and dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th. Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rookland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props.

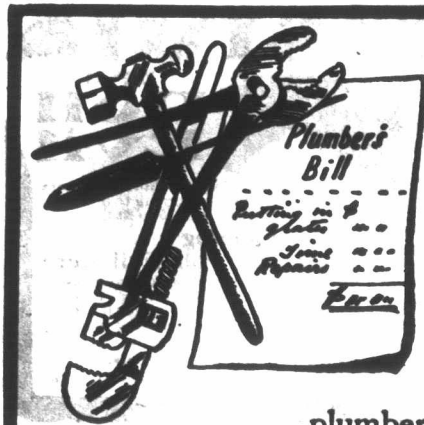
Shorthorns, Clydesdales and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows. Apply to JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, Greenwood, Ont. Stations: Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., 1/2 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles. GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.

FOR SALE Some choice YOUNG COWS, with calves at foot, and heifers. BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.



Did you ever have your range grates burn out?

If you did you will know what that means in common ranges—it means plumbers, delay, muss and big bills—because common ranges are built that way. As range grates must some time burn out you are certain to have that kind of trouble if yours is a common range.

If you have the Pandora you won't have any trouble, because you can take out the old grates and put in the new ones in ten minutes, and a ten cent piece for a screw-driver does it easier in the Pandora than a whole kit of plumbers' tools will do it in common ranges.



A ten cent piece for a screw-driver is all you need to take out old and put in new Pandora grates.

McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories:
London, Toronto, Montreal,
Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Hamilton

It is related of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who died recently in Paris, that on one occasion three strangers called at his banking house. They said they had been deputed by a committee to inform him that a movement then on foot at no distant day would compel all rich men to aid in redistribution of wealth and that his name headed the list. The Baron listened patiently and drew a sheet of paper toward him.

"Please tell me the population of France and her colonies," he said. One of his visitors gave the desired information, whereupon M. de Rothschild made some calculations, at the conclusion of which he said:

"According to your estimate, gentlemen, my fortune, divided equally, represents three cents to each man. I have much pleasure in giving you your share now."

So saying, and to the astonishment of his visitors, he tendered three cents to each, and politely bowed them out.

We come upon the auto, standing at the brow of the hill.
"Hello," we say to the chauffeur.
"Broken down?"
"No, sir," he responds.
"Out of gasoline?"
"No, sir. We have plenty."
"Tire punctured?"
"No, sir. The tires are in perfect condition."

"Lost your way?"
"No, sir. The country hereabouts is very familiar."
"Dropped something from the auto?"
"No, sir. Nothing of the sort."
"Then why are you standing here? Why are you not shooting down the hill and across the level at a terrific speed?"
"I do not care to do that," says the owner of the machine, who has been silent until this moment. "I had my auto stopped here so that I might enjoy the magnificent view from this elevation."

With a frightened glance at him, we turn and hasten to the nearest town, to warn the officials that an evidently insane person is at large in an automobile.

An Opportunity

We have decided to offer for sale our imported Show and Breeding Bull, Prime Favorite, bred by W. S. Marr; one junior yearling bull, one senior yearling heifer, one junior yearling heifer, two senior heifer calves. All in good show form. Also 20 yearling Shropshire rams.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Jct. Sta. Telephone in house.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

The choice breeding bull (imp.) Lord Rosebery, a Broadhocks, now leads the herd. Our present offering consists of three extra good young bulls, ready for service, from imp. cows; also 40 females bred or with calves at foot, either imp. or home-bred, all of the purest Scotch breeding.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

Valley Home Stock Farm

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires
Young stock of either sex for sale. For particulars apply to

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.

Streetsville or Meadowvale, C. P. R. Brampton, G. T. R.

Belvoir Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender.

CLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp., dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show.

YORKSHIRES Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

1864 HILLHURST FARM 1905

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull: (Scottish Archer 69883), Missie 134th, by William of Orange.
Broad Scotch (Butterfly 49th), Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly 46th (Sittytou Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.

Advertise in the Advocate

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"When W. D. Howells," said a publisher, "was the editor of Harper's, a young man of humble and rough exterior one day submitted personally to him a poem.

"Mr. Howells looked over the poem. Then he said to the young man:

"Did you write this poem yourself?"

"Yes, sir. Do you like it?" the youth asked.

"I think it is magnificent," said Mr. Howells. Did you compose it unaided?"

"I certainly did," said the young man firmly. "I wrote every line of it out of my own head."

Mr. Howells rose and said:

"Then, Lord Byron, I am very glad to meet you. I was under the impression that you had died at Missolonghi a good many years ago."

There is no greater handicap to success than a gloomy face and a pessimistic disposition. Many a man has made his way quickly simply because men like to see a happy face, and they are glad to help one that faces life pluckily and cheerfully.

The kind of man picked out by a Morgan, or a Rockefeller for hard and important work is the cheerful man.

If you see Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman, you will see types of the gloomy, pessimistic man. For money does not make them happy, and with no one to control them they indulge their tendency to gloom.

But the men that they pick out as good workers are cheerful.

Morgan's young partners and Rockefeller's young partners are men who actually make it a business to be cheerful.—Arthur Brisbane.

HOW TO DRINK A FARM.

Bob Burdette gives this simple recipe: "My homeless friend with a chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of the farmer, but have never been able to get money enough together to buy a farm. But that is just where you are mistaken. For some years you have been drinking a good, improved farm at the rate of a hundred square feet a gulp. If you doubt this statement, figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land at \$43.56 an acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot. Now, pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you pulp down that five-hundred-foot garden. Go on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long it requires to swallow enough pasture land to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin! there is dirt in it—one hundred feet of good, rich dirt, worth \$43.56 per acre."

Lieut. Peary was praising tea as a cold-weather drink.

"In our dash for the pole," he said, "it will be hot tea that we will rely on rather than Peebles ham."

"Peebles ham?"

"Yes, Peebles ham," said Lieut. Peary. "Did you never hear of Peebles ham?"

"Well, this is the story:

"There were two old Scotch women, Mrs. MacWhirter and Mrs. McBean, who met on the road one day, and Mrs. MacWhirter says:

"Losh me, woman, yer far frae hame the day."

"Aye," says Mrs. McBean. "I was just yont at Peebles. Sanders MacNabb, o' Peebles keeps rale guid ham. Oor John, ye ken, likes a bit guid ham, and is aye yammerin' about the ham bein' ower fat and ower saut."

"Oor Tom," says Mrs. MacWhirter, "is the same way. There's nae pleasin' o' him wi' his ham. Faith, I'll hae to gi' MacNabb a trial."

"So Mrs. MacWhirter journeys to Peebles, and she says to Sanders MacNabb, the grocer:

"Gie's a pound o' yer ham."

"What kind," says Sanders, "wad ye like?"

"Oh, just the kind that Mrs. McBean gets," says the lady.

"MacNabb's best family."

"A richt good one," says Whann's yer best."



In nature's specific for DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SEA SICKNESS, and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults. Its effects are marvellous. Pleasant and Harmless to take. Rapid, Reliable and Effective in the action. IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS. PRICE 50 CENTS. BEWARE IMITATIONS. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS 20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378. Guelph, Ont. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 13th, 1906.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) = 32075; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 50071; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) = 45202. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to

PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P.O. Elora Station, Telephone in house. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Shorthorn Bull

Provost = 40359 = 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Stamfords, Minns, Nonpareils, Crinson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing; 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. James Bowes, Strathnairn P.O., Meaford Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 37855 = (78286) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock of the leading Scotch families for sale at all times. Apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C. P. R. Paris, G. T. R.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

ESTABLISHED 1855. Large and old-established herd of SHORTHORNS. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex. Scotch and Scotch topped. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Unnyside Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, imp. and home-bred for sale. For particulars write to JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Tel. J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

First-class shorthorns

Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. Y. COLE, Bowmanville Stn., G.T.R. o Tyrone P.O.

Wm. Grainger & Son.

Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty = 37864 =. Also a few females. Londesboro Sta. and P.O. MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM 4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable. ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R.

Reserve any advertisement on this page, ready to insert in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Sharple's TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Demand a Look Inside

DAIRY TUBULAR BOWL—All Apart

"Bucket bowl" separator makers falsely claim to make separators with light, simple, easy-to-wash bowls. We are the only makers who dare show a picture of our bowl—all others refuse. There are secret difficulties about other bowls the makers want to hide. Pictures would betray them. Other makers fear pictures. Our handsome Catalog Z.198 tells these secrets. Write for it today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
 Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.

MR. FLATT'S SHORTHORN SALE.

In addition to the two high-class imported two-year-old bulls, Gold Cup and Ardlethen Royal, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud and the Marr Princess Royal families respectively, described in our last issue, and included in the dispersion sale of the Trout Creek herd, to be held at Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 1st, there are a number of good bull calves six to ten months old, by imported sires, and from imported and home-bred cows of the choicest breeding, among which is the choice calf, Trout Creek Ruler, of the Bruce Mayflower tribe, than which there is no better, sired by Imp. Pride of Windsor, bred by the King, a Broad-hooks bull, by Silver Plate, by the champion Prince of the Vale.

Of the favorite Marr Missie family, acknowledged as one of the best and most impressive of the Uppermill and Collynie tribes, there are no fewer than nine females, imported and home-bred, some with a calf at foot to be sold with the dam.

Of the Cruickshank Lavender tribe, the family which made the highest average of the Marr dispersion last year, there are half a dozen females, four of which are young imported cows, bred by Duthie, Willis and Wilson, of Pieries Hill, and sired by such noted bulls as Silver Plate, Prince of Sanguhar, a Cruickshank Clipper, Bapton Tyrant, bred similarly to the \$6,000 Bapton Favorite, sold at the Marr dispersion, and the Marr-bred, Scottish Fancy, one of the best of his year at the Uppermill sale. One of the choicest of these is Lavender Leaf (imp.), a roan three-year-old cow, bred by Mr. Willis, sired by Silver Plate, who has a nice roan bull calf born in September, by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, which will be sold with her. Collynie Lavender, a roan, two years old in April last, bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Scottish Fancy, is one of the plums, and she has a very promising bull calf, born in March, by Gold Drop, which will be sold separately. Mr. Flatt was offered for this heifer an advance of 300 guineas over what he paid for her, by a breeder in Scotland, but he secured her for his own herd and declined the offer.

Of the reliable Miss Ramsden family, which has produced many of the most successful show cattle in Britain and America, there are a couple of excellent representatives, one of which, Vanora (imp.), bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston, is considered one of the very good things in the herd, a roan five-year-old cow, by Remus, the sire of the champion Choice Goods. She has a red bull calf, born in July, got by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), which will be sold with her.

Of the Bruce Rosebuds and Augustas, there are several, including Collynie Rosewood 3rd (imp.), bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Nonpareil Courtier, and Augusta Duchess (imp.), bred by Deane Willis, and sired by the richly-bred Bapton Duke, a Cruickshank Victoria. This is an excellent young cow that is breeding well.

Of the Cruickshank Village family, which has produced many noted show animals, including the World's Fair champion, Young Abbotsburn, there are five females, among which is Imp. Silver Belle, bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by the champion, Caledon Chief, sold for \$7,500 to go to South America, and her daughter, Trout Creek Belle 2nd, also bred by Mr. Duthie, and got by his favorite stock bull, Royal Edward. There are also two or three of the Marr Roan Lady sort, together with Bruce Rosebuds, Cruickshank Lady Fraerants, and Azelias Bruce Rosebuds. Sittyton Lovells, bred on the same lines as the Marr Princess Royals, among which is Imp.

GLENGORE STOCK FARM ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE.

We have five bulls for sale, all imported, bred to a Blackbird sire. Also females, all ages, just ready to calve. Prices very reasonable. Inspection invited. **Geo. Davis, Alton Stn., C.P.R.**

8 First-class Young Bulls
 And an excellent lot of **Cows and Heifers**

Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices. Also high-class **Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.**

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS, sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp., =36063=, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to **W. J. Shean & Co.** Rosevale Stock Farm, o Owen Sound, Ont.

Shorthorns

Of choice quality and breeding. Young stock of either sex usually for sale. Inspection of herd invited.

N. S. ROBERTSON, Amprior, Ontario.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

One pair registered Clyde mares, 3 and 5 years old; one pair Clyde geldings, 4 and 5 years old (show team) Shorthorn heifers, cows and bulls.

JAS. McARTHUR, Globe's, Ont.
 Pine Grove Stock Farm.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS.

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32370, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of other sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont.**
 Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE: Stock Bull, Red King 2nd =41746=. Also calves of both sexes, and cows and heifers. About 60 head on hand. Nothing to offer in Cotswolds. In Berkshires, a few young sows from 3 to 4 months.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P.O. & Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

For young bulls, including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont.
 Fergus Station.

Shorthorns

Will sell or exchange famous Golden Drop show bull. Have for sale also young heifers and bulls got by him. Tracing Imp. Pansy Lily and Beauty.

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville, Ont.
 Plum Grove Stock Farm, Baden Station.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to **JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm, M.C.R. and P.M.R. Box 21, Iona Station.**

Shorthorn Bulls

I have for sale two good young roan SHORTHORN bulls, fit for service, sired by imp. Scottish Peer =40424=. Come and see, or address **JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.**

J. WATT & SON

Some very superior Bulls and Heifers for sale. Apply for particulars. **Salem P. O., Elora Stn. G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

Proud Lovely, a choice roan three-year-old cow, by Caledon Chief, bred by Mr. Duthie, and in calf since March to Imp. Ardlethen Royal. One of the sweet, breedy cows is Collynie Rosewood, bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Mr. Chrystal's Imp. Lovat Champion. She is red, four years old, and has a July bull calf, by Gold Cup, to go with her. There are two or three of the always-desirable Kinellar Wimple family, one of which is the roan yearling, Imp. Vanda 2nd, bred by Mr. Willis, and got by Uppermill Glory, bred by W. S. Marr, and the other, Imp. Trout Creek Wimple, a roan yearling, by Prince of the Vale, one of the good bulls of Scotland. Another, the imported roan three-year-old, Winnifred, by the Marr-bred Spicy King. Of the many other desirable things in the offering, space forbids mention at this time, but everyone at all interested should send to Mr. Flatt for the catalogue and study its contents, which will satisfy the most exacting that here is a valuable herd of breeding cattle, the distribution of which will add to the value of every herd into which they may go. The increasing demand for calves from this herd and the good average prices obtained, shows the trend of the trade, and breeders will do well to secure some of the stock, and prepare to share in the trade which Mr. Flatt has profited by. High prices are not expected, as the cattle have not been made up for sale, but all will go at the people's own prices. Persons desiring catalogues should apply for them. Mr. Flatt desires special mention made of this fact, because it has been his custom to mail catalogues without application.

W. H. Arkell, Broad Lea Farm, Teeswater, Ont., has sold his three-year-old imported Oxford Down ram, Rocksand 2nd, to J. B. Montgomery, Tiverton, Ont. Mr. Arkell writes that he has imported again this summer an excellent shearing Hobbs ram, a massive, strong-boned fellow, with lots of quality, good spring of rib, good heartgirth, and a dense fleece of fine wool. Sheep have done well on Broad Lea Farm this year; sales and prices good. He has still on hand a nice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale at reasonable prices.

Mr. A. R. Yuill, the well-known Ayrshire breeder of Carleton Junction, Ont., informs us that never before has the demand for high-class Ayrshires been so great. Mr. Yuill's herd of Ayrshires is one of the oldest established in Canada. The firm has always been noted for honest dealing. The herd has always been kept up to the highest possible standard, and the brisk demand for their stock is only the natural outcome of a clean past record. They are also somewhat extensively engaged in the breeding of Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. Write them for what you want.

PLENTY OF MONEY FRITTERED AWAY.

Anent the notorious stolen crop report scandal in the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., an American magazine has this to say: "Reports of conclusive authority as to the state of the crops while in the making and the amount and quality of the yield at harvest would unquestionably be of decided advantage to the whole business world—excepting a few gentlemen who run 'deals' on the Board of Trade. The machinery at Washington, however, has never yet produced reports of this conclusive character. The bureau, using its method of comparative percentages, made a final report on the crops of 1899, which—on the three chief cereals—was smaller by over fifteen million acres as to area harvested, and over four hundred million bushels as to yield, than the census report, which was supposed to have been reached by actual enumeration. In the ensuing squabble, the crop bureau pointed out that the census report credited certain counties with more acres in crops than there were in the counties. So the crop bureau moved its figures up about half-way between its own conclusions and those of the census. "The crop bureau's standing answer to its critics is that it hasn't money enough to do the work as it should be done. Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture has money to shower the rural regions with pamphlets explaining scientifically why the milk makes more noise when the pail is empty than when it is full."

LEARN THIS ART

Mount Birds

You can now learn the wonderful art of Taxidermy, which was long kept secret. We teach you by mail to correctly mount Birds, Animals, Fishes, Heads, Taxidermy, make the ruffs, and collect insects. A delightful, fascinating art, easily and quickly learned by Men, Women and Boys. Sportsmen and Naturalists can save and mount their own beautiful trophies, decorate home, den, or office, and make big profits by mountings for friends. Thousands of Successful Graduates. Full course in 15 lessons. Standard Methods. Tuition rate very low. Satisfaction or money back—always. We want to send you full particulars. Our New Catalog and the Taxidermy Magazine—All Free. Don't delay, but investigate this now. The Northwestern School of Taxidermy, (Inc.) 48 T St., Omaha, Neb.

ROWAN HILL STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS
 Greengill Archer (imp.) 45184, at head of herd. Present offering: Young cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence or inspection invited.

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carluke P.O., Ont.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM

Scotch and SHORTHORNS
 Scotch - Topped

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to **L. B. POWELL, Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P. O.**

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

River View Stock Farm—Present offering: A couple of thick, young **Shorthorn Bulls**; ready for service, of excellent breeding; price extremely low considering quality. For particulars write to **A. J. ROWAND, Dumblane P. O. Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.**

Coeur Vale Stock Farm is offering for sale a few **Shorthorn Bulls** of excellent breeding and quality at low prices for the next 60 days. For particulars write to **JOHN SCOTT, Dumblane P. O. Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.**

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale my imp. bull, 18 months old, and two red bull calves (one of them is a Golden Drop) ready to wean. Also two good heifer calves.

Hugh Thompson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

Shorthorns and Leicester's—Present offering: Some choice young bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also yearling rams and yearling and two-shear ewes, and this season's crop of lambs at reasonable prices. Address: **W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
 Two young bulls 12 and 18 months old, both royally bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 26905. **DR. T. S. SPROULE, CEDARDALE FARM, Markdale P.O. and Station.**

Stock Farm for Sale—Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 149 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen, ice and machine houses, two dwellings, up-to-date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply **J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankieek Hill, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS
 One choice yearling bull, excellent quality and breeding. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick buyer; also a few bull calves. One boar ready for service. Young pigs ready to wean. Write at once for bargains. **A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.**

R. Money, Brickley offers Holstein bull calves of the richest quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS
 Am now offering my stock bull, Prince Pauline De Kol 4th, who has six sisters in the Advanced Registry; also 1 imp. cow, 6 years old; 3 three-year-old heifers, prizewinners; 3 one-year-olds and a number of young bulls, some of them out of imp. dams. **W. H. SIMMONS, Burgessville Sta.**

Maple Glen Holsteins—Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julip Pieterje Paul. Secure the best. **C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Suel, Ont.**

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS
 We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed. **G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.**

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.
 At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes. **J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Stn.**

Holstein Bull for Sale
 Prince Pauline De Kol 5th, 4 years old. Bred by H. Bollert. **CHAS. D. BROWN, Haysville, Ont.**

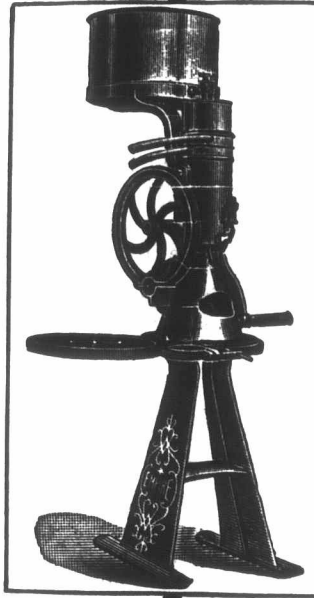
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

It Will Pay You

to let us tell you more about the labor-saving, money-making features of the Easy Running

EMPIRE Cream Separator.

There is no separator like it—none that will make so much extra profit for you. And all we ask of you is that you let us show you some of its many advantages before you buy a separator. You cannot look at its extreme simplicity of construction, its few parts, its little friction, and note how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, how little there is about it to get out of repair, and not make up your mind that it's the separator for you. Don't make a mistake in buying a separator. Get the one that will do the best work for you, cause you the least bother and last the longest. That's the Empire. We don't ask you to take our word for it, but we do urge upon you that you owe it to yourself and your own best interests to investigate its merits.



Our agent will be glad to show you—and the showing costs you nothing. Remember this: No separator made has increased in popularity and sales so rapidly as has the Empire. Wherever introduced it at once becomes the leader.

Send for Catalog. We will gladly send you our handsome catalog. Ask for book No. 11.
EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. of Canada, Ltd., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

IN THE OLD ORCHARD.

All sturdy veterans are these
That stand sedate and dignified—
The calm and patriarchal trees
Whose freighted arms are opened wide,
As though they gave a friendly sign
That all their apples, should we please
To reach our hands, are yours and mine.

Across the orchard-scented grass
Wind wayward paths the boys have made,
And here the shine and shadows pass
In autumn's endless cavalcade,
And fallen apples, ruby red,
Or bright as newly-polished brass,
Smile at their fellows overhead.

Here, too, go roaming pirate bees,
Who find the winesap with its bruise
And drain its honey to the lees.
Then tack upon the homeward cruise,
Each droning out its sated croon
Until their songs in drowsy keys
Are pushing through mid afternoon.

In the old orchard! Here it seems
That out of all other years
Arise a train of happy dreams
Blent of the olden smiles and tears—
Just as the sunshine and the rain
Have blent into the ripened spheres
And made them sweet with honey stain.

Chicago Tribune.

Springbank Stock Farm, the splendid home of John McCallum, Iowa Station, Ont., is also the home of some choice Shorthorns. The herd, which has been established several years, has at its head the choice bred bull, Spectator 50094, imported by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., from the herd of J. R. Hay, Aberdeen, Scotland, sired by Scottish Leader (84724), a grandson of the famous Scottish Archer, dam Lady Hay, by the Marquis bull My Choice (55789), he by the Cruickshank Orange Blossom bull, William of Orange (50694). A pedigree full of good ones and backed up with individual excellence is what they will boast of. He is especially smooth, well-fleshed, thick and low down, and the stamp that ought to produce good ones, and he is producing good ones, as the stable full of calves in evidence. The females are mostly of the Mess Syme tribe and are nicking well with Spectator. Among the young calves are a few bulls that are soggy, thick, low down fellows that promise to develop into sires good enough to head any herd. Their home is about a mile from Iowa Station on the M. C. R. and P. M. R., between St. Thomas and Windsor, Ont. Drop off and see what Mr. McCallum has to offer from this grand imported herd.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 23.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale.

GEO. RICE,
Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-bred sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr. Ont.
Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Holstein Bulls—Maple Grove still has a few richly-bred bulls of serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address, **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue (H's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904).

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,
Caledonia, Ontario.

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

PORTER'S GOLD & SILVER FAWN St. Lambert Jersey Herd

I have a number of bulls, cows and heifers for sale. No better blood, no better cream producers. No better lookers.

T. PORTER, Carleton West, Ont.

Jerseys Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep registered.

WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

Rushton JERSEYS

For immediate sale we are offering one year old and one 2-year-old bulls, ideal types, and females of all ages. If you want something extra nice, write me. **F. S. WETHERALL,** Cookshire P.O. and Station, Que.

GOSSETT

THE ATTRILL SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale of the excellent herd of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, Ont., to be held in the City of London, on November 2nd, the day following the dispersion of Mr. Flatt's herd at Hamilton, should attract a good attendance of farmers and breeders, as it is seldom that as good a lot of cattle of such choice breeding is offered at the people's own prices, for all will be sold without reserve for what is bid for them. Many of these cattle were bought at high prices for the foundation of a first-class herd, which it was intended would be permanently kept, and it is not expected that they will sell for all they cost, but they have bred regularly and well, and the produce will, no doubt, bring enough to make the investment a safe one, while the calves sold with their dams, and the cows and older heifers being forward in calf to the two excellent stock bulls, Imp. Favorite and Blythesome Ruler, son of Imp. Missie 159th, bred by W. S. Marr, will make these a safe sort to buy, as in most cases the buyer will secure two for one price, and in many cases three.

The Missie cow, for which Mr. Attrill paid \$800 two years ago, is yet in the prime of life, being only seven years old and breeding regularly, having a capital roan bull calf dropped in April last, and being forward in calf again. Marr-bred cows are scarce in Canada, and will be scarcer, and are worth looking after. The wealthy-fleshed Cruickshank, Lovely of Pine Grove, by the Missie bull, Marquis of Zenda, would grace any herd, and she is breeding well, her last calf winning first at the Western Fair at London this year. Veronica (imp.), a red-roan five-year-old cow of true form and breezy appearance, sired by the Duthie-bred, Marksman, a Missie bull, by Scottish Archer, has a capital bull calf in the sale, and is forward in calf to Imp. Favorite. A straight, good roan cow is Imp. Claris, by Sir James. She is thin, being a deep milker, but has the right type and breeds well. Beautiful Belle (imp.), a roan three-year-old Kilblean Beauty, is of ideal type and quality, and is well forward in calf to Blythesome Ruler, Martha 9th (imp.), a red two-year-old daughter of Imp. Nonpareil Archer and of Imp. Minnie, is a handsome heifer of the correct type, and forward in calf. Village Rose, a red five-year-old cow of the favorite Cruickshank Village family, is a strong, useful, good-breeding cow. Lady Hope (imp.), a handsome red cow, by the richly-bred Abbotsford 2nd, is a grand breeder, as her produce amply proves. Her beautiful yearling daughter, Lady Hope of Ridgewood, by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, was in the thick of the fight in the greatest class of yearling heifers ever seen at Toronto, was given fourth place there and might well have gone higher. She is a grand heifer, straight and true in her lines, thickly-fleshed and full of quality, a show heifer in any country. Her half-sister, Lady Hope of Ridgewood 2nd, from same dam, was third in that great class of senior heifer calves at Toronto, and some of the best judges in the country thought she should have gone to the top. She is a model of the modern type, full and thick in all her parts, and sure to be among the best in any company. These are but sample numbers of the females, which are uniformly good; while the young bulls are the best lot that we have seen together in any herd in the country this year, winning first and third at London, big, lusty, thick-fleshed fellows that should be picked up quickly, as they are good enough for headers of first class herds.

In addition to Mr. Attrill's herd, Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, will contribute a few good things, principally young bulls of approved breeding, and Mr. W. Roberts, of Clinton, will consign half a dozen nicely bred bull calves and heifers from his herd, making an attractive offering of about 200 head. The catalogue will soon be ready, and we advise all interested to apply for it soon, and note the offering, which are a very desirable

Boog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

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

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address **B. H. BULL & SON,** Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

OGILVIE'S Ayrshires

As quite a number of the cows of this herd have freshened since our auction sale of young stock in March last, we are now able to offer for sale CALVES, of both sexes, at reasonable prices, and also a few COWS. Apply to

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager
Lachine Rapids, Que.
Telephone M. 2228.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

A. KENNEDY & SON,
Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont.
Winchester Station, C.P.R.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON,** Campbellford Stn. Menie P.O., Ont.

Springbrook Ayrshires are heavy milkers and high testers. For sale: Three bulls, 9 months old; 2 bull calves, dropped in January last; also females of all ages.

W. F. STEPHEN,
P.O. Box 101, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH** Prices right. **Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT.** Apple Hill, C. P. R.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Meadowside Farm

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.

A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type.

Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type.

A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices.

Correspondence promptly answered.
R. R. Stations: **W. H. ARKELL,** Midway, G. T. R. Teeswater, Ont.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

From the Best Breeders.

Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding.

Great supply strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS & EWES

from imported stock. Also

Buff Rock and White Wyandotte Fowls For particulars apply to **J. W. GOSNELL & SON,** Ridgetown, Ont.

For advertising any advertisement on this page, write to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Lincoln and Cotswold Rams--WANTED.

1 and 2 years old.

Quote prices delivered Ilderton.
London, Huron and Bruce R.R.

J. H. PATRICK, Ilderton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A CHEAP PAINT MIXTURE—PAINTING WITH A SPRAY PUMP.

1. I saw in your valuable paper a prescription for painting barns, but mislaid it. It was lime, salt, ground rice and glue. Please give the proportions, and how to prepare them. What coloring or mixture is best to use in order to make it red?

2. Has any of your subscribers any experience in painting with a spray pump and with what result? W. G. Huron Co.

Ans.—1. Slack half a bushel of fresh lime with boiling water, strain through a fine strainer, and add one peck of salt (previously dissolved); three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; one pound Spanish whiting, and one pound glue (previously dissolved). Add five gallons hot water to the mixture; stir well, and cover, letting it stand for a few days. It should be put on hot. About a pint, properly applied, will cover a square yard. With lampblack or venetian red any dark or reddish shade can be made.

2. Subscribers are invited to state their experience on this point. Generally speaking, paint put on this way does not last so well as that applied with a brush, but we have known cases where "water paint," put on in this way, gave fairly good satisfaction.

Mark Twain, in his lecturing days, reached a small eastern town one afternoon, and went before dinner to a barber's to be shaved.

"You are a stranger in this town, sir?" the barber asked.

"Yes. I'm a stranger here," was the reply.

"We're having a good lecture here to-night, sir," said the barber. "A Mark Twain lecture. Are you going to it?"

"Yes, I think I will," said Mr. Clemens.

"Have you got your ticket yet?" the barber asked.

"No, not yet," said the other.

"Then, sir, you'll have to stand."

"Dear me!" Mr. Clemens exclaimed.

"It seems as if I always do have to stand when I hear that man Twain lecture."

It might be supposed that English-speaking people would not venture to travel in a foreign country without some knowledge of its language; but our countrymen do so every year.

A lady relates that she was one of a party of English tourists that visited Madrid. She was the only one of the number who knew any Spanish, and her stock was confined to "yes" and "no" and "milk." By means of gestures they managed to get along the first afternoon and night.

The next morning at breakfast there was coffee, but no milk, and the party appealed to the lady to get some.

To her dismay she forgot the word for milk, and after striving in vain to recall it, she seized a piece of paper and pencil and drew the picture of a cow.

The waiter examined the drawing critically, went out of the room and returned promptly with a bundle of tickets for that day's bull fight.

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.

Linden Oxfords

Some good yearlings and ram lambs. Also a fine imp. 2-shear ram for sale. Write or come and see.

R. J. HINE, - Dutton, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearing ewes. The right type. Prices moderate. Come and see.

WM. D. DYER, - Columbus, Ont.
Brooklin Sta., G.T.R. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.

SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair.

COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. o

ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep Scotch Shorthorns & Clydesdales

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ont.

WOOL AND HIDES

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs. o

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have retired from showing at fall fairs. 2 years and over show ewes **ONLY** now offered. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks?

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

LEICESTERS

We have for sale some good Leicesters. 1 two-shear ram, shearing and some good ram lambs, two-shear ewes, shearing and ewe lambs, all bred from imp. stock. o

DUNNET BROS., Cianbrassil, Ont.

SHEEP and CATTLE LABELS Mark your stock. Save time, money and worry. Price from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per 100, postage paid, and free of duty. Send \$1.00 for trial order, or write for circular and sample. Address, **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

GLEN CAIRN KENNELS offers for sale Collie Dogs, Oxford and Lincoln Sheep, at reasonable prices. o
R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

GOSSIP

Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "Since writing you last, I have sold some hundreds of Shropshires and Cotswolds. In the lot there have been a great many grand flock headers. I furnished every first-prize winner in the ram classes at Toronto in both Shropshire and Cotswold classes, excepting the aged Cotswold ram. Have also furnished nearly every first-prize winner at the principal State fairs that have been held up to this time, in both classes. But my greatest victory of all is in the fields at home, where I am showing and selling the best all-round lot of rams and ram lambs that have ever been offered to the breeders of Canada. I am not waiting for somebody to pay me more than one sheep is worth, but am selling them so that no customer need go past, and no man wanting to buy a ram has turned away this year without one."

One of Canada's younger breeders who is rapidly coming to the front, is Mr. J. A. Richardson, of South March, Ont. His farm lies in the county of Carleton, South March being on C. P. R. Mr. Richardson's specialty is Holstein cattle, but he also is somewhat extensively engaged in the breeding of Oxford Down and Horned Dorset sheep, Tamworth hogs, Embden and Toulouse geese. The Holsteins number 24 head. The stock bull is Emperor De Kol Wayne 3754, bred by Brown Bros., Lyn, sire Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia 3130, dam Empress Josephine of Brookside 2019. Mr. Richardson showed splendid judgment in selecting this bull, as his rich breeding and perfect individuality will certainly leave a favorable impression on the herd. The foundation cows were all of Bollert's breeding, which means that they were as good as the country produces. None of them have ever been officially tested, but are now milking from 50 to 65 lbs. a day, and if given an official chance would certainly score up to the required standard. The Tamworths are an up-to-date lot. The Oxford Downs and Horned Dorsets are the right kind, and parties wanting young stock of any of the above breeds would do well to write Mr. Richardson, as he can supply any of them at prices consistent with quality.

Among the stock breeders of Lambton, few have done the county greater credit the past couple of years than John A. Govenlock, Hereford breeder, of Forest, Ont., who has had the courage to face the best herds in Canada at Toronto and London exhibitions, where he was quite successful in winning a fair share of the honors, among them being three firsts on yearling and two-year-old bulls and upon a herd of four calves bred by exhibitor. This herd won also several seconds on nicely-fitted stuff. The thick, even-fleshed bull, Imperial 2034 160500, is sire of the young things in the herd, which are of splendid quality, just what anyone would expect he would produce with such breeding behind him, he being by C. W. Armour's (Kansas City) Majestic, dam, Butter Maid 2nd. This bull has been a prizewinner ever since he was a calf. Mr. Armour, it is said, has been offered \$4,000 for his sire, Majestic. The yearling bull, Forest Pride, that won first at Toronto and London last year, has repeated the worthy feat this year, which is sufficient to say about his good qualities. In the female line, Mr. Govenlock is strong. Gem 45th (imp.) is still in the pink of condition, and is doing herself justice as a breeder. Forest Lady, a daughter of Lambton's Pride, is a big, thick cow, with many prizes to her credit, that is also producing the right kind of stock. Among the younger things in this herd is Little Beauty, Rosebud and Little Sweetheart, each with straight, thick backs and mellow flesh, curly maturers. Pansy, the heifer calf shown with this herd and winner of second prize, is a very promising youngster that is in good shape to continue to improve. The herd numbers nearly 30 head, and is richly bred. Anyone can get a good one or two out of it any time. The farm is about half a mile from Forest Station on the main line of the G. T. R., between Port Huron and Toronto. See Mr. Govenlock's advertisement in this paper.

Thin Blood Makes a Weak Body

But You Can Enrich the Blood and Send the Vigor Through the System by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Every nerve and every muscle of the body depends on the blood for nourishment. Thin, watery blood makes weak nerves and flabby muscles. The heart fails in its work of forcing blood through the body; the lungs, the stomach, the liver, kidneys and bowels all do their work in an imperfect way, and you drag about weak, tired and miserable.

The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes a radical change in every human system that is starved and impoverished for want of rich, pure and life-sustaining blood.

Gradually, certainly and naturally it instills new vigor into every nook and corner of the body, restores health and vitality, and puts a new joy into life.

Note your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.



SHROPSHIRE.
We are offering 15 shearing ewes, full of quality, sired by Marsauder (imp.). He won 2nd at Chicago, 1903. Also a limited number of ram and ewe lambs by same sire, and 50 useful breeding ewes, which we intend to mate with our Chicago winner of 1904, Prolife (imp.). o

W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVY, ERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us. o

F. H. NEIL & SONS, LUCAN, ONT.
Telegraph & R.R. station.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice ram and ewe lambs for sale; also a few aged ewes. o

GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Hampshire Sheep—We have a few choice ram lambs for sale, from imp. stock. Sire first-prize winner at St. Louis. Correspondence invited. **FREEDORN BROS., Denfield Stn. and P.O.**

Leicester Sheep—Choice ram and ewe lambs; for particulars write to **CHAS. F. MAW, Milton Stn. and Tel. O. Omagh P.O.**

Champion Cotswolds—Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. o
E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs. Born 1st April, descendants from imported stock. Price, Rams \$6.00; Ewes \$7.00, including pedigree and transfer. Apply to **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.**

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.
Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, o Harriston, Ont.**

Champion Dorsets
Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality. o
R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont.
Mapleview Farm.

SHROPSHIRE

Ram and ewe lambs, also one shearing ram and ewes for sale. o

C. WREN, - Uxbridge, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Choicely-bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.**

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



U.S. Cream Separators
 make the largest profits, because they get the most cream.
Hold World's Record for Close Skimming.
 Have only two parts inside bowl—easy to wash—large, guaranteed capacities—gearing entirely enclosed and light running—self-oiling devices—low supply tank and solid frame—and are most reliable, giving longest service and least trouble, because they **ARE BUILT FOR LONG WEAR.**
 Send for free illustrated book completely describing them and containing also much valuable information about dairying. Write at once.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
 28 DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. 414

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Our success is attributed to: 1st—We endeavor to live up to representations. 2nd—Furnishing reg. pedigree and guaranteeing to replace non-breeders. 3rd—Our herd consists of the best blood, the sires used are a superior class. The "mail order" business is a boon to breeders who do not abuse the confidence of their patrons. Write at once.
 Vine Sta., G. T. R., 100 rods from farm. **JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O.**

Hillview Farm, the property of J. E. Disney, Greenwood, Ont., located as it is in the center of Canada's Shorthorn area, is well adapted for producing the best of stock. Although Mr. Disney has been breeding pure-bred horses, cattle and sheep for several years, he never had so many good things to offer as are to be seen roaming leisurely over the pastures just now. His Shorthorns, numbering 30 odd head, are headed by the choice imported red bull, Royal Scott, by Bucaneer (82982), dam Duchess Annie 11th. This straight, even-fleshed chap was imported by Arthur Johnston (than whom there are few better judges in America), and we look for him to produce some choice things. Among the most promising females is the roan rising two years old, Lewella, by Keith Baron (imp.), dam Duchess 22nd of Dereham Abbey 30425. Hillview Rose is a choice all-round heifer, by Imp. Blue Ribbon 26876, dam Beauty of Hillview, by Indian Chief. The two-year-old heifer, Crimson Aster, by Magnet 37614, dam Crimson Flower 35978, is also doing well at her new home. She was sold at Geo. Johnston's sale, and is in calf to Choice Korral, the sire that brought \$360 at the same sale. Lady Raglan is a fine cow that breeds well. She is by Lord Roseberry (imp.). Her heifer calf, Hillview's Royal Princess, is a promising, straight calf, by Royal Prince (imp.), the present stock bull of D. Birrell's herd, and the sire that produced the ones that sold for such good figures at the Thistle Ha' dispersion sale last winter. Lady Raglan's last calf headed the Port Perry sale last winter. The Miss Ramsden family is represented in this herd by a few good ones. Among the mature cows is May Queen, by Roan Baron = 81251, dam Bertha, by King William, grandam by Vice Consul (imp.). She has a fine bull calf at foot, by Bargain Day, sire and dam imported. Among the young things, especially worthy of mention, is Hillview Duchess, by Lord Kintore (imp.) = 36054, dam Duchess of Balsam 7th, by Hospodar (imp.), one of the few bulls that have been taken across the Atlantic the second time. Hillview Visalia, another promising heifer, is by Longford Eclipse (imp.) = 50049, the bull that sold at the Thistle Ha' sale for \$1,425. This herd is built up with stock from the best of imported sires, such as Royal Prince, Longford Eclipse, Cyclone, Hospodar, Blue Ribbon, Indian Chief, Royal Sovereign, etc., consequently is, as might be expected, a high-class herd. Among the young things are a few bulls that are quite equal to the females, both in breeding and individual excellence. Parties wanting something good should not fail to see them.

Among the Clydesdales are several thick, blocky mares and fillies, some of them imported, upon which is being used that fine stock bull, Hildstone Chief 4254 (imp.), said to be an excellent stock-getter, and should mix well with the mares seen at Hillview.

The Cotswold flock has received a fair share of attention here and, consequently, is quite up-to-date in size and quality. Nothing but the best rams are used from year to year. At the time of being desired, they will soon be plentiful. If you want to get a good one, you must acquire early, before they are all gone.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, ready for service. Several calves of both sexes, and a number of heifers about ready to breed, and others well forward in calf. All at moderate prices. Daily mail at our door. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

I have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows, a few sows bred and ready to breed, and my stock hog Elmdale Ned 2503. Also two cows and choice lot of bull calves from one to eight months old.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The Gully P.O.

TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

Glennairn Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

Summer Offering of Large White YORKSHIRES

Fine lot of imported young sows in pig. A grand lot of spring boars and sows from imported sows and boars of the best breeding. Pairs supplied not akin.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

SNEI GROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows in farrow; also some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices.

SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

ORCHARD HOME HERD Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Imported and home-bred stock of the most approved bacon type. We furnish registered pedigree, prepay express charges, and guarantee satisfaction. Our stock are of the highest standard, and have given our customers the utmost satisfaction. **Special prices on fall pigs.** Write for particulars.

S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Young boars of good size and form, ready for use. Also Shorthorn calves and Shropshire shearing rams and ram lambs.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

CHESTER WHITES

Good bacon type, and **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.** Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, - Glanworth, Ont.

Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 5th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchill, Ont.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. **Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.**

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. J. Whitteker & Sons, of North Williamsburg, Ont., the well-known breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep and Buff Orpington fowl, are still to be found at the old stand with a grand lot of their favorite breeds around them. At the present time their large herd of Ayrshires are in splendid condition and milking very heavily. Mr. Whitteker years ago set a type of Ayrshire for his coveted goal, that was a decided improvement. To that end he kept for breeding purposes only what came nearest his ideal. To-day, his Ayrshires are large, have deep, well-formed bodies, small, graceful heads and necks, large, full, even udders, and last, but not least, good-sized teats. From such grand cows as these, he has for sale a number of extra good young bulls and a few young females. He is also offering a few Oxford Down ram and ewe lambs and Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets. Write Mr. Whitteker for what you want. He is absolutely reliable.

A visitor to Maple Glen Stock Farm, the property of C. J. Gilroy & Son, will be well paid for his trouble in a look over their magnificent herd of 40 head of Advanced Registry and high-testing Holstein cattle. This well-known farm is easily reached from Brockville, nine miles distant, or Lyn, five miles distant. In the herd are two-year-olds with seven-day butter records of 16 lbs. 14 oz.; three-year-olds with seven-day butter records of 22 lbs., and a number of older ones with seven-day records of 20 lbs., made months after calving, and milk records of 17,500 lbs. a year. The stock bull is Sir Aaltje Posch Beets (imp.), sired by a son of Aaltje Posch, the champion two-year-old heifer of the world, official test, dam Katrina Pieterje De Kol, a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol, who has 55 daughters in the Advanced Registry, and who is also a brother to Aagie Cornucopia Pauline, who holds the world's official seven-day butter record of 34.31 lbs. Mr. Gilroy reports the demand as very active for high-class Holsteins, and it is no wonder with such gilt-edged breeding in his herd. The stock bull won first at Toronto and Ottawa, and the herd, first at Ottawa and second at Toronto this year. Write Mr. Gilroy at Glen Buell P. O., Ont.

What is probably the banner herd of Jerseys in the Province of Quebec is to be found on Rushton Stock Farm, one mile from Cookshire Junction Station on the C. P. R. and Maine Central Railroad. This splendidly-equipped farm is the property of Mr. F. S. Wetherall, breeder of high-class Jersey cattle, Cheviot sheep and Poland-China hogs. At present there are 25 head of typical Jerseys in the herd, headed by the great prizewinning Pearl's Golden Crown 60827, by King of Beachlands 53996, dam Pearl Moore 106439. His form and quality are indicated when we say that this year he won first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke and second at Ottawa, being there up against D. O. Bull's peerless winner, Blue Blood of Dentonia, a bull that never was beaten. The females principally belong to the Cetewayo and St. Lambert strains, and are a deep-bodied, typical lot, showing perfect dairy type, with large, even udders, and milk on grass alone from 30 to 40 lbs. a day. In the herd are a number of young females, sired by Golden Name, a get of Golden Lad Nameless. They are a splendid lot of youngsters and give promise of great things at the pail. There are also two bulls, one year old and two years old. These young bulls are for sale, also a number of young females. In the Cheviot sheep, there are for sale a few ram lambs and a few one and two-year-old ewes. This hardy and early-maturing breed of sheep are particularly adapted for ranching, being natives of the Highlands of Scotland. They are extremely hardy, and show a heavy, well-formed carcass, and possess a strong covering of high-grade wool. In Poland-China hogs, Mr. Wetherall finds the demand constantly on the increase. His are built on improved bacon lines, and are very easy feeders. Write Mr. Wetherall for what you want. He will use you right, and you can depend on what he says. Address Cookshire P. O., Quebec.



THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

cure Backache, Lame Back, Diabetes, Dropsy and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers. **DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.**

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. Fox prices and particulars apply to:

Compton Estate Company, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to **GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont.**

C. P. R. and G. T. R. **LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.**

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P.O.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boars. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice things 3, 4 and 5 months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

William Wilson, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

BERKSHIRES

Have for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of spring litters sired by imported Polegate Doctor. **Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock, Ont.**

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

QUEENSTON CEMENT

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Don't be misled by statements of agents handling cement paying large commissions. Go yourself and see Queenston walls and floors built in your own locality. Our barrel contains as many cubic inches as any other cement, and as cement is gauged by measure, not by weight, your cement will go as far. Write us for all information. Freight rates and estimates cheerfully given. 70c. per barrel, strictly cash, f.o.b. cars Queenston. Go in with your neighbor and get benefit of carload rates.

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Farms Wanted for Cash Customers.

Never was there such a demand as at present. If you have a good farm to sell place it with me now. Send complete description to-day and get my terms. Parties wanting good farms will do well to get our lists, mailed free; also book showing modern system hollow concrete walls with proper ventilation. I will build or sell outfit.

ALF. BROWN, Real-estate Dealer and Concrete Builder, Dept. C, Picton, Ont.

The Classik Kids



Have submitted Galt Sure Grip Shingles to every practical test, and have not found them wanting in a single instance. These shingles lock together so strongly and surely that when applied to any roof they become in reality one sheet, not a number of individual shingles nailed to the roof. They are absolutely wind, water, storm, lightning and fire proof; are easier laid than any other shingle, metal or wood, and require less expert knowledge to lay them.

Illustrated catalogue and all information for a postal card, addressed to The Classik Kids

Galt Sure Grip Shingles

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG!



Every weak person wants to be strong. You have tried drugs, and, as they failed, you believe there is no cure for you. Now, you are in error, as I can prove by the thousands of testimonials I have received from grateful patients in every Province in the Dominion, and as I can prove to you in your own case if you will let me. Most of my patients are those who came to me as a last resort, and have gone away cured. You can be cured, too, if you will come to me. All I ask is a fair chance to prove to you that my drugless method cures. No one is weak without some good reason for it. It matters not whether it is from overwork, exposure or any other cause, I can restore your lost strength, fill your nerves with Electricity (which is the foundation of strength), make you feel bright, happy, full of energy and ambition—a renewed person. Come or write to me to-day, and I will cure you with my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It is a pleasure to wear my Belt. You put it on when you go to bed and get up in the morning with increased strength, and glad to begin your day's work. My Belt never burns and blisters, as do the old style (so-called) electric belts. I have a Special Electric Attachment which I give free to those who wear my Belt. This Attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts, and fills them with its warm, vitalizing power, causing the blood to again circulate in a free and natural way, thus bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation are all quickly cured by this New Method of mine for applying "Electricity." Don't put it off any longer. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late.

HERE IS PROOF OF THE CLAIMS I MAKE.

Dr. McLaughlin.—Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure that I take the present opportunity of writing you my experience with your Electric-treatment. I feel it my duty to you and the public to give a special recommendation of your treatment in my case. I must say that it seems almost like a miracle. I am to-day a sound man; nothing ailing me. I purchased your Belt last November, and have been wearing the same until recently. Before wearing the Belt, I felt miserable; and was not in fit condition to do any work without pain and misery. It used to take me a day to do half a day's work. I was troubled with some rheumatism, and was sore across my back. It was a burden for me to work. I also was troubled with a numbness of limbs and floating clouds of darkness before my eyes, with a dull feeling. I used to feel more like sitting around and doing nothing. I was a miserable, unhappy man, but to-day I feel like a new man, full of life and ambition. I feel better to-day than ever I did in all my life-time; feel twenty years younger. I can turn handsprings to-day where I could not ten years ago. The Belt has done more for me than its merits claim to do, and I must say that the Belt is worth its weight in solid gold. I would not part with the Belt, providing I could not get another, for \$1,000. If any person doubts my word, I will cheerfully answer them if they will write to me. I could write a good deal more, but I feel that I have said sufficient. Yours very truly, Anthony Steckley, Bethesda, Ont., February 23, 1905.

P.S.—If you wish you can publish this, my experience with your Belt. I am only too glad to let the public know of my recovery.

The above proves what electricity will do when properly applied. The reason so many neglect to use my Belt is that they fear that it will fail, like other things they have tried. Now, the security I offer any doubtful man or woman is that they need not pay one cent until my Belt has done its work. You might think I am taking long chances on my Belt. I don't; there is more in Electricity when properly applied than you think. The proposition I make to you is a fair one. It is an easy one for you to accept. All I ask is: give me security that I will get my pay, and you can wear my Belt, and

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ WITH CARE—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold where you receive the advice of a practical expert.

Call To-Day For Free Test of My Belt, Free Consultation and Free Book. If you Can't Call, Cut Out and Send This Coupon.

FREE BOOK.

Write me to-day for my beautifully illustrated book with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "the noblest work of God," a MAN. Inclose this coupon and I will send this book, sealed, free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

COOKED ANKLES.

Q.—Three-year-old mare knuckles over on her hind ankles when standing. H. F.
A.—This is a partial dislocation of the joints, due to a relaxation of the ligaments, and treatment is tedious and sometimes unsuccessful. Repeated blistering and long rest are necessary. For details of blistering, see answer to J. W. A.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS.

Q.—One of my horses has windgalls on the fetlock joint. S.D.
A.—Bursal enlargements of this nature are very hard to remove. If you can give him rest, blister repeatedly as recommended for the bursal enlargements of the hock in question by J. W. A. in this issue. If you cannot give rest, you will find benefit from showering well repeatedly with cold water, and then applying a bandage that has been soaked in cold water. Leave the bandage on while he stands in the stable. V.

BOG SPAVIN AND THOROUGHPIN.

Q.—Yearling colt has a bog spavin and thoroughpin. They appeared in the spring when she was at pasture with other colts. J. W. A.

A.—Some animals, on account of the conformation of the hocks, are predisposed to this condition, and it is always hard to correct. Treatment is usually tedious, and even when successful there is always a liability to recurrence. Repeated blistering is the most successful treatment. Take two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with two ounces vasoline. Clip the hair off the parts, and rub well with the blister. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn her loose in a box stall now, and oil every day until the scale comes off, when you will tie her up and blister again as at first. After this, blister once every month as long as necessary. In the meantime, do not let her out or give any chance to run or take violent exercise. Gentle exercise would do good, but absolute quiet is preferable to violent exercise, where she might slip, fall, etc. etc. V.

Miscellaneous.

CLAMMY GROUND CHERRY—"CHICORY."

Q.—Enclosed you will find two samples of weeds which I wish you would name, and if they are bad weeds, and also the best way to eradicate them? R. O. S.

A.—The hairy plant is the clammy ground cherry, for fuller information regarding which see page 1314, issue of September 14th. The plant with the pale blue flowers is chicory, also called wild succory and blue sailors. Means of eradication: fall plowing and cultivation in dry weather; summer-fallowing if the roots are very numerous. J. D.

BINDWEED.

Q.—I am enclosing a weed which is spreading rapidly on my farm, and would like your advice, through your valuable "Farmer's Advocate," as to its name, and also how to kill it. Its roots grow as deep as I can plow and very close together. A. E. H.

A.—This is the morning-glory bindweed (*convolvulus arvensis*). It must be getting widely introduced, so many correspondents have sent it to this office recently. Thorough and repeated cultivation in dry weather and hand-picking of the roots will greatly reduce it, not completely eradicate it.

Professor Robert D. Petty, of the New York Law School, was telling his students the other day of the need that lawyers occasionally have for a little knowledge of agriculture. "I was reminded of that need the other day," he declared, "when a young attorney of this city told me about his plans for spending two or three days in the country. I want to go to a farm," the young attorney said, "and for two or three days do a farm-hand's work. I want to shovel hay."

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

IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE BY AUCTION

THE ENTIRE TROUT CREEK HERD OF

**75 Scotch and
Scotch-Topped Shorthorns**

In the Sale Pavilion at the

STOCK-YARDS, HAMILTON, ONT., ON**Wednesday, November 1st, 1905**

This offering includes the imported 2-year-old stock bulls, **GOLD CUP**, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe, bred by Wm. Duthie, and the Marr Princess Royal bull, **ARDLETHEN ROYAL**. Also a number of bull calves bred from imported stock. Among the females in the herd are **35 Imported Cows and Heifers**, mostly of favorite Cruickshank, Duthie and Marr families, such as **Missies, Lavenders, Roan Ladys, Miss Ramsdens, Village Maids, Bruce Mayflowers, Rosewoods, Augustas, etc.** Many of these females will be sold with a calf at foot and in calf to imported bulls. The cattle will be sold in ordinary breeding condition and not specially fitted for sale. This is a rare opportunity to secure good cattle of the best breeding to found or strengthen a herd and to secure a share of the trade Mr. Flatt has been enjoying.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

For Catalogues apply to

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

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.**Important Dispersion Sale by Auction**

The entire **Ridgewood Park Herd of Shorthorns**, property of **E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.**, consisting of **30 head of imported and home-bred animals**, together with selections of 10 head from the herd of Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and 7 head from the herd of W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., making a combined offering of

**50 Scotch and Scotch-topped
SHORTHORNS**To be sold on the **WESTERN FAIR GROUNDS**, in the City of **London, Ont.**, on**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1905**

Mr. Attrill's herd includes 8 imported cows and heifers and their produce by the imported bull, **Favourite = 50035 = (83469)**, and **Blythesome Ruler**, by imp. **Chief Ruler**, dam imported **Missie 159th**, bred by W. S. Marr. Most of the cows will be sold with calves at foot, or forward with calf to the stock bulls. The selections from the herds of Capt. Robson and Mr. Doherty are young and bred from first-class Scotch families.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. For catalogues apply to

E. C. ATTRILL - Goderich, Ont.Auctioneers: **A. B. Hunt, London; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton.**