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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

J. H. Grisdale
Exp. Farm
Dec 31, 05

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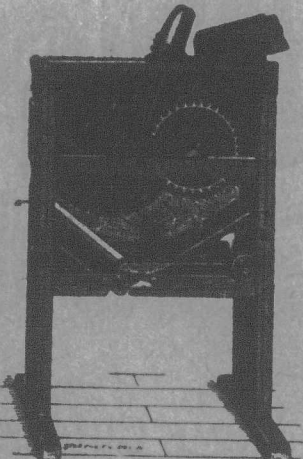
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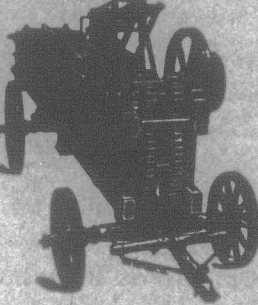
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VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 24, 1904.

No. 635

EDITORIAL.

Forward Movement in Agricultural Education.

The report comes from Ottawa that Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, LL.D., has resigned his position as Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying. The "Farmer's Advocate" speaks advisedly when it intimates that Prof. Robertson has for a considerable length of time been considering the advisability of devoting his whole attention to educational rather than to what might be considered strictly agricultural work, though it may be taken for granted that the advancement of Canada as an agricultural country will bulk largely in any enterprise or movement with which he associates himself. A worthy son of the soil, his sympathies are and always have been with this great industry. During the past few years he has been identified especially with the establishment of schools for instruction in manual training; the Macdonald Institute in connection with the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., for the training of teachers and others in nature study and domestic science; school gardens and consolidated rural schools, such as those in the Maritime Provinces, and the one opened a few days ago at Guelph. In this educational crusade he sees the most secure hope for the future of this country, and, as the apostle of what has been styled "the new education," we believe he is upon the right track. Knowing somewhat of his enthusiasm and his indomitable Scottish determination, we are inclined to believe that having put his hand to this educational plow he will not be disposed to turn back. Graduating from the farm and the cheese factory, Prof. Robertson's first public work of note was in the Ontario Agricultural College, from whence he went to the Central Experimental Farm as Agriculturist, giving special attention to dairying. He soon became Dairy Commissioner, under the Dominion Department of Agriculture, his duties widening into those of Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, under which divisions have been created for live stock, dairy, market extension, cold storage, seed, fruit, and poultry. A great deal of the work which he originally looked after personally is now carried on by the chiefs of these divisions, and the suggestion has been made that in the event of his resignation it would not be necessary to continue the general office of Commissioner, which would appear to be a reasonable proposition.

As our readers are aware, Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, has provided the funds for the greater portion of the educational work which Prof. Robertson has been carrying on. It is understood that the philanthropist has now larger schemes for educational development on hand. As was recently announced in these columns, he purchased the magnificent farm and stock of Mr. Robt. Reford, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Montreal, and additional land beside, upon which will be projected an institution for scientific instruction in agriculture and agricultural research. In all, 700 acres will be available for the carrying out of Sir William Macdonald's great plan. Prof. Robertson has been some sixteen years before the Canadian public, and it was in recognition of his attainments and his distinguished services in the cause of agriculture and education that Queen's University, Kingston, last year conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

"Doing Things" at our Fairs.

As excursionists were leaving an outside city park one evening last summer, a "hot-box" on the rear end of one of the trolley cars caused some delay. The workmen fussed around a little, and in the end decided to cool it by pouring on cold water. Three children, two girls and a little boy, jumped up and leaned eagerly over the side of the car. "Come back and sit down," said the father. "Oh," pleaded one of the girls, "let us see the men do it," and they had their way, watching with great interest until the simple performance was over. It is one of the instincts of our nature, that we like to watch when something is being done. We may know that "something is going on" wherever we see a crowd.

The claim was made for the World's Fair at St. Louis, that it was an exhibition of processes rather than of products. In part that was true. There was a mining gulch where rock was drilled and real metal smelted. Cotton was being spun on spinning jennies and on machines of more modern device. There were two shoe factories in operation, where the whole process of manufacture from the tanned hides up to the finished article could be seen. In the educational department a real kindergarten was conducted, with live children, brought each day from the St. Louis public schools. Every afternoon the U. S. Life-saving Service showed by actual performance how shipwrecked persons are brought by rope and basket from ship to shore; how a lifeboat may be overturned and filled, and yet rise none the worse, and how a drowning man who has gone under the second time is rescued and revived. A monster locomotive on a turntable whirled around continually. Silk looms were in operation, weaving suspenders, handkerchiefs, shawls. The various machines used in the manufacture of steel pens were at work day by day. These and many other operations that were being carried on in full view, show that an honest attempt was made to justify the claim concerning processes rather than products. But, in spite of all, what was to be seen being made was only a very, very small part of the whole exhibit. This, however, must have been noticed by all visitors, that it was to the general public the most interesting part. Wherever a particularly large crowd was congregated, there it would be found was some practical operation in progress. Even the scroll sawyer cutting wooden puzzle blocks was always surrounded by a lot of people, and his sales were vastly larger because of the interest excited by the sight of him at work. In all this there is a plain hint to fair boards who are studying how they may keep up or increase interest in their shows. At a slight expense, or even by only judicious management, much more might be done in the direction indicated. The large crowds that have been attracted by the buttermaking contests and other competitions at our fairs, show how the efforts of the directors in that line have been appreciated, and how the public would welcome more of the same nature.

We direct attention to another means by which interest in exhibits and the instruction derived therefrom might be much increased, and that is to have the exhibitor or attendant give talks about them. At St. Louis in many places could be seen this placard, "Please do not handle; the attendant will be pleased to give any information desired." This was very good. It was noticed, however, that when any question was asked a little knot of people always gathered about to

hear what was being said in reply, showing that people were hungry for more than they were getting. It is the same at all shows. Wherever any one is talking, the veriest fake not even excepted, there are sure to be a number of listeners. Why should not this characteristic be turned to more account in our agricultural fairs? Have not only objects, but object lessons. This is being worked out to some degree with great acceptance in the instructive lectures at the Winter Fairs, and this feature might with profit be introduced at our fall fairs as well.

Stability in Farming.

In comparing the methods of Canadian farmers, as a class, with those of the neighboring republic, our people have been wont to claim, and with good grounds for the claim, that our farmers, as a rule, are the more stable, that they are not so generally disposed to speculate or to change from one thing to another, from one line of farming or stock-raising to another, or to sell out an improved farm and flit to an unimproved one, taking chances to make a financial gain, though they sacrifice much of convenience and comfort, and much of social attachment. The tendency to this disposition is evidenced in the less substantial nature of farmhouses and outbuildings in most of the States, as compared with Canadian homesteads, the former being generally built of wood, and often without even a stone foundation, while brick houses and stone basement barns are common in Canada. The "prairie schooner," a canvas-covered wagon, carrying the belongings of farmers from one section of the country to another, still common in the States, was, comparatively, an unknown quantity in this country before the advent of the American invasion, as the recent trekking of farmers from across the line to the Canadian Northwest has been termed. These, however, are warmly welcomed as a desirable class of settlers, and the hope is cherished that they will prove to be permanent settlers, and partake of the stability which, up to the present, has more generally characterized our own people, and which we would fain hope to have maintained.

The opening up of our Western prairie country, affording the opportunity to secure good land at a low price, naturally attracts young men from the east who have not the means nor the prospects of being in a position to secure farms where prices rule high, and there is no valid objection to their striking out to share in the favorable opportunities afforded by a new country so well calculated as is the Canadian West to provide good homes and a competence for millions of progressive people. These young men are worthy of commendation for their courage and enterprise in making such a move, and there may be instances where older men, who, from various causes, have not been making headway in the east, may, with the capital they can command by selling out, improve their position by moving to the newer sections of the country, especially if they have a family to provide for and start in business. But for the man in middle life or advanced in years, who is fairly well off and comfortably situated in the older Provinces, the resolve to break up his home and migrate to a new country is a serious proposition, and should be well considered before being acted upon. Here, from experience and observation, he knows the capabilities of his farm, and can gauge with some precision the risks he has to run in the average of years, which are comparatively few. Here, if he has been fortunate, he has social ties and friendships of long standing, which it may take

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many years to duplicate in a new country where the methods of farming are widely different from what he has been accustomed to, and much will have to be learned in a new school of experience. Our plea for stability in such instances as those last referred to is that it is well to ponder the proposition from many points before deciding to pull up stakes, and unless the chances are very largely in favor of such a course, don't do it.

There is at present a disposition on the part of a good many farmers, owing to the difficulty of securing satisfactory help, to change their methods of farming, so that they can do it with less help. This, to the man of independent means, who does not feel the need of adding to his income, may be a wise move, but the farmer who needs to make further provision for his family, or for old age, and is doing well in the line of farming he is following, had better think at least twice about it before changing. The change will almost inevitably involve a considerable sacrifice in the sale of his working-plant, and he may not find himself adapted to the untried branch of farming he undertakes, or it may not pan out in practice as favorable as he has figured on paper. We suggest that, instead of changing over to a new line that he considers the practicability of a division of the labor of such help as he has, of adopting more labor-saving appliances, of making things more convenient for the prosecution of work, thereby effecting a saving of time as well as of labor, and by reducing the cost of production aim to secure more profitable returns. The disposition to sell out, to quit farming and try something else for an easier living is another of the dangers that too many farmers are coquetting with in these times. This is, in most cases, a decidedly risky undertaking, and, as a rule, the thought of adopting it should be banished at an early stage. The desire to get into town, under the impression that they can live there nearly as cheaply as on the farm, we believe, when acted upon, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred

proves a delusion and a snare, and many a man making this move has lost, by unwise investment or speculation his entire capital, which would have been safe if represented by his farm, which is always a permanent asset. There is, of course, a possibility of farmers being too conservative in their methods, and many are falling far short of the best returns for their work by being too slow to make changes in accordance with the trend of the times and of the markets, but this is not a necessary condition, and is one that is capable of improvement, but the tendency to change for an uncertainty may be quite as great a mistake. We, therefore, counsel the observance of an intelligent liberal conservatism as the safest course for farmers to adopt in their calling.

House-building.

Farmers nowadays are devoting more attention to the improvement of their dwelling places, as well as the housing of their live stock. In part, this has been stimulated by the general progress of the past few years, and which bids fair to continue in Canada, unless all signs fail, for a lengthy period to come. House planning and building is at best a serious and vexatious operation, and when completed most people come to the conclusion that they could do better if they had it to do over. Hence the advantage of taking ample time to obtain full information in advance, so that when the house is completed it will give satisfaction, not only as a place to live and work in, but to look at. To help in that direction the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" recently offered prizes for plans and descriptions of farmhouses, one set of which appear in this issue, as well as an engraving from the first-prize winner in the house photo contest. Photogravures of other exteriors are yet to appear. The other prizewinning and highly commended plans will appear from time to time. In last issue we also began a series of articles from the pen of Prof. J. B. Reynolds, a specialist on these subjects, dealing with heating and ventilation, which he follows up with an article on an equally important theme, the water supply and sanitary arrangements of the farmhouse. We also devote an article to the question of laying out the grounds and lawn of the homestead, all of which we trust will be helpful to our readers.

A New Departure.

We take pleasure in announcing the commencement in this issue of a new department, "Best Things," in our "Home Magazine," relating to "Life, Literature and Education," which we believe will appeal to a large and influential class of readers specially interested in these themes. We shall from time to time publish therein contributions from the foremost authorities on educational, literary and kindred subjects. We should be glad to hear from our readers as to their appreciation of this new departure, with any suggestions they may be disposed to offer.

Premiums Up to the Mark.

Dear Sirs,—Your premium (knife) received on November 12th. It is evident that you do not send out cheap, trashy articles. Thanking you very much,
R. E. FORDHAM.

Gentlemen,—The premiums received all right. They are like the "Farmer's Advocate", all that you claim them to be.
C. R. TERRY,
Wellington Co., Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Many thanks for the premium knife, which I received safely, and consider in thorough keeping with your admirable journal.
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From Far-off Australia.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$1.50 for one year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I would like to state that the sample copies I got from you I liked very much. The reading is good, and also the advertisements, which help me to procure the best agricultural machinery made. Wishing your paper further success.
Tannymorel, Australia. W. H. MAGRIE.

HORSES.

Wintering Idle Horses.

The season is close at hand when, on many farms, there will be little work for horses until next spring, and, as a consequence, just a sufficient number will be kept in condition for work to do the required work, and the remainder will be allowed to run idle. In such cases, the object to be considered is how to winter these horses as cheaply as possible, and at the same time not allow them to become too much reduced in condition. One point that should be carefully observed is to not make a too violent change in food. This is a point that is too often not thought of or neglected, and the veterinarian reaps a harvest in consequence. Especially is this the case in season when hay is scarce or a high price. Horses accustomed to regular work, and fed highly on hay and oats, are, when the work is all done, or the severity of the weather prevents its continuance, suddenly changed to a ration of straw and a little grain. The sudden change from hay to straw will, in many cases, in a few days be followed by cases of constipation. The digestive system has for months been accustomed to digest and assimilate hay or grass as a bulky food, and it requires some time to safely make a change. In cases of this kind, or in any case where a radical change in the nature of the diet is contemplated, it should be done gradually—a little straw and considerable hay fed at first, and the quantity of straw increased and that of hay correspondingly decreased daily, until, in a few days, a full ration of straw may be given. In this way, the digestive organs become gradually accustomed to the change, and illness and discomfort is generally avoided. The same precautions should again be observed in the spring, when the change will be from straw to hay. While idle horses can be wintered on little food that is valuable on the market, it is wise to not endeavor to feed them too cheaply, as there is a danger of the animals becoming so reduced in flesh and constitution that it will be difficult and expensive to fit them for work in the spring. The object in wintering them should be to keep them in fair condition, and not allow the muscular system to lose tone to too great an extent. It is wise to give them a regular but not necessarily a large grain ration. Oats certainly is the best. The bulky food may be such as is not of high marketable value, but it should be of good quality. It is very dangerous to feed horses on food of poor quality, such as poorly saved or overripe hay, or dusty or musty food of any kind. Such food is very liable, on account of its indigestibility, to cause disease of the digestive organs, and where this is avoided it is very productive of leaves. Clean wheat or oat straw, the former preferred, makes a cheap and safe ration. Where machinery for the purpose is kept, it is well to cut the straw; if a little hay can be spared to cut with it, all the better. Then, if a little chopped oats and bran, with a few pulped turnips, or a small percentage of silage, be mixed with it, it makes it more palatable. Wheat chaff is certainly better than cut straw, but cannot always be obtained. Clean straw of any kind, except barley straw, makes good food. The latter, on account of the beards, is very unsatisfactory. It goes without saying that the horses should have plenty of good water. The horses should also have plenty of exercise, by being turned out into the yard or paddock for at least a few hours every day, but unless very comfortable quarters are provided, into which they can go at will, they should be stabled at night, as if exposed in severe weather they will certainly become depleted. The feet also require attention. Unless in a case where the feet are very brittle, the shoes should be removed in the fall, and the animals allowed to go barefooted until the following spring. In the meantime, the feet should be cleaned out occasionally, and carefully watched, and if they are breaking up too much light shoes should be put on; while if they are growing too large and of an abnormal shape, they should be trimmed with rasp and file to the proper form and size. If any of the horses are tender or sore-footed, their coronets should be blistered repeatedly, say, once monthly. This encourages the growth of horn, enlarges the foot in all directions, and thereby relieves pressure on the internal structures, and lessens or sometimes cures the lameness. "WHIP."

Mr. Hord's recent sale of Thoroughbreds was decidedly a profitable one for a breeder's standpoint, and afforded a splendid opportunity for you, as breeders, to obtain foundation stock, if there were any looking for it. Fourteen head averaged \$95. Several horses of good racing breeding sold away down: Ayrshire Lad, at \$117; Arthur Cook, at \$17.50; and Plum Tart, at \$200. A splendidly bred two-year-old filly, Kelyin Water, by Lord Berwentwater, was bought by a Vancouver breeder for \$97.50.

How to Oil Harness.

As a preservative of leather, oiling the harness is a very useful thing. But there are many ways in which harness is oiled, and not all are good ways. The following, however, may be vouched for to be all right: Take the harness to a room where you can unbuckle it and separate the parts completely. Wash each part well in lukewarm water, to which has been added a little potash. Scrub well with a coir brush until all grease and dust has been removed. Work the pieces well under the hand until they become supple. It won't do to oil it until it becomes so. Let the parts dry in a place where they will do so slowly. When just moist, oil. For this purpose use cod liver oil. It is the best for the purpose. Besides, if you were to use neat's-foot, the rats and mice are your enemies at once, while they will not touch a harness oiled with cod liver oil. Give a good dose of oil to all parts, then hang up to dry. When dry, rub well with a soft rag. You will have a splendidly-oiled harness.—[Horse World.]

The Spring Stallion Show.

When the heavy horse breeders and dealers broke away from the Spring Horse Show in the Armories at Toronto, three years ago, it was given as a reason that the show was too late in the season, consequently the first separate show of heavy horses was held in March, 1903, but that was not early enough, so this year it was held in February, while for the coming year it is announced for January 26th, 27th and 28th, at the Repository, Toronto. This brings it within eight weeks of the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, and, naturally, anticipates the time when the two shall be held simultaneously under one management. The seasonable adjective, "spring," had better be dropped from the title of the show before it becomes too firmly fixed, and there is no excuse for such a misnomer in connection with this important event. This year, it is expected that upward of two thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes.

The Fall Market.

Dealers have been rather disappointed in the general trend of the horse market this fall. The lumbermen, who generally take a lot of horses, have not been buying heavily, largely because labor troubles have curtailed the consumption of lumber. It is expected, however, that after the new year, when the Northwest trade begins to operate, there will be a better tone to the market. For the present, those having horses on hand are advised to either meet the buyers half way, or to retain them and fit them up well for the almost certain movement that is expected to take place during winter and the coming spring.

STOCK.

Winter Feeding of Cattle.

The fattening of cattle is carried on under such widely different circumstances that it is impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rules and say that these are right and all others wrong. There are, however, three conditions essential to success in the stall feeding of cattle, viz., good cattle, an abundance of cheap winter feed, and good management.

With the proper beef type in mind, it will not be difficult to recognize a suitable stocker. To find him is a more difficult matter. Owing largely to the great expansion of the dairy business during the past fifteen or twenty years, it is becoming more and more difficult to procure good stockers for feeding. To get satisfactory animals a farmer is almost compelled to breed his own. In case he does so, too much importance cannot be attached to the selection of the sire. It should never be forgotten that he is half the herd. Good grade cows are all right to breed from, but the bull should always be pure-bred. It is poor economy to save fifty cents or a dollar in the first cost of the calf, and lose from ten to fifteen dollars when the finished animal is placed on the market. Besides this, the price at which pure-bred bulls can be obtained in these days leaves no excuse for the use of an inferior animal.

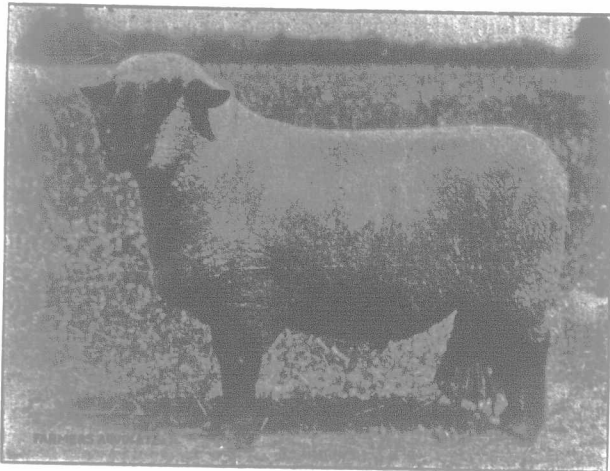
An abundant supply of cheap feed is essential to success in winter feeding. Cattle that receive liberal rations of succulent feed, such as roots and ensilage, will have the sleek, thrifty appearance of grass-fed cattle, and there will be little trouble with indigestion or having them go off their feed, as is often the case with cattle that are fed exclusively on dry fodder and grain.

The grain ration depends so largely on circumstances that it will not be discussed here. It is always well, however, to commence with a comparatively light ration and finish with the more concentrated grains. Water and salt should always be within easy reach, and the cattle should be kept free from lice by the use of some of the proprietary dips, or other remedies.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Hampshire Down Sheep.

The Hampshire Down originated in the counties of Hampshire, Wiltshire and Berkshire, and is the outcome of the improved Southdown crossed upon the old Wiltshire horned sheep and the old Berkshire Knot. Both the Wiltshire and Berkshire breeds were strong limbed, had Roman noses, and were hardy, enduring folding closely in large numbers, but were hard feeders, and somewhat slow in maturing. About the beginning of the nineteenth century their improvement was commenced by the use of Southdown rams upon native ewes; but sometimes native rams were used on South-



Hampshire Down Ram.

down ewes. A careful selection followed, and, after a time, cross-bred rams of the progeny were chosen. In this way a breed was formed which combined the hardihood of the old native breed with the good-feeding qualities of the Southdown. To Mr. William Humphrey, of Oak Ash, Newbury, is due, in great measure, the perfecting of the breed. His work commenced about 1835, and he used, with excellent results, some of the largest and best Southdown rams from the flock of Mr. Jonas Webb, one of the principal improvers of that breed, paying as high as £60 for the service of a ram for a season. The new breed were exhibited at the first show of the Royal Agricultural Show at Oxford, in 1840, as West Country Downs, a name they retained for some time, but were soon after recognized by the Royal Society in the prize list as a pure breed, under the name of Hampshire Downs. They are, perhaps, more popular with the average farmer of a larger area in England than any other breed for folding on green forage crops and turnips, being especially suited for that purpose, gaining rapidly in weight, while enriching the land, and making it more productive of all farm crops. The rams are also much sought after for crossing upon long-wooled ewes for raising early lambs, the lambs growing rapidly and maturing earlier for the market, either pure-bred or when crossed, it is said, than

in Great Britain and America. The Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America was organized in 1889, of which Mr. C. A. Tyler, Nottawa, Michigan, is at present the secretary. The first volume of the Record was issued in 1890, and over 9,000 have been recorded. Hampshires are now distributed in twenty States of the Union, and small flocks exist in Ontario and Quebec. In size, they are second only to the Oxfords among the middle-wooled breeds, and they are a close second to them in average weight, which for rams at maturity, in good breeding condition, may be put at about 250 lbs., and for ewes at 200 lbs. Their feeding qualities are excellent, as has been amply proven by their winnings at the leading fat-stock shows in Britain. The quality of their meat is of the best, being juicy, tender, and the lean and fat ordinarily well mixed. The ewes are regular breeders and excellent milkers, bringing their lambs along rapidly. The wool is nearly as fine as that of the Southdown, and they shear somewhat heavier fleeces, averaging probably seven to ten pounds unwashed wool. The color of their face and legs is dark brown or black. The head is rather large, and the nose Roman, the ears moderately long and thin, the body long, the back straight, quarters long from hips to rump, broad in hips and rump, with full hams, the inside of the thigh also being full. The Hampshires are worthy of more general adoption in this country, being a good, substantial, prolific and useful breed, either as pure-bred or for cross-

Our English Letter.

MARKET TENDENCIES.

The splendid weather of the past month has kept farmers in good heart, and the agricultural situation to-day is more hopeful than it has been for a long time. If for winter crops more moisture in the soil was desirable, the advantages of plowing land for spring corn and roots in dry condition far outweigh the disadvantage named, apart from the great benefit of a dry time for getting potatoes and mangels off the fields.

The farmers started wheat sowing so early this year that fields may already be seen which wear the green tinge that indicates a new crop in being. There is little doubt that the grain has germinated very favorably; the color, the main guide in this earliest stage, is very satisfactory and healthy.

The wheat market has remained in a quiet state during the greater part of the past fortnight. The unfortunate dispute between this country and Russia over the North Sea tragedy has been so far satisfactorily settled, and the war cloud no longer hangs over Europe. Last week's tension, however, led some wheat operators to buy a little more freely for distant arrival, feeling confident, war or no war, the future of wheat prices is inclined to an upward rather than to a downward tendency, because of the obvious scarcity and high price of wheat in America, notwithstanding the present abundance of supplies in this country. It is, in fact, impossible to suppose that the abnormal

position in America can have no more effect upon Europe than that so far witnessed. For the moment, No. 1 northern Manitoba, landed, is quoted at Mark Lane, \$9.48, and No. 2, \$9.24.

There is very little change to note in the flour market, which has remained generally in a quiet state, with buyers slow to operate and sellers slow to give way, in face of the relatively high price of all wheats except Indian. American flour remains very scarce, especially finest spring patents, for which needy buyers pay \$7.92 ex store for small lots; for shipment, \$8.10 c.i.f., has been asked. Some first bakers', however, are selling at \$5.80, ex store terms. Canadian flour is quoted \$7.68, and Australian —of which we are receiving about 4,000 sacks a week— \$6.25.

Maize is quiet, La Plata making \$5.00, ex ship. Oats have relapsed into quietness, with the supply exceeding the demand. Canadian, \$4.30 (per 320 lbs.).

The live-cattle trade at Deptford throughout the week has been very dull, and a complete clearance has not been effected on any of the market days. On Wednesday we had 1,768 States cattle in the lairs, but



Derby (Imp.) = 32059 =.

Five-year-old Shorthorn bull. Recently sold by Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., to W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound.

any other breed. Hampshires were imported to Canada in limited numbers as early as the sixties of last century, but have not been widely diffused in this country, which is hard to account for, as in these days of demand for juicy, lean meat they should fill the bill admirably. Associations in the interest of the breed have been formed, both

the demand was so bad 1,081 of them were held over. Since last Saturday no Canadian live stock have been forward. On that day the 471 shown made 11c. to 11½c. per lb. U. S. bullocks sell at 11½c. to 12c. The demand for sheep is quite animated, in direct contrast with cattle, and the last consignment of Canadians (753) sold readily at 12c. to 12½c.

At Deptford to-day (Saturday) trade was very slow; 1,887 States beasts made 11c. to 11½c., and 300 Canadians 10½c. to 11½c.; 500 States cattle were held over.

The feature of the dead-meat market at Smithfield is still the abundance of beef. Really choice quality is scarce, and makes good prices, but secondary descriptions are difficult to move at substantial reductions. U. S. chilled beef, of the best quality, makes up to 12c. for hinds and 6½c. for fores; but the ranch beef does not command more than 7½c. to 8½c. for hinds and 5c. for fores. Argentine chilled beef has been scarce this week, but what there was sold readily at 7½c. hinds and 4½c. fores. Choice mutton has been scarce, and Scotch tegs have touched 16c. per lb., but ordinary carcasses range from 13½c. to 15½c. Dutch sheep are selling at 12½c. to 14c. per lb.

In the market for Canadian bacon a rather sudden relapse has occurred during the week, greater difficulty having been experienced in promoting sales, and to make any progress a substantial reduction had to be conceded, so that the listed rates for selected brands of Davies' do not now go higher than 11c. to 11½c. per lb., the heavier averages being taken at the outside figures. Other selections are quoted 10c. to 10½c., and secondary lots, 9½c. to 10c.

Hams have been in more request for forward delivery, but prices have ruled somewhat irregularly, and frequently in favor of buyers. Canadian long-cut, green, 11½c., 11½c. and 12c. per lb.; short-cut, ditto, 10½c., 10½c.

The market for Canadian cheese presents a firm aspect, but at the same time it lacks animation, and operations are still of a halting character. Prices, however, despite the fact of stocks being heavy here and in Canada, have been advanced during the week, as much as 10½c. having been paid for fancy Canadian on the spot. Very good quality cheese has been sold at 9½c., and there is hardly any difference to be seen now between the value of white and colored, though the latter, perhaps, with some persons, still commands the preference. Under-priced goods are still to be had at 9½c. and thereabouts, and all that is offered is soon picked up; c.i.f. prices are 10c. to 10½c.

The butter market has a weak tone, and prices are very irregular. Canadian makes move off moderately well, finest and fancy selections making from 20½c. to 21c. per lb.

Eggs—Best goods are in request, but the market is generally slow, with arrivals in excess of demand. Fresh Canadian, \$2.16 to \$2.28. London, Nov. 5th, 1904.

Feeding Steers.

A Huron County, Ontario, subscriber propounds the following question re feeding short-keep steers in winter:

I have a bunch of steers which weigh about 1,200 pounds, wishing to sell them before February 1st. I have oats, barley, turnips and clover hay on hand. Would it be to my advantage to buy bran at \$15.00 a ton, or peas at 60c. a bushel, and what proportion of each would be best to feed. Straw may be fed for a short time in place of hay. I intend feeding them just twice a day, as I have followed this practice for three winters, finding that the cattle will eat as much if given twice a day as they will if fed three times. There is much less danger of an animal being "stuck up."

Replying to this enquiry, I would make the following suggestions:

If your subscriber has plenty of oats and barley to feed the cattle, I am not sure that it would pay him to buy other grain. If, however, he has not quite enough, I would prefer to buy the peas at sixty cents a bushel. If oats and barley only are to be used, I would mix, at first, about equal parts of oats and barley, and start the steers on about five pounds each per day of this mixture. The quantity of meal, of course, would have to be increased, and the rate of increase would depend upon how much has to be added to the weight of the steers in the time specified. If they are good fleshy cattle, it will probably not be necessary to increase the amount of meal for nearly two weeks, or perhaps it would be safer to increase a pound a day to a steer at the end of the first week. At the end of the second week, another pound could be added, and by this time the steers should be used to eating meal, and the quantity could be increased more rapidly if desired. I scarcely think it would be advisable to feed more than ten pounds a day to steers at any time, and possibly less than this, say eight or nine pounds, will be found sufficient. The feeder will have to use his judgment in this matter, and govern the amount of meal according to the condition of the cattle. At the end of a week or so, I would increase the proportion of barley, but at no time would I feed more than three parts of barley to one of oats. If peas are used, a mixture of equal parts of

peas, barley and oats will be found very satisfactory. If it is possible to cut both the hay and straw, it will be found more satisfactory to mix them together, instead of feeding them separately. In this way, considerable straw could be used to good advantage. As to roots, unless it is desired to feed a large quantity, I should say that forty pounds a day is a good allowance for a steer.

O. A. C., Guelph.

The Right of Free Speech.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of October 27th, your reviewer in giving the report of New Westminster (B. C.) Exhibition, attempts to give one of the Oxford Down exhibitors a calling down, for the simple reason that he had an opinion of his own and was not afraid to express it, and when the reviewer for a paper like the "Farmer's Advocate" tries to belittle an exhibitor, just because he cannot agree with all the decisions of a judge, he shows very little judgment himself, to say the least. I was an exhibitor of Oxfords, and was on the ground all the time the judging was in progress, and failed to hear one ungentlemanly remark, and am certain there was not an exhibitor that did not think Dr. Black did his work honestly. But why should any man be condemned for not agreeing with all his decisions? When the time comes that exhibitors are deprived of the right of free speech, I, for one, will not give any agricultural society a chance to refuse me a membership.

Ladner, B. C.

H. M. VASEY.

FARM.

Ragweed.

Two weeks ago we published an illustration of ragwort, a very injurious plant in some districts. This week we illustrate ragweed (*Ambrosia*



Ragweed.

artemisiifolia) in order that our readers may not confound the two species, on account of the similarity of names. The ragweed is becoming quite a noxious weed in some parts of Ontario.

"O. K. Knives."

I have received the farmer's knife, and am highly pleased with it. I think every farmer should be a reader of your valuable paper; also, should have one of your O. K. knives. I hereby send you another new subscriber for the "Farmer's Advocate." Enclosed find \$1.50. Send me another knife as premium; my boy wants one.

AARON EIDT.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Enclosed please find \$1.50, to pay for "Farmer's Advocate" to December next. I like your valuable journal very much. Have been a subscriber for years.

JAMES BENSON.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Institute Work in New Brunswick.

With a climate tempered by the sea breezes, with its fertile valleys and fine grazing uplands, the Province of New Brunswick is well adapted for stock, dairy or mixed farming. Peopled by descendants of those races who have made a success of agriculture in European lands, we see no reason why this Province by the sea should not be one of the foremost in Eastern Canada, in producing the highest class of agricultural products in the near future. By adopting modern methods; by paying closer attention to their farms; by aiming to restore, maintain and increase soil fertility; by selecting and breeding only the best class of live stock, I am sanguine there is a great future before this beautiful Province of mountain and valley, lake and river. As one drives over the splendid gravel roads, now on an upland, where we see a panoramic view of forest, with its varied foliage; or a stretch of farm upland dotted here and there with the comfortable homes of the farmers; or now we drive along the banks of some rapid running stream, down whose swollen waters in the spring the lumberman guides his raft of timber or his run of logs; or, perchance, if our drive is along the dyke lands of the southern or eastern coast, we see beauty in it all, and we think our flat lands of Western Canada tame and monotonous in comparison.

In former years, and in some cases to-day, the farmers of New Brunswick obtained considerable of their revenue from lumbering. They neglected to maintain the fertility of their soil, and the constant selling of hay and grain soon exhausted the fertility of the land, until they began to realize that more attention would have to be given their farms. This has been a change for the better, and the more intelligent are beginning to realize that lumbering to-day is not a work for farmers; for if farm work is properly done, there is no time for any other occupation. If farming is to be made profitable, it is only by giving it the closest attention. We find, as the lumber is being cut off and the land brought under the plow, a larger acreage is being cultivated. More stock is being kept and raised, and in some places creameries and cheseries are being established and successfully operated. A better class of stock is kept; better care is given them. We find this change is largely due to the educational feature of the Farmers' Institute system, which was inaugurated seven years ago, under somewhat adverse circumstances, and has developed beyond even the most sanguine expectations. From nearly every section of the Province comes a call for speakers to address the meetings on some of the leading features of agriculture. The meetings are much better attended than formerly, and in nearly every place where meetings were held we found a growing interest in all lines of farm work. The addresses by the experts in the various branches of agriculture are usually appreciated, and many interesting questions and discussions arise. In these discussions we usually find out where the farmers stand; or, in other words, find out the existing conditions of that particular place, and prescribe the remedy accordingly, if one is needed.

The intelligent breeding of stock was always a live subject, and we found our fellow farmers always willing to discuss the problems in connection with stock-raising, whether for the dairy or beef production, sheep or hog-raising. We found that while in some sections they had a good class of stock, yet in many places there was great room for improvement. The importance of breeding from only first-class sires, the doing away with scrub stock and raising only the best has been impressed on the farmers by many of the institute speakers in the past, and is not without effect, for we find good males are purchased and used by the members of the Institutes or Agricultural Society, and in most cases giving good results.

The dairy industry always comes in for a share of discussion, and we find the farmers anxious to learn along this line. We notice in those sections where dairying is the chief industry the farmers seem better off, adopted later methods of work, and have better maintained soil fertility. Clover-growing was another live subject, our audiences being always ready to hear something (new, we trust) about this most valuable plant to the Canadian farmer. I know of no better way by which the fertility of the soil may be restored and maintained on the upland farms of New Brunswick than by the growing of clover and the plowing down of green crops for manure, as most of the upland soil lacks humus.

One pleasing feature of institute work was the discussions that sometimes arose, that brought out points the speakers had forgotten, or details that had not been mentioned; also the number of ladies and young people in attendance who followed our addresses very closely, which bespeaks for New Brunswick a splendid future, and we trust that we no longer will see our best farm boys and girls leaving for the New England States, but



FRONT ELEVATION

First-prize House Plan.

Residence of Albert Johnston, Huron Co.

putting their energy, ambition, muscle and intelligent thought into the farm lands of their native Province, and slowly, it may be, but surely, transforming their beautiful Province into one of the most fertile and productive sections of Eastern Canada, for I believe there are yet great possibilities before this Province. W. F. S.

Crops of Ontario.

The following statement regarding the grain crops of Ontario has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and deals with conditions as reported upon under date of November 1st, 1904:

Fall Wheat.—This crop is not only smaller than usual in the yield per acre, but it is also rather light in weight, running sometimes as much as three pounds per bushel below the standard, much of the grain having become shrunken on account of rust.

Spring Wheat.—Rust also attacked this crop, but did not do so much injury as in the case of fall wheat. Goose wheat escaped the rust, however, and turned out to be an excellent sample. This crop furnished plenty of good straw.

The New Fall Wheat.—The acreage recently sown to fall wheat appears to be larger than that of the preceding year. Owing to the lateness of harvesting operations, most of the new fall wheat was got in a week or two later than usual. As a rule, the ground was in good condition to receive the seed, and a good catch was made. The cool weather in the latter part of the fall, however, retard growth somewhat, and many regard the crop as being short in the top, although otherwise looking vigorous and promising.

Barley.—This turned out to be one of the most successful crops of the year. The yield per acre was considerably over the average, and although the grain was in many cases described as being discolored by rain, it was plump, and of first-class feeding value.

Oats.—This crop was also a splendid one, the average yield being large, and the general quality of the grain being good. Smut and rust were

complained of in some localities, but, taking it all together, the yield and quality may be considered as most gratifying.

Peas.—Peas have not been widely sown during the past three or four years, owing to the ravages of the weevil or "bug." The yield and general quality of peas this season, however, will do much to restore confidence in the growing of the crop. The injury from weevil was comparatively slight, and a larger acreage of peas may be looked for next year.

Grain Crop Acreages and Yields for 1904.—The following are the final estimates of the product of the 1904 crop, computed from returns of actual yield made by threshers and an extra staff of correspondents. In most cases the yields are below the forecast of August:

Fall Wheat.—605,458 acres, yielding 9,160,623 bushels, or 15.1 per acre, as against 17,242,763 and 25.9 in 1903.

Spring Wheat.—225,027 acres, yielding 3,471,103 bushels, or 15.4 per acre, as against 4,650,707 and 18.7 in 1903.

Barley.—772,434 acres, yielding 24,567,825 bushels, or 31.8 per acre, as against 24,378,817 and 34.3 in 1903.

Oats.—2,654,936 acres, yielding 102,173,443 bushels, or 38.5 per acre, as against 109,874,053 and 41.6 in 1903.

Beans.—50,892 acres, yielding 912,849 bushels, or 17.9 per acre, as against 978,246 and 18.4 in 1903.

Peas.—339,260 acres, yielding 6,629,866 bushels or 19.5 per acre, as against 8,924,650 and 21.9 in 1903.

First-prize House Plan: "A" Competition.

Our farmhouse was built in 1903, costing \$1,770.00, not including our own work. We hauled stones, brick, lath, shingles, and only hemlock lumber, also excavated the cellar. This plan, you will see, is very convenient for domestic purposes. The dimensions of rooms are given on the plan. (It is 41 ft. long, 24 ft. across front and back, and 8 ft. of projection.) It is solid brick walls, well plastered and back-plastered, brickwork being 20 ft. The stone foundation is 7 ft. in height, 3 ft. in ground and 4 ft. upwards, making a nice height for cellar, and leaving cellar windows clear above the ground outside. The veranda is roofed in along with the house, which makes it very pleasant for sitting in. The size of kitchen can be made to extend full width of house, if so desired. We have wood-box built outside in woodshed, and by opening a door into kitchen it is handy to get the wood. You put the wood in from the outside, and it keeps the house so much cleaner. We have, also, in our kitchen a funnel running down into slop barrel in furnace-room. In this way, slops never freeze up in cold weather, and we have no running outside with them; they can be carried out of cellar through woodshed. The water is heated by a boiler, which holds thirty gallons, besides the range, with pipes going into bath-room and over sink in kitchen, which is much needed for convenience.

The closets in each room are much needed, as the clothes can be kept free from any dust which may be raised while sleeping. The pantry is fitted with dumb-waiter, which saves many steps into cellar, especially in warm weather. There are also flour-dumpers under table, which are very easy to operate. The cupboard is fitted with three large drawers and shelves. We find the door going from pantry to dining-room very convenient. It is just as easy getting a meal in dining-room as in kitchen.

This house is well ventilated, windows are hung on rollers, easily adjusted, especially those large windows, which are so awkward to manage otherwise. The fanlights above bedroom doors are also a good idea for ventilation. The cellar windows are hung on hinges, easy to open. There are also flues in chimney which can be opened for ventilation.

This house is heated with a wood furnace (McClary), all the rooms being heated by registers, the upstairs being in the wall, and the downstairs in the floor. The room above the kitchen is heated from kitchen stove.

The flues in chimneys are fitted with doors and soot-pans. There is also, in the outside chimney, a hole for summer-kitchen stove, and the flues out of this chimney act in ventilating the cistern. I might say here, we have a tap going out of cistern into furnace-room, which is useful for many things, in cleaning out cistern, etc.

I had almost forgotten to mention we have a swinging door, as you will see on plan, from kitchen to dining-room, which I would not be without.

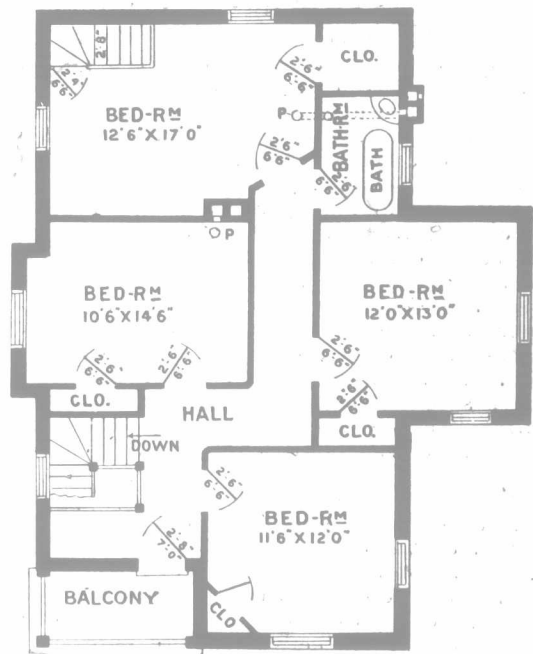
ALBERT JOHNSTON.

Huron Co., Ont.

Re Premiums.

Dear Sir,—I received the premiums which I sent for, and am very much pleased. I think they are well worth sending for.

York Co., Ont. WILLIAM A. BROWN.



UPSTAIRS PLAN.

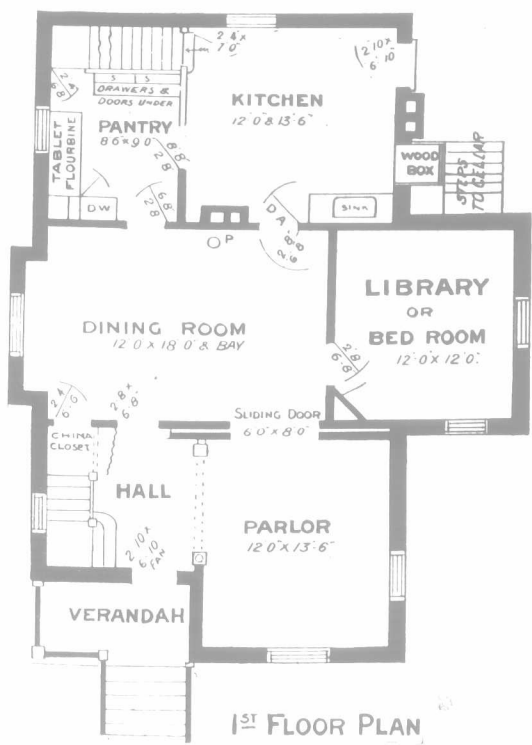
Beef Ring Works Well.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Townline Beef Association was held on November 1st, at the home of Mr. Wm. Walkington, Maple, York Co., Ont. The affairs of the Association were found to be in a very satisfactory condition, and every member was well pleased with the administration of the officers during the season just closed.

It has always been the aim of this Association to produce the best of beef for the ring, and this year they were eminently successful. The average weight of beasts killed was 551 pounds, a standard reached by few similar associations in Ontario. If any have done better, we would be pleased to hear of it through the "Farmer's Advocate." The officers of last year were all re-elected, Mr. Alex. Cameron entering upon his fifteenth term of office. When the business had been attended to, and everything put in good order for another season, the members and their guests repaired to the spacious dining-room, where a sumptuous supper had been prepared by the members' goodwives. After doing justice to the very excellent repast, speeches, songs and recitations were listened to till the wee small hours, when the very happy gathering, after singing Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King, drove to their various homes, convinced that a beef ring was a good thing in more than one way. Not only does it supply good beef, but makes a friendly neighborhood.

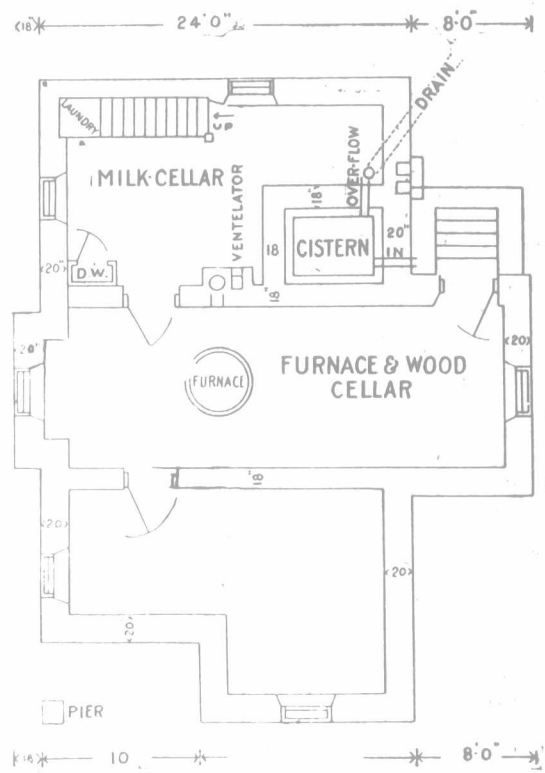
Mexican Bird Protection.

An agitation has been on foot in Mexico for some time looking to the passage of a law to prevent the wanton destruction of birds throughout the country; in fact, a proposed law has already been presented to the Government by the "Association for the Protection of Birds," and it is confidently expected that it will meet the approval of the executive. This law is intended to prevent the killing of certain classes of birds useful to the agriculturist. Other kinds, such as for instance game birds, may be killed only at stated periods of the year. All birds of prey, and others destructive to the interests of the farmer, may be killed at any time, and by anybody.



1st FLOOR PLAN

FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.



BASEMENT PLAN.

Plan Home Grounds in Winter.

Those who have been watching the development of the country closely during the past few years must have been struck by the efforts at home adornment which are becoming a feature of our rural communities. Flowers and vines are appearing about homes where, a decade ago, none were to be seen, except, perhaps, a few clumps of "Sweet Mary" and a pyramid of "Old Man"; closely clipped front lawns are taking the place of oat fields encroaching upon the front doorstep; rows of noble maples along front and driveway are beginning to make the maple leaf the emblem of the home as well as the country; and back-yards, once the receptacle of chips, ash barrels and broken-down vehicles of all descriptions, are speedily giving way to neat enclosures, with lilacs at the fence, and nasturtiums, ever-blooming little friends that they are, at the windows.

Whatever be the cause of this advancement—whether it be that the taste of the people is improving, or that latter-day machinery and methods have made more time for such work possible, or that, with the receding of the "bush lands," with their wild, incomparable beauty, the need of some other form of outdoor beauty is more keenly felt—the movement is a welcome one. Nothing more quickly induces refinement about a home than the presence of neatly-kept grounds and beautiful flowers. It has been said that there is always hope for one who really loves children and flowers. Moreover, nothing tends more strongly toward making young people proud of the farm, and proud of the profession of agriculture, than a cozy, beautiful home. We hear a great deal about "How to keep the young people on the farm" nowadays, but it sometimes seems that if people would do less talking, and set to work in earnest to make the home and its surroundings more attractive—books, magazines, trees, flowers, music, and kind words entering into the scheme—more might be accomplished. However, as before said, the country is heading in the right direction in this respect. During the past five or six years, much has been done; during the years to come, much more will be done.

Yet, there are home adornments and home adornments. Some strike one immediately as eminently artistic and pleasing in every respect; others grate on one's sensibilities somehow, as attempts that have been made, but made mistakenly. It sometimes seems as though people do not put enough planning on the arrangement of the home grounds. When building a house, they are willing to devote much time and thought to the "plan," getting all sorts of suggestions from friends, studying carefully those published in the "Farmer's Advocate" from time to time, visiting houses miles away in search of hints, and, possibly, finally bringing matters to a head by calling in the services of an architect trained to the business. But when it comes to arranging the lawn, too often, all that seems necessary is to get a few trees from the woods, or, possibly, from some agent who comes in with a book of floridly-colored plates, then put them in here and there, with little further consideration. The result, not infrequently, is that a "spotty" effect is produced, fine views are shut off, and no end of mischief done which cannot be speedily undone. Yet it appears not unreasonable that the setting of the house should demand as much thought as the house itself.

Possibly, the best time for planning is during the winter, when the long evenings give time for deliberation, and the howling storms outside an added zest to thinking and arranging for things that bring one so close to the summer. Moreover, the early spring, while plant-life is still dormant, is almost universally acknowledged to be the best time for transplanting most trees and bushes, and when one's planning is finished one is, perhaps, most in the mood for "going right on with it." It is not necessary, and certainly seldom practicable, to employ the services of a landscape gardener for this work. Nevertheless, it is necessary to understand thoroughly a few of the principles which landscape gardeners have fixed upon as correct.

In the first place, see to it that no appearance of "spottiness" is tolerated. You do not want your front lawn to look like a ten-pin alley, and if your lawn is already dotted with trees, disposed over it at regular intervals, it will pay you to cut a few of them out. The aim should always be to obtain broad sweeps of open lawn leading up to the house. Trees and shrubbery should be disposed along the borders, and an odd group, or, perhaps, two or three handsome trees, should be scattered irregularly over the lawn itself for shade. At the back of the house, an orchard, or a natural grove, forms an admirable background. Trees, of course, may always be used to shut out a disagreeable or uninteresting view. In regard to the varieties used, do not select too many kinds, as doing so tends to produce the objectionable "spottiness"—some fine hardwood trees for summer, a few evergreens for winter effect (especially), a few mountain ash trees, for the sake of their berries, will usually be sufficient, and, as the majority of these may be

obtained from our own woods and swamp borders, a very handsome effect may be obtained at very small expense. Even in regard to shrubs, there is a growing fancy for utilizing our native bushes, which have the great advantage of being exactly suited to the climate. Most certainly, sumachs, dogberry bushes, red elder, and others, are very effective when artistically massed about a lawn. There are few, however, who would not like to add to the collection sweet lilacs, honeysuckles, bushes for winter beauty, and the Siberian currant of delectable perfume. The spiraea, also, cannot be forgotten, nor rose bushes, without which June cannot be June, and many would be very sorry to omit from the list syringa and smoke tree, flowering almond and hydrangea paniculata. However, this is a minor detail;



House with Homelike Surroundings.

the arrangement is the main thing. Once more be it said, use your shrubs for filling up corners, mass them against a background of trees, use the lower ones to screen the foundations of the house, and the large ones to break the hardness of its corners, place them as thickly as you will to hide the outbuildings, walls or fences, but, as you value the artistic arrangement of your home, do not dispose them in spots over your lawn.

There is less likely to be any mistake in the arrangement of vines. Vines invariably beautify, unless they are allowed to run wild over the tops of trees and bushes, whose individuality should be preserved. A veranda is not a veranda without its vine; neither can one object to seeing the walls of a house covered with the beautiful green mantle which softens down the stiff newness which, in so many houses, forms a discordant element in the rich mellowness of nature. An old fence, however, or the ugliest wall or outbuilding, becomes a thing of beauty when covered with the graceful sprays of a vine, hence we should open our hearts to these ready friends, and, whether our choice be trumpet vine or aristochia, honeysuckle or wistaria, Boston ivy or Kudzu vine, or simply the Virginia creeper, bittersweet and beautiful wild clematis of the swamps, we should have our vine. Perhaps none will give more satisfaction than the wild grape, which is perfectly hardy, grows rapidly, and retains its leaves when those of many other kinds have fallen off.

In regard to walks, an invariable rule in home arrangement is to have as few as possible, and these reaching by the easiest possible curves the points to which they are destined to go. A much-curved walk, especially from a gate to the house, is a mistake; one is irritated at having to do so much walking to accomplish so short a distance. Hence, the best way to avoid a stiff,



House Unimproved.

straight walk, and yet to economize in distance, is to have the front gate somewhat to one side of the house, and the path running by the most natural curve from it. Where a curve is necessary, it is advisable to place a clump of shrubbery so as to give an apparent excuse for making the deviation. For hedges skirting lanes, or as wind-breaks, the spruce or cedar is best, having the advantage of being evergreen.

In regard to flower-beds, the foregoing rule applies—avoid spottiness. Do not cut up a fine grass sward with beds, but mass your flowers against shrubbery, or put them in borders. If you want a flower "garden," put it somewhere to the rear of the house, in the back-yard, or to-

wards the side. Be very chary of rockeries, and on no account whitewash stones, or use sea shells, or any other such extraneous "ornament." A hammock in a shady place, comfortable lawn chairs, and an artistic summer-house in some out-of-the-way yet easily-accessible nook, are all advisable lawn accessories.

Finally, if you are going to build a house, and have a natural grove available in a good situation, by all means make use of it. Nature's methods are best, and whether you build your house before, behind or at the side of your grove, do not slight such an opportunity. In one of the handsomest country homes we have ever seen, the house was built directly behind a fine maple grove. In this case, the view to the front was not fine, that to the rear especially so; hence this disposition of the house accentuated the fine view, while partially shutting off the uninteresting one. The grove was thinned out a little, a broad lawn cleared directly in front of the house, and a drive cut directly through from it to the road at the front. The effect was fine, whether from the road or from the house, and the whole place formed a most striking object lesson in the utilizing of natural advantages.

DAIRY

Keeping Dairy Barns in Sanitary Condition.

Within the last ten or fifteen years dairying has become one of the leading industries of our country, and it lies with the farmers of to-day to bring it to perfection. This cannot be done without a due amount of thought and cleanliness on the part of the dairyman. He should take a deep interest in his work, be a good milker, and look after the comfort and food of his herd, and the cleanliness of their product.

The cow barn should be kept as bright as possible, having plenty of windows, all cobwebs and dirt swept out of sight, and the walls whitewashed at least twice a year. During the month of November, or as soon as the cows are stabled for the winter, they should be carefully gone over and their udders, quarters and tails clipped, in order to prevent dirt accumulating around these parts. They should be brushed and curried frequently, and should be turned outside each day for a short time during fine weather, and kept housed when it is stormy or cold. Every dairyman should have his cow stables floored with cement, use absorbents to save the liquid manure, and have his feed-room in some convenient place where the food will be handy. Stables should be cleaned out twice a day, and the passages swept frequently. Cow mangers should be cleaned out after each feeding, and the cows kept well bedded with a clean litter of straw, and land-plaster or gypsum sprinkled around occasionally. Cow stables should also be well ventilated, and kept at a temperature not lower than 50° or above 75°. A good system of ventilation for a cow stable where there are two rows of stalls, is to have the feed passage between the rows, with the floor from 8 inches to 1 ft. higher than the other part of the stable, and underneath this elevation have a row of tile 6 inches or 8 inches in diameter, the full length of the passage, and then, into each stall at the heads of the cattle, have a three-inch tile connecting with the large row, and thus have a constant supply of good fresh air; then at or near the ceiling have a ventilator connecting with the ridge of the barn roof, in this way providing an exit for the foul air. This will give a uniform temperature throughout the stable.

The cow stables should be from seven to eight feet high, from floor to ceiling, and each cow should have from five to seven cubic feet of space. It should face the south, and have plenty of sunlight. Box stalls should also be provided for cows at time of freshening; also for calves.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

DAIRYMAN.

Conditions of Judging Competition.

The following conditions will govern the stock-judging competition at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph:

- (1) Judging will include beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine.
- (2) There will be an entrance fee of 50 cents in each department.
- (3) Competition in each department will be limited to thirty minutes.
- (4) Fifty per cent. will be allowed for proper placing, and fifty per cent. for reasons.
- (5) Competition will be limited to persons 25 years or under on the 1st of December, 1904.
- (6) Entries will be received at the office of the Secretary up to and including Friday, November 25th.
- (7) No competitor will be allowed to enter in more than two classes.
- (8) Competition will commence at 8 a. m. on Thursday, December 8th.
- (9) Prizes will be awarded as follows: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$9; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$7; 5th, \$6; 6th, \$5; 7th, \$4; 8th, \$3; 9th, \$2; 10th, \$1.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

POULTRY.

The Farmer and the Hen.

There are few farmers who have a fondness for poultry, and many who are not even willing to give the hen any quarter on the farm, thinking (or saying without thinking) that she is not profitable, and a nuisance generally to the convenience and comfort of himself and the other animals he has. To this class of men, true enough, there is not much profit accruing from hens, and certainly a great deal of annoyance, for the hen will dig out her living, and so often gets into trouble when she is not thought enough of to be given care, and when she is left to do business for herself she cannot show very much profit. The intelligent farmer, however, is on the lookout for profits, and is willing to turn his attention to anything that will pay. The man who is so stuck on himself that he will only adopt notions and fancies will not make money very fast in this age of changes and uncertainties. There is no one in a better position to make poultry-keeping pay than the farmer, if he will only take the pains to plan his place so the hens can have a home and proper food in sufficient quantities.

To make a success of poultry, one should plan ahead the same as with anything else. It is too late now to arrange for getting eggs this winter, but now is the time to plan for the spring hatch, and now and next spring the time to lay plans for next winter's laying. All the hens which have served two winters should be disposed of, and nothing but healthy young stock kept. It is a simple matter to know the age of each hen in the yard by marking the chicks each year when hatched. The simplest way is to cut a certain toe off at nail on either right or left foot. The back toe would be the best, for the nail on it is not used for scratching. The operation is simple, and if done when the chicks first come from the nest, there is no loss of blood, and the wound is soon healed. In this way age record of the whole flock is easily kept.

A good many think the hens eat more than they can pay for, but if a person would bag up a sack of feed and feed it carefully, there would be a good many surprises as to the number of days it would last. Besides, the hens should be fed much that would not sell for any price on the market, and turn it into valuable market commodities, such as fowl and eggs.

One place where the hen interferes with the farmer's peace is in the garden; this makes a famous place for her to dig and get what she is in quest of. Different firms are now advertising 150 feet of wire netting, six feet high, for \$3.50, and at this rate it would not cost much to fence all the garden a farmer would require; and, besides, it is a good fence for all kinds of stock, except hogs, and a very little extra at the bottom would make it secure for them. This done, it is done for years. The increase in garden stuff will soon pay the cost.

In most cases where the farmer and the hen are enemies, we will find that no provision is made for the latter, and there is no branch of farm work that requires more to be prearranged. So often the hen is set or let sit herself without any thought of where or how the brood is to be sheltered until the chicks are upon the scene, then there is a scurry for a box or a barrel to put in some corner, and often the little fellows have to house themselves and take chances, and in a dry season, with absence of hawks and other vermin, the chances are not so bad, and sometimes a good number can be raised, but if the reverse conditions prevail the chances are for only a few if any of the brood surviving.

Every farmer should during the winter make as many coops as he expects to require, and make them of a strong, durable nature, so the work is done for a number of years to come.

A coop should have a tight bottom and tight sides, with the end slatted. The slats allow the hen to look around and spy hawks, etc. When she sees danger near, she always gives the warning, and in an instant the chicks hide, so the loss from this source is very small. There should also be extra fastenings for the front; one of board, to keep the coop warm during cold or rainy weather, and a wire front to put up nights in warm weather; thus the air can get to the brood, and by the coop being tightly built the wire front keeps out rats, weasels and minks, which are sometimes a source of great loss. This tight bottom should not be nailed fast, but held in place by cleats, so that the upper part of coop can be lifted off occasionally and the floor scraped clean, after which a little chaff should be given to make the hen and chicks comfortable, and something to scratch at. This is especially necessary in early spring, when cold, damp weather must be expected and guarded against.

One reason the hen on the farm is in such disfavor is the fact that she has no home of her own. Horse stables, sheds and pigpens are not suitable

places to house poultry. Among so much filth it is hard to believe that the dressed fowl and eggs will be of good quality. Besides the detriment to the fowl, that to the other stock is even worse. The food wasted and soiled so as to make it unpalatable and unhealthful to the animals is a very great item. There are no farm buildings complete without a henhouse. This need not be, neither should it be expensive, but it should be suitable. I have not room here to describe a proper henhouse, but there are many good plans; however, what I want to impress mostly is the importance of the hen's home. Besides the house there should be a yard a couple of rods square at the least, and then the hens should be confined to this home until one o'clock or after each day. Free range is essential, but it is not necessary for ranging all day. They can range enough in three or four hours. There should be a good supply of litter, and in the morning, during summer, the allowance of grain should be scattered in this, which will keep the hens busy all forenoon. A light feed of mash early in morning is all else they will require, more than a supply of fresh, clean water. By close observation I have found that the majority of the eggs are laid before one o'clock. When a hen or pullet lays her first egg in her season's lay, she almost invariably lays in the morning, and if housed during this time she starts laying in the nest. After she has settled down to a nest she is apt to stay with it, providing it is clean and has a nest egg. The most vexatious part of the hen business on the farm is that the hens are apt to lay where the eggs cannot be gathered regularly. They are sure to steal away, and no eggs can be relied upon as first-class which are not gathered every day. Nothing will turn a person from the use of eggs as quickly as uncertainty as to their freshness, or

The Small Poultry Keeper.

Of the numerous people who keep fowls, those who have to limit their hobby to half a dozen hens in a wired-up run, greatly outnumber the fortunate ones who can indulge their birds with an unlimited grass run. It is satisfactory, however, to know that, provided he treats his fowls in a proper manner, the small poultry-keeper can get plenty of eggs, and derive as much profit in proportion from his hens in confined quarters as the man who has a free range for his stock.

There are, without doubt, certain articles of food which poultry having their liberty are able to obtain, and for which those that are shut up require some substitute. Worms, slugs, insects of all sorts, as well as grass and growing vegetables, are procurable by fowls that range about farmyards, orchards and fields; but these can be made up in other ways to the prisoners.

Two of the commonest mistakes in poultry-keeping in small runs, are overcrowding and overfeeding. It is a usual thing to see ten or a dozen fowls in a space not large enough for half a dozen; and an equally frequent sight is to see food lying about on the ground, more having been given than the hens can eat. It is next to impossible under such conditions to keep the fowls in health and to obtain eggs. Four hens with space to move about in, will lay more eggs than twice that number without elbow room.

The small poultry-keeper should not adopt the very frequent practice of feeding his birds solely on corn; a handful or two now and then by way of a change will do good, but to always feed fowls that have only a little exercise on this grain will cause fat to accumulate internally, with its accompaniment of disease.

A breakfast of soft food is practically necessary when the poultry are confined to a small run; and this soft food should not be given sloppy or sticky, but

mixed into a stiff paste with hot water. In dry weather, and if the run is clean, this food can be thrown on the ground, otherwise it is better to give it in troughs or dishes, which must be cleaned after being used. The hot breakfast ought to be given in the winter as soon as the birds are off the perch. If the run is bleak and exposed, they should be driven into the house after the first meal, until the middle of the day. Any scraps from the table should be cut into small pieces, and either mixed with the soft food or given to the fowls at noon. A good supply of grit in the run must not be forgotten. Old mortar and oyster shells broken up, as well as the coal ashes from the house, are excellent. Green food must be given daily, if possible. It is a good plan to make a rack of a couple of feet of wire netting, in which to place the green food, and to hang this rack a couple of feet from the ground. This keeps the fowls employed in trying to reach it, and prevents the green stuff from being trampled upon. Before the birds go to roost they should have some grain. This grain can be varied, but only one sort given at a time. Wheat is as good as any, and after a while this can be changed to barley and then to oats or buckwheat. Potato peelings boiled and mixed with middlings make a useful change. In cold weather the grain at the evening meal may be first scalded with hot water. Some people give the grain boiled, but it should not be allowed to become sticky or to burst. The house must be kept clean; an easy matter if done daily. If it is worth while to keep fowls, it is certainly advantageous to attend to them properly; and if they are given the right food, are fed regularly and cleaned frequently, the small poultry-keeper should find his fowls a profitable amusement.—[A. V. Meersch, in *Vick's Magazine*.



First-prize Farmhouse Photo.

Home of James McKinlay, Elgin County, Ont. Photo by Mrs. W. W. Latimer, Selton, Ont.

the certainty that they are not fresh. So to have a reliable article there must be some regularity. When the article is first-class the use of it becomes a pleasure.

Canada has a market for many times its present supply of poultry and eggs, and as the quality increases the demand will increase; also with the demand the price will be satisfactory. See the situation as shown by the past few years. We were desirous of opening up a greater trade with the motherland, and when we got the article to suit the taste of John Bull and his wife, lo, it suited the taste of the worthy Canadian as well, and although our productions increased, yet the exports decreased, because the Canadian consumers were willing to pay a price high enough to prevent exportation. There is nothing on the list of foods more nourishing or more palatable than first-class poultry and eggs. No class of people in the realm deserve better food than the farmer, and with a little expense and reasonable attention and forethought, he can have plenty for his own table and some to spare, which will yield more money for the investment than anything else he can undertake.

J. R. H.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

An Educator.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find \$3.00, to apply on my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I wish it all the prosperity it deserves. It is one of the best papers that ever went into a home—good, clean reading, and an education in every sense of the word. MRS. E. V. IVINSON. Lambton Co., Ont.

Marketing on Time.

The Thanksgiving Day poultry trade taught some expensive lessons. Consignors had withheld shipment right up to the holiday week, and the transportation companies were none too active in rushing them forward, with the result that many lots never reached the larger markets until after Thursday. This object lesson in prompt marketing should be remembered by those who will have poultry ready for the Christmas trade. Get the birds fit, and have them ready to go forward a week early, so that they can be sold when the demand is most active.

Please find order for \$3.00, for the "Farmer's Advocate." I would not be without it for twice the price. J. B. PICKERING. Kent Co., Ont.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Convention of Ontario Fruit-growers, Beekeepers and Horticulturists.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association was held in Toronto on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th instants. Simultaneously with the convention and its regular fruit display was held the annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and its honey show, and interwoven with both these conventions and shows was a meeting of enthusiastic horticulturists (using the term in a restrictive sense to mean amateur florists) and a flower show. The whole was an initial effort to hold the annual meetings and shows of the three organizations enumerated in a central location in Toronto, and the venture may truthfully be classed as a successful event. The proceedings were formally opened by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Clark, on Tuesday afternoon, November 15th. The beekeepers then went into convention in the committee rooms of the Granite Rink, on Church St., where the display of fruit, flowers and honey was made, and the horticulturists began proceedings in the Parliament Buildings, the first speaker being Prof. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, whose subject was, "The Planting of Home and School Grounds." The Professor called the attention of the audience to the importance of following the example of nature in laying out and planting grounds, and of making use of, as far as possible, our immense assortment of indigenous trees, shrubs and flowers. When we observe the methods of nature in planting and providing for plants, we have a splendid example. Nature never plants trees in a straight line, nor seeds the wood-lot down to grass. On lawns, the soft velvety Canadian grasses should be grown, because they are hardy and suit our conditions.

For school grounds get our natural flowers and many trees, so that the children may become acquainted with our flora. Border planting should be more general, especially of the hardy perennials. Begin in a small way, and increase as time goes on. In laying out the border, make room for plenty. Then, the walks and drives of the home grounds should be as few as possible, and laid out to improve appearances, as well as for utility. A good way is to introduce the driveway at the side of the grounds, and then let it wind to the front door. Along this set clumps of shrubs and trees. A straight drive or walk is too artificial looking. Fancy shapes of flower beds are not recommended, nor should trees and shrubs be trimmed into unnatural fantastic shapes. Fountains and statuary are not much in place on the grounds of country homes; they are too unnatural, and are always associated with public parks and large buildings.

INTERESTING YOUNG PEOPLE.

Mr. Goodman, of Cayuga, then addressed the meeting on "How to Increase the Interest of the Young People in Floriculture and Horticulture." First, we all must get enthusiastic ourselves, as children are imitators. Always welcome the children into a good garden, and encourage them to play there. Begin the season with tulips of different colors, planted well in the open. Plant four inches deep in good soil. Then follow with a list of the hardy perennials, until we come to June, then "grow roses." For the sake of roses do everything. Cut tops of rose canes in fall, and cover partly in winter, or, if necessary, layer the stems. In spring, do not uncover too quickly; cut out dead wood, and begin to spray at once. For protecting roses in winter, nothing is better than old well-rotted manure, after the bush has been mounded with earth. Tobacco water is an excellent decoction to destroy insects. Add some lime to the tobacco water, and have a nozzle that will throw the spray on the bottom side of the leaf. This spraying should be done every morning when roses are at their best. Let the children have a plot of the best land for their especial use, but also let them be co-partners with their parents in all the work, pleasure and profit of fruit and flower gardening.

On the evening of November 15th the three Associations held a mass meeting, at which Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, officially welcomed the numerous delegates to the city. In the course of his address, the Mayor called attention to the interest the people of Toronto are taking in such events, and trusted that ere long they would undertake to provide suitable buildings in which to hold conventions, fruit displays, flower shows, stock shows, etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE SPEAKS.

Honorable John Dryden, the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, who was chairman of the meeting, offered some suggestions upon the better marketing of fruit, including grading, packing and selling. He said there should be more concentration of effort, more uniformity of quality in the class of goods put upon the market. There is absolutely no reason why so much foreign fruit should decorate our shop windows for so many months

of the year. We should endeavor to get standards fixed, then secure a capable man to give instructions in the art of the expert packing and marketing of fruit. The minister is in favor of employing such a man, in order that outside buyers may feel assured that when they give an order they may be certain of getting what they want and what they expect. The convention was enjoined to grapple with this subject, and to offer some suggestions to the authorities. Let this convention be fruitful of greater enthusiasm and greater cohesion among individual growers.

DR FLETCHER.

Dr. Jas. Fletcher's subject at the mass meeting was "What the Little Bee is Doing." In his remarks the Doctor called attention to the interdependence of all things in nature, as illustrated by the community of interest between the fruitmen and the beekeepers. The little bee is doing much more than it is given credit for, and not some things that it is supposed to be doing. There is much to be learned from the life of the bee. The fact that bees are so common is assurance that more should be known about them. Things common to us should be best known. The scheme of nature is to make things perfect. One of her plans is to fertilize flowers, and to do this two sets of organs are developed, one for the production of fruit or seed, and another for protection and fertilization. And because nature abhors self-fertilization she provides means by which her scheme may be carried out. This plan insures uniformity of type in all the productions of nature. One of the most active agents in the carrying out of this scheme of nature is the bee. In return for this service, the flowers of Canada provide the best nectar and honey that can be obtained in any part of the world at the time when they require the service of bees. One of the best things for the beekeepers was the assertion made a few years ago by fruit men that bees punctured fruit. This sensational libel upon the bee set people to studying more closely than before, with the result that bees are better known. People are now better aware that the bee and the wasp are not close relatives. There are also many species of bees that do considerable harm, but are not the true bees. Bees have a business-like way of going from flower to flower of the same kind, not from one variety of flower to another. This insures a uniform quality of honey, and an economical distribution of pollen. Peculiar as it may seem, bees gather honey from flowers most extensively just at the time when the flowers are most in need of having pollen distributed. The flowers, in return, change their color after fertilization, so that the bee knows it is no longer in need of visitation. In some parts, fruit-growers are finding it to their advantage to keep bees in their orchards simply for the assistance the bees give in the perfecting of fruit.

Another Organization.

The convention of Horticulturists on Wednesday opened by an address by Superintendent Cowan on "The Agricultural and Arts Act: How it Effects Horticultural Societies." Under this Act there is \$80,000 appropriated to societies, and about \$400,000 raised by societies for their own benefit. Unfortunately, some abuses have crept into the conduct of agricultural societies, and, consequently, the money appropriated has not been spent to the best advantage. Until recently, the Act has been left to itself to do its own good, but now we are having improvement. One of the evidences of misuse of the funds provided under the Act is the holding of such a large number of small uneducative fairs. At these fairs many illegal practices are permitted. The presence of fakers, who not only break the law, but pay the directors for the privilege of "doing the public," is sufficient reason for withholding the grant from such fair associations. The Act must either be enforced or amended. Some small fairs should be discarded, but the size of the district in which a fair is held is no criterion of its usefulness. What we want is a more just division of funds, so that the societies that are doing most good may receive the largest grants. The idea of establishing a Provincial Horticultural Society, apart from the Fruit-growers' Association, was here exploited by Mr. Cowan, and the meeting was asked to discuss the matter.

Upon this question the meeting was quite clearly divided. Those in favor of a new organization claimed that it was required to encourage civic improvement by amateurs as distinguished from the work of the professional fruit-growers, and that a large number of civic-improvement societies were not identified with the present Fruit-growers' Association. Those opposed to the movement claimed that a division of forces tended to weaken the whole organization of fruit and flower growers, and that already the directorate of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association was representative of the civic improvement societies. It was also claimed that the horticultural or civic improvement societies might have stronger representation on the directorate board of the present association, and that there might be a reorganization, by which a parent associa-

tion would look after the interests of fruit-growers, horticulturists, landscape gardeners and foresters.

PROS AND CONS.

The Province has many local societies independent of each other. The smaller towns should be encouraged to organize societies. Grants should be made to societies with fewer members than is the general rule. The mere formation of a society will not accomplish the work that is to be done. Why another society; why not have sections of one society? Division means weakness, more officers, more expense. The charter of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association provides for the encouragement of flower-growing and forestry.

The Act is too narrow to permit of civic improvement societies doing their best work.

By being represented on the directorate of the Fruit-growers' Association, and by having the name broadened, would give the horticulturists about all they want.

Who ever suggested that there should be another horticultural journal?

After the discussion, a committee was appointed to consider the question, and to report later. In its final report, this committee named a committee to wait upon the Minister of Agriculture, with the object of making recommendations for the amending of the Agriculture and Arts Act so that horticultural societies would receive more assistance from the funds appropriated by the Act. The report was adopted.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Honorable John Dryden took the chair at the resumption of proceedings, and called upon Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who took up the subject, "Hardy Vines for the House and Garden." Vines have many advantages as decorative plants. They are easily established, make houses cool in summer, cover unsightly objects, make houses more attractive, afford shade, and if judiciously planted afford bloom for a long season. For the best success of vines one requires to know the methods of growth of different vines—some climb by twig, some by leaf petioles, some by tendrils, and some by disks on the tendrils. When a vine is set out, see that good soil is provided, even if it has to be brought from a distance. Foremost among climbers are the species of Clematis, and one of the best of the species is the native one found growing wild all over the Province. Others may also be used to prolong bloom. The more profuse flowering varieties, such as Clematis Jackmani and Henryi, are a little more difficult to grow, and are frequently attacked at the collar by an insect that introduces blight. After the Clematis are the Honeysuckles. The Scarlet Trumpet is one of the best. This climber produces bloom on new wood, therefore, if kept growing it is kept flowering. The English Honeysuckle should be protected in winter, as frost frequently destroys the flowering buds. The Japan variety is more largely grown in Western Ontario and the States. It is less hardy than the English variety. Climbing roses are in the list of good climbers, but require constant care to protect them from insects. These should be set at the side of the house, so that when the foliage becomes unsightly in the fall it will be less prominent. Crimson Rambler is one of the best of the Roses. Keep it thinned to two or three strong canes, and layer these in winter. Dawson's Ruby Queen and Philadelphia are also good varieties. A very graceful climber is the Chinese Matrimony Vine. This is particularly useful for covering unsightly places. A little native climber that should be used more generally is the Climbing Fumator. It seeds every year, and the foliage is very handsome. Another is the Dutchman's Pipe, one which has large leaves. Boston Ivy is pretty, but is not as hardy as desired. Virginia Creeper is good, but very much subject to thrip, which spoils the foliage in late summer and autumn. Another native variety, the self-fastening Virginia Creeper, with woolly leaves, is not so subject to thrips, and is being propagated more largely now. Climbing Middle Street is a native vine, very pretty and a fast grower, is a prime favorite at Ottawa. The Japanese variety is equally fine. Of the annual climbers are Sweet Pea, Nasturtium, Morning Glory, Scarlet Runner, etc., which should be used for backyard planting.

THE SMALL GARDEN.

Mr. R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, had for a subject, "What May be Grown in a Small Garden in One Season." On a half acre, Mr. Whyte grows a few barrels of apples, enough of the ordinary vegetables for a family of nine, and flowers for the house, two churches and many neighbors. Little of bloom can be got in April, but later a large collection of perennials give almost continuous bloom. In this small garden, careful attention is given to securing vegetables of the very best quality. Beef tomatoes are preferred. Bunches of carrots, gooseberries and raspberries are produced, but strawberries require so much room that their growth is abandoned. The thirty-five grapevines are set in such a manner

as to economize room. The path is an important part of the garden. The ideal path should accommodate two persons abreast, should be dry, and have a nice border. Board walks or coarse gravel is not good. Nothing beats a path made by excavating to a few inches, and filling up with coal ashes.

THE CARE OF WINDOW PLANTS.

This was the subject of an address by Mr. Wm. Hunt, of the O. A. C. In the first place, a window must be suitable, having a southern exposure, and free from drafts. On cold evenings cover plants with a paper screen. Take particular care to get a good compost. Nothing beats a soil made by taking the sod taken from an old pasture. Compost it, two layers on the bottom, and cover with a layer of old cow manure. Continue the layers until enough is secured. Leave it in the pile for about nine months. In taking the soil out, cut the pile down carefully, so that a proper mixture is obtained. The fall or spring is the best time to make a heap. If the soil is too heavy mix in some sand. The same mixture is not always suitable for all varieties of flowers. Use a plain, unglazed pot, with sufficient drainage. Never joint a pot. Fill the pot to within about one-half inch of the top of the pot, then when the soil is dry fill the pot with water. When shifting plants, make a change of two sizes each time. See that the drainage is perfect. When the soil will crumble between the thumb and finger, or becomes rough on the surface, then give enough water to moisten the earth in the pots. Keep on hand a small hand force sprinkler or sprayer to treat for insects. Extremes of heat in the day time and cold at night is one of the most deadly conditions for plants, and indicates an unhealthy temperature in the house. For the red spider, which is very hard on fuchsias, plants that require a moist atmosphere, keep up the moisture in the pots. When they appear, moisten the under side of the leaves, then sprinkle or a little sulphur. The tobacco solution is the best remedy for the green aphid and black fly. Plug tobacco is of little use. Take about two cigars, and pour on a quart of boiling water to make an insecticide. Study the needs of each variety and persevere.

HORTICULTURISTS CONCLUDE.

The final session of the convention of Horticulturists was opened by an address from Mr. C. W. Nash, of Toronto, on "The Relation of Birds to Horticulture." The ravages of mice during the past few years gives rise to a train of thought that eventually must reach the relation of birds to horticulture. Mice have become numerous largely because the birds, such as hawks and owls, which prey upon mice, are ruthlessly destroyed. Foxes, weasels, etc., also prey upon mice, and these are just as assiduously hunted. The hawk that is particularly troublesome to poultry is the sharp-shinned variety, which is very fond of chickens, but the large hawks that are commonly called hen hawks, are never known to kill poultry, but are diligent hunters of mice. Of the owls, only the great horned or cat owl is dangerous to poultry. All other varieties live almost exclusively upon rodents. The great horned owl, although an enemy of poultry, only visits the farmyard in winter, when poultry should be housed up. These owls will eat from eight to ten mice in a night. The screech owl, a small bird, likes to live about barns and old orchards. This species is very adept at catching mice, and hunts them simply for the fun of killing them. The lesson, therefore, is, "protect the hawks and owls." Then, there is the plague of borers, whose natural enemies are the woodpeckers. These birds are naturally adapted, both in the formation of their feet, tails, neck, tongue and beak for hunting borers, and by the possession of a faculty for determining where in a tree borers are found. One of these woodpeckers has been known to eat eighty-two borers in a forenoon. The work of the thrushes, robins, blackbirds, crows, etc., is somewhat questioned by fruit-growers, but these birds eat equal to their own weight of insects every day, and when growing in the nest will eat much more.

A GREAT AUTHORITY ON HYBRIDIZATION.

Mr. H. H. Groff, of Simcoe, Ont., one of the best-known authorities upon the subject of plant hybridization, addressed the convention upon the subject of the improvement of plants by this process. Having discovered the principle and art of hybridization, all the characteristics of plants become controllable by man, not excluding that of yield. Every known plant is available to any person for the purposes of experimentation, with the object of improvement. Mr. Groff is a professional breeder of Gladioli, and has shown that we can produce domestic specific types in a much shorter period than Mr. Darwin claimed was required by the process of evolution. Fifteen years ago, Mr. Groff undertook to grow Gladioli, and purchased all the known species for foundation stock, and began breeding. At that time, the best known species had been so far inbred that their vitality was impaired, and Gladioli growers were about to despair of perpetuating the

cultivated species. Then Gladioli reached about to a man's knees; now, under Mr. Groff's care, they stand man high, and more perfect and handsome than ever before. In the fifteen years Mr. Groff has been breeding, he has originated over five hundred thousand varieties of Gladioli, and has attained a world-wide reputation as a plant-breeder. His work is an inspiration to all amateur gardeners.

In hybridization it is found that the male parent influences color, and the female form. The

much like its parent that it is not worth propagating. A hardy crab was received from Muskoka. A Canada Red seedling looks promising. An apple that has been tested for some years is Garden Gem, a good culinary apple. Parlin's Beauty, a beautiful red apple, is quite a hopeful fruit. It is a fall apple. Coo's River Beauty, a California apple, is of good appearance, and quite a nice-quality late fall variety, and very attractive. Mr. Macoun's report dealt with several new varieties of fruit, mostly grown in Eastern On-



A Corner at the Flower Show, Toronto, 15th to 19th November, 1904.

possession of improved stock, whether of animals or plants, increases the pleasure of and the interest in life. Mr. Groff has not only made the work interesting, but has also derived a very comfortable income from his flowers.

The Fruit-growers Convene.

On Thanksgiving Day the convention of Ontario Fruit-growers was opened by an address from the President, Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines. He reviewed the conditions among the fruit-growing fraternity since last convention. In this review he recalled the disastrous winter, which resulted in such a large loss of trees. Following this blow, there appeared a disease upon grapevines, which did great injury. The San Jose scale is decreasing in its terrors for fruit-growers. In Western Ontario, the peach-growers suffered sorely from the severe winter, but they are grappling with the situation, and are adapting their planting and treatment to suit their peculiar conditions. But, taking the situation far and broad, there never was a brighter outlook for the fruit-growing industry. The opening of the Northwest, and the broadening of European markets, point to this. All that is required is the continual production of high-quality fruit, and the proper grading and marketing of the same. During the year the Society had to relinquish the services of its secretary, Mr. G. C. Creelman, but Mr. Hodgett, his successor, has assumed the office, and is performing his duties with every possible efficiency. The initial effort of holding a joint show of fruit, flowers and honey, and of holding simultaneously conventions of societies interested in these products, is already stamped with success, and, it is hoped, marks a new era in the usefulness of these organizations.

REPORTS.

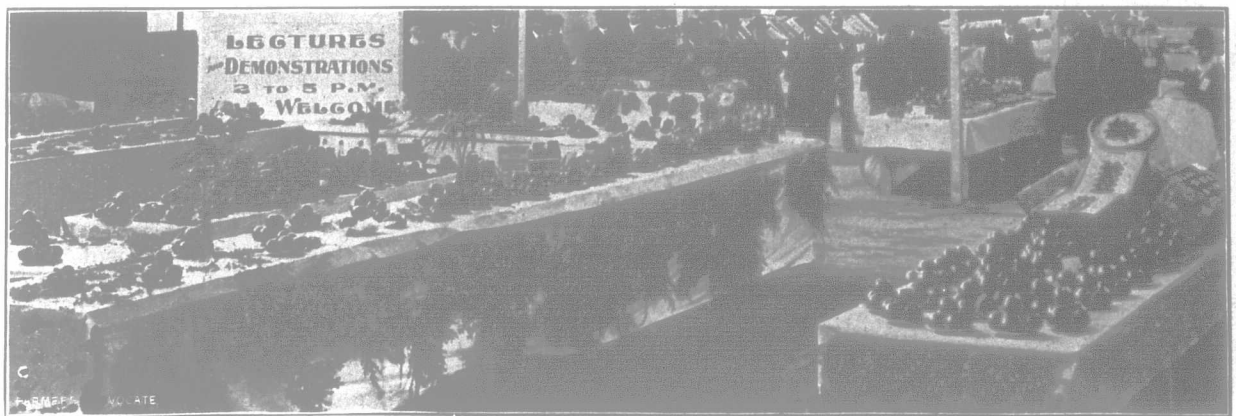
The report on new fruits was presented by Profs. Hutt and Macoun. During the past year, fewer new fruits than usual have been received. One new apple is a seedling of the Spy. Another, a seedling of Red Astrachan, that is so

Quite a number of new varieties of apples were received at Ottawa, but only four were retained as promising.

Some years ago, the Central Farm received three thousand seedling varieties from Russia, but since they have fruited not one of them has been found equal to even Duchess. For the past few years, Mr. Macoun has been using, for parents, the MacIntosh Red and the Lawlor, to try to secure a new variety that will be equal to the MacIntosh Red in quality, and with the keeping qualities of the Lawlor. The trees of this cross will fruit in a few years, and something good is expected. Special attention is directed toward securing a cross that will prove a boon to the less favored parts of the Province. In the colder parts, the winter varieties are found not to ripen their wood in the fall, and are, consequently, easily killed. In Eastern Ontario, the Japanese and European plums are not a success, but the improved American varieties are doing well. At Ottawa, a seedling grape, called Reed's Hybrid, sometimes Lincoln, a black grape, is proving very productive, hardy and disease-resistant.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

During the past year, a committee of fruit-growers devoted considerable work to the improvement in the conditions of transportation. A report from this committee was presented by the president, Mr. W. H. Bunting. In June, the committee presented their case before the Railway Committee, and was well received. The railway committee at once realized the justice of the claims of the fruit-growers, but before they could hand out their decisions the railway authorities acceded to all the requests of the growers. Included in the reductions made by the railways is that of carrying apples in boxes for the same price as for barrels, and of pears in boxes and barrels for the same price as for apples. No reduction has as yet been made on apples shipped to points in this Province, and this is a necessity that it must be further prosecuted. At present, the Railway Commission is taking all possible



Some of the Tables at the Fruit Exhibit, Toronto, 15th to 19th November, 1904.

Spy, and Ben Davis The Ontario is quite a favorite with Mr. Dempsey, but it should not receive very rough pruning. Benoni, Primate, Garden Gem, Parlin's Beauty, Cox's Orange Pippin, Banana, Boiken, Swazie's Pomme Grise, are among those recommended for home consumption.

Mr. Jones, of Maitland, whose chief trade is on the home market, would include the Red Astrachan in the list. He is also partial to Alexander, as it is not much subject to crack or rot, although they are always sprayed in Mr. Jones' orchard. The Wealthy with him is not as good quality as the same variety in the Ottawa valley. The Fameuse is the great commercial variety of the St. Lawrence valley, and is kept clean by careful spraying. The Fameuse, Scarlet Pippin and MacIntosh belong in one group, but with Mr. Jones the first is the choice. The MacIntosh is the most suitable of this trio for wrapping and boxing. Blenheim Orange is not a success, nor is Ontario hardy in the St. Lawrence. The Spy top-grafted does fairly well; Ribston Pippin is a shy bearer. For winter varieties there are none just right, but Scotch Winter is one of the best so far. Golden Russet is good, but is too shy a bearer, as also is the Canada Red. A promising variety is the Milwaukee, a seedling of the Duchess, and a busy worker. The fruit is much like Duchess in appearance, and keeps into February.

Mr. Chas. Young, of St. Joseph's Island, reported upon the efforts attending fruit-growing in that northern district. Nearly all kinds of small fruits are hardy. Strawberries are a good paying crop; some varieties of raspberries (the Loudon) do well, but blackberries are not hardy. The varieties of sour cherries flourish, such as the Montmorency and Richmond. Pears have not been a success as yet, although Anjou has wintered well, but Flemish Beauty is not a success. Wild plums are plentiful, so there is not much demand for the improved fruits, besides, the European varieties break down with the snow. The Duchess is the best moneymaking variety of apple, and the so-called undesirable varieties, such as Peewakee, Scotch Winter and Gideon, are useful on St. Joseph's.

Mr. A. W. Peart, of the Burlington district, believes there are too many plums planted in Ontario. Bradshaw, Lombard, Reine Claude and Monarch are among his list.

TREES ARE BENEFITED BY A JANUARY THAW.

In the course of the discussion upon the winter-killing of plums and cherries, Prof. Macoun attributed the death of many fruit trees in the internal parts of the country to the excessive dryness of the winter weather, and believed that the reason last winter was so destructive was largely because we had no January thaw to arrest the drying process in the fruit buds. Prof. Hutt and several other fruit-growers also concurred in this opinion.

PEARS.

The report upon pears was presented by Mr. A. W. Peart, of Winona. His choice is the Duchess, grown from the Prince Reise stalk. A good commercial list is Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Duchess, Keiffer, and Winter Nelis. In planting, set the point of budding about six inches below the surface of the ground. Mr. Murray Pettit thinks there are already too many Keiffers in the country. In his district hundreds of bushels go to waste, the canners not wanting them. Excessive cultivation is often a fertile cause of blight in pears.

PEACHES.

Mr. W. D. Hilburn, of Leamington, presented the report on peaches. As everyone knows, the peach orchards in the Essex district were badly injured by frost last year. The damage seems to have been caused to the roots, as the trees leafed out, bloomed, and in some cases bore fruit, but eventually died. The younger (year old) trees seemed to escape best. It is thought a cover crop might protect the trees, but it is difficult to get a crop to grow in an orchard over five years old. It was suggested to try growing peaches in sod mulching about the roots to conserve moisture. Budding peaches on plum stock can hardly be expected to overcome the difficulty of winter-killing. Prof. Hutt thinks a heavy cover-crop, mostly of hairy vetch, would protect the peach roots. Mr. Morris, Fonthill, and Prof. Macoun are also of this opinion.

Varieties recommended by Mr. Hilburn are: Alexander, St. John, Early Crawford, Fitzgerald, Garfield, New Prolific, Engol Mammoth, Elberta, Crosby, Bronson, Golden Drop, Kalamazoo, Banner Smock.

GRAPES.

Mr. Murray Pettit recommended the same list of varieties as given last year, including Worden, Campbell's Early, Concord, Delaware, Lindley, Agawam, Catawba, Moore's Diamond, and Niagara.

By pruning by the Kniffin system the maximum crop can be grown.

On heavy soil, where there is moisture, little has been gained by fertilizer, unless wood growth is required.

CHERRIES.

Hardy cherries were reported upon by Mr. G. C. Caston, of Craighurst. One of the best varieties tested is the Orel 24, a cherry of a fair size, nearly black, and a good canning and dessert cherry. Other good varieties are Ostluem Russian 207, Litham, Besarabiam, Dyehrente, Early Morrello, and Montmorency.

GRAPE DISEASES.

The grape crop during the past season was not entirely exempt from diseases; in fact, rots and blights seemed to be particularly prevalent. Black rot

(*Laestadia Bidwellii*) was one of the most injurious, as well as of the most recent introduction. Niagaras and Brighton have been found to be most susceptible to this disease, while Concord and Moore's Early are more immune. Brown rot affected many of the vineyards about Winona, and a condition caused either by powdery mildew or brown rot affected the stem to which the grape is attached. Grape-leaf blight was also quite prevalent about Winona. These diseases were investigated by Mr. Macoun and reported to the convention.

THE BLACK ROT OF GRAPE.

A scientific treatise on this disease was given by Prof. Lochhead, of the O. A. C. For many years this rot has been known in the vineyards along the Detroit river, and now many of them have had to be rooted out. The growers in this district were not believers in spraying, consequently the disease increased. In very recent years this rot has become common in the Niagara district. For long a mistaken idea was entertained of the life history of this disease. Of late it has been discovered that the spores that cause infection in the spring have been carried over winter in the mummy grapes, diseased leaves, twigs, etc., and that in summer there are two kinds of spores that spread the disease and cause it to develop in about ten days after they have been liberated from the parent spore case.

REMEDIES.

In Ohio the grape-growers have discovered a means of controlling rot, and it is only reasonable to assume that it can be controlled in Ontario. So successful are the Ohioans that in many vineyards no rot of any kind can be found. Their method is to spray with Bordeaux when the shoots are from 12 to 18 inches long before blossoming; the second spray is given about the first week in July. If this is missed, rot is sure to develop. After this the vines are sprayed every two weeks, until the fruit is about to ripen, then the

nature of a comparison of mixtures made of lime and sulphur (with soda and without it), and the Mc-Bain mixture. The result of this test showed that the lime-sulphur mixture, costing never more than 90 cents per barrel, was just as effective as the more expensive proprietary mixture. In the same orchard mixtures were applied made by the use of sal soda in place of boiling the lime for two hours. Caustic soda was also used for the same reason.

With the lime, salt and sulphur wash the lime must be a quick slacker, the sulphur, the flowers of sulphur; or, if soda is used, the fine granulated sulphur. After a thorough trial of the mixtures enumerated, it was found that those made by using sal soda and caustic soda gave equally good results as the wash made by boiling lime. As to cost of the new mixture, it is a case of balancing the cost (about 25 cents per barrel) of the soda against the work of boiling lime and sulphur.

Inspector J. L. Smith, of Glanford, said that although last winter was very hard on scale, and much of it was destroyed, still now there is as much as ever. It has been noticed that there is a difference in the way the scale winters on different varieties of trees; it appearing to prefer the more congenial conditions upon the apple to those upon the peach or plum. It is also noticed that the scale winters better in some of the more exposed localities than in the supposed favorable districts of the Niagara peninsula. Crude oil is still the favorite remedy in the Niagara district for the treatment of scale. Mr. Smith, however, is strongly of the opinion that the lime-sulphur wash is the best treatment for the San Jose scale, and is efficient in keeping it in check. It is also useful in keeping the oyster-shell bark-louse and the peach-leaf curl in check.

CO-OPERATION.

The report of the co-operative work for the past year, as carried out in district No. 10, was presented by Mr. A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton. This method of handling fruit is rapidly becoming more general. In district No. 10 six new co-operative societies have been organized, in addition to the six previously established. The central packing-house system is giving decided satisfaction. It insures uniform quality and economic packing. Mr. Sherrington would like to see the co-operative idea extended so that societies may have representatives in the West, the larger centers, and in Europe. When the societies in No. 10 district first began to pack some of the growers wanted to place a private brand upon their goods and put up their own fruit, but this had to be abandoned. It is no use having a co-operative society for selling fruit unless the central packing-house is established.

Mr. Johnston, of Forest, told the convention how the co-operative fruit-growers' society is managed. Each year Mr. Johnston grows from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels, and had secured a good reputation for his fruit in Britain, but even with these advantages in his favor he decided to go into co-operation with his neighbors in the marketing of apples. At first it was agreed to let every man pack his own apples and ship them through the society, but it was found that this plan would not work, so they had to establish central stations for packing. The fruit was delivered in good condition, and a very large quantity of apples began to come in. A new market was worked up in the West on account of the low prices in Europe, and good prices were obtained even for this season. The society purchased their own barrel material, and had their barrels made at home, costing altogether 28 cents per barrel. The experience of the Forest Society, which handled about forty carloads for the first year, has been so satisfactory that they are satisfied that it is the proper method of marketing apples. So far no other variety of fruit has been handled, but there is every reason to believe that much could be done with plums and pears.

Mr. Thompson, of St. Catharines, said that there had been a co-operative spirit exercised by the growers in his district, but they had not a chartered association. His society has carried the co-operative idea into the spraying of orchards. A power sprayer was purchased, and stations arranged where the lime-sulphur wash could be prepared. The growers also buy wholesale quantities of bluestone, Paris green, etc., as well as barrels, boxes, and other packing requisites.

In Burlington there is a co-operative system of purchasing materials and of shipping, but the fruit is packed by individual growers, according to rules agreed upon. The consignee who buys from the syndicate is asked to return a report upon the condition of each grower's fruit, as distinguished by numbers. The Burlington people sell their apples in boxes, and believe they get more for their fruit by so doing. There men are very scarce, so women are employed to pack, and these hands prefer boxes 9x12x18, weighing about 40 pounds.

There was considerable discussion upon the subject of co-operative marketing and spraying of fruit, and it was evident that the smaller growers are not only in need of such a system, but are also in favor of it. What each society requires, however, is a thoroughly honest business man as manager. It is believed that when this system is well established buyers will visit the packing houses and buy fruit I.O.B., and thus obviate the unsatisfactory dealings that are constantly arising with commission men.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. G. C. Caston, Craighurst, Chairman of the



Melville Cumming, B. A., B. S. A.

Recently elected President of the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture.

ammonia-copper-carbonate solution or the soda-Bordeaux is used. There it is customary to give six sprayings for the Delawares, seven for the Catawba, and eight for the Concorde. The early spraying when the wood is dormant is not thought necessary. Of course the diseased fruit and leaves should be carefully picked and burned.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE.

Mr. Bunting said that for twenty years he had been growing grapes of several varieties. When the disease first appeared he practiced some spasmodic spraying, but in 1901, early in August, symptoms of rot were seen, and a week later the disease had developed very considerably upon the Niagaras. Next year the disease was less troublesome, but in 1903 it suddenly ended upon the Niagaras, and about two-thirds of the crop was destroyed. This past season it was decided to institute a thorough system of spraying, and over a great part of the vineyard seven applications were made, with the result that the black rot was very completely held in check. The first evidence of the rot is the appearance of small red spots or blotches on the leaf, then when it reaches the fruit a small soft spot will be noticed when the berry is about the size of a pea. The fruit then becomes soft all over, and finally dries up, emitting at the same time a large number of spores. Clean cultivation is practiced, a cover-crop being sown in the summer and plowed down in the spring, but the matter of cultivating and cropping should be adapted to one's own particular conditions.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

The latest results of spraying for the San Jose scale was the subject of a paper by Prof. Harcourt, O. A. C., and included the results of several experiments conducted during the past season on orchards in the St. Catharines district. These experiments were in the

Resolution Committee, presented the following resolutions for the approval of the convention:

That the thanks of the association be tendered to the sister society of Quebec, for sending a representative, in the person of Mr. Chapais, to assist in our deliberations.

That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Mr. G. H. Powell, of the United States Department of Agriculture, for his attendance at our convention, and his valuable address on cold storage.

That the members of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association have heard with sorrow of the affliction which has visited one of our oldest and most respected members, Mr. T. H. Race, in the death of his wife, and wish to express their most sincere sympathy with him in the great loss sustained.

That this convention, representing the fruit-growing interest of Ontario, desires to express its appreciation of the services rendered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in inaugurating a system of crop reporting in regard to fruit, and hopes the service will be continued and be extended.

That this convention urges upon the Minister of Agriculture for Canada the advisability of securing such legislation as will give the inspectors under the Fruits Marks Act, or other suitable officers, absolute control over the loading of apples on shipboard for export from Canadian ports.

That this convention desires to respectfully but most strongly urge the Parliament of Canada to so amend the Railway Act as to place express rates under the control of the Railway Commission, as freight rates are now.

That whereas there is reason to believe that in many cases the returns made to fruit-growers by commission dealers do not represent the full amount of the prices realized by such dealers, therefore be it resolved, that the Minister of Agriculture for Canada be urged to take such steps as may be necessary to place commission dealers under Dominion regulations, with a view of wholly preventing or largely reducing such fraudulent practices.

That this convention approves of the holding of annual fruit exhibitions in Toronto in connection with the fruit-growers' convention.

This brought the convention of 1904 to a close.

The officers for the ensuing year are:—Honorary President, W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; President, Alex. McNeill, Ottawa; Vice-president, J. S. Scarff, Woodstock. Directors—District 1, A. D. Harkness, Irena; 2, R. B. Whyte, Ottawa; 3, H. Jones, Maltland; 4, W. H. Dempsey, Trenton; 5, W. Rickard, Newcastle; 6, E. Lick, Oshawa; 7, M. Pettit, Winona; 8, C. W. Vanduzer, Grimsby; 9, H. H. Groff, Simcoe; 10, A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; 11, T. H. Race, Mitchell; 12, J. L. Hilburn, Leamington; 13, G. C. Caston, Craighurst.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT.

This being an off-year with respect to fruit in a great part of the Province, it was not expected the display would be as large as it would be in a full crop year; but the exhibit of fruit was a creditable one under the circumstances, and gives promise, should the show be continued, to attain such proportions as will eclipse anything in that line ever held or attempted before. This combined show will be to the fruit-grower, the beekeeper and the florist what the Winter Fair is to the cattle, sheep, swine and poultry men. There are valuable educational features about it, in the comparison of varieties from different sections of the country, the competition for prizes in the export barrels and boxes, and the lessons and demonstrations in the proper grading and packing of fruit, and just here is where a great educational work is needed; in fact, is the crying need of the country to-day in connection with the fruit industry. Everyone who is at all familiar with that industry knows how few indeed there are who understand how to grade and pack fruit properly. Local fruit-growers' associations are being formed, which expect to do co-operative work in the packing and marketing of their fruit, but when the shipping season arrives they are at sea for lack of knowledge of a specific character. Another educational feature of the show, is that by the Women's Institutes, where demonstrations are given on the various ways in which fruit can be utilized in culinary practice, and the best ways of preparing the various varieties.

Of the exhibits of fruit, one of the first to attract attention is that of the Chatham Fruit-growers' Association, occupying a whole table, and consisting of a display of apples in half-barrels, boxes, and in pyramid piles. The varieties were Kings, Spy, Baldwin, Phoenix, Ben Davis, and Fallawater. This exhibit was awarded first prize in the district competition, with one on the next table, from the County of Essex, a close second. Both of these exhibits were magnificent, that from Chatham especially, as an exhibit of fancy fruit and fancy packing might probably be equalled but could not be excelled. The competition in the barrels and boxes of fruit packed for export was keen. In the boxes, C. W. Challand, of Marbury, got first for Spy; Harry Dempsey first for Russet; for Kings and Greenings the Chatham Co. took first; the first for Baldwins went to Elmer Lick, of Oshawa; and for McIntosh Red to A. B. Harkness, of Iroquois. In the earlier varieties the prizes were pretty well divided between the Beggs Fruit Co., C. W. Bunting, E. Lick, Mr. Dempsey and the Chatham Co. In the barrels for export, the Chatham Co. were conspicuous, especially in Greenings, Kings and Fallawaters; while the first for Spy went to E. A. Sherrington, Walkerton, and first for Ontario to H. Dempsey, of Trenton.

In pears the prizetakers were R. Thompson, C. W. Bunting, W. A. McCalla, and A. M. Smith; while in grapes the honors were pretty well divided between Thompson, Bunting, and McCalla. The exhibit of pears and grapes (packed) was small, but of excellent quality.

The Experimental Stations exhibit was fairly good, but not what it would be in a good fruit year. One of the most attractive was that of Mr. Sherrington, in a fine display of apples and bottled fruit. W. H. Dempsey, of Trenton, made a fine display of apples of very choice quality, especially in Kings, Spies, Ontario, Ben Davis and Fallawater. A. W. Peart, of Burlington, showed some fine apples, and a collection of bottled fruit; Mr. L. Woolverton showed a number of the commercial apples, that were prodigious in size, and a number of fine specimens of bottled fruit. The St. Lawrence valley was well represented by Mr. H. Jones' fine display of McIntosh Red, Scarlett Pippin, and Fameuse. The Simcoe station exhibit was small, it being a decidedly off-year in that section. There were some forty varieties of apples, among them some extra fine specimens of Wolf River; there were about a dozen varieties of cherries shown in glass. Mr. Pettit, of the Wentworth station, showed nearly a hundred varieties of grapes. These were divided into desirable and undesirable varieties. C. L. Stephens, of Orillia, had an exhibit of very nice apples, representing that section of country; among these were noticed some very fine specimens of Wealthy, St. Lawrence, Wolf River, Alexander, and McIntosh Red. There was a creditable exhibit from the station on St. Joseph's Island, Algoma. These consisted of Alexander, Scottish Winter, Montreal Peach, Wolf River, Wealthy, and Tolman Sweet.

There was an additional interest added to the Experimental Stations exhibit this year, and one of decidedly educational value was the placing of undesirable varieties in a separate class. This was done with apples and grapes, and there was a long list in each case of undesirable sorts, that are not recommended for cultivation. Among the apples discarded are Haas, Bailey's Sweet, Holland Pippin, Barry, Belthighermer, Magog, Calashea, Starr, Bismarck, Bellflower, Limber Twig, Late Strawberry, Winesap, Lady, and Pomme Grise. This is only a partial list of varieties that are being grown in this country that are of no value for commercial purposes, and at future shows this list will be added to, until we have a complete list, that will be a guide for intending planters. The same may be said of grapes of the discarded varieties; the list is a long one. In fact, of about a hundred varieties exhibited by Mr. Pettit, who, by the way, is an experienced grower, and who has one of the largest commercial vineyards in the Province, he only places about a dozen on the commercial list, such as Concord, Worden, Delaware, Moore's Diamond, Campbell's Early, Lindley, Agawam, Vergennes, Catawba, Wilder, Moore's Early, and Rogers' 28. It is the intention to continue this educational feature in future at all exhibits made by the Experimental Stations, and will be extended to other fruits as well as apples and grapes.

Several small exhibits of apples from other provinces were noticed; that from Quebec containing many varieties not well known in Ontario, principally of the hardy varieties. Nova Scotia, British Columbia and P. E. Island were all represented by some very nice exhibits of apples. However, it is hoped these exhibits will be larger and more representative another year, should the show be continued, so that it will assume something of an interprovincial character.

The Ottawa Experimental Farm was represented by a large and handsome exhibit of apples, many of them Russians and other hardy types, but of attractive appearance; one of the noticeable features being the absence of the best commercial winter apples, very few of these being hardy in the Ottawa district.

In the district competition the exhibit from Kent and Essex deserves more than a passing notice. It was an eye-opener as to the capabilities of those counties in apple-growing, as for size, coloring and appearance they cannot be excelled. The only defects in the apples grown in these sections is their keeping quality (they do not keep as well as those grown farther north), and, perhaps, have not quite the same high flavor; not so crisp and spicy; otherwise they surpassed every other apple-growing section.

The firm of Morris & Wellington had an exhibit of some 60 varieties of apples from their experimental orchards; many of them useful varieties, as also a number of doubtful utility, from a commercial point of view. The exhibits of appliances useful to fruit-growers was not as large as had been anticipated. There were, however, a number of spraying machines, including two power sprayers, picking ladders, boxes, etc.

The Fruit Division of Ottawa gave demonstrations and object lessons in the proper grading and packing of apples. Two expert packers were in attendance, assisted by Inspectors Carey and Gifford, and this educational feature of the show seemed to be highly appreciated, as it was one of the main centers of interest during the whole week; and there cannot be too much of this sort of thing, as the lack of a proper knowledge of the art of packing is one of the chief obstacles in the way of the fruit trade to-day.

The Ontario Agricultural College had a very interesting exhibit of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees, and of specimens of certain diseases of fruit trees, and branches showing the fruit spurs and buds of the various trees. There was also an exhibit of a number of the well-known fruits done in wax, which were something of a marvel in art, the imitation being as nearly perfect as possible.

It is the freely expressed wish and hope of all the fruit-growers who attended, that the directorate of the show may see their way clear to make it an annual and permanent institution.

FINANCES.

The Flower, Fruit and Honey Show, at the Granite Rink, on Church St., came to a close on Saturday evening, by an auction of the exhibits. When all the cost and receipts of the show were counted up, it was found that the enterprise was about \$500 behind. These results were, no doubt, disappointing, and may be considered of sufficient significance to induce the exponents of horticultural affairs to revert to the itinerant system of conventions, which undoubtedly is in the best interests of all concerned.

APIARY.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

(Reported specially for the "Farmer's Advocate.")

In connection with the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, the Ontario Beekeepers' Association held its annual convention in Toronto, November 15th to 19th. Sessions were held in the committee room, Granite Rink, Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday and Thursday morning.

In his opening address, President J. W. Sparling outlined briefly the matters of importance to be taken up at this convention. This was followed by an address on "Extracted Honey," by Morley Pettit. Mr. Pettit said the quantity and quality of extracted honey produced depends on the all-year-round management of the bees; also on the weather and locality. He urged the necessity of good queens, and good winter and spring management. With this, and a method of keeping colonies from swarming, strong stocks are assured. The honey should not be extracted until three-quarters capped, and should be sealed up immediately, and not left exposed to the deteriorating effect of the air. Mr. Pettit urged beekeepers to push the sale of granulated honey. As honey is a natural product, not manufactured, it should be sold in its natural condition, that is granulated.

A lively discussion followed on size of hive and care of honey. Some advocated a smaller hive; some a larger. It was pointed out that as many had advanced their ideas from the eight-frame to the ten-frame hive, so they might go on to the twelve-frame hive which Mr. Pettit and others recommended.

In the question drawer the subject of comb honey was taken up under various headings.

Race of Bees.—R. F. Holtermann would choose Carniolans, if it were not for their tendency to swarm. They are hardy, build up well in spring, cap white, use little propolis; in fact, seem to have only one fault; but on that account, in a locality where the flow is continuous and inducement to swarm great, they must be strongly mixed with Italian blood. Mr. Alpaugh remarked that there is a great difference in Italian bees.

Size of Hive.—Morley Pettit prefers the 10-frame Langstroth hive for comb honey. F. J. Miller said the Heddon hive was excellent for either.

Time of Putting on Supers.—R. H. Smith—Not until the bees are ready to work in them. If you have a super drawn out from last year, put that on first; but be sure last year's honey is extracted out of it. A good way to get well-filled sections is to put on extracting supers until the bees swarm, then put sections on the swarm. But sometimes the season is half over, and not nearly so much comb is obtained. How much foundation do you put in? The general opinion was that the section should be filled with foundation put in straight for best results.

Shall we hive swarms on starters, full sheets foundation, or drawn comb? Use a contracted brood nest, with starters and one comb. Mr. J. B. Hall said this comb should contain young brood to make the hive more homelike to the bees.

In taking off sections do you use a bee escape, or how?

J. B. Hall—During the honey flow, when no robbers are about, set the supers on the ground and the bees fly home. After the honey flow use escapes. R. F. Holtermann recommended a cloth soaked in carbolic acid solution. Insects abhor this acid, and the smell from the cloth spread over the super will drive them down and out.

In the evening a mass meeting in Association Hall was addressed by Mayor Urquhart; Hon. John Dryden; C. C. James, and Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Dr. Fletcher chose for his subject, "What the little bee is doing." Bees are doing, he said, an enormous amount of good for fruit-growers and florists that they do not know of. They should be better known, because they are so common and so useful. Their nature and habits should be taught in the schools.

Bees are especially useful to plants, in bringing about fertilization of blossoms with pollen other than their own. Darwin has said, "Nature abhors self-fertilization," and she has not only made it difficult by various devices, which Dr. Fletcher explained, but has provided bees and winds to accomplish fertilization from other plants.

The main subject of Wednesday's sessions was foul brood. In the morning Prof. F. C. Harrison, of Ontario Agricultural College, gave an able address on "Diseases of Bee Larvae." These he divided into two

groups, I., contagious diseases; II., diseases due to physical and physiological causes.

I. Contagious diseases are due to some virus or living organism, and may be carried by:

- (a) Bees entering wrong hives.
- (b) Healthy bees robbing diseased colonies.
- (c) Feeding bees with honey from infected hives.
- (d) Putting diseased combs into a healthy colony.
- (e) Using foundation made from diseased wax, which has been improperly boiled.
- (f) Transferring bees into hives that have been inhabited by diseased colonies without first disinfecting the hives.
- (g) Placing hives upon a stand previously occupied by a diseased colony.
- (h) Handling healthy colonies by the beekeeper after manipulating diseased hives.
- (i) Introducing a diseased queen to a healthy colony.
- (j) Healthy bees visiting flowers which may have been infected by diseased bees.

The best-known contagious disease, foul brood, should be understood by all. Prof. Harrison described the symptoms fully, and described methods of cure.

H. G. Sibbald, Claude, also gave a paper on foul brood, relating his experience in curing the disease.

An interesting address to beginners was given by A. E. Hoshal, which he illustrated by the actual parts of the hive described. This is along the right line of instruction. His hive, the Heddon hive, is one which is very little used, but some valuable points were brought out. Among them were the following:

Upward ventilation is essential for outdoor wintering. In spring leave the bees severely alone. Much handling then causes loss of queens.

Past Winter's Losses and Deductions to be Drawn Therefrom.—R. F. Holtermann, on this subject, said that statistics show last winter's loss to be 70% of the bees in the country, meaning a financial loss of half a million dollars. From such a loss we should learn lessons, learn to truly think and not merely imitate. Some wintered successfully, even last winter; why not many? Beekeeping is a business, and as such is not receiving the consideration it deserves. Briefly, the secret of successfully wintering is: See that every colony has a fertile queen of the best wintering strain, and thirty pounds of wintering stores in the right place in the hive. The moisture given off by the bees should be expelled from the hive. Some provide upward ventilation; others ventilate only at the entrance. The danger of the latter method is that in prolonged cold spells the moisture condenses and freezes, until the entrance is closed and the bees suffocate.

In conclusion, Mr. Holtermann said that not alone will these periodic attacks occur to beekeeping, but the cheapest production and best goods will not be secured, neither will we have our markets developed to their best, until we secure that recognition for beekeeping and that aid in the development of the industry which has been given to other branches of agriculture.

OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

President, H. G. Sibbald, Claude; 1st Vice-president, R. H. Smith, St. Thomas; 2nd Vice-president, F. J. Miller, London; Secretary, W. Couse, Streetsville; Treasurer, M. Emigh, Holbrook; Auditors, J. L. Byer, Markham, and Jos. Thompson, Britannia; Ins. of Apiaries, Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; Asst. Ins. of Apiaries, F. A. Gemmill, London; Com. to Revise Report, Messrs. Morley Pettit and H. G. Sibbald; Com. on Transportation, Messrs. H. G. Sibbald, Wm. Couse, R. F. Holtermann.

Next place of meeting, Toronto.

SANFOIN.

Experiments by Mr. Jno. Fixter, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa:

This clover has again attracted much attention on the C. E. Farm, both as a fodder plant and also as a honey producer. Sanfoin sown in May, 1903, came in bloom on August 15th of the same year; was cut for hay on August 28th, and gave a yield per acre of 1 ton 760 lbs. of cured hay. The autumn growth was allowed to remain as a cover for protection to the roots over winter. Summer of 1904 growth strong and even, height average 23 inches; came in bloom May 31st, and lasted up till June 20th, when the plot was cut for hay. These dates might have been extended had the plants been grown merely for honey; but as they were at that time in the best condition for hay they were cut for that purpose. The yield of this first cutting was 2 tons 840 lbs. of cured hay per acre. The second bloom was on July 30th, and lasted until August 15th, when it was again cut for hay, giving 1 ton 837 pounds of cured hay per acre; or a total yield for the year of 3 tons 1,677 lbs.

HONEY EXHIBIT IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, Commissioner, Exhibition Branch, Ottawa, wrote Mr. R. F. Holtermann with regard to an exhibit of honey sent to Islington, London, that it attracted a great deal of attention, and was favorably commented on by members of the British Beekeepers' Association. Some of the judges sampled the Canadian honey, and pronounced it equal to any on exhibition.

HONEY AT FRUIT, FLOWER AND HONEY SHOW.

The display of honey was very creditable indeed, and should quite warrant making this feature of the show at least an annual affair. The exhibits were

none of them large, but the number of exhibitors was large. Cooking with honey was shown, and several good new inventions in the supply line. It seemed a pity, from the advertising standpoint, that samples of honey were not given to visitors in the same way that fruit was distributed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

As the result of a terrific explosion of coal gas, fourteen men were killed at the Carbonado mines near Morrissey, B. C., on November 18th.

Rev. Anton Weller, who has for the past 19 years been a professor at St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ont., has resigned to go to Rome, Italy, to become director of the College of the Fathers of the Resurrection.

The Minister of Marine has ordered the hiring of a tug in Port Arthur and another in Port William, for the purpose of keeping the harbors open and facilitating the shipment of grain to the seaboard.

As a result of a conference between Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, General Manager of the Dominion Coal Co., an experiment will be made in December with the ice-breaker, with which it is thought navigation on the St. Lawrence may be kept open after the end of the usual season.

An automatic brake, devised to prevent engineers from running their trains past closed semaphores, has been successfully tested on the road between St. Catharines and Niagara Falls, and has been highly approved of by practical railway men. The brake is the invention of Mr. James Doyle, U. S. Customs' officer at Niagara Falls.

The Algoma Steel Company has bought 10,000 tons of Spiegel at Liverpool, to be used in the manufacture of pig-iron at the Soo, and the Canadian Pacific Railway has contracted to bring it over. The Canadian Pacific Railway has also contracted for the carriage of a large amount of ore from the silver-lead mines in British Columbia to the English refineries.

A movement is afoot to establish a consumptive hospital for the use jointly of a group of Ontario counties, embracing Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Oxford, Brant and Huron. The mortality statistics read at the meeting held in connection with the scheme, show that the number of deaths due to tuberculosis amounts annually in the Dominion to 8,000, and in Ontario alone to 2,600.

British and Foreign.

The Japanese army staff pronounces the report of General Kuroki's death false.

It is reported that a Russian torpedo boat stopped a German steamer off Saigon, and forced it to hand over fourteen tons of coal.

A serious rebellion has broken out in Southern China. The rebels have repulsed the Imperial troops, and have captured five towns in the Province of Kroangsui.

Many newspapers of Alabama are agitating in favor of cutting off the State's appropriation to Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee institution, on the ground that Washington is going into politics and attempting to build up a political machine.

The inquiry into the North Sea incident began at Hull, Vice-Admiral Bridge and Butler Aspinwall conducting the investigation. Their report will form the basis of the British case before the International Commission which will meet at Paris.

The Great Siberian Railway is to be double-tracked, five million dollars having already been assigned for the beginning of the work. The speedy conclusion of the work is looked upon as the surest means of bringing the war to an early conclusion.

At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as a result of riots because of a compulsory vaccination law, the militia was called out, seven people were killed, and thirty wounded. It is believed that the opposition to the law is only a pretext for underlying political discontent.

Five Japanese, the advance guard of a colony of forty or fifty families, have arrived at San Francisco, by the steamer Manchurian, on the way to Dade, Fla., where they intend to cultivate 67,000 acres of land. The colony will raise silk, cotton, tobacco, and pine-apples, and experiment with them.

The lifeboat Urad of Lesund, Norway, which sailed August 7th with her designer, Capt. Brude, and three others aboard, arrived in the harbor at St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16th. She was three months and nine days in crossing the Atlantic. The boat was built to compete for the prize for the best lifeboat at the St. Louis Exposition. She met stormy weather, but proved an excellent sea boat. The Urad will re-provision here and proceed to New York.

The Anglo-French treaty re Newfoundland was ratified in the French Chamber of Deputies by an overwhelming majority on November 12th. The ratification succeeded a ten days' debate, in which Foreign Minister Delcasse strenuously fought for the ratification, and for his policy of a rapprochement between France and Great Britain. The effect of the treaty is to terminate French sovereignty over the Newfoundland shore.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the occurrences off Dogger Bank, in the North Sea, on October 22nd, closed at Hull on November 17th, and the commissioners' report will be made as speedily as possible. Dr. Woodhouse, representing the Russian Government, conveyed Russia's regrets in regard to the incident. The fishermen who were injured and the skippers of the trawlers put in their claims for damages, the amounts demanded ranging from \$250 to \$10,000.

M. Perloff, the millionaire merchant of Moscow, has received a pathetic letter from Madame Stoessel, wife of General Stoessel, dated Port Arthur, October 24th, appealing to the rich Muscovite for money to assist the helpless wounded defenders of the fortress, some of whom have lost both arms, others either an arm or a leg, some of them being blind, and others suffering from wounds in the spine, and who will be cripples for life. There are, she adds, very many such unfortunates.

A despatch from Vienna says: The Allgememe Zeitung says that the Pope, in an interview, declared that the Russo-Japanese contest was no longer war, but butchery. It was most regrettable that all the civilized powers were indifferent instead of combining in great common action to end it. He hoped that Divine Providence would soon stop the bloody struggle. He had intended to issue a manifesto against war in the abstract, war in these modern times being an absurdity, but glory was both blind and deaf.

General Stoessel has telegraphed to the Emperor Nicholas that Port Arthur can hold out several months; this in face of the fact that the Japanese, now that the Baltic squadron is en route for the Far East, have redoubled their efforts for the reduction of the town, and have met with further successes, having destroyed within the past week another Russian arsenal and magazine, although not until 200 shells had been dropped in its vicinity. In the north cannonading has begun again, but no very important engagement has occurred.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Miss Bella Millar, a graduate of the Guelph Dairy School, has returned to Ontario, after conducting a very successful travelling dairy in Nova Scotia.

At the eleventh annual exhibition of the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, held in Toronto, there were over 500 entries, the quality of the birds surpassing, in many cases, those shown at the exhibition.

The establishment of a rural telephone system in Waterloo County, Ont., is a probability. A company with that object in view is being organized by Wendell Shantz and others, and already thirty well known farmers have signified their intention to take stock.

The Toronto Township Mouldboard Association held its eleventh annual plowing match near Streetsville, on November 11th. The match was very successful, twenty-four teams lining up for the competition. Mr. W. Ostrosser, Woodhill, won the silver cup donated by R. Blair, M. P.

The Fruit Division at Ottawa has issued a warning to fruit-growers, advising them to clean all rubbish which might prove a shelter to mice out of their orchards. It is also pointed out that the present plague of mice is largely due to the common practice of destroying owls and hawks, which are the most effective mousers known.

The conditions of clover production in five sentences: Clear the soil interstices of stagnant water; fill the soil with humus by plowing under stable manure or rye and vetch; apply caustic lime, five hundred to one thousand pounds per acre; prepare a deep, fine seed-bed, and thoroughly cover the seed; give the field wholly to the clover as early in the season as practicable.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has embarked upon a vigorous campaign of moral reform among its staff. The last effort in that line was in the form of a circular issue from the head office to all the branches, forbidding any employee under twenty-one years of age using tobacco in any form. The rule applies not only to office hours, but is supposed to be adhered to at all times.

In the court of the West Block of the Parliament Houses at Ottawa there was erected recently a portable asbestos house for inspection by the Northwest Mounted Police Department officials. The department uses these portable buildings for outpost work, but has never used any constructed of asbestos, which, it is claimed, are both fire and water proof. The Marine and Fisheries Department is also investigating asbestos as a possible material for the construction of movable lighthouses.

Work, to be economical, must be done at the exact time necessary, and must never be done poorly. Don't

feed your cattle two hours late, or leave them parching with thirst for an hour. Don't leave your fence un-mended until cattle break in and do some damage. Don't leave your machinery or vehicles out until rain and frost have put them well on the way to ruin. Don't cultivate your fields poorly or neglect to fertilize them as they need. Remember, only thorough work done at the right time pays as work will and should pay.

Forestry School Location.

SOME PLAIN AND NEEDFUL WORDS ON A LIVE QUESTION.

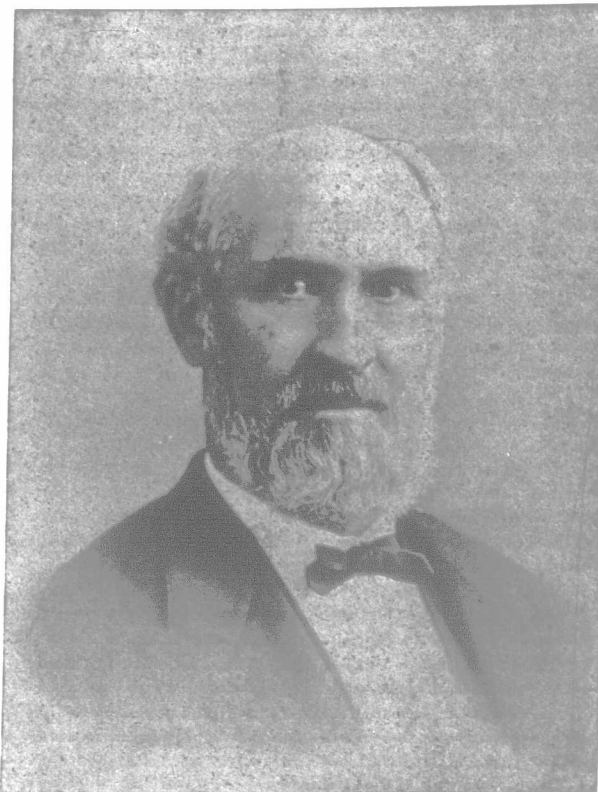
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I find in your issue of Nov. 17th an article entitled, "Forestry in Ontario." Like tree-growing itself, the development of a forestry policy in this Province has been slow, dating back as far at least as the days when the late R. W. Phipps held office in Toronto as Clerk of Forestry. Now that the subject is being taken up in earnest at a popular educational institution like the Ontario Agricultural College, we may hope to see a more rapid rate of progress, not only in respect to the preservation and extension of the bush lots on old Ontario farms, but in the supplying of competent men in the near future for a systematic forestry service in the newer areas of the Province and those less adapted to ordinary agriculture. Preoccupied with important political affairs, rather than the interests of the proposed school of forestry, I am not altogether surprised at the unanimity of silence on the part of papers that apparently concur in a move designed to bring a fresh grist to the Toronto mill, but it is a genuine satisfaction to find that our old friend, the "Farmer's Advocate," is still true to its name and the O. A. C., and stands out for the best interests of the proposed school, and of the class which it represents. With natural forests and forest tree plantations right at hand for the practical instruction of students; with a staff and college equipment unsurpassed for training in those sciences, such as botany, entomology, zoology, geology, chemistry, climatology, physics and the like, allied with forestry; with an increasing disposition on the part of the brightest minds from the farm homes of our country to make Guelph an educational Mecca, and with the requisite physical stamina and mental endowment for the making of foresters, you are right in my judgment, in contending that Guelph, where accommodation and equipment can be advantageously provided, is the proper location for such an institution. To annex it to the University in Toronto would, if it proved a success at all, tend to divert farmers' sons from the agricultural college to an institution the machinery of which grinds out members of the "learned professions." This is evident from the claim recently made on behalf of this scheme, that two-year forestry school courses for "GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITIES, or of scientific schools of high standing, seems to be the most satisfactory." Does this mean that even men holding the B. S. A. degree from the O. A. C. would be ineligible, and that the patronage of the forestry public service would go to University men? Farmers should be made aware of what is going on. Last spring, I understand, delegations of university men in the various cities and towns, suddenly solicitous for the well-being of forestry, were moved to take the Government by storm for an appropriation.

Now, if the University wanted a new building or equipment for certain purposes, let the tub stand on its own bottom, and the farmer will pay his share, as he usually has to. A writer in the organ of the University again lets the cat out of the bag by claiming that the school should be in the Toronto University, where it would be handy to the Crown Lands Department, which administers the forest reserves. Farmers must, therefore, understand that the scheme is still in course of incubation. In view of the near approach of another general Provincial election, farmers everywhere, regardless of party, should pledge those who will be their representatives to insist that the centralizing encroachments of the University in that direction be stayed, and that the forestry school be located where it naturally belongs, in conjunction with our great agricultural university, where all necessary additional oligies can be provided, and university graduates, if they desire to go into the forestry service, could come and get their two-year finishing courses. It would do them good, and better fit them for the activities of strenuous service, either of new or old Ontario, to come in contact with the wholesome atmosphere and sturdy life at Guelph, where the chances for failure and closing—the fate which overtook the forestry school annex of Cornell University—would be reduced to a minimum. The writer in the Toronto University monthly attributes the collapse of that institution to politics, and yet urges that "valuable relations" could be established between the University school and the political Crown Lands Department. So far as I know, the administration of the Crown Lands Department, like Cæsar's wife, may be above suspicion, but if those relations are

valuable, Guelph is not far away, and electricity and the Grand Trunk flier bring them sufficiently near together. The friends of the agricultural college must stand shoulder to shoulder. An educational movement is taking shape in this country that will yet emphasize the real need for the warning to which I am now giving expression. The farmers of this country look confidently to President Creelman and all others concerned to maintain the future prestige of the College and the interests of farmers' sons, by standing manfully to their guns. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in this question, and for the space this letter will occupy, I remain,—

ALMA MATER.



Sir William Macdonald.

The millionaire philanthropist who is behind the proposed Montreal Agricultural College project.

Prof. Robertson's Resignation.

TO ESTABLISH A NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

A despatch from Ottawa announces the resignation of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, LL.D., as Dominion Agriculture and Dairy Commissioner, in order to establish a great agricultural college and experimental farm at St. Anne de Bellevue, Montreal, on a 700-acre site, provided by Sir William Macdonald for that purpose, and which includes the Reford stock farm. It is understood that no successor to Prof. Robertson will be appointed, as the work at Ottawa is now carried on in divisions under different chiefs.



Prof. James W. Robertson, LL.D.

The agricultural educationist who will direct the School of Agriculture to be established by Sir Wm. Macdonald, near Montreal, P. Q.

B. C. Fruit Growers do Business.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association, held at Vancouver a short time ago, a communication was received from a fruit dealer in Dublin, Ireland, asking for direct shipments of fruit. Unfortunately, transportation rates were too high, and it was found impossible to accede to the request. The Chief of the Fruit Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, in a letter asked the association to send a few boxes of their fruit to the annual meeting, to be held in Toronto on November 12th, and it was decided to do so.

A committee, consisting of Tom Wilson, Vancouver; R. M. Palmer, Victoria, and W. J. Brandrith, Ladner, was appointed to classify apples according to their commercial value.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the association at Duncan, Vancouver Island, on the 5th and 6th of January next, when it is expected that the Rev. G. W. Taylor will deliver an address on some entomological subject.

How Some Handle Machinery.

"Buy a new binder and use it a week; then let it stand out under a tree or behind the barn for the rest of the year, where the hogs can root under it; the calves jump on the floor; the billy goat chew the canvas, and the chickens roost on the reel. Let the rain soak up the boxes, and the sun blister the paint. Take out a few unnecessary bolts to fix the cultivator in the spring, and another for the plow in the fall; let the boards warp and crack; the tin bend and rust; let the tongue rot and the wheels sag, while the hornets build nests in the twine-box and sparrows breed in the drive wheel. Let the bearing and the gearing get out of line, then in a year or two go buy a new binder like a man. That's the way it's done."—[Implement Trade Journal.]

Coming Events.

SHOWS, CONVENTIONS, ETC.

- Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd—International Live-stock Show, Chicago.
- Dec. 5th to 9th—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and Poultry Show, at Guelph.
- Dec. 7th and 8th—Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association convention, at Windsor, N. S.
- Dec. 12th to 15th—Maritime Winter Fair, at Amherst, N. S.
- Dec. 21st and 22nd—Prince Edward Island annual convention of Farmers and Fruit-growers, at Charlottetown.
- Jan. 17th, 1905, 11 a.m.—Annual meeting of Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Toronto.
- March 6th to 10th, 1905—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

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

- Nov. 25th—Joseph McMillan, Shakespeare, Ont., Shorthorn cattle.
- Nov. 29th to Dec. 2nd—Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords, at Chicago.
- Dec. 1st—F. M. Chapman, Audley, Ont., Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Cotswolds.
- Dec. 9th—John I. Balsdon, Markham, Ont., Clydesdales, Cotswolds, Berkshires, Yorkshires.
- Dec. 14th—John Hill, Wellesley, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires.
- Dec. 14th—John Hill, Wellesley, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires.
- Dec. 21st—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont., Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Guelph Consolidated School Opening.

The consolidated rural school at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was opened Nov. 14th, with 150 pupils from school sections Nos. 1, 4, and 7, Guelph Township, and from section 2, Puslinch Township. The latter came mostly by vans. The vans are very comfortable. The building is the most modern in the Province. The rooms are large, airy, well heated and ventilated, and have every convenience. The heating and ventilation system is a combination of hot air and steam, the only one of its kind on the continent. The trustees were present, and the Principal gave a short address with reference to the work and the classification.

President Cumming.

Melville Cumming, B. A., B. S. A., who for the past three and a half years has been Professor G. E. Day's assistant in live-stock husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned his position, to become President of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, N. S.

A number of boxes of fruit from the Coldstream ranch, Vernon, B. C., were sent to the Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia in London, on Friday, Oct. 14th. It is understood that they will be entered in a competition, under the auspices of the British Horticultural Society, about the end of December.

MARKETS.

There was a noticeable decline in poultry in all the large markets following the Thanksgiving-Day trade; but it was due more to an overwhelming supply than to the lack of demand for such commodities. Cattle have kept coming forward plentifully ever since election day, and at the end of last week took quite a decline in the Toronto market. Not much improvement is expected for a few days, as butchers took advantage of low prices to stock up. Grains have maintained an even tenor, while potatoes hold steady. Horses in all the markets have not risen as high as dealers expected, largely because the lumbermen are not undertaking to cut as much this year as usual.

LIVE-STOCK.

Export Cattle—The market is nominal. Extra choice are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.40; good cows at \$3.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—There is still an active demand for good butchers', but few of them are coming forward. Quotations are unchanged, and in the case of those for better grade cattle they are nominal. Good to choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.65; fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.75; mixed lots, medium, \$2.75 to \$3.25; do, common, \$1.75 to \$2; cows, \$2 to \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Quite a number of these cattle are offering, but they are slow of sale and prices easy. Stockers are quoted at \$1.50 to \$3.25; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Feeders, \$2 to \$4 per cwt.

Milch Cows—The trading is light. The range of prices is quoted lower at \$30 to \$50 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade is fairly steady. Export sheep are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.65 per cwt; culls at \$2 to \$3, and lambs at \$4 to \$4.65.

Hogs—\$4.80 for selects, and \$4.60 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario—Prices remained steady over the holiday, and red and white are still quoted at \$1.03 to \$1.04; spring at 95c., and No. 2 goose at 89c. to 92c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.03½; No. 2 northern, 98½c; No. 3 northern, 93c. to 93½c.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$14.50 to \$15 for bran in bulk; \$18 to \$18.50 for shorts, east and west. Manitoba, \$21 for shorts, and \$19 for bran, exports.

Barley—46c. to 47c., at low freights for No. 2, 44c. for No. 3, extra, and 42c. for No. 3, malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—76c. for No. 2.

Corn—Old Canadian corn is nominal at 53c. to 55c., west. American yellow, No. 2 is quoted at 67c.; No. 3 at 64½c., and No. 3, mixed, at 65c., on track, Toronto.

Oats—Continue firm; in moderate demand. No. 1 white, 32½c.; No. 2, 32c.; low freights, and 31c. to 31½c., north and west.

Peas—The demand continues good, at 67c. to 68c. for No. 2, west or east.

Buckwheat—56c., east and west.

Beans—Arrivals are fair. Quotations are unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.50 for hand-picked; \$1.35 to \$1.40 for prime, and \$1 to \$1.10 for under-grades.

Baled Hay—\$8 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—\$5.75 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

Potatoes—The firmer tone, consequent upon increased cost of transportation, is having some effect upon prices. Eastern stocks are quoted at 70c. to 75c. on track, and 85c. to 90c., out of store. Ontario stocks, which are somewhat scarce, are at 55c. to 65c., on track, and 75c. out of store.

Poultry—The market for all lines is easy in tone. Quotations are lower for dressed lots as follows: 7c. to 9c. for chickens; 5c. to 6c. for hens. Geese and ducks, 8c. to 8½c. Turkeys at 11c. to 12c.

Hops—The situation is unchanged. The market is quotable at about 32c. bid, with little selling.

Butter—Supplies are coming forward fairly well, and the demand for choice grade butter is fairly active. Prices are steady.

Creamery prints 20c to 21c.
do, tubs 19c to 20c.
Dairy tubs, good to choice 15c to 16c.
do, medium 13c to 14c.
do, inferior grades 10c to 12c.

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 16c. to 17c.
do, medium 14c. to 15c.
Cheese—Retains its firm tone. Prices are 10½c. to 11c. for twins, and 10½c. to 10¾c. for large.
Eggs—Receipts of fresh gathered are light, and the market is firm in tone. Quotations are 22c. to 23c. for fresh gathered; 20c. to 21c. for cold storage, and 20c. for limed.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Wheat, white	\$ 1 05	to	\$ 1 06
do, red	1 06		
do, goose	91		
do, spring	1 02		
do, cereal	1 08	to	1 09
Peas	67		
Oats	35½	to	36
Barley	49	to	51
Rye	80		
Buckwheat	50		
Hay, No. 1 Timothy	9 00	to	10 50
do, clover or mixed	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, sheaf	13 00	to	13 50
Dressed hogs	6 25	to	6 75
Butter	20	to	23
Eggs	30	to	35
Old chickens, dressed			
per lb	7		
do, live	5		
Spring do, per lb	9		
do, live	7		
Spring ducks, lb, do	9		
do, live	12	to	13
Geese	8½		
do, live	7		
Potatoes, per bag	75	to	1 00

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

Grain—The demand for oats has been active, but has slackened off considerably. Now one may buy at 40c. to 40½c. for No. 2, and 39c. to 39½c. for No. 3; demand mostly from the eastern provinces. No. 3 mixed corn sells at 63c., store, firm; No. 2 peas, 67c., high.

Hay—Demand for hay is very fair in this market. Supplies are quite equal to the demand and dealers claim they do not need to have the supplies increased. The English market is easy, and it is impossible to export to the United States. Demand from the eastern provinces is good. Prices are \$8.50 to \$9 per ton for No. 1, on track, here; \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2, and \$6.50 to \$7 for export clover and clover mixed hay.

Apples—Demand is very fair at present, but dealers are looking forward to a considerable increase towards Christmas. Exporters are busily shipping out stock to the English market, where prices have slightly improved lately. Montreal shipments, last week, were 28,000 bbls. and 4,000 boxes; a decrease of 4,000 bbls. on the previous week's record. Locally, finest Ben Davis, Baldwins, Russets, Gracings, etc., sell at \$3.25 per bbl.; XXX quality bringing \$2.75. Hand-picked Fameuse sell at \$3.50, and others in proportion.

Butter—The market for butter has been quite firm for a week or so past. Recently an exporter stated that he had been offered 20½c. over the cable for export, and that he had refused it. It is known that several have demanded 20½c., but no sales have been reported at that figure. At the same time, the outlook is firm, and it would be no surprise if that price were realized before long. The local trade is being done within a range of 20c. to 20½c. for the most part, but some choice lots have brought 20½c. Dairies are quoted at 16c., when fresh, and fine creamery at 20c.; medium being 19½c. down to 18½c.

Cheese—The market has held very steady during the past week, no changes in price being quotable. Demand from the other side has been pretty fair, and sales have been reported at prices quoted. Eastern cheese may be quoted at 10c. to 10½c., and Westerns at 10½c. to 10¾c.

Eggs—The market showed no change during the past few days. Production is as light as ever, or lighter than ever; demand continues good, and prices are very firm. Dealers here have to pay 20c. to 21c. for straight gathered, at country points; these selling here at 22c. to 22½c. Cold storage stock is in good demand at 20c. for best, and 18c. to 19c. for seconds; pickled being 20c. Small eggs are quoted at 15c. to 16c. per dozen, and selects 24c. to 25c.

Potatoes—There has been a very large quantity of potatoes marketed here during the past few weeks. The prevalence of frosted stock was much greater than it was thought to be, much of it having

been touched while in the ground, below Quebec, some weeks since, during a cold snap. Besides this, the quantity offered depressed prices considerably. Several merchants have put 25 and 30 carloads away in store, and nearly all of them have been pretty well filled up, for the time being, so that the general expectation is that arrivals will be rather light until well into December. Frosted potatoes sell here at 45c. per bag of 90 lbs., some bringing a shade more. Fine stock, 60c. to 62c. per bag, carloads, on track. These sell from store in broken lots at 70c.

Live Stock.

Live stock—The local market holds about steady, hogs being easy in tone, and cattle being fairly firm. Some choice animals bring 5c., but as a general thing 4½c. to 4¾c. represents the price of choice cattle; fine being 4c.; good 3½c., medium 3c., and common 2c. to 2½c., with canners 1½c. to 2c. Milch cows range from \$30 to \$55 each, and calves, 2c. to 4c. per lb. Hogs about steady at 4½c. to 4¾c. for heavy stock; 5c. for mixed, and 5½c. for choice. Export sheep, 3½c., and butchers', 2½c. to 3c.; lambs being 4½c. to 4¾c. There seemed to be very little interest in the horse market, though occasional sales are taking place at firm prices. Some fine heavy draft animals were bought at \$200 to \$250 each lately; express and coal-cart horses being valued at about \$50 less. The cheaper grade of pretty good horses are held at about \$100 to \$150, and fine carriage horses range from \$200

to \$500, according to the quality and style of the animal.

LONDON HOG PRICES.

Prices for live hogs, November 24th, delivered at the factory in Pottersburg: Selects, \$4.65; lights and fats, \$4.40

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.90 to \$6.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5.70; Western steers, \$3 to \$5.35.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$4.65½ to \$4.82½; good to choice heavy, \$4.80 to \$4.85.

Sheep and lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$4.35 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.30; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.25.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.35 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers', \$4 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.75.

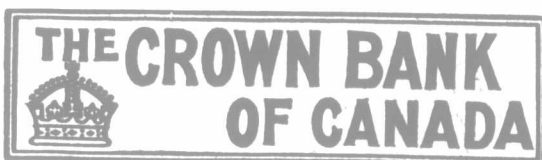
Veals—\$4.50 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Heavy, \$4.95 to \$5; mixed, \$4.90 to \$5; Yorkers, \$4.70 to \$4.90.

Sheep and lambs—Native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.20, a few at \$6.25; Canada lambs, \$5 to \$6; yearling, \$4.75 to \$5; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

British Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 8½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, at 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb.; sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb.



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 \$1 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.

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



Best Things

A Department Devoted to Life, Literature and Education.

"New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth. Lo, before us glow her lampfires! We ourselves must pilgrims be; Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter's sea, Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key."

The reader will observe at the outset, that we have designated this new department of our "Home Magazine" "Best Things"—not "The" Best Things. The student will perceive the distinction made by omitting the definitive article. It is not that all the best things of the periodical will be found here, for every department has its best things, that through the length and breadth of the land have won a host of life-long and appreciative friends. During the season and the year upon which we are about entering we would enhance that appreciation, and by stepping into new fields of thought and helpfulness, widen the circle of our readers and friends. The second or explanatory line of the heading of the department gives the clue to its scope and purpose. Life, as affected by literature, education, and so on, is a very large affair, and with the assistance of those who by nature and training are qualified to present some of the "Best Things" in this domain, we shall soon organize a very large "thinking-cap" class in every community where the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" pays its weekly visits. We are satisfied that in the education of the people, using the word in its broader sense, the future weal of this and other lands is largely wrapped up; but we must remember that while the human mind and human nature, primarily, have not changed, the conditions have and the means of education are constantly varying and progressive, as every true teacher knows.

The Purpose of Poetry.

The dictionary tells us that poetry is that form of literature that embodies beautiful thought in rhythmical and metrical language. Derived from the Greek, poieo, to create, it came to mean the artistic productions of the imagination expressed in language. It is not necessarily verse or rhyme, but may find expression in elevated prose; yet the meter or rhythm of words heightens the emotions which their meaning is calculated by the poet to produce.

Here is an example of poetic prose from Longfellow:

"The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dim reflection—itsself a broader shadow; we look forward into the coming lonely night. The soul withdraws into itself. Then stars arise, and the night is holy."

We should disabuse our minds of the notion that poetry is merely a product of imagination—something unreal—and poets only dreamers. Poetry is an expression of what its author really sees in nature, or it is the interpretation of life as the poet discerns it. Bliss Carman, our fellow Canadian, himself a richly endowed poet, who is winning renown in literary fields tells us [in "The World's Best Poetry"] that poetry is the study of life which it interprets, and to which it ministers. Burns reveals to us the daisy and the field mouse, and touches the chords of universal human sympathy; Wordsworth, with a passionate susceptibility to the beauties of nature, pictures them to us, and shows—

How verse may build a princely throne
On humble truth.

Tennyson inspires the spiritual aspirations of the people, and compels us to believe with Curtis, that "Not until we know why the rose is sweet, the dewdrop pure or the rainbow beautiful, will we know why the poet is the benefactor of society." Poets voice the national aspirations of the people, and give utterance to the cry of the enslaved for freedom; with instant skill, says Hillis, they lay hand upon the disease spot in social or national life, as in the warning to Britain of Kipling's "Recessional." In every enlightened land and age the poets have been the seers, and woe betide the people if their poets perish or their voices be unheeded.

"Best Things" in Public Men.

Look at the great modern statesmen who have shaped the politics of the world. They were educated men; were they, therefore, visionary, pedantic, impracticable? Cavour, whose monument is United Italy, one from the Alps to Tarentum, from the lagoons of Venice to the Gulf of Salerno; Bismarck, who has raised the German Empire from a name to a fact; Gladstone, the incarnate heart and conscience of England, they are the perpetual refutation of the sneer that high education weak-

ens men for practical affairs. Trained themselves, such men know the value of training. All countries, all ages, all men, are their teachers. The broader their education, the wider the horizon of their thoughts and observation; the more affluent their resources, the more humane their policy. Would Samuel Adams have been a truer popular leader had he been less an educated man? Would Walpole the less truly have served his country had he been, with all his capacities, a man whom England could have revered and loved? Could Gladstone so sway England with his fervent eloquence, as the moon the tides, were he a gambling, swearing, boozing squire like Walpole? There is no sophistry more poisonous to the State, no folly more stupendous and demoralizing, than the notion that the purest character and the highest education are incompatible with the most commanding mastery of men and the most efficient administration of affairs.—George William Curtis.

"Best Things" in Country Life.

"There are one hundred thousand children in Chicago who cannot tell a rose from a dandelion, but who can give the names of popular pugilists, gamblers, and thugs."—Dr. W. H. Hincks.



Bliss Carman.

A Canadian who is winning distinction in Literature

This statement, made some weeks ago by a well-known divine, brings to one most forcibly what it means to a great mass of children to be born and "schooled" in the tenements of a great city. It should, moreover, impress upon farmers strongly the fact that they can never be too thankful for being able to bring up their children in an atmosphere in which "pugilists, gamblers and thugs" are despised, and where "roses and dandelions" are free as the winds that blow. There is no controverting the fact—there is some power about the "land" that elevates, morally and emotionally, if not intellectually. Vices, all too well known in the cities, even in the towns, are scarcely heard of in the "real" country, and the moral leper is there a leper indeed. The warden of a great penitentiary not long ago made the statement that the convicts in his charge who are placed on the prison farms invariably make the best record. "Once I get them on to the land," he said, "they begin to improve." If, then, the very fact of working on a farm, though it be a prison farm, flanked by the rifles of ever-watching guards, can suffice to soften and raise men, the

lowest or weakest of their kind, what must the glorious freedom of land, and woods, and sky, do for the youth who comes clean-handed, clean-souled to his heritage of Lord of the Soil.

As farmers of the Dominion we should not, at least, underestimate our advantages. There is much wisdom in the words of the optimistic philosopher, that "Everything good is on the highway." At the same time it must be recognized that everything bad is also on the highway, and that the man who is a man must continually exercise his power of choice. Invariably, however, the path with the fewest pitfalls is the safest, even for the strong, otherwise we should not have been taught to pray, "Lead us not into temptation." City life, for many, has its advantages. No one who is unprejudiced can gainsay that. At the same time, the country should have its compensations—and it certainly has fewer pitfalls. May we who live in it, then, gather the "roses and dandelions," and reach out for more. We cannot have too much of the real good that may be found, by him who will look for it, "on the highway."

What is War?

What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Dumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "natural enemies" of the French, there are successfully selected, during the French war, say, thirty able-bodied men. Dumdrudge, at her own expense, had suckled and nursed them; she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest man stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red, and shipped away, at the public charges, some two thousand miles, or, say, only to the south of Spain, and fed there till wanted.

And now to that same spot in the south of Spain are thirty French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending, till, at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition, and Thirty stands fronting Thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word "Fire!" is given, and they blow the souls out of one another, and in place of sixty brisk useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anon shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart; were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe, there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out, and, instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot."—[Carlyle, in Sartor Resartus.]

Lullaby.

Little Man! Little Man! come to me
now!
Come let me hold you tight!
I will fold you away in the nest of my
heart,
Far from all harm to-night—
Deep in my heart is a garden
Of lilies of love, and they glow
In the light, looming into an Eden
That only a mother can know.

Little Man! Little Man! close your dear
eyes;
I'll sing you off to sleep,
While mystical elfins of babyhood dreams
Hover about you, and creep,
Ever so lightly to lead you
Into the realm where love
Dimples your pathway with kisses
As pure as the dew from above.

Little Man! Little Man! now you are
safe,
Forever safe on my breast.
Your heart in my heart is embedded,
And night croons a song of rest.
Rest while the beautiful lilies
Of love guard your slumber and glow
In the light of an earthly Eden
That only a mother can know.

The Missing Treasure.

(S. E. Kiser.)

I know a man who has marble halls—
But he hasn't you, my boy;
There are blooded chargers in his stalls,
His yacht is anchored in the bay;
He hunts for pleasure all the day;
He goes where he is pleased to go,
And there is none to say him no—
But he hasn't you, my boy.

No master lays down rules for him—
But he hasn't you, my boy;
No other's will or wish or whim
Is suffered to overthrow his plans,
Yet with the joys that are this man's
Is one great woe he has to bear,
No child is given to his care—
And I have you, my boy.

Joys of the Road.

Now the joys of the road are chiefly
these:
A crimson touch on the hardwood trees;
A vagrant's morning wide and blue,
In early fall when the wind walks too;
A shadowy highway cool and brown,
Alluring up and enticing down,
From rippled water to dappled swamp,
The outward eye, the quiet will,
From purple glory to scarlet pomp;
And the striding heart from hill to hill;
The tempting apple over the fence;
The cobweb bloom on the yellow quince;
The palish aster's along the wood;
A lyric touch of the solitude;
These are the joys of the open road
For him who travels without a load.
—Exchange.

A Prayer.

(The Outlook.)

Lord, in Thy Abounding grace,
Give to me one little place,
Where earth's beauties I may see,
With no man to envy me!

Let my children breathe in health;
Let them know the poor man's wealth
To live free beneath the sky,
Shunning, dreading no man's eye.

Let the dear wife of my heart
Share with me the greater part
Of my hours, and grant that we,
Free of care, may worship Thee.

A preacher in a small Virginia church
had just announced his text, "Thou
shalt not steal."

As he pronounced the words a burly
negro in one of the rear benches slapped
his knee vigorously.

After the sermon the preacher met his
parishioner. "Allen," said he, "before
my sermon, when I announced the text,
'Thou shalt not steal,' I noticed from the
pulpit that you slapped your knee. Why
did you do that?"

The man hesitated a moment before
he replied. "You done reminded me, sah,
to-morrer's our weddin' anniversary, and
I done promise Lize a chicken dinner."

**"They" Say.**

There's a very wise family abroad in our
land,
The largest I ever have known;
You have met them I know, for on every
hand
Some branch of this family has grown;
You may not care in their company to
share,
And try to keep out of the way,
Still you're under the ban of this
numerous clan,
Who are known by the name of
"They."

They've a wonderful knowledge of all
your affairs,
Of your character, business, or health;
They have known all your family for
years upon years;
Their mistakes, their losses, or wealth;
And if one of the throng has ever gone
wrong,
The disgrace will not soon pass away,
'Twill be treasured in store, to repeat
o'er and o'er,
By this meddlesome family of "They."

If a stranger should come to your village
or town,
He must not in ignorance remain,
He must know all the failings of Jones
or of Brown,
Though the telling should cause them
pain.
And they seem to arrange, though it
looks very strange,
That in some unaccountable way
Nearly all do wrong but those who be-
long
To this paragon family of "They."

Oh! there's many an unjust prejudice
born
And many a sharp sting given
By the thoughtless tongue, while hearts
are torn
And truest friendships riven.
Oft the erring soul that has lost its
goal,
Yet yearns for the good old way,
Shrinks back from the light into darkest
night
Because of unkind words "They" say.

What a heaven, indeed, this world would
be,
If this troublesome family of "They"
Would only the good in their fellow men
see
And turn from the evil away.
If we heed the word of our loving Lord,
Tell me who will be to-day,
The sinless one, to cast the first stone
At those who have wandered away.

Oh! these tongues of ours we should
guard with care,
For our words will have an end,
And by those words, God's book doth
declare,

We are justified or condemned.
'Tis a solemn thought, forget it not,
But drop along thy way
Only words that are kind, and blessing
you'll find,
Though numbered among the "They."
M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.

The words of a talebearer are as
wounds.—Prov. xviii: 8.
"Only a tiny droppling from a tiny
hidden leak,

With a feeble contradiction, or a 'hope
it is not true!
A story quite too meagre for naming
any more,
Only your friend seems eager to know
a little more.
No doubt, if explanation, if all was
known, you see:
'One might get information from Mrs.
A. or B.'
Only some simple queries passed on
from tongue to tongue,
Through the ever-growing series has out
of nothing sprung.
Only a faint suggestion, only a doubt-
ful hint,
Only a leading question with a special
tune or tint,
Only a low 'I wonder?'—nothing un-
fair at all;
But the whisper grows to thunder, and
a scathing blot may fall,
And a good ship is dismasted, and
hearts are like to break,
And a Christian life is blasted for a
scarcely guessed mistake."

Mrs. Hayward's verses are not only
clever, but very true. We are all more
or less under the dominion of "Mrs.
Grundy," and I am afraid most of us
must acknowledge with shame that we
have helped to spread some of her evil
reports. Over and over again we have
made resolutions against this bad habit
of unkind gossip, which sometimes sinks
to the awful level of scandal, and over
and over again the resolutions have been
broken. In the sixth chapter of
Proverbs is a list of seven sins which
God hates, and more than half of these
are sins which "talebearers" indulge in—
"a lying tongue, a heart that deviseth
wicked imaginations, feet that be swift
in running to mischief, he that soweth
discord among brethren." The love of
gossip is apt to degenerate into "bear-
ing false witness," for the evil deeds of
others must be touched up a little to
make them more interesting. Of course,
after a story has passed through many
mouths, this touching-up process has
usually changed it so that it can hardly
be proved to have any truth in it at all.
We are playing with terribly sharp-edged
tools when we carelessly indulge in idle
gossip. The words of a talebearer are
compared in the Bible to adder's poison,
and also to sharp swords or arrows deal-
ing deadly wounds. People who are
said to be very good-hearted, and are
really ready to do a neighbor a kindness
at considerable sacrifice to personal com-
fort, are sometimes regular fire-brands,
recklessly dealing destruction to the repu-
tations of friends as well as enemies.
"He that repeateth a matter separateth
very friends," and most of the misunder-
standings and quarrels which bring such
misery into the lives of men and women,
might have been avoided if there had been
no busy "friend?" to repeat the mat-
ter. God Himself has absolutely forbid-
den this common practice of talebearing:
"Thou shalt not go up and down as a
talebearer among thy people," He says;
and makes this command still more em-
phatic by adding the solemn words: "I
am the LORD,"—as though to warn us
that He is listening and noting down our
everyday conversation. Swift got into a
corner once when he was at a party, and
amused himself by noting down as far as
possible the conversation of every one in
the room. These notes he then read
aloud, and they did not give much
pleasure to the speakers. No matter
how secret we may try to be in telling
tales, our words can never be recalled.
We might give all that we have, but can-
not buy back or destroy a word once
spoken, nor even keep it from being
passed on: "Whatsoever ye have
spoken in darkness shall be heard in the
light; and that which ye have spoken
in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed
upon the house-tops," says the Lord, so
we cannot be too careful what we say,
even to confidential friends. "Curse not
the king, no not in thy thought; and
curse not the rich in thy bedchamber:
for a bird of the air shall carry the
voice, and that which hath wings shall
tell the matter."
We not only are apt to magnify the de-
fects of others, as well as refusing to
mention the temptations which might to
some extent excuse them, but we have
too many sins ourselves to be in a posi-
tion to throw stones at our neighbors.
Our Lord has shown us that the only
effectual cure for the desire to convict
others of sin is to turn the search-
light in another direction. Instead of

**The Dusky Archer.**

Photo by Miss Jean Dearness, London, Ont. Highly commended
in camera competition.

With a shake of the head, and a very
grave face,
And a voice mysterious and sad,
"They" will say, "Did you know such
and such was the case,
I'm sure it is really too bad."
Then the story will grow, like the ball of
snow
Which the schoolboys roll in their
play:
Getting large and strong as it passes
along
In the hands of this family of "They."

But the flow is never stopping, and the
flaw is for to seek.
Only some trickling water, nothing at all
at first,
But it grows to a valley-slaughter, for
the reservoir has burst.
The wild flood once in motion, who
shall arrest its course?
As well restrain the ocean as that un-
governed force.
A look of great affliction, as you tell
what one told you,

being on the look-out for blemishes, it would pay us better to look in for them. If we are trying to cast the beam out of our own eye, we shall not have time to draw attention to the mote in our brother's eye.

We may not be scientific people, but there is one science we should all find it useful to cultivate—the science of silence. It is said that Count Molke never made an enemy because, although he could speak seven languages, he could also be "silent" in all of them.

It is indeed an awful thing to be a slanderer, for that is Satan's special occupation. The very word "devil" comes from a Greek word meaning a traducer or calumniator, and we certainly don't want to copy Satan. It has been remarked that "slanderers are like flies, that keep over all a man's good places to light only on his sores," and I think it was Swift who said of a chronic talebearer: "His mouth costs him nothing, for he always opens it at the expense of others."

But perhaps you are not willing to own any kinship to the meddlesome family of "They," and yet have suffered or are suffering from its mischievous habits. It is very hard to endure calumny patiently, hard to forgive unkind gossip at our expense. But if we compare our little slights and injuries with those endured so forgivingly by our Master, we too may be strong enough to pray heartily for those who have been unjust to us. And we may be sure of this, that no arrow of slander aimed at a servant of God can do him real harm, for He has declared: "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the LORD." Joseph found that false accusation led him straight to a very high position in Egypt. Disgraced in the eyes of men for a little while, he has been honored by the world ever since.

It is very pleasant to be popular, but very dangerous to set too high a value on popularity, or care too much what "They" say. When asked the catch question: "Would you rather be better than you seem, or seem better than you are?" we may profess to wish that no one would give us credit for virtues we do not possess. But, deep down in our real selves, is there not often an exultant feeling when we receive unmerited praise, which is only another name for flattery? And when we are chafing under the criticism of the "They" family, and hotly resenting it, is there not sometime a sub-conscious feeling that "They" are not so very mistaken after all? Instead of being angry when accused of selfishness, cowardice or vanity, let us take it as a danger signal, and try to strengthen the weak spots, being thankful for the warning rather than resentful that attention has been called to our sins. And then, again, don't let us feel worried if our efforts are not appreciated. God may always be trusted to honor those who honor Him. Honor, like happiness, is not found by those who make its acquisition their chief aim, but rather found by those who aim at duty, regardless of consequences. People who think it a crime to be unfashionable are generally ridiculed by their fellows, while those who trouble their heads very little about what "They" may say about them—caring for God's praise far more than for the praise of the world—are sure to be respected.

The point of this protracted discourse is that it is far more dangerous to belong to the talebearing family of "They" than to be a target for the arrows of slander.

"Self-vindication shun; if in the right, What gainest thou by taking from God's hand
Thy cause? If wrong, what dost thou but invite
Satan himself thy friend in need to stand?
Leave all with God; if right, He'll prove thee so;
If not, He'll pardon; therefore, to Him go."

HOPE.

"We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors, and render to the world a more lasting service by absence of jealousy and recognition of merit than we could ever render by the straining efforts of personal ambition"—Dean Farrar.



The Calla.

A deserved favorite with many people, both because of its beauty and the ease with which it may be grown, is the Calla, wrongly called, sometimes, Calla "Lily," for the Calla is not a true lily. It belongs, on the contrary, to the Arum family, whose representatives in Canada are the Marsh Calla of the bogs, the Sweet Flag, the Indian Turnip or Jack-in-the-Pulpit, and the Skunk Cabbage, which grows in the southern parts of the Dominion.

The Calla most frequently seen in the window garden is the C. Æthiopica, a beautiful plant, whose name bespeaks its African origin, the first specimens having been, as a matter of fact, sent to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731. This species also grows wild in the Island of St. Helena, and is asserted by some to be found along the banks of the Nile, hence the name sometimes given to it, "Lily of the Nile." This last assertion, however, I have not been able to verify.

However that may be, the fact remains that in all of the places to which the Calla Æthiopica is indigenous, it is only found growing in marshes or river flats where similar conditions obtain—a rich alluvial soil, and periodical seasons of rain and drouth—of rain when the flats become water-soaked and growth is rampant, of drouth when for months the soil is dry as ashes, vegetation, to a great extent, withers, and the Calla leaves die off one by one until no sprout is left to show where the plump bulbs lie hidden, awaiting the next advent of the rainy season, or the next inundation of the river, as the case may be, which will awaken them again from their months of sleep.

Now, in trying to grow the Calla in the house we must, as far as possible, give it these conditions. A good imitation of its native alluvial soil may be provided by mixing a quantity of leaf mould with a little sharp sand and some mucky soil from the edge of a pond or river. Plenty of drainage material (broken crockery or charcoal) should be placed in the bottom of the pot, which should have a hole in it to allow the water to pass off freely, for although in its growing period the Calla likes to have the soil continually wet, it cannot abide stagnant water in the bottom of the pot.

If the bulb is planted, say in November, it should receive plenty of water through the winter. In spring the water supply should be gradually withheld, and in June the plant should be taken outside and turned over on its side, pot and all, in some out-of-the-way place. Here it should be left without any attention whatever until fall, when the bulb may be dug out of the dry soil, repotted, and treated as before. Little further care is necessary, save to give the plant plenty of pure air, to keep it in a warm room, and to see that all dust is sponged off the leaves. A one-year-old plant may not flower, but a two years' bulb should make a good showing.

In buying Callas, the large white variety, or "Lily of the Nile," is likely to be found the most satisfactory. From time to time new varieties—red, yellow, black—are advertised, but none of these are as good as the old standby. The spotted Calla, however, has very prettily variegated leaves, and will be found a very attractive adjunct to the winter window garden.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

A SICKLY ORANGE.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—Will you please tell me, through the "Farmer's Advocate," what to do with my orange plant? A year ago it was laden with blossoms, but no fruit appeared. This fall I changed the soil, but I am afraid it is too light. Anyway there is not the sign of a bud, and the tree has a sort of un-

thrifty appearance generally. Some of the leaves have grown very large. Should I cut the stocks back? They have a bare look.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—During winter the orange should be permitted to rest, so simply set your plant in a cool place, and give just enough water to keep it alive, but not growing, for a month or two. Then bring to a sunny window, give more water, and liquid manure occasionally. Orange plants—the small Otabette window variety, as well as the larger kinds—bloom best when the roots are somewhat confined, hence do not keep in a large pot.

Domestic Economy.

Growing children need plenty of sleep; the best rule is to let them sleep until they wake naturally.

The garments worn during the day should always be removed at night, and fresh garments substituted.

Tight gloves spoil the shape of the hand and are unhealthy, because they interfere with the circulation.

For earache take one dram of laudanum and olive oil, heat, moisten a piece of cotton with it and place in the ear.

There can be no health without exercise, and a system of exercise should be practiced that will bring in play all the muscles of the body.

For feet that perspire too freely, put a tablespoonful of vinegar in the foot bath; the soles of the feet may also be rubbed with spirits of camphor.

For a corn or bunion, paint over every day with the following solution: Collo-dion, ½ ounce; sodium borate, ½ dram; extract cannabis, ½ scruple.

Tender feet should be soaked twenty minutes every night in a bath of warm water, to which has been added a handful of common table or sea salt.

For a sour stomach, add three grains of chloride of lime to a half glass of water.

To increase the weight, avoid acids of all kinds, eat salads with oil, potatoes, and rare meat. Plenty of sleep should be taken; at least eight hours during the night.

Oatmeal and bran water, so often recommended for the skin, is made by simply boiling the oatmeal or bran in enough water to make a thin gruel. This must be made fresh every few days, as it sours quickly.

Cleanliness, ventilation and friction with a good brush or the finger ends are the essential needs of the hair. See that the hair is shampooed regularly and kept perfectly clean. This will relieve much of the tendency to accumulate dandruff.

The best remedy for poor circulation is deep breathing. This strengthens and exhilarates all the organs of the body. Poor circulation, unless from heart trouble, can in most cases be cured in this way.

A washerwoman applied for help to a gentleman, who gave her a note to the manager of a certain club. It read as follows:

"Dear Mr. X—, This woman wants washing."

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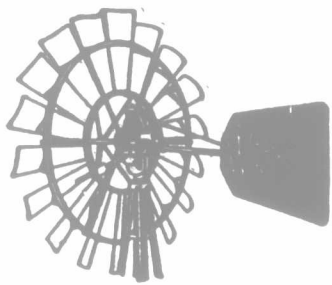
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SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, CANADA.
120 King Street.



THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A Scratch Pack.

What boy could have a better time than young Teddy, with his dear little pony, and scratch pack of dogs, no two alike? I should think he would sometimes saddle Lion, and ride on him instead of Dandy. The big dog looks as though he would be proud to carry his little master. Do you see that one of the dogs thinks it is his duty to wait for Teddy's father? But his heart is with the jolly crowd ahead, and I am afraid he will sacrifice duty to inclination, as some of the rest of us are very apt to do.

Sixteen years ago, when I was in England, a young cousin of mine, named Freda—which was short for Winnifred—used to ride about on a tiny pony, with a queer string of four-legged creatures flying after her. There were three or four dogs, a goat, and a cat or two, and she would jump on her pony's back while he was galloping, and sometimes rode standing up, like a circus-rider. Then she would dress up in her habit, and ride into town looking like a little lady who never indulged in tomboy tricks.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Newcastle, Ont.

Alice Simpson's MS. arrived too late for the picture-story competition. Aline Hargitt's story has just reached me, but I have not had time to read it yet. All MSS. should be written on one side of the paper only. C. D.

Giving Portions.

"Eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and give portions to many," repeated Amelia Pettus to herself, recalling the chapter she had read that morning as appropriate to Thanksgiving Day. And then sinking wearily back into her "too-easy chair," she went on:

"In my case that is impossible. The last tonic the doctor prescribed for me has had no effect whatever. All I could force myself to take for breakfast was

much to return thanks for in the way of health. Why are you staring at me so hard?"

"I was just thinking that the sight of you was enough to make a Christian man march off to the nearest synagogue and join the men's thanksgiving. 'I bless Thee, O my Creator, that Thou didst not make me a woman.'"

"Why don't you make me look better then?" demanded Amelia, peevishly.

"Because you've got what I can't cure," was the reply.

"An incurable disease?" exclaimed Mrs. Pettus in alarm. "I thought you said it was only nervous debility."

"Nervous debility combined with laziness. That's why I cannot do anything for it. If she were compelled to earn her bread and butter by hard work, she'd soon be able to eat it, and I only wish she had no dinner for her appetite, for then she'd be just perverse enough to get up an appetite for her dinner."

"As it is," murmured Amelia. "I positively dread the thought of sitting down to dinner to-day with the visitors we are expecting."

"Then for pity's sake," returned the doctor, "don't sit down to dinner, but take your share of the good things to somebody that can enjoy them."

"Take them! The idea!" exclaimed Amelia, drawing back the loose sleeve of her silk wrapper. "Look at that arm, will you?"

"Yes, it looks like a shrivelled pipe-stem, and will look smaller still if you don't leave off coddling yourself. Go on with her tonic, Mrs. Pettus. I'll come again on Saturday."

"Old grizzly bear!" exclaimed Amelia after her mother and the doctor had left the room. "He hasn't the least bit of sympathy for me, though my health is so bad that I hadn't energy enough yesterday to attend the wedding of one of my dearest friends. I must see what the reporter said about it."

And taking up the morning paper, Amelia read after this wise:

"Fair bride entered the church, blushing like a rose beneath the gaze of the glittering throng. (Hump! she isn't at all fair, and I never saw her blush in my



A Scratch Pack.

(Barber.)

about three mouthfuls of dry toast and half a cup of tea, and yet the very thought of a Thanksgiving dinner is fairly sickening to me. I'd dislike to disappoint mamma by not going down, but in my state of health I do think I might be left in peace. No appetite, no strength, no interest in anything, no spirits, no—"

"No-venber the 17th," interrupted a gruff voice.

Turning languidly around—for she was sitting with her back to the door—Amelia saw her mother and the family doctor standing close beside her chair. It was the latter who had interrupted her soliloquy.

"Well, you do look disconsolate," observed he, after the curtest of greetings. "Yes," sighed Amelia. "I haven't

life.) 'Arrayed in some white clinging stuff'—(like a man not to say whether it was chiffon or tulle!) 'Stately bridegroom'—(he isn't any taller than she is.) 'Presents said to be magnificent'—(I'd like to know who gave 'em, then.) I hate descriptions of weddings. They are all so—what's this just beneath it? 'Pitiable case of Destitution in a Tenement House—husband in a hospital; wife and five children without the necessaries of life.' I'd hate to have such a thing as that beneath the notice of my wedding, if it was such a grand one. Poor creatures, to be without food on Thanksgiving Day! If I had a 'strong right arm' like that squalling girl in the Mikado, I'd—"

Amelia here ceased to soliloquize, but she continued to think, and the result of

her thought, was that at the end of five minutes she resolutely sprang out of her armchair and began to change her wrapper for a plainly-made dress of black serge, evidently not a dinner-dress. Fifteen minutes later she might have been seen issuing from the basement door with a heavy covered basket on her arm, which the staring housekeeper had informed her that she couldn't carry to save her life. She did carry it, though, to the nearest cab-stand, and from there went on wheels across town to the dingy tenement-house, in which was to be found the pitiable case of destitution. Once in the house, it was easy to hire a strong boy to carry her basket up to the fourth floor, where Mrs. Tansy and her five children occupied a single room, and that not over-large. The fire in the stove was the smallest around which six people, including a one-year-old baby, ever tried to warm themselves; but the group were not uncheerful, for a neighbor on the same floor had just given them a ten-cent loaf not more than a day old, and with the aid of some sugarless tea, they were going to have a feast.

"Johnny, go right straight downstairs again and bring up a scuttful of coal," whispered Amelia to her assistant, handing him money as she did so; and off scampered the boy at full speed, there being nothing more contagious than the spirit of benevolence. Before Amelia had half unpacked her basket, he was back again with a high-piled scuttle, and soon there was a fire crackling in the stove such as it had not known before for years past. If the propped-up pine-table didn't groan (as tables do in books) under the load of eatables placed upon it, it at least came pretty near tilting over when the hungry little Tansies (baby and all) crowded around it. It didn't make them sick to think of eating the fat and drinking the sweet. Amelia's eyes were quick enough to take in the fact that the table and bare floor were both clean, and the children's clothes, though full of neighborly patches, could not be classed as rags. Neither was there any sign of whiskey-jug or bottle, although the visitor's eyes explored every corner of the scantily-furnished room. On leaving, Amelia pinned a five-dollar bill to the back of the chair which Mrs. Tansy had quitted to preside at the feast, and then hastened downstairs, accompanied by Johnny, who, conscious of a silver coin in his pocket, was now disposed to give himself airs, ordering the people they met on the stairs to "git outer der lady's way instead a-trying to make her break her neck." "Me and you has done them folks upstairs a good turn this morning," said he at parting; "and whenever you want to try it agin, you kin always count on me fer to help yer. Does yer want me to whistle to der car-driver yonder fer yer?"

"No, thanks," returned Amelia; "I think I shall walk home."

And walk home she did that bright cold morning, though a two-mile tramp was something she hadn't taken before for many weeks past, and the servant who opened the door for her started in amazement at the sight of her bright eyes and red cheeks, for Amelia had so long been on the invalid list that there had begun to be talk in the kitchen of a probable funeral.

"Well, Amelia, are you able to eat the wing of a bird?" asked her father at dinner that day.

"Yes, I could eat the wing of a turkey," was the prompt reply; "but I'd rather have a slice of the breast. It is a day for eating the fat and drinking the sweet, and I am quite ready to undertake it."

"Because," added approving Conscience, "you have been giving portions to many."
CLARA MARSHALL.

"Dear Sirs,—I received the wrist bag all right. Am highly pleased with it. It is much nicer than I expected."
Norfolk, Ont. BRUCE MINERS.

"I regard the 'Farmer's Advocate' as fin-de-siecle in every respect."
J. A. B. SLEIGHTHOLM.
York Co., Ont.

DeRanter—Ah, I saw you in one of the boxes last night. How did you like my assumption of Hamlet?

Criticus—Let me congratulate you, old man. It was the greatest piece of assumption I ever saw.

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Do You Choose

YOUR MEDICINE WITH CARE AND INSIST ON HAVING

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed AND Turpentine

FOR ALLMENTS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

You cannot be too particular in buying medicine.

It may be a question of life or death. There are so many cough and cold remedies that there is a tendency to be careless in the selection of treatment, and yet what is more dangerous than a cold?

You would not think of taking any medicine that might be offered for heart trouble or kidney disease, and yet far more people die from the result of neglected colds than from these ailments.

INSIST ON HAVING A MEDICINE OF RELIABILITY AND REPUTATION, SUCH AS DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

This great family medicine has stood the test of years, and never disappointed those who put their trust in it as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, coughs, colds and throat troubles.

Do not be satisfied with substitutes and imitations, for they lack the curative powers which have given Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine its world-wide reputation.

MRS. GEO. GOOD, Tichborne, Addington Co., Ont., writes: "It is with pleasure that I certify to the wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for colds. It is the best and surest treatment for coughs and colds that we have ever been able to find.—Mrs. Geo. Good, Tichborne, Addington Co., Ont."

MRS. A. A. VAN BUSKIRK, Robinson St., Moncton, N. B., writes: "For years I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for my children when they have colds in the winter. I first used it with my daughter, who suffered from a severe form of asthma. The least exposure to cold would lay her up and she would nearly suffocate for want of breath. I must say I found it to be a most satisfactory treatment, and it has entirely cured her. It seems to go direct to the diseased parts and bring the desired relief."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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WOODWARD

They Save CASH, by increased milk. TIME, working automatically. LABOR, of owner and hired man.

Write us for full particulars.

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Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS.

\$4.50 WOMAN'S SUITS

And up to \$12. Also Skirts, Jackets and Waists. Send for cloth samples and new styles. Southcott Suit Co., London, Can. Dept. A



First Conference of the Shades

Dear Friends,—I had a dreadful time thinking out a subject for the Ingle Chat this afternoon. First one subject, then another, was taken up (figuratively speaking, of course), turned over, examined, and thrust back into the pigeonholes to await a more opportune moment. Then I became exasperated, drummed the desk fiercely with my pencil, looked out of the window at the medley of roofs and windows that only exasperated me more, then back again at my desk, and the papers, pencils, books, ink and mucilage that form the alpha and omega of the newspaper woman's sanctum. Presently, however, "the scene was changed," and the problem became solved in the queerest way possible. The whole thing was dreadfully eerie and ghost-like, too, and one felt, when through with it, as though one had been passing through a dream; but I must tell you the story.

All of a sudden the papers disappeared, and the pencils, and books, and ink, and mucilage; and then out of the dead blank things began to shape themselves, at first mistily, then with greater clearness, until at last there appeared the real Ingle Nook, cat, tongs and all, with a funny fire that never made any noise, darting and flickering up toward the chimney. But instead of a single chair, and that empty, there was a whole row of chairs, drawn up in a huge semicircle about the grate, each one occupied by a figure, a very shadowy figure, it is true. Yet each one distinctive enough, though the faces of most of them looked rather put out over something. Being Dame Durden myself, of course, I couldn't see how she looked; but I had the conviction of not feeling especially annoyed, and was at a loss to account for the somewhat black looks of the others.

The mystery was solved, however, by the observation that various glances were being directed toward the space of wall above the grate. Naturally, I looked up too, and to my astonishment saw that the row of jugs had entirely

as this stuck right up in the Ingle Nook, where we're nearly all women!"

"I declare Dame Durden isn't a woman," sang out a voice from a shadowy figure away down at one end of the semicircle.

I almost jumped, for it was as though a ghost had spoken.

"Who are you?" I asked, in fear and trembling.

"I'm Blacklocks," returned the shadow, "and I say Dame Durden isn't a woman."

"Well, you ought to know," I said, meekly.

Just then an eerie tapping, as of an impatient foot, drew the attention of everybody. Very strangely now, I began to recognize my guests, and knew this one of the tapping foot to be Katharine Blinkbonny. She was gazing at the blackboard in a puzzled way.

"Come, come, we're getting away from the subject," she said. "What I want to know is where that libel came from—only a woman, forsooth!—and right in the Ingle Nook, too!"

"The quotation's from Kipling, whoever had the audacity to put it on our blackboard," spoke up Annie Laurie, "and 'Kipling' enough it is too. He never likes women; you can tell it just by the way he writes about them."

"Well, you know," rejoined a pleasant voice, which everyone knew to be that of Help-on-a-bit, "it isn't much wonder considering the kind of women he seems to have seen out there in India. Had he spent his days in England, or in our own dear beautiful Canada, he must surely have written differently."

Gig-lamps, sitting next to her, shuddered. "Oh, yes. Ugh! to think of those dreadfully brazen Anglo-Indians—Plain Tales from the Hills is full of them!"

"But Dinah Shadd was all right," the soft voice of a bit of a girl murmured, and her next neighbor chimed in briskly, "Oh, yes, Bluebell, she was the one who had to be kissed on the nose, wasn't she? For my part, I never could bear

bonny's little shoe. "What about the tobacco part of it?" she said, and the mysterious somebody in the corner laughed again.

"For my part," said Busybee, "I don't think it's necessary to thresh out the tobacco question in the Ingle Nook. To me it always seemed a dreadful waste of money to spend it on tobacco, and the smoking habit is hard on the nerves; but if a man has learned to smoke, will smoke, and takes a comfort in it, I say he ought to have a corner of his own to smoke in."

This aroused the attention of Busybody, Pacific, Desire-to-Help, Wrinkles and others, who were chatting by themselves over their housekeeping affairs. Wrinkles, especially, telling about some of her latest discoveries in the work-saving line.

"Whether a man smoke or not," said Busybody, "I think he should have a den of his own, if possible. It's such a comfort to any man to have a place where he can just leave things around once in a while."

"Such a comfort to his wife, too, added Desire-to-Help, "for if he hasn't a place for leaving things, he's likely to scatter them all over the house. Talk about training women for wives! Half the men need training for husbands, bless them! Yes, I think the man of every house should have his den."

At this someone turned round sharply.

It was Linda D, who was still worrying over doing up white shirts.

"Humph!" she said, "I like that, I do! Give a man a place where he can stay off by himself and leave his wife alone!"

But Desire-to-Help smiled cheerily. "No fear of that," she said. "The men like company too well to stay off by themselves any longer than we want them to."

"That's right," spoke up Annie Laurie again; "talk about women talking! They're not in it with the men."

"What slang!" muttered Chatterbox below her breath.

"As for you," rejoined Annie Laurie, turning on her, "you only spoke once all this year, so there'll not be much danger of your using slang. You ought to change your name."

"But I'm coming again."

"Oh," apologetically.

By this time, Busybody was talking very fast, telling how she would fix up the "den." It should have a couch in it, a footstool, and two easy chairs, a shelf for books, a table without any "ornaments" on it—nothing but a cloth and some newspapers—a desk with pigeonholes, a slipper-case with slippers, and a few good pictures—hunting pictures, maybe.

M. H. R. O. was becoming quite worked up. "Yes," she said, excitedly, "and an Indian Head tobacco-case and pipe-rack."

"Oh! so you're going to let him smoke when you get him," laughed Polly, mischievously, and M. H. R. O. drew back abashed. "I was only thinking of the effect," she said. "You know I've always wanted an Indian Head and wampum cozy-corner, but one couldn't have it anywhere but in a man's den."

By this time it was getting dark, and Katharine Blinkbonny spoke again. "It's nearly time to go home," she said, "and we've settled nothing."

Aunt Libbie rose to the occasion. "I move," she said, "that each one of us, who has a room to spare, make it into a den for the men of the house."

"I second that motion," said Busybee, and a very general uplifting of hands signified that the motion was carried all but unanimously.

Katherine Blinkbonny alone did not signify approval. She was blinking in her pretty little curious way.

"But," she said, "that isn't the question at issue at all. We were here convened to investigate and pronounce as to who placed a quotation so calumnious to women on the Ingle Nook blackboard."

"Bless me, I forgot!" exclaimed one, "and I," "and I," "and I," chorused the others.

And then that amused laugh rang out again from the Ingle Corner.

It was too late, however, for further investigation. Cousin Bee was already putting out the lights, and as the last glimmer vanished a mysterious shade disappeared through the door.

"Just like women!" the gruff voice exclaimed from the darkness beyond, and



A Corner in a Bachelor's House.

"For a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke."

disappeared, and that in its place there was a blackboard, upon which something was written. I rubbed my eyes, scarcely believing my senses, but there the blackboard was, and there were the words coming out each moment more clearly: "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke."

"Hoots!" said I, aloud, "what on earth does this mean? Such a motto

to be kissed on the nose," and then all the shadows laughed.

"Shouldn't think anyone would want to kiss you on the—nose, Daisy," growled a queer voice from the shadows at the end of the grate. Everyone looked to see where it came from, but only a mocking laugh from no one knew where, answered their curiosity.

Again came the tap of Katharine Blink-

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

all the shades inside cried out: "Did I ever!"

"Whoever was it?" said one. "He was the culprit! He wrote that stuff on the blackboard! Follow him, Gig-lamps!"

But Gig-lamps declined. "It must have been Shamrock," she said, "'Shure, but I know the tricks av thim,'" and so the shades disappeared for the night.

How many of them, I wonder, have created the den?

DAME DURDEN.

P. S.—Many of the shades, Helmet-of-Resolution, Wrinkles, Periwinkle, Thyra, Seabird, and others were not present at the "First Conference of the Shades," but we have a presentiment that they will all come to the next one. D. D.

A FEW "MINCES."

Mince-meat.—Two pounds fresh beef, boiled, and when cold chopped fine; three-quarters of a pound of beef suet, minced; five pounds apples, pared and chopped; one pound seedless raisins; two pounds seeded raisins; two pounds currants; one tablespoonful cinnamon; one nutmeg; one teaspoonful ground cloves; one tablespoonful fine salt; two and a half pounds brown sugar; one pint vinegar (or boiled cider); one pint water. Mince-meat made by this recipe and put into a stone crock will keep all winter. Add a little more liquid (if it should dry out), when you make up a batch of pies. Let the mixture stand at least twenty-four hours after it is made before using.

Tomato Mince.—Half a peck green tomatoes, chopped roughly; one pound seeded raisins; one pound brown sugar; juice and grated rind of one lemon; one tablespoon cinnamon; one-third tablespoon cloves; one-third tablespoon allspice; one cup vinegar. Boil tomatoes, sugar and vinegar very thoroughly; adding the other ingredients twenty minutes before taking off the fire. May be sealed for future use.

Quick Mince.—Chop two apples; add two crackers, rolled; one tablespoonful vinegar; one tablespoonful water or sherry; half a cup sugar; half a cup chopped raisins or currants; the grated rind of one lemon, and a teaspoonful of orange juice. Increase quantities as required.

Handy Mince.—Half a pound suet, minced finely; half a pound raisins, seeded and cut in two; half a pound currants; and one-quarter pounds sugar; juice of four lemons; the rinds boiled and minced. Mix together; put in a crock, and set away in a cool place. When making apple pies, chop the apples, and add some of this mixture. Left-overs of lean beef may also be minced and added.

A LETTER FOR "WRINKLES."

Dear Wrinkles.—As I only know you by your pen name, I hope you will pardon me for taking the liberty of asking you more about your ducks. Your letter in October 27th "Farmer's Advocate" was very interesting to me, as I am a lover of Pekin ducks. I understand raising ducks, but never had the Pekin ducks, and would like to buy a pair or trio. I would be thankful to you if you would write again and tell me where you bought your trio, or I would write you personally if I had your address. Would you mind sending it through Ingle Nook columns? I enjoy your letters very much. I am known to the "Farmer's Advocate" as "Blacklocks."

Our Book List Commended.

Toronto, November 18th, 1904.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst, together with a copy of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for November 10th. I have had pleasure in examining the list of books you recommended, and am ready to say the selections you have made are of a very excellent character. The efforts made by the "Farmer's Advocate" in encouraging the reading of good literature among the farming community is most praiseworthy.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN MILLER,
Deputy Minister.

Education Dept.

English lady to Irish girl—How is it that you never speak of belonging to the Irish race, my dear?

Irish Girl—Because it is sinful to boast, madam.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Sleeplessness.

Sleeplessness may be the result of various causes. In children, it may be caused by an injudicious supper, the necessity for a dose of cathartic medicine, or mental excitement too near bedtime. They should have their last meal about five o'clock, and go to bed an hour later, that hour being spent quietly. Romping should be avoided after supper. The child will be more or less disposed to be quiet after the meal, especially if he has been playing up to that time, and if roused into more romping, will become very wide awake, though, at the same time, tired, and will not quiet down for some hours, and then be fretful. Eight o'clock should be the limit for all growing children up to twelve and fourteen years of age, and the longer the habit can be kept up the better the result in the long run. Children and young persons need a great deal of sleep. If deprived of it, they naturally become thin, nervous and irritable. They should go to bed clean, not just tumble out of their clothes into bed, with dirty face, hands or feet, as sometimes happens. Old people also need to go to bed early, as they usually wake early in the morning. Grown people who sit up late need food before retiring, not heavy food, but something nourishing and light. An empty stomach contributes as much as indigestion to sleeplessness, and often without any definite feeling of hunger being experienced. Hot milk has a wonderfully good effect on some people, taken the last thing after getting into bed. A bath at night, not necessarily very warm, adds so much to comfort that it tends to relax and soothe.

RUBBING, COMBINED WITH HOT MILK,

is very useful for old people; in fact, almost everyone who suffers from insufficient sleep. They often go to sleep during the rubbing. The nurse rubs with alcohol usually, to make the movements smooth, and uses the palm of her hand entirely, rubbing slowly and rather hard in an upward direction, and bringing the hand down again lightly, but without removing it from the part being rubbed. The person being rubbed must relax completely. It is well to begin with the arms, then take the legs, and lastly the back. In rubbing the limbs the stroke should be carried slowly and firmly over the entire length, and be terminated by pressing somewhat firmly at the end of the stroke, which should never end abruptly. Quick rubbing back and forth is of no value, except to increase the circulation in the part rubbed, and is very uncomfortable and annoying. The hot milk may be given either before or after rubbing, as the patient desires. Reading aloud is a good plan also, especially if the voice be made a little monotonous. When the patient drops off to sleep, do not immediately stop, or he will very likely be aroused again by the sudden cessation of the sound; but go on more and more softly and monotonously for a few minutes, letting the voice gradually die away. If possible have everything done beforehand, so that the light may be quietly removed or shaded and the patient left to sleep. This will answer both with children and grown people, and seldom fails. A. G. OWEN.

What London, Ont., is Noted For.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Gentlemen.—Enclosed you will find cheque for \$3, which you will place to my credit. I am well pleased with your journal. To give you an idea how it is read in this vicinity, several of the "kids" in school, in giving what each city was noted for, said: "London was noted for the place the 'Farmer's Advocate' was printed." Well, so far as the farming community is concerned, the "kids" had it down fine.

S. F. JOHNSTON & SON,
Ontario Co., Ont.

Conundrums.

Why is the letter A the best remedy for a deaf woman? Because it makes her hear.

Why is bread like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

Which was the largest island before Australia was discovered? Australia.

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales, an orphan, a bald-headed old man and the gorilla? The first is an heir apparent, the second has no heir apparent, the third has no hair apparent, and the fourth has a hairy parent.

What is larger for being cut at both ends? A ditch.

What trade should be recommended to a short person? Grocer (grow, sir).

When is money wet? When it is due (dew) in the morning and missed (mist) in the evening.

Why is a watch-dog bigger by night than by day? Because he is let out at night and taken in in the morning.

Under what conditions might handkerchiefs be used in building a wall? If they became brick (be cambric).

If Rider Haggard had been Lew Wallace, who would "She" have been? She would have "Ben Hur."

Which is the most dangerous season of the year to walk in the woods, and why? In the spring, because then trees shoot, the flowers have pistils, and the bulrush is (bull rushes) out.

If the alphabet were invited out to supper, which of the letters would get there late? All those letters which come after "t."



Boyhood Days.

Photo by Mrs. G. H. Armstrong, Burford, Ont. Highly commended in camera competition.

When he Killed his First Man.

The killing of a brother man, even in battle, is a painful thing to remember. A soldier of the war thus vividly described his first experience: "My first man I saw but twenty seconds, but I shall remember him forever. I was standing by my gun when a Confederate infantry soldier rushed up. I whipped out my revolver and took him through the breast. He tossed up his arms, gave me the strangest look in the world, and fell forward upon his face. He had blue eyes, brown curling hair, a dark mustache, and a handsome face. I thought the instant I fired that I should have loved that man if I had known him. I tell you war is a terrible business."—[Youth's Companion.

The most refreshing sleep is said to be got in the hours before midnight. No sleep can be beneficial or refreshing in a room where there is poor ventilation. Where the bed would be in a draft from an open window in the sleeping apartment, open the window in an adjoining room, leaving the door open between.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

6. But the key! What could I say to that? Nothing. With that key in her possession and unexplained, Eleanore Leavenworth stood in an attitude of suspicion which even I, who was so adverse to believing her guilty, was forced to recognize. Brought to this point, I thrust the paper into my pocket and took up the Evening Express. Instantly my eye fell upon these words:

SHOCKING MURDER.

Mr. Leavenworth, the Well-known Millionaire. Found Dead in his Room. No clue to the perpetrator of the deed. The Awful Crime Committed with a Pistol—Extraordinary Features of the Affair.

Ah! here at least was one comfort: her name was not yet mentioned as that of a suspected party. But what might not the morrow bring?

"She must be innocent; she cannot be otherwise," I reiterated to myself, and then pausing, asked what warranty I had of this. Only her beautiful face. Abashed, I dropped the newspaper, and went downstairs with the wild idea, I believe, of encountering on the stoop the telegraph boy, whom I expected every moment with a message from Mr. Veeley. By some great good fortune I did, and taking the telegram from his hand, I opened it on the doorstep. It was from the proprietor of the hotel at which Mr. Veeley was then stopping, and ran thus: "Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Everett Raymond,—Mr. Veeley is lying at my house ill. Have not shown him telegram, fearing results. Will do so as soon as advisable. Thomas Lo-worthy."

I went in musing. Why this sudden sensation of relief on my part? Could it be that I had unconsciously been guilty of cherishing a latent dread of my senior's return? Why, who else could know so well the secret springs which governed this family? Who else could so effectually put me upon the right track? Was it possible that I, Everett Raymond, hesitated to know the truth in any case? No, that should never be said; and sitting down again, I drew out the memoranda I had made, and, looking them carefully over, wrote against No. 6 the word suspicious in good round characters.

And yet after it was all done, I found myself repeating aloud as I gazed at it: "If she declares that she is innocent, I will believe her." So completely are we the creatures of our own predilections.

CHAPTER XI.

The Summons.

The morning papers contained a more detailed account of the murder than those of the evening before. Reading over the evidence given at the inquest, I sought for the one thing I most dreaded to see; but it was not there. Hannah, the seamstress and ladies' maid, whose remarkable disappearance was as yet unaccounted for, was mentioned as the possible accomplice of the murderer, if not the virtual assassin; but Eleanore's name was not so much as hinted at in this connection.

The final paragraph in the Times ran thus:

"The detectives are upon the track of the missing girl."

And in the Herald I read the following notice:

"A liberal reward will be given by the relatives of Horatio Leavenworth, Esq., deceased, for any news of the whereabouts of one Hannah Chester, disappeared from the house—Fifth Ave. since the evening of March 4. Said girl was of Irish extraction; in age about twenty-five, and may be known by the following characteristics: Form tall and slender; hair dark brown with a tinge of red; complexion fresh; features delicate and well made; hands small, but fingers much pricked by the use of the needle; feet large, and of a coarser type than the hands. She had when last seen a checked gingham dress, brown and white, and was supposed to have wrapped herself in a red-and-green blanket shawl, very old. Besides the above descriptive marks, she had upon her right wrist the scar of a large burn; also a pit or two of smallpox upon the temple."

Oddly enough, I had expanded very

Little thought upon this girl, and yet how apparent it was that she was the one upon whose testimony the whole case in reality hinged. I could not agree with those who considered her as personally implicated in the murder. An accomplice, conscious of what was before her, would have stopped to put what money she had into her pocket before engaging in such an enterprise, and this the inspection of her trunk had proved her not to have done. But if, on the contrary, she had unexpectedly come upon the assassin at his work, how could she have been hustled from the house without creating a disturbance loud enough to have been heard by the ladies, one of whom had her door open? An innocent girl's first impulse upon such an occasion would have been to scream, and yet no scream was heard; she simply disappeared. What were we to think then? That the person seen by her was one both known and trusted? I would not consider that possibility. But who can control his thoughts when over-excited upon any one theme? All the morning I found myself turning the case over in my mind, arriving at one of two conclusions. Hannah Chester must be found, or Eleanore Leavenworth must explain when and by what means the key of the library door came into her possession.

At two o'clock I started to attend the inquest, but being delayed on the way, missed arriving at the house until after the delivery of the verdict. This was a disappointment, especially as I thus lost the opportunity of seeing Eleanore Leavenworth, she having retired to her room immediately upon the dismissal of the jury. But Mr. Harwell was visible, and from him I heard what the verdict had been:

"Death by means of a pistol-shot from the hand of some person unknown."

This result of the inquest was a great relief to me. I had feared worse. Nor could I help seeing that for all his studied self-command, the pale-faced secretary shared in my satisfaction.

What was less of a relief to me was the fact, soon communicated, that Mr. Gryce and his subordinates had left the premises immediately upon the delivery of the verdict. Could it be he meditated any decisive action? Somewhat alarmed, I was about to hurry from the house for the purpose of learning what his intentions were, when a sudden movement in the front lower window of the house on the opposite side of the way arrested my attention, and looking closer I detected the face of Mr. Fobbs peering out from behind the curtain. The sight assured me that I was not wrong in my estimate of Mr. Gryce; and struck with pity for the desolate girl left to meet the exigencies of a fate to which this watch upon her movements was but the evident precursor, I stepped back and sent her a note, in which, as Mr. Veeley's representative, I proffered my services in case of any sudden emergency. This done, I proceeded to the house in Thirty-seventh St. where I had left Miss Mary Leavenworth the day before.

Ushered into the long and narrow drawing-room, I found myself almost immediately in the presence of Miss Leavenworth.

"Oh," said she, with a cry of welcome, "I had begun to think I was forsaken"; and advancing, impulsively, she held out

Employment

comes after preparation, not before it. Lack of preparation on the part of farm help hinders the farmer in his work. What is more annoying than to have a hired help on whom you cannot depend. Business men experience a similar difficulty with their stenographers and office help. Houses employing **FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE** graduates say that they are fully up to our recommendations and their requirements, so we are satisfied. So will you be if you take a course with us.

Forest City Business College, Y.M.C.A. Building, London, Ont.
College reopens Jan. 2nd. J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

her hand. "What is the news from home?"

"A verdict of murder, Miss Leavenworth."

Her eyes did not lose their question. "Perpetrated by party or parties unknown."

A look of relief broke softly across her features.

"And they are all gone?" exclaimed she in a bright, keen way, that showed me how animate she must have been in former days.

"I found no one in the house that did not belong there," I returned.

"Oh, then we need have no more trouble, need we?"

I glanced hastily up and down the room.

"There is no one here," she cried. And still I hesitated. At length in an awkward way enough, I said:

"I do not wish to offend or alarm you, but I must say that I think it is your duty to return to your own home to-night."

"Why," she stammered. "Is there any particular reason for my doing so? Do you not know that I cannot be in the same house with Eleanore?"

"I do not know that, nor can I stop to consider the question. She is your cousin, has been brought up to regard you as a sister; it is not worthy of you to desert her in the time of her necessity. You will see it as I do, if you will allow yourself a moment's dispassionate thought."

"Dispassionate thought is hardly possible under the circumstances," returned she, with a smile of bitter irony.

But before I could reply to this, she softened and asked if I was very anxious she should return, and when I replied, "More so than I can say," trembled and looked for a moment as if she was half-inclined to yield, but suddenly broke into tears, crying that it was impossible, and that I was cruel to ask it.

I drew back baffled and sore. "Pardon me," said I, "I have indeed transgressed the bounds allotted to me. I will not do so again; you have, doubtless, many friends, let some of them advise you."

She turned upon me all fire. "The friends you speak of would cringe and bow and urge me to do as I please. You alone have the courage to command me to do what is right."

"Excuse me," said I, "I do not command; I only entreat."

She made no reply, but began pacing the room, her eyes fixed, her hands working convulsively. "I feel as though the very atmosphere of that house would destroy me, but—why cannot Eleanore come here?" she suddenly enquired. "I know Mrs. Gilbert will be quite willing, and I could keep my room, and we need not meet."

"You forget there is another call at home, beside the one I have already mentioned. To-morrow afternoon your uncle is to be buried. You are the head of the household, and the proper one to attend to the final offices toward one who has done so much for you."

"It is true," she murmured. Then with a grand turn of her body and a quick air of determination: "I am desirous of being worthy of your good opinion; I will go back to my cousin, Mr. Raymond."

I took her by the hand. "May that cousin have no need of the comfort which I am now sure you will not shrink from giving her if necessity calls."

Her hand dropped from mine. "I mean to do my duty," she responded.

As I descended the stoop, I met a certain thin and fashionably-dressed young man, who gave me a very sharp look as he passed. As he wore his clothes a little too conspicuously for the perfect gentleman, and as I had some remembrance of having seen him at the inquest, I set him down for a man in Mr. Gryce's employ, and hastened on toward the avenue; when, what was my surprise to find on the corner another person, who, while pretending to be on the look-out for a car, cast upon me, as I approached, a furtive glance of intense inquiry. As this latter was undoubtedly a gentleman, I felt some annoyance, and walking quietly up to him, asked if he found my countenance familiar that he scrutinized it so closely.

"I find it a very agreeable one," he returned, and bowing with a Chesterfieldian grace, walked from me down the avenue.

Irritated and a trifle ashamed, I stood for a moment watching him, trying to determine who and what he might be. For he was not only a gentleman, but a marked one; possessing features of extraordinary beauty as well as a form of great elegance. Not so very young, having seen full forty years, he still bore the impress of youth's strongest emotions, not a curve of his chin, or a glance of his eye betraying in any way the slightest leaning toward ennui.

"He can have no connection with the police force," thought I; "nor is it by any means certain that he knows me, or is interested in my affairs."

The summons from Eleanore Leavenworth came in the evening. It read as follows:

"Come, Oh, come! I ——" there breaking off in a tremble, as if the pen had fallen from a nerveless hand.

It did not take me long to find my way to her home.

CHAPTER XII.

Eleanore.

The door was opened by Molly. "You will find Miss Eleanore in the drawing-room, sir," she said.

Laying my hand on the door, I listened. All was silent. Slowly pulling it open, I lifted the heavy satin curtains and looked within.

Sitting in the belt of a solitary gas-jet, I beheld Eleanore Leavenworth. Pale as the sculptured image of the Psyche

that towered above her from the mellow dusk of the bow-window near which she sat, beautiful as it, and almost as immobile, she crouched with rigid hands frozen in forgotten entreaty before her, apparently insensible to sound, movement or touch.

Impressed by the scene, I stood hesitating if to advance or retreat, when suddenly a sharp tremble shook her impassive frame, the rigid hands unlocked, the stony eyes softened, and springing to her feet, she uttered a cry of satisfaction, and advanced toward me.

"Miss Leavenworth!" exclaimed I. She paused and pressed her hands to her face, as if the world and all that she had forgotten had rushed back upon her at this simple utterance of her name.

"What is it?" asked I.

Her hands fell heavily. "Do you not know?" she cried. "They—they are beginning to say that I—" she paused and clutched her throat. "Read," she murmured, pointing to a newspaper lying on the floor at her feet.

I stopped and lifted what showed itself at first to be the Evening Telegram. There, in startling characters, I beheld:

(To be continued.)

He Looked the Part.

Some apologies for a blunder are worse than the offence itself. Not long ago, says the Brooklyn Life, a philanthropic lady visited an almshouse, and displayed great interest in the inmates.

One old man particularly gained her compassion.

"How long have you been here, my man?" she inquired.

"Twelve years," was the answer.

"Do they treat you well?"

"Yes."

"Do they feed you well?"

"Yes."

After addressing a few more sympathetic home questions to the old man the lady passed on. She noticed a broad and steadily broadening smile, however, on the face of her attendant, and on asking the cause, was horrified to learn that the old man was none other than Doctor —, the superintendent.

Back she hurried to apologize. "I am so very, very sorry, Doctor —!" Here her sincerity notably increased. "I will never be governed by appearances again."

Japanese Maxims.

Though thou should heap up a thousand pieces of gold they would not be so precious as one day of study.

Thy father and thy mother are like heaven and earth; thy teacher and thy lord are like the sun and moon.

Human ears are listening at the wall; speak no calumny, even in secret.

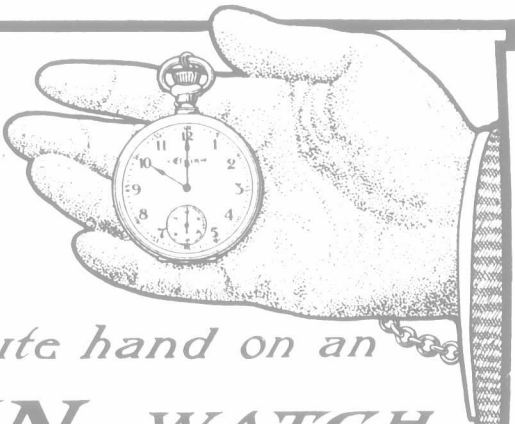
Human eyes look down from heaven; commit no wrong, however hidden.

From the evils sent by heaven there is deliverance; from the evils we bring upon ourselves there is no escape.

Bliss is wealth will not buy happiness.

Shibui. Well, for my part, I think I should be happier with wealth than with happiness without it.

The Right Hand of the Busy Man is the minute hand on an

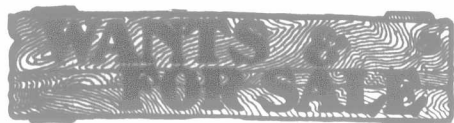


ELGIN WATCH

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.

The accompanying copy advertisements on this page, kindly mention us as their agents.



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.

FARM FOR SALE—200 acres, lot 19, second con., Whitechurch, one mile east of Aurora, will be sold en bloc, or in lots of one hundred acres each, or one hundred and fifty acres, and fifty acres—to suit purchaser—at \$50 per acre. Apply: A. Love Aurora, Ont., or J. O. Orr, Exhibition Office, Toronto.

WANTED to purchase, a second-hand horse-power in good order. Apply to the Bureau, Asylum, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Scotch collie puppies, parents good stock drivers, good heifers. Particulars, Fred. Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

WANTED at the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, a cook to do plain cooking; salary, \$15 per month. Address Rev. T. T. George, Principal, Muncy, Ont.

WANTED to buy, casein or dry skim milk curd. Submit sample, and quote price per ton, or quantity available. Walter Warren, 503 McKinnon Building, Toronto.

ROBES, FURS, guaranteed mothproof. Cow and horse hides for robes a specialty. James Hood, tanner, Requeing P. O., Georgetown Sta.

MANITOBA farm to rent—250 acres of best wheat land; 50 acres of it new breaking, balance had one crop; can plow mile furrow; good buildings; good spring water; possession given any time after January 1, 1905; none but a first-class man need apply; will rent for cash or for one-third of crop; if desired, will sell horses and implements sufficient to work farm. Apply at once, giving full particulars as to experience, financial standing, etc., to Mrs. N. Gable Swan River, Man.

YOUNG MAN open for engagement on farm. Fully capable of taking full charge. Twelve years' experience in improved methods of Canadian farming. Strictly temperate. All references. Frederick Ward, South End, Ont.



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 ROCKS for sale. Write, enclosing stamp, M. C. Herner, Mannheim, Ont.

WINTER FAIR WEEK

10 Yearling Hereford Bulls.
6 Yearling Hereford Heifers.
Good animals of excellent breeding. For sale at reasonable prices.
STONE & HAMILTON, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE: 25 Hereford Cattle

20 females, 5 bulls and bull calves. They are good individuals and of the best blood—are offered on account of having sold my land.
ALFRED STONE, Guelph, Ont.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Fillies for sale reasonable, considering quality. For price, etc., write to **JOHN W. OWIE, Ashgrove Farm, Markham, Ont.**

Imported Horses for sale—40 Clydesdale stallions, 6 Hackney stallions; also females of both breeds. Prices defying competition.
O. SOBRY, Guelph.



THAT FACE OF YOURS

Can be successfully treated for any skin trouble with which it may be afflicted. If your trouble has defied other treatment, try ours. We never fail to cure

PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, and all forms of acne. Don't go about with a blotched, pimpled, disfigured face when it can be made clear, pure and fine. Superficial Hair, Moles, etc., permanently eradicated by electrolysis. All particulars in our handsome book. Send 10c. for it and sample of cream.

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

GOSSIP.

"Both of my grandparents on my mother's side were nonagenarians," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "Is that so?" replied her hostess. "My folks was all Baptists, but Josiah comes from a Methodist family."

Get the habit of breathing through your nose only, and from your boots up.

JOHN HILL'S DISPERSION SALE.

On Wednesday, December 14th, Mr. John Hill, of Wellesley, Waterloo County, Ont., will sell at auction his entire herd of 25 high-class Shorthorns, 7 Clydesdale mares and 50 Yorkshire hogs at his Wellesley Stock Farm, near Baden and Milverton Stations, on the G. T. R., where trains will be met the evening before and morning of the sale. The sale is determined upon owing to the pressure of Mr. Hill's lumber business upon his attention, and he has decided to give up farming for the present. He has been a liberal buyer of high-class Scotch Shorthorns in the last few years, not for speculative purposes, but for the founding of a herd, and has probably paid more for some things than he will realize for them at this sale; but the increase of young stock, it is hoped, will let him out safely. Realizing the value of a first-class sire, Mr. Hill some two years ago paid \$700 at the Isaac sale of imported Scotch cattle, at Markham, for Nonpareil Archer (81778) =45202=, acknowledged to be one of the very best bulls in Canada, a son of Prince of Archers, by Scottish Archer, and of the favorite Nonpareil family. Most of the calves in the herd are sired by Nonpareil Archer, and most of the females of breeding age have been bred again to this grand bull. There are several imported females in the herd, and the whole lot are such as should attract buyers from far and near. The Clydesdale mares are property that should prove a good investment, and the Yorkshires are imported or bred from imported stock, which were purchased at high prices because of their excellence. Everyone interested should send for the catalogue of this sale, and plan to attend.

A very important sale of pure-bred and high-grade stock is to be held at Kinellar Lodge Stock Farm, Markham, Ont., on December 9th, 1904. Mr. J. I. Balsdon having given up his pasture farm and finding it necessary to clear out his stock, he has decided to sell by auction on the date above mentioned. The Clydesdale mares are Lewie's Pride 3397, by Tufty (imp.) 9452, dam Louisa 7449, by Lewie Gordon (imp.) 7918. This mare is in foal to Gallant Chattan (imp.) 4223, winner of first in a class of 20 at the last Spring Stallion Show, Toronto. The other one is Jennie 2nd 4633, by Tofty (imp.), dam Jennie 7232, by Robbie Burns 1043. She is also believed to be in foal to Alex. Macqueen 3291, by Macqueen (imp.) 462. Twenty-five head of extra good Cotswold sheep are to be sold. They are bred to Thompson's 1075, by Remus (imp.) 19008, dam Imp. Gillett's 825 16188. This sire is a big, strong, well-wooled, thick-fleshed fellow on a strong set of legs, just the kind that should make his mark in improving a flock. He was shown three times this fall, and won three first prizes. The sire of the lambs and shearings is Topsman 5th 24679, from imported sire and dam. He was bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill. Rams of equally high breeding are the sires of the breeding ewes, and the ewes show it.

The Berkshires, which number 20, have all been bred with an eye to length and large litters. Mr. Balsdon informs the writer that his litters always run from 9 to 13. A few very nice spring sows are being bred to an imported boar lately brought out by Mr. Miller.

The Yorkshires to be sold include a yearling boar of good quality that combines the blood of two good herds, viz., the Pine Grove herd of Messrs. Featherston and the Oak Lodge herd of J. E. Brethour. Among the 15 head of grade Shorthorns are a number that would put many pure-breds to shame, especially a heifer calf that won first at Markham against some noted Toronto winners, with no less a judge than T. E. Robson. This calf should fall into the hands of someone that would continue to improve her for show purposes. See advertisement in this issue.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE
AT
KINELLAR STOCK FARM, MARKHAM, ONT., on **FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1904,**
OF
HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED STOCK

Consisting of 3 Clydesdales, two supposed to be in foal to imp. stallions; 30 Cotswold ewes and ewe lambs, 20 Berkshires, different ages; also 2 large Yorkshires (boar and sow); also 15 Durham grade cattle, including one bull 14 months old.

Terms—Ten months' credit on furnishing approved security. 5% per annum off for cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp. Trains met on morning of sale at Markham, G. T. R., and Locust Hill, C. P. R. For further particulars see Gossip or write to the undersigned.

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer, Port Perry, Ont. **JOHN T. BALSDON, Prop., MARKHAM, ONT.**

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BREDS
ON **WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1904.**
At the Farm of C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Waterloo, Co., Ont.

30 Head of richly-bred Holstein-Friesians of the Netherland, Abekirk, De Kol and other noted strains. 30 Head of Improved Yorkshires of choice bacon type. Also some Dorset Horn Sheep. Bulls, one two-year-old, Sir Fairmount De Kol, No. 2448, (herd bull), very choice; 2 yearlings, 4 bull calves. Females, 14 cows and heifers in milk or in calf. Balance yearling heifers and calves. Have never exhibited or advertised. Don't expect fancy prices. Stock good quality, bred for production.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 P.M. SHARP.
TERMS—10 months' credit on approved security. 5 per cent. off for cash. Send for catalogue.

JOS. MICKUS, Auctioneer, Waterloo, Ont. **C. R. GIES, Proprietor, Heidelberg, Ont.**
Morning trains met at St. Jacob's Sta. Will make connections with G. T. R. at Berlin, Ont.

AUCTION SALE
on the **GRASMERE GRANGE FARM,** four miles north-east of Pickering Sta., G. T. R., Ontario County,
Thursday, December 1st, 1904,

CLYDESDALE MARES & FILLIES, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Cotswold Sheep,

Numbering 1 imported filly, one 4-year-old bred to MacQueen (imp.); one 5-year-old bred to Border Duke (imp.); one 2-year-old bred to Corner Stone (imp.), and 3 foals; 4 Scotch-topped bulls of merit, one cow, 6-year-old, bred to Baron Cypress (imp.), and one heifer (Golden Crown); 21 reg. Yorkshires of improved bacon type, 35 grade hogs; also 8 milch cows, 25 young grade cattle and 10 Cotswold ewes (reg.).

Entire lot will be sold, as the proprietor is leaving the farm. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p.m. Catalogue upon application to **GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry, Auctioneer.** **F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley, Ont.**

WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.

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

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

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

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

FARM FOR SALE: A rare opportunity. One of the finest in Western Ontario. Thoroughly drained and well fenced. It is in the highest state of cultivation, absolutely free from noxious weeds of any sort. Contains 150 acres of excellent heavy soil. Is nearly square in shape, and has no waste land. A small spring creek and never-failing spring within fifty yards of buildings. The barns are large, and the house was lately remodelled, and is large, comfortable and convenient, with an unfailing well of perfectly pure water very close. There is a beautiful grove and lawns, orchard and small fruits, about four acres timber and twenty acres fall wheat. Situated within ten miles of London, and convenient to school, postoffice and churches, also within ten minutes' walk from the route of the electric road now under construction from London. Will sell either 100 acres, with buildings above described, or 50 acres with separate set of buildings (also with spring creek), or both together, to suit. Price is reasonable, and terms will be made to suit purchaser. This place is an ideal home in a good neighborhood and in best possible condition for making money, either from stock or crops. Inquiries will be promptly answered by addressing **BOX 557, LONDON, ONT.**

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
FOR SALE: Sows bred to farrow in March and sows ready to breed; also boars fit for service, an exceedingly good lot; they were shown at three county fairs and won first and second on both boars and sows every place.
THOMAS TEASDALE, Concord, Ont.

TRADE TOPIC.

A HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS SCHOOL.
—We take special pleasure in directing the attention of the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" to the advertisement of the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont., which appears in this issue. The institution holds a high place among the business schools of the continent, and if any of our readers are contemplating attending a business school, or are interested in taking training by mail, we have no hesitation in saying that any statements or promises made by this school will be faithfully adhered to. The principal informs us that 375 students of the school were placed during the past year. Ten of the last students placed by this school were started at the following salaries: four at \$600, one at \$700, four at \$720, and one at \$1,000, and only two had taken longer than six months' courses.

If you want **Aberdeen-Angus Bull or Cow,** a good one, write to **JOHN BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.** We have six young bulls sired by Imp. "Prince of Benton" champion Angus bull of Canada in 1903 and 1901.

D. Milne, Ethel, Ont., writes: "My stock of imported and choicely-bred Shorthorns, now numbering 70 head, are doing well. The young bulls I am offering are a grand lot, amongst them a good red out of Countess (imp.), and got by the Duthie-bred bull, Golden Conqueror (imp.), and a good red-roan Stamford, got by Scotland's Fame (imp.), also a grand Campbell Rosebud, by Scotland's Fame (imp.), also several others of choice breeding and grand quality. I would also dispose of a number of cows and heifers with calves at foot or with calf to Scotland's Fame (imp.). I will sell at lowest prices to early buyers in order to make room."

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.

WEIGHT OF A LOAD OF BEETS.

Can anyone tell how many hundred-weight of sugar beets a wagon-box will hold, if it has shelving slanted and filled all that will hold on; or how much will a common wagon-box hold without shelving?
J. G. N.

Ans.—It is impossible to answer the question as to how much a wagon-box will hold. The average farm wagon, built up with high sides, will carry from two to two and a half tons. We have had loads of over four tons hauled on the slanting boxes, while if a man is pulling with just the ordinary farm box, his load would not amount to over a few hundred pounds.

APPLICATION OF LIME TO LAND.

How should I apply lime to a piece of ground in which I intend to put vegetables next spring, and what quantity in order to do away with sorrel? Would the lime tend to injure the effects of manure or bone meal, if the lime were applied this fall?

Ans.—If fresh unburned lime is to be applied, possibly the best way is to put the lime in small heaps, cover with earth and allow to slake, and then spread with a shovel from these heaps. When air-slaked lime is to be applied, it may economically be spread directly from the wagon. Of necessity, the spreading would have to be done when there was very little wind blowing. The growth of sorrel is an indication that the soil is sour or acid, and in need of lime; but I do not know how much lime would be needed to correct this acidity. However, in ordinary circumstances, one to one and a half tons of lime per acre is sufficient to apply at once. Lime is supposed to hasten the decomposition of organic matter in the soil and to liberate potash from some of the insoluble forms of combination, thus rendering it available to the plant. Mixed with barnyard manure, it will liberate ammonia, but when these are mixed in the ground there will be little loss of nitrogen from this source. If, however, the soil is very rich in organic matter, and both lime and barnyard manure be applied, ammonia might be liberated from the soil. In this case, it might be better practice to apply the lime in the fall and the manure in the spring, or if both are applied in the fall, plow them under. When lime is used alone, I would not plow it in, but cultivate it in as a top-dressing.
R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

GOSSIP.

JOHN BRIGHT'S SALE.

The Clydesdale and Shorthorn sale, held by Mr. John Bright, at Myrtle, Ont., on Wednesday 16th, was attended by a large crowd of farmers, many of whom came by train. While no extraordinary prices were paid, yet fairly satisfactory figures were realized. Nine Clydesdales averaged nearly \$250 each. The Shorthorn average for each cow and her calf was about \$100—good property for any man to buy at such prices.

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are reminded of the dispersion sale, by auction, on Friday, November 25th, of the entire herd of 23 head of Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle (17 females and 6 bulls), belonging to Mr. Joseph McMillan, at his farm, two miles from Shakespeare Station on the main line of the G. T. R., and about six miles from the City of Stratford. These are the general-purpose class of cattle—good feeders, and the cows good milkers. High-class Scotch-topped bulls have been used for many years, and some of the females are in calf to Imp. Scottish Hero and Imp. Nonpareil Fame. Farmers wishing to improve their stock should not fail to attend this sale, as there will, no doubt, be good bargains going.

"It's Just This Way."

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

"SALADA"

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

Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers.

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their

IDOLS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

- Stallions—4 years old and over.....1st and 2nd Prizes
 - Stallions—3 years old and under 4.....1st and 2nd Prizes
 - Stallions—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
 - Stallions—1 year old and under 2.....1st Prize
 - Mares—3 years old and under 4.....1st Prize
 - Mares—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
 - Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed.....1st Prize
 - Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.
 - Sweepstake Mare—Any age.
- On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions.

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirle's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Long Distance Telephone. Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.



INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN

SARNIA, ONTARIO. Branch Barn at Lennoxville, Que

J. B. Hogate, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF CLYDE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

30 imported stallions, sired by the best sires of Scotland and England. Several of them ton horses. Can show you the highest-acting Hackneys in America. Having no salesmen enables me to sell first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. Write, or, better, come; will sure save you money. Terms to suit. Address:

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., or Lennoxville, Quebec.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS

Registered Stock

will be held at

WELLESLEY STOCK FARM

ON

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1904,



When MR. JOHN HILL will dispose of his entire stock, consisting of 25 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, 7 Clydesdale mares, 50 Yorkshire hogs; also the IMPLEMENTS, etc., necessary to run a 200-acre farm. This stock is richly bred, many of the hogs and cattle being imported. Terms—Ten months' credit on furnishing approved security. 5% per annum off for cash. As the proprietor has leased his farm, everything will be positively sold. Trains met at Baden evening and morning before sale, and at Milverton on morning of sale. THOS. INGRAM, GUELPH—AUCTIONEERS—JOB. MICKUS, WATERLOO Catalogues furnished on application.

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

GOSSIP.

"Snelgrove, Ont., November 9, 1904.
"I have been using Zenoleum Dip and Disinfectant for the past six years, and take great pleasure in stating I have found it to be the most effective dip I have ever used. It is safe, clean and cheap. As a disinfectant for farm use, we do not think it can be excelled. I can urgently recommend its use to all farmers and stockmen."
R. P. Snell.

LAST NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL SHORTHORN SALE.

The catalogue of sale to be held during the great International Show, under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, clearly indicates great excellence of breeding, and the individual merit of the cattle is what can justly be expected from such blood lines. The sale includes 60 head, 11 of which were imported and are the kind that Shorthorn breeders desire brought to this country, while some of the home-bred cattle at this sale are noted prize-winners at State and national shows. Notable examples of this class are the bulls, Rolando and Nonpareil of Clover Blossom. Ten of the cows in this sale will calve soon after the sale. This will be a very useful lot of Shorthorns, and should attract those who want good cattle.

The sale will be Wednesday, November 30th, at 1 p. m. Catalogues sent on application.

GRAHAM BROS. CLYDES.

In paying a flying visit to the Cairnbrogie Clydesdale Stud, the property of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario, the "Farmer's Advocate" field man was impressed with the fine healthy appearance of their horses, especially the string being prepared for the International show at Chicago, where they will doubtless hold the reputation they already have as winners in Canada as well as the Old Land they have recently left.

Messrs. Graham Bros. have just shipped the largest consignment of high-class stallions to J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man., that they have ever shipped to one stable. This shipment numbered five head. Among the lot is King's Crest (imp.) 11385, a four-year-old that won second at Toronto this fall in a class of 24, only being beaten by Royal Baron, a stable mate. This grand young horse was sired by Up-to-Time (10475), said to be one of the best breeding horses in Scotland, sired by Baron's Pride. His dam, Tiara 9500, is also a noted prize-winner in Scotland. King's Crest won first at Port William as a foal, first at Wigton, and first at Dalbeattie as a yearling, first at Castle Douglas, Edinburgh, and the R. A. S. E. Carlisle, as a two-year-old, and was a Lanark-premium horse in 1903 and 1904. If style and substance counts for anything, this horse will cause a sensation among Western breeders. These, together with Foremost (imp.) =3364= (11339), by Prince Sturdy (2881); Gallant Baron (imp.) [4283] (11713), bred by A. & W. Montgomery, sired by Baron's Pride (9122), dam Graceful, by Macgregor (1487). Rival (imp.) =4285= (11878), from Cecelia, sire Coeur de Lion (10180), and Royal Ranger, a three-year-old, Canadian-bred, by Royal Cairnton (imp.), from Bonnie Bess (imp.), constitute the lot. They are certainly a large, up-to-date lot that will very materially add to the Brandon stud, and Mr. Macmillan is to be commended for his enterprise in securing such a superior consignment. The following are other sales that have been made since the Toronto Exhibition by Messrs. Graham Bros.: To Gough & Legg, King City, Ont., that very showy horse, Discoverer (imp.) (11680), by Harbinger (4390), dam Maggie 4571, by Goldfinder (2907); to J. C. Witt and C. C. Willard, Mt. Morris, N. Y., MacAirle's Best =4320=, by MacAirle (8782), dam Maud Montrose. This colt was good enough to secure sweepstakes in the Canadian-bred class at Toronto, 1904; to Thos. Mercer, Mackdale, Lord Roslyn (imp.) [4766], a choice two-year-old, by Macmeekan (9600). M. E. Beebe, Owen Sound, also secured two, viz., Yester (imp.) (12409), by Baron's Pride (9122), dam by Macgregor (1487). This quality colt won first at the Toronto Spring Show, and second at the fall exhibition. The Hackney three-year-old chestnut stallion, Demeter (imp.) =208= (8118), sire Leinster (6085), dam Dinah (6574), also went to Mr. Beebe's stables.

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GOSSIP

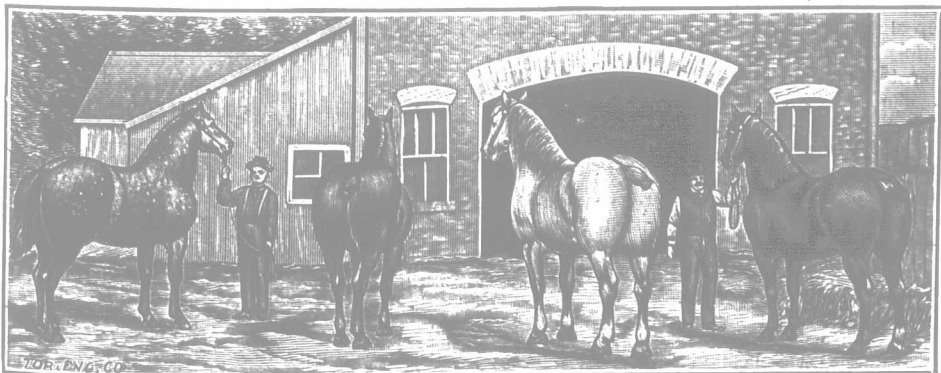
JUDGING TEAM IS NAMED.

Professor, W. J. Rutherford has announced the names of the men who will make up the judging team to represent the Iowa State College in the International Live-stock Show, to be held in Chicago beginning November 26. The team was chosen after a long, close contest for the places, including judging at Kansas City and several live-stock farms in Iowa. The names are announced in alphabetical order and are not placed as to individual merits. They are J. B. Ashby, of Creston; R. K. Bliss, of Diagonal; J. L. Cutler, of Orchard; J. A. McLean, of Ormond, Ont., Canada, and C. R. Scott, of Cambridge, with E. B. Thomas, of Green Mountain, as alternate. They are all upper-class men, and have not made the team by short preparation, but have been diligently at work for two and three years, and will, doubtless, testify to the fact by their work at Chicago.

NEXT, THE INTERNATIONAL.

The next great stock show on the slate is the International, at Chicago, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, where will foregather the greatest exhibition of heavy horses, beef breeds of cattle, mutton breeds of sheep and fat cattle and hogs ever brought out on the American continent. Those who have not seen one of these shows have no adequate conception of the vastness of the affair. To a stockman, it is a revelation and an inspiration. The fact that the best cattle competing at the World's Fair will come together again at Chicago, together with thousands, more especially in the fat-stock and carload competitions, makes the prospect exceedingly attractive. The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, having a class entered for the judging competition will add to the interest of the show to Canadians. See your railway agent, and enquire about reduced fare to Chicago; tickets selling, Nov. 27th to 29th; one fare, plus \$1, for the round trip.

Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, writes: "I have sold to Messrs. W. J. Shean & Co., of Owen Sound, my great herd bull, Derby (imp.) = 32059-, whose service has proved so highly satisfactory in my herd. This bull is of the Sittyton Secret family, and his extended pedigree shows a combination of the best Cruickshank blood. He is of the true Scotch type, low, wide, compact, of remarkable girth, and especially good in the chest and fore flank. Seldom indeed does one see an animal having the lower lines so well filled. He has the quiet, even temperament that denotes a disposition favorable to the putting on of flesh, and has the faculty of transmitting this desirable quality in a marked degree. Two of the best judges in America pronounce Derby one of the greatest bulls ever brought to this continent. Mr. Shean is very exacting in his 'specifications' for a herd bull, and had travelled hundreds of miles looking for one to fill the bill. He is to be congratulated on having finally secured a bull of choicest breeding—a grand individual, and an impressive sire." A photo-engraving of Derby appears on another page in this issue.



22 - PERCHERONS - 22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prize-winners in France, and Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont., and from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique Romulus. Our horses are all in fine shape, considering the superior quality of our horses. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, black and dark dapple grays; they are large and blocky fellows, 2 to 4 years old, weighing from 1,600 lbs to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice GERMAN COACHERS, HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES, that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere, inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchaser. HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, SIMCOE, ONT., 82 miles south-west of Toronto, on the G. T. R.

Lump Jaw

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

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

CAIRNBROGIE CLYDESDALES

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

GRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, Ontario.

CLYDE STALLIONS and FILLIES

1, 2 and 3 years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Apply ROBT. DAVIES, Toronto, Thorncliffe Farm.

Custom Robe and Fur Dressing

If you have a cow hide, horse hide, dog skin, sheep skin, calf skin, coon skin, or any kind of hides, skins or furs to be Tanned and Dressed with the fur on, send them to me and have them Dressed Right.

B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. BELLING, Morrisburg, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

Mare was all right Sunday night. On Monday morning I noticed a swelling larger than a saucer on her withers, where the collar barely touched it. Now the swelling has extended forwards, and she cannot work.

J. P. P.

Ans.—The withers have been bruised in some way, and it is probable pus is forming, deep-seated, and an operation will be necessary. If no pus is forming, blistering in the ordinary way so often described in these columns will remove the swelling, but it is very probable an operation will have to be performed, and I would advise you to show her to your veterinarian.

V.

HEAVES—ECZEMA.

Pair of drivers have heaves. They show it especially in the morning and when driven at night, or on damp days.

1. Can they be cured?
 2. If not, can the symptoms be checked for a time, to enable me to dispose of them?
 3. Driver has skin disease. Her body, especially mane and tail, are itchy. She rubs the hair off in patches. It is worse in winter time.
- J. B. C.

Ans.—1. Heaves cannot be cured, but the symptoms can be alleviated by feeding small quantities of bulky food, clean wheat straw preferred, and grain in proportion of work performed. Dampen all food given with lime water, and, if possible, avoid driving soon after a heavy meal.

2. This can be done, but it is dishonest to dose a diseased horse for such purposes, and our function is to discourage dishonesty.

3. Clip hair, wash well with strong soft soap suds, and then dress the itchy parts twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum. Give internally one ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic daily every alternate week. Of course he must be blanketed.

V.

Miscellaneous.

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF DAKOTA AND MANITOBA.

Which grew the most bushels of wheat last year, the State of Dakota or Province of Manitoba?

E. B.

Ans.—The report of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics places the wheat yield of North Dakota in 1903 at 55,240,580, and South Dakota at 47,252,994 bushels. For Manitoba the reported yield was 40,116,878 bushels.

PURE-BRED DUCKS.

Could you inform me through the columns of your valuable paper where I could get good Aylesbury ducks, or any other good kind?

E. P. F.

Ans.—Try Wm. Stewart & Sons, Menie, Ont., or H. Gee & Sons, Fisherville, Ont. Persons who are rearing pure-bred ducks or fowl of any kind are standing in their own light by not advertising in the "Farmer's Advocate."

FEEDING QUERIES.

1. Is chaff as good for milch cows raw as scalded?
 2. Are raw turnips as good for milch cows as boiled?
 3. Is there more milk in corn meal than in ground oats?
 4. Are raw potatoes good for a horse which is troubled with worms? And what about hardwood ashes; are they good to take worms out of a horse?
- Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. No. 4. We cannot speak from experience as to raw potatoes. The lye in hardwood ashes would probably have the desired effect, but might be injurious if given too freely.

California.

The Chicago & North Western Ry. has issued a new publication entitled "California." It contains a beautiful colored map of the State, a list of hotels at California tourist resorts, with their capacity and rates; and a most interesting series of pictures, showing California's resources and attractions. The prospective visitor and settler should be in possession of a copy of this profusely illustrated folder. Sent to any address on receipt of two cents in stamps. Low rates from all points. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

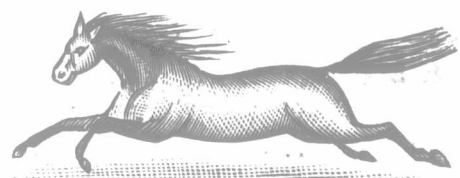
HORSE OWNERS! Use Combault's Caustic Balsam,

A safe, speedy blister. Positive in results.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



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, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Dissemper, 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 YORKVILLE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

A GOOD LINIMENT FOR 800 A GALLON.

Can be made as follows:
 Absorbine, - - - 4 ozs.
 Vinegar, - - - 1 qt.
 Water, - - - 8 qts.
 Saltpetre (powdered) 1 oz.

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing SWEDES, SPRAINS, COLIC, GALLS, to toughen the SHOULDERS for work horses; will reduce SWOLLEN ANKLES, BAD THROATS, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used.

Buy the **ABSORBINE** at the store, or send to LYMAN, BONS & CO., Montreal, agents for Canada, who will send it prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulae of Veterinary Remedies.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

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

IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

For Sale—Two extra choice imported CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, both in size, color, style, quality and breeding; five years old; sure getters of choicestock. W. M., Box 33, Russell, Ont.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to ANNA W. SATON, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-9-04

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

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

Premier Championship.
Reserve Grand Championships.
Three Reserve Championships.
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.
Six Second Premiums.
Three Fourth Premiums.

Grand Championship.
Two Championships.
Five Diplomas.
Nine First Premiums.
Six Third Premiums.
Two Fifth Premiums.

Eight importations within past year. Carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, for sale. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new Catalogue Q.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

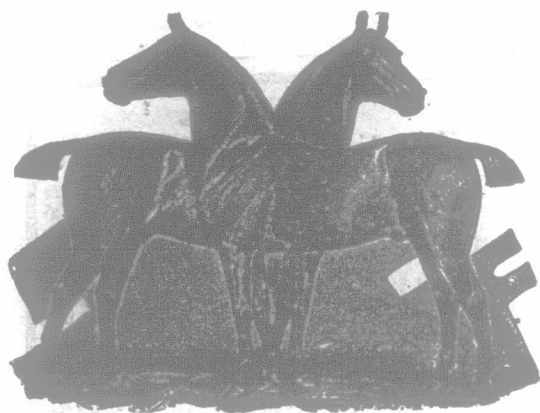
BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address
H. W. TRUMAN,
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

J. H. TRUMAN,
Whittlesea, England.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. Crouch & Son, the Great Importers, of Lafayette, Indiana,



and the largest importers in the world of

GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS,

have started a branch in London, Canada, and have just received at their new sale barns QUEEN'S HOTEL, one car of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions. All imported from France, Belgium and Germany, and are the largest prizewinners of 1904. We exhibited 100 head at the St. Louis World's Fair, and we have won more prizes in 1904 than all others combined. We guarantee every horse to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and back them up by a responsible guarantee. We sell nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers good.

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, managers and salesmen, London, Ont.

ADDRESS: J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



have recently opened a

BRANCH STABLE at SARNIA, ONT.,

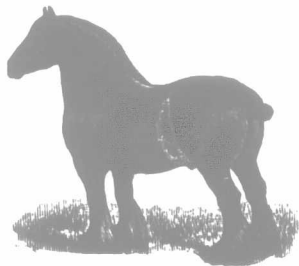
for the convenience of Ontario and Michigan customers. High-class

Clydesdales, Percherons AND Hackneys

on hand. The best of each breed that money and experience can procure. A guarantee as good as gold. Address for particulars,

H. H. COLISTER, AGENT. - SARNIA, ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS



Our second consignment since Toronto Fair, consisting of extra good Clydesdale and Hackney stallions, sailed from Glasgow on the 8th, per S.S. Marina, and should reach our stables in London, Ont., the end of October, and includes several prizewinners. This is the best consignment we ever shipped. Come and see, or write. Address all correspondence to

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

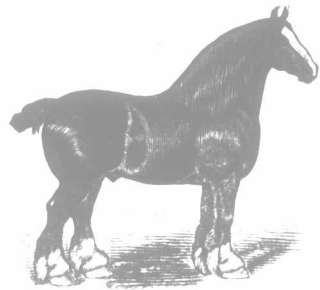
CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

BEAVERTON, ONT.

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



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BRONCHOCELE.

Sheep have lumps in throat on each side of the windpipe. R. F. C.

Ans.—These lumps are enlarged thyroid glands. Clip the wool off the lumps, and rub well daily with compound iodine ointment. V.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS.

Colt has lump on outside hock. It is too low for thoroughpin. The front and inside are also enlarged. J. H. B.

Ans.—Bursal enlargements of this nature are usually called bog spavin and thoroughpin, but it makes little difference what we call them; they are bursal enlargements. Bathe well, long and often with cold water for a few days. When the inflammation is allayed, blister every month as long as necessary. V.

LEUCORRHEA.

Twenty-year-old mare has a white slimy discharge from vulva. She was bred once this summer, but did not conceive. She has been this way four months or over, and while she eats well, she is in poor condition. H. M. W.

Ans.—Leucorrhœa is always hard to treat, and especially so in very old mares. Treatment consists in flushing the womb out every second day with an antiseptic solution as a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum, or phenyle, heated to about 100 degrees F., and about two gallons injected into the organ with an injection pump. In the meantime feed well, and give tonics, as one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian and nuxvomica three times daily. It requires a great deal of patience and perseverance to affect a cure in cases like this. Rare cases yield to treatment readily. V.

FATALITY IN CALVES.

Eight calves were on good pasture. Recently five of them took sick. They breathed hard, and grunted at each breath, and were quite gaunt. On Thursday morning a veterinarian was called, and he diagnosed the disease indigestion. He treated three of them, but they became worse, and on Friday two were dead. A post-mortem revealed the lungs near the heart mortified. The bowels appeared all right. Is it contagious? J. E. R.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate indigestion, caused by eating frozen grass, and the depletion thereby caused, with the severity of the cold nights, involved the lungs, the appearance of which became worse in the lung that was on the underside of the animal when dying, from becoming congested with blood. The disease is not contagious. Those that are badly affected will probably die. If the others are moved to comfortable quarters and given a slight purgative of four to eight ounces Epsom salts, according to size, they will do all right. V.

LONG COAT-SCRATCHES-SALIVATION.

Pregnant mare has long, staring coat. She has scratches, and salivates all the time when working. She eats well, and has to work hard. A. K.

Ans.—The long coat is due to exposure and insufficient grooming and stable clothing. All that can be done now is to clip her. This should be done at once, as if not done until really cold weather it is dangerous. As she has to work, she will do much better clipped, but, of course, will require more attention in regard to clothing while standing either outside or in the stable. Beefy-limbed horses are predisposed to scratches, and either this peculiarity, inattention or too high feeding is the cause. As she is in foal, it will not be wise to purge her. Give her one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic three times daily every alternate week as long as necessary. Poultice the heels with warm linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal for two days and nights; put fresh poultice on every eight hours, and then dress three times daily with the following lotion: One ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, two drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. Do not wash the legs at all. If they get wet, rub them dry; if muddy, allow them to dry, and then brush. The salivating is due to irregular teeth. Get your veterinarian to dress her teeth. Use an easy bit. V.

STEVENS' OINTMENT

has had over half a century's success on the horses in England and other parts of the world. Where introduced has superseded all other remedies. Five minutes' treatment.

As used in the Royal Stables.



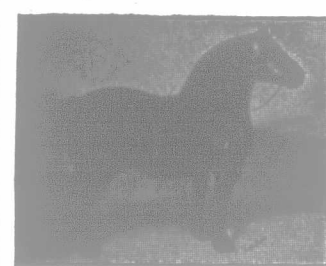
No Blemish. Directions with every Box.

Australia alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.

Cures Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone and ALL ENLARGEMENTS in horses and cattle.

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Agents for Canada.

PERCHERONS



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

last fall with colts nearly 4 mos. older. Other prizewinners in our bunch. Prices right; terms easy. All horses guaranteed. Come and see us or write. Address:

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ont.

BREEDING CLYDESDALES

I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported

Clydesdale Stallions

that will do the horse-breeders of this country most good. They are a grand lot to select from, and I can give the best possible terms to intending buyers. Be logical, and secure a horse of the approved breed. It is a privilege to show my stock and attend to enquiries by letter. Call or write.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales

My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carrihan (8151), Moncreiffe Marquis (9953) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

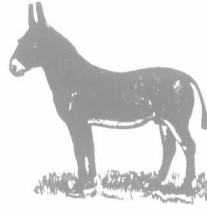
CLYDESDALES

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

DAVID CARSTAIRS, BOMANTON P. O. COBOURG STATION.

INTERNATIONAL JACK BARN

The only importer of Spanish Jacks in America. Write today for prices and why you should raise mules. Edward R. Hogate Troy, Ohio, U.S.A.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

WINTER MANURING.

1. I have a field which has been in grain for a number of years. Plowed it right after harvest, and intended to plow it again five or six inches deep, to give it a light coat of manure, cultivate in the spring, sow barley and seed down; but on account of weather conditions I have not got it done. Could I manure it in the winter, and plow light enough in the spring so as not to bury the manure too deep for the grain?

2. I seeded a field with clover last spring, intending to pasture next year. If I were to plow it up next spring would the clover have much effect upon the land, or how much better would it be to pasture it, and plow up next fall?

Ans.—1. Certainly. Apply manure any time this fall and winter when snow is not very deep. If manure is short, cultivating may be sufficient in spring. If not, plow shallow.

2. The clover plowed down in spring would do some good as a fertilizer, but much more if either mowed or pastured, and then plowed down early in July or August and well worked with surface cultivation for fall wheat, or drilled (ridged) up later in preparation for spring crop, when cultivating would make a good seed-bed.

REAL-ESTATE QUESTIONS.

If A buys a farm from B in July, and has an agreement drawn whereby a small amount of money is paid on it, B to give up possession on the first of March, will the law allow B to sell the straw, to be drawn off the place?

Will it allow him to take a steel hay-fork track out of the barn?

If A buys a farm from B, and has an agreement drawn by a lawyer and a small amount paid on it, can A be compelled to take the farm and pay for it according to agreement, or, if he likes to forfeit his money, can he drop the place?

Ans.—We think B would be allowed to dispose of the straw as he chose, provided there was no clause in the agreement stipulating otherwise.

Fixtures are not supposed to be removed when a property changes hands, but of course it is difficult to always decide just what are fixtures. An arbitrary rule is to consider all conveniences attached by screws or bolts as movable fixtures, and B would therefore be within the letter of the law in removing the track.

A might break the agreement, but would be liable for breach of contract. Better arrange to settle the deal mutually.

STOCK AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

1. What stallions were at the St. Louis Exposition in the three-year-old French Coach Class?

2. Are Clydesdales and Hackneys bred to any extent in South America, or are they much in demand there?

3. What time is the International Exposition in Buenos Ayres next fall?

4. Would it be too much to ask you to give a short and concise report of the Exposition there this year? H. M. D.

Ans.—1. Bandit, Beauseigneur, Bilbouquet, Boha, Bonton and Beausire.

2. Not very extensively, although some very valuable Clydesdale stallions have gone down there.

3. We are not aware when it will be, but this year it began on Oct. 19th. The Shorthorns made the greater part of the live-stock exhibit. Senor Paz won the male championship with his two-year-old Oxford Baron, a bull that stands, perhaps, among the first half dozen Shorthorn bulls in the world. He at one time changed hands for \$9,135. The first-prize three-year-old bull was Master Darlington 2nd. The Shorthorn females were not exceptionally strong. One named Duchess Lauder 3rd, being the champion. At the show, a group of eight bulls sold at auction for an average of \$805, which would put to shame some of the bidding we are having in this country on stuff not much inferior to that going to Argentina. Less interest was displayed in Angus, and Herefords were not numerous. Shires and Clydes were shown, but Hackneys were not commented upon in published reports. Merinos and Lincolns made up the sheep display.

FREE

A \$3000 Stock Book containing 183 large engravings and a large Colored Lithograph of "DAN PATCH," 1.56¢

The cover of the Stock-book is a beautiful live-stock picture without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches and cost over \$3,000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an up-to-date Veterinary Department which will save farmers and stockmen hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all ordinary diseases and tells how to cure them. The colored picture of "Dan Patch" 1.56¢, the world's champion harness horse; is 22 x 28 inches, and is worthy of a place in any home.

Write us at once and answer the following questions:

1. Where did you read this advertisement?
2. How much stock have you?

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WINTER
FAIR

Guelph, Ont.,
Dec. 5th to 9th, 1904.

The greatest educational show in Ontario for farmers and stockmen.

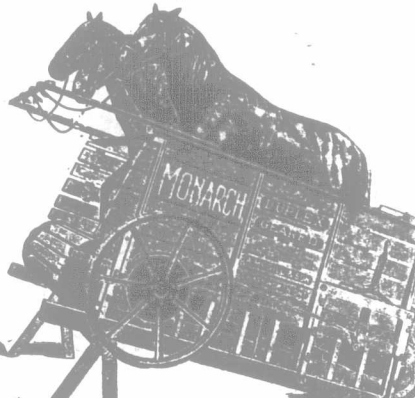
ENTRIES CLOSE NOV. 19th.

RAILWAY RATES—Single Fare from all Ontario points.

For programmes, etc., apply to
A. W. Smith, President. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont.

McGILL

Tread Powers



A. McGILL & SON,
Chatsworth, Ont.

FARMING PAYS
IN NEW ONTARIO.

Write for descriptive pamphlet and maps

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

to

HON. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, TORONTO

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

headed by imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited.

O'NEIL, 808, Springgate, Ont., Lucan Station, G.T.R.; Ilderton or Denfield on L.H. & B.

WHO OWNS RAILS?

A sold his farm to B, possession to be given on 1st of April, 1905. On the premises is a quantity of old fence timber, the remains of fences that have been replaced by new material. Who is the owner, nothing having been said about them at time of sale?

Ans.—We think a court would rule that the rails were fixtures upon the farm.

TRAPPING MINK.

Would you publish a good way for trapping mink when you do not know where path is, but see them often. Is there anything to put on the bait, if using one, and what is it? G. M.

Ans.—Perhaps by looking along the banks of the creek a path may be found, or a hole where they shelter. We do not know of anything to make the bait more enticing, but the traps should be greased and well concealed. Perhaps some of our readers could tell us how to set traps.

GOSSIP.

The annual meeting of the American Shetland Pony Club will be held in the Assembly Room of the Record Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Wednesday, November 30th, at 4 p.m. This will be during the week of the great International Live-stock Show. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at the meeting. Special rates on all railroads. —Mortimer Levering, Secretary.

Forty-five head of well-bred Scotch Shorthorns are to be found in the herd of Mr. David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont. Within the last 30 years Mr. Birrell has imported and bred many choice individuals. The Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince (imp.) (41490), bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland, sired by Emancipator (65447), dam Golden Drop 9th, by Gravesend (46461), heads the herd, and no better breeding could be desired. Space will not permit of an individual description of the herd. While several popular families are represented in the herd, the Crimson Fuchsias are the major portion; Crimson Fuchsia 7th is, perhaps, one of the best. She is a beautiful roan, large, and well proportioned. She is by Royal George (imp.) (17106), dam Crimson Fuchsia 3rd, by Indian Chief (imp.). Crimson Fuchsia 7th is the dam of Crimson Fuchsia 13th, sweepstakes female at Toronto Industrial, 1902; bred by Mr. Birrell and shown by Mr. W. D. Flatt. Two younger females from the same dam, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.), are in the herd, and would do credit to any show-ring to-day with little fitting. A very nice bunch of young bulls and heifers, just being weaned, should soon be picked up; they are by Royal Prince (imp.) and Blue Ribbon (imp.). The blood of the following noted sires courses the veins of the females of this herd, viz.: Indian Chief, King James, Premier Earl, Warrior, Royal George; all imported, and of noted Scotch families, making the lot as richly bred as anyone could wish for. We invite our readers to call and inspect Mr. Birrell's herd, and be convinced that they are as described. He informs the writer that he is anxious to sell, in order to make room, and will sell cheap, considering quality.

THOROLD CEMENT
AND
PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, FIBERS, HENHOUSES; AND SHEDS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERES, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle
THOROLD, ONT.
WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM

High-bred Scotch Shorthorns

Present offerings 6 young bulls from imp. sire one of them from imp. dam. Also a few good Leicester Rams. I am anxious to sell to make room for the younger ones.

DAVID MILNE, - Ethol Sta. & P. O.

WE ARE OFFERING FOUR
YOUNG BULLS

One imp. and one from imp. sire and dam; also heifers and young cows in calf or with calves at foot of best Scotch families. Also a fine litter of young Berkshires ready to wean. Prices reasonable.

J. WATT & SON, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Rose Cottage Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

Royal Prince - 31841 - at the head, assisted by Sir Tatton Sykes - 49408 - Royal Prince, the sire of Fair Queen, winner over all best breeds at Chicago International Fat-stock Show, 1903. We have 6 heifers and 4 bulls for sale. o H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

PROSPECT High-class SHORTHORNS
MILL FARM

FOR SALE: 4 bulls, from 7 to 12 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 2 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers bred to Wandering Count. o J. K. McALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.

SHORTHORN COWS and HEIFERS FOR SALE

I have sold all my bulls advertised, but still have some good females for sale. All ages. Two with red bull calves at foot, one a Golden Drop and one an English Lady, calf sired by Imp. Scottish Bull.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont

GREEN GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Rose of Autumn, Isabella, Floras, Urrys, Villages and Fairy Queens, both sexes and all ages, for sale. Something extra good in young bulls and heifers; nothing reserved.

W. G. Milson, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.

Forest Hill Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, young cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. For particulars apply to

G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o James Bowes, Stratbairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

FOREST 4 bulls from 8 to 12 months
VIEW FARM old; prizewinners and from
HEREFORDS, prize-winning stock. Sev-
eral heifers bred on
the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. o
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P. O.

SPRINGBROOK SHORTHORNS

Present offerings 2 young bulls from imp. sire and dam, 2 young bulls from imp. sire. For price and particulars write to Amos Smith, Trowbridge, Listowel. Sta. & Tel.

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

GOSSIP.

SHIRE HORSE PRICES.

The following partial report of an auction sale of Shire horses, held in England a few days ago, illustrates the high esteem in which Old Country breeders hold the great draft breed:

The best prices were 300 gs. for Dunsmore Nun, and 260 gs. for Diadem of Waresley, 260 gs. for Conquering Champion, 170 gs. for Princess of Waresley by Worsley Prince, 130 gs. for Waresley Merry Lass, 155 gs. for Thorney Starlight, and 140 gs. for Princess of Waresley by Duke of Worsley. The average for 40 head of animals was £85 1s., or \$426. By these prices it would appear that those enterprising importers who are endeavoring to supply this country with good, pure-bred draft mares are doing so by the exercise of considerable philanthropy.

In Aberdeen-Angus circles no breeder in Canada is better known or more highly respected than Jas. Bowman, Elm Park Farm, Guelph, Ont. His herd numbers 40 head, with Prince of Benton (imp.) 58532 at its head. This magnificent show and stock bull is a half-brother to the famous Benton Bride, the Smithfield champion, being sired by Albion 45889; dam Pride of Aberdeen 58573, which was bought by a Mr. Stevenson for his herd in England, was afterward sold in a sale of 90 head, where she headed the price-list, and was again sent back to Scotland, to still further improve the breed there. Prince of Benton was winner of first and sweepstakes at Toronto and Winnipeg in 1903, and first and sweepstakes at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904. Bull calves sired by him won first, second and third prizes at Toronto and London this fall, and his heifer calves were first and third at the same shows. Mr. Bowman expects to take a few of his calves to the International, Chicago, in a few weeks, for the purpose of comparing them with the best in America. Prince of Benton's stock is being keenly sought after in Scotland to-day as herd-headers. The Elm Park herd has the distinction of having won first prize on bull calves at Toronto 11 years, with one exception; twice in that time winning first, second and third on calves, both sexes in good company. Among the best of the females we must mention Mayflower 2nd 45948, which has always been a winner, being first prize and sweepstakes at Toronto and London for three years. Of the two heifer calves that are expected to go to Chicago, Beauty, by Black Warrior, and from an imported dam, will require something of good quality to beat her; she has plenty of substance, without too much fat. She was first at Toronto and London, Rosebud 72545, her stable mate, being third. There were seven imported females in the herd, but they are sold down to four just now. These are, however, giving good returns, in the form of young stock.

In addition to the Aberdeen-Angus, a half dozen registered Clydesdales are to be seen at Elm Park. Queen of Sunnyside (2598) 7348, sire Master Lyndoch (imp.), dam Queen (imp.), by Dainty Davie 214, is at the head of the females. She, as well as her daughters, have been bred to Lord Charming 2264, the sire of the first-prize team and champion female at the Guelph Horse Show. We noticed a nicely-matched pair of chestnuts of the above breeding; the brood mares are now in foal to Elator (imp.).

The flock of Suffolk sheep that is so ably championed by Mr. Bowman, and with which he was so successful at St. Louis World's Fair, winning the highest honors with them, and that with only a few weeks special feeding, is looking well. Imp. Bismarck of Stretchworth, the sire of the shearing ewes that were in the first-prize flock at St. Louis, is a typical specimen of the breed. Several rams of his get are for sale. Mr. Bowman intends putting a few of them into the block test at the Winter Fair, which should be the final test for all breeds.

1904		November		1904	
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Sat
6	7	8	9	10	11
13	14	15	16	17	18
20	21	22	23	24	25
27	28	29	30		

You Can Shorten the Feeding Period

from one to two months by feeding to your cattle Dr. Hess Stock Food in small doses along with their regular rations. It is self-evident that the sooner cattle are finished the more profit to the feeder. There is just one way to shorten the feeding period—sharpen up the animals' appetite and tone up the organs of digestion so that the greatest possible proportion of the food will be assimilated and turned into weight.

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is the greatest preparation ever formulated for forcing beef cattle to market. It is a scientific medicinal food prepared from a tried prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). No unprofessional, unscientific manufacturer can equal it. It puts weight on hogs and cattle, makes milk cows more productive and gives energy to horses, because it makes every organ do its proper work thoroughly—turns to account all the food eaten.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

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.

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

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

FOR SALE: STOCK BULL

Captain Bruce, quiet, active and sure. Also four young bulls, three roans and one red, from 10 to 16 months, of the low-down, thick-fleshed sort. Anyone wanting a first-class animal should come and see them, or write for prices. **W. McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.**

Scotch-topped Shorthorns

Ten young bulls; also females of all ages, by Royal Sovereign (imp.). Must be sold at once. If you want to get a bargain, come quick.

RICHARD WARD, Balsam P. O., Claremont or Myrtle stations

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

Am offering young bulls and heifers from imp. sires, and the dams of the best Scotch families.

LEICESTERS

Choice yearling rams and yearling ewes, and this season's crop of lambs. Also a number of Berkshire pigs of both sexes ready to ship. For description and price, write to **W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O., Caledonia Station.**

Shorthorns & Dorsets for Sale

Young stock both sexes, from imp stock of best blood. Special 12 months' old red bull, dam Britannia 41st 26706, sire Christopher (imp.) 28859. Prices reasonable. **D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.**

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 4021 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice. **H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford P. O., Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.**

SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Roan Robin 2975, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 50412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to **W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearling and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. **R. FUGIE, Claremont P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.**

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD CLASS DOWN SHEEP

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to **JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Five young bulls by imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, also a few selected heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, compose our present offering. **RICHARD OKE, Alvinston, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

Bulls and heifers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearling and Ram Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate. **G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Sta.**

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 70 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered. **Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone**

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 3 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and AI quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessies, Clarets, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (72215), 145417, = 32076 =, Lovely Prince = 50757 =. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

Shorthorn Cattle

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

JAS. A. COCHRANE,

Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P.Q.

Shorthorns

Extra young bulls, Scotch breeding, and got by Imp. Royal Prince = 36092 =. Also cows and heifers for sale.

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO.

VALLEY HOME

Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

For sale, 10 choice young bulls, some out of imported sires and dams, and some nice young cows and heifers. Also a fine lengthy lot of young Berkshire boars and sows.

Sta. Meadowvale and Streetsville Jet., C.P.R., and Brampton, G.T.R. Visitors welcome. **S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. & Tel., Ont.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (imp.) 32053 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to **Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P. O., Baden Sta.**

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE

Just ready to wean, Berkshire sow and two boars. Also one bull calf and one two-year-old heifer from good milking strain. Write or call

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS, Sta., St. Thomas. o Sparta P. O.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28359, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 39070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

Ridgewood Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Violet Archer, 10 months bull by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, dam Veronica (imp.); young stock either sex.

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO.

Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassnick (imp.). Prices low, considering quality.

DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.

Established 1855.

Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

First-class Shorthorns

Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Stn., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.**

High-class Shorthorns

Two bills ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavina and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O., Newmarket Station, G. T. R.**

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. **Londeshoro Sta. & P. O.**

Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams,

For prices and particulars write to **RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.**

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

WE OFFER FOR SALE

8 Shorthorn Bulls

Our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 7 bulls of his get from imported or home-bred Scotch cows. Also

40 SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

belonging to the most popular families and of the up-to-date type, mostly bred to Imp. Greengill Victor.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson, Ontario, Burlington Junction Sta.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om GREENWOOD, ONT.

Having striven for many years, and spared no necessary expense, to build up a superior herd of SHORTHORNS, both in breeding and individuality, we feel that the time has arrived when we are justified in establishing an annual sale of our young bulls. We therefore decide to make the venture, and desire now to announce that we will offer at public auction, in the covered sale pavilion on our farm here, early in January next, our entire 1904 crop of young bulls, also a draft of our heifer calves of the same season's crop, and possibly a few older heifers and cows. Catalogues will be issued shortly and the exact date of the sale announced.

om W. O. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

om Farm 1 mile north of town

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General - 28885-, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

om J. T. GIBSON, Denfeld, Ontario.

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and out of imp. dams.

om JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

om JOHN ULANOY, Manager.

H. OARGILL & SON,
OARGILL, ONTARIO

Shorthorns, Oxfords and Berkshires. Herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince = 45223-. Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford ewes and ram lambs, also Berkshire swine, at reasonable prices.

om JOHN McFARLANE,
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Klein Co., Ont.
Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

BELL BROS., CEDAR STOCK FARM, BRADFORD, ONT.
Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

26 months old, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol, whose dam has an official 7-day butter record of 22 lbs. 5 oz. This young bull's dam gave 584 lbs. of milk daily at 3 years old. Her sire has three daughters in Advance Registry and Record of Merit. A number of bull calves for sale.

om BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

om Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to female disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

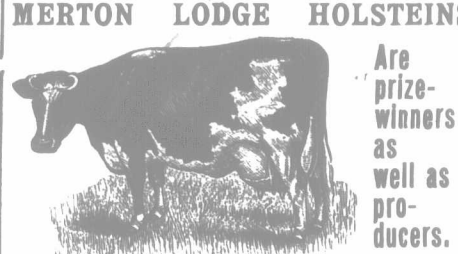
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals. Miss Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Ont., tells of her cure in the following words:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney trouble. I ached all over, especially in the small of my back; not being able to sleep well, no appetite, menstruation irregular, nervous irritability, and brick-dust deposit in urine, were some of my symptoms. I took Doan's Kidney Pills. The pain in my back gradually left me, my appetite returned, I sleep well, and am effectually cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25.

All dealers, or DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



Are prize-winners as well as producers.

Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

om H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

from 1 to 9 months, and a few HEIFER CALVES

that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities—from GREAT SIREs and GRAND COWs. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale, and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now.

om GEO. BICE,
Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. 3 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pietortje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

om MATT. HIGHERSON & SON,
Haldimand Co. Caledonia P. O., Ont.

Holsteins and Jerseys for sale—Holstein bull, Inka Sylvia's Butter Boy 2nd. Holstein calves, both sexes. Jersey females, all ages. Embden geese. Write for what you want. Apply

om Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

Ontario Winter Fair Program.

The educational features of the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, December 5th to 9th, 1904, are more pronounced than ever before. The subjects arranged for the addresses are, in many cases, new, and as many of them as possible will be illustrated. A new department for seed grain has been added. The exhibits in all the departments will be up to the high standard which has been set in previous years. In addition to the best available lecturers on practical subjects in Canada, two U. S. speakers on agricultural subjects will be present, Mr. Jos. E. Wing, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and Mr. J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N. Y.

JUDGING.

The following programme for judging will be carried out as far as possible: Beef Cattle—Tuesday, 2 p.m.; Wednesday, 10 a.m., continued until finished.

Dairy Cattle—Saturday, 1 p.m., commencement of dairy test; Monday, 1 p.m., conclusion of dairy test.

Sheep—Tuesday, 2 p.m.; Wednesday, 10 a.m., continued until finished.

Swine—Bacon hogs, Tuesday, 2 p.m.; other classes, Wednesday, 10 a.m.

Poultry—Tuesday, 9 a.m.

BLOCK TESTS.

The killing and dressing will not be open to the public. Bacon hogs will be killed, commencing at 8 a.m., Wednesday, December 7th; cattle, 3.30 the same afternoon, and sheep at 8 a.m., Thursday, December 8th. The work will be well done, and will be finished as quickly as first-class dressing will allow.

The cattle, sheep and swine carcasses and dressed poultry will be sold on Friday, December 9th, 2 p.m.

The exhibit of carcasses in the cooling-room will be open to the public Wednesday evening, Thursday afternoon and evening, and Friday morning, and if possible Wednesday afternoon. This department will be in charge of Prof. M. Cumming, Ontario Agricultural College.

SEED GRAIN.

Through an arrangement with the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, exhibits of hand-selected seed, and group exhibits of registered seed of wheat, oats and barley, will be shown; also seed corn. The exhibit of seed grain will be close to the main entrance of the exhibition building. The special attention of those interested is drawn to this department; also to the lecture given by Mr. Zavitz in the lecture room, on Thursday evening, December 8th.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

A judging competition will be held, commencing at 8 a.m., on Thursday, Dec. 8th. The competition is limited to persons under twenty-five years of age. The judging will include beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Fifty dollars is offered as prizes in each department. Entries received up to Nov. 25th.

ACCOMMODATION.

In addition to the good hotels in Guelph, the City Council, Board of Trade and Fat Stock Club have taken up the question of accommodation, and have placed a competent man in charge of the work. He will have an office in the City Hall, close to the fair building. Persons wanting accommodation should see him at once upon arrival at Guelph. Any person wishing to arrange for accommodation beforehand should write to Aid. J. M. Struthers, Secretary Reception Committee, Guelph.

RAILROAD RATES.

General Public—Sharbot Lake, Kingston and West—From points in Ontario, west of and from Kingston and Sharbot Lake, except west of North Bay, single fare for the round trip, good going Dec. 3rd to 9th, good to return up to and including December 12th.

East of Sharbot Lake and Kingston, west of North Bay and east of Fort William—From points in Canada east of Kingston and Sharbot Lake, and between North Bay, Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie, a single fare ticket to Guelph should be purchased and a standard convention certificate received from the agent. When this is signed by

(Continued on next page.)

3 Holstein Bulls for sale—General Korn-dyke Burke De Kol, calved March 29, 1904; Sir Mercedes Burke De Kol, calved June 15, 1904; Sir Claxton De Kol, calved May 17, 1904. Prices reasonable. Will furnish extended pedigree on application.

om J. A. QASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

We are offering for sale

Holstein Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines.

om S. R. BECK, South Cayuga, P. O.

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address C. J. GILBY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Shipping Stations, Ontario County.

om R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.

Holsteins, Dorset Horns and Chester Whites

See in last issue the record of our Holsteins at Toronto Exhibition. Several young bulls, a few heifers, ram lambs and pigs of both sexes for sale.

om W. H. SIMMONS,
New Durham, Ont.

FOR SALE

Cook of North of St. Anne's 9997 1 yearling bull, 2 bull calves under 6 months, females any age. A fine lot of Shrop. ram lambs, ewes any age. Pairs not akin. Choice lot of Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.

om J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to

om JAS. BODEN, Manager,
St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm, 22 miles west of Montreal.

AYRSHIRES.

4 choice-bull calves born to six months old; 1 bull for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right.

om G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT.
Apple Hill, C. P. R.

High-Class Ayrshires

My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1903, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Daisy of Auchenbrain, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull.

om W. W. BALLANTYNE,
Stratford, Ont.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM

DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

Special offer: Bull calf, three months old, by imported Full Bloom and Fairy Queen (imported.) Write for particulars.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM.

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshires and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

om R. HILL & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Hover-a-Blink, one of my stock bulls, and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to

om WM. STEWART & SON,
Campbellford Sta. Meise P. O., Ont.

AYRSHIRES

Am now offering my famous stock bull, Lord Rifton, at reasonable price; also a few cows from 5 to 8 years. Have a choice lot of heifers and bull calves out of my prize cows, winners at Canadian Eastern Exhibition.

om D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; females all ages, of true dairy type.

om JOHN W. LOGAN,
Allan's Corners P. O., Que. Howick Sta., G. T. R.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred by A. Hume, Meise P. O., Ont. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, 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.

om T. PORTER, Carleton West, Ont.

FOR SALE

JERSEY BULL, 2 years, Rushton Lord Grafton, by the pure St. Lambert bull, Lucy's Lisgar of St. Anne's, out of Lady Grafton of Lee Farm, a 42 lb. cow. This bull has won this season, 1st Sherbrooke, 2nd Quebec, and 1st St. Johnsbury, Vt. Price \$75.00.

om F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que.

JERSEYS

For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs. milk with first calf; 9-months bull calf, dam gave 10,000 lbs. milk and 500 lbs. butter last year; bull calf, from 1st-prize three-year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers.

om WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Newmarket, Ont.

Jerseys—10 bulls fit for service; a number of bull calves for immediate sale. They are a very superior lot. Must be sold to make stable room. Also cows and heifers, all ages, and a few unregistered family cows. See fair reports for our winnings, and write at once.

om B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68

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

ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Pigries' Troubles" and "Zenoium Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.25. ZENIUM DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

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: HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

LEICESTERS

Flock founded 50 years ago. Rams and ewes by the wonderful sire "Stanley," the sire of the "World's Fair champions," and "Grand champions." Simply the BEST.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N. A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address om A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We are offering for the next three months a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs. Also 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes bred to imported sire. Prices reasonable. Arkeff, C. P. R. Hy. Arkeff & Son, Arkeff, Ont. Guelph, G.T.R.

McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP

Liquid, Paste and Solid. 20 oz. tin, liquid, 35c.; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$1.25; 1 gal. tin, paste, \$2.25; 20 oz. tin, paste, 35c.; 5 lb. tin, paste, \$1.25; 10 lb. tin, paste, \$2.25; 1 lb. block, solid, 25c.; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs.

THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont., General Agents.

Imported and home-bred Shropshire Rams and Ewes from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP. Telegraph and R.R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and muttan and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94. W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 15 lambs, both sexes included, from Italy, Spain, France, etc. Write to GEO. HINDMARSH, 411-A Union, P. O., Ont.

GOTSWOLDS HILL STOCK FARM

Offers for sale, Nov. 15, 200 head of Gotswolds Sheep, imported and home bred. K. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont., G. T. R.

Ontario Winter Fair Program—Continued. The Secretary of the Fair at Guelph it will entitle the holder to a ticket to the original starting point free of charge, to be obtained from the railroad agent at Guelph. When it is necessary to travel over more than one road to reach Guelph, and to purchase more than one ticket, a certificate should also be received at each junction point, and each certificate must be signed by the Secretary of the Fair at Guelph. These tickets may be purchased any time between December 3rd and 9th, good to return until December 12th.

Upon presentation of certificate signed by the Secretary, exhibitors and judges may purchase round-trip tickets from points in Canada east of Fort William for single fare, December 2nd to 8th inclusive, good to return up to and including December 13th.

EXHIBITORS' LUNCHEON.

The exhibitors of live stock at the Winter Fair will be entertained at luncheon by the City Council from 12.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Exhibitors of sheep on Tuesday, exhibitors of swine on Wednesday, and exhibitors of cattle on Thursday.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Western Ontario Poultry Association—City Hall, Guelph, Thursday, Dec. 8th, 1.30 p.m.

Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club—City Hall, Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 10 a.m.

Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club—City Hall, Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 1.30 p.m.

Orpington Club of Canada—City Hall, Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 3.30 p.m.

Canadian White Wyandotte Club—City Hall, Thursday, Dec. 8th, 10 a.m.

American Leicester Breeders' Association—City Hall, Thursday, Dec. 8th, 7 p.m.

Ontario Experimental Union—The annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Agricultural College, Dec. 5th and 6th, starting at 1.30 p.m. on the 5th.

Besides the presentation of the reports of co-operative experiments from over Ontario in 1904, some of the subjects to be discussed are as follows: "How to farm with a little help as possible"; "Actual observations of economical methods of increasing the yields per acre of our farm crops"; "Farm forestry for Ontario"; "Shipping of fruit by cold storage"; "Selection of seed corn"; "The girl and the home"; "Wagon tracks in the desert," etc. Besides the leading Ontario speakers, Mr. Joseph E. Wing, of Ohio, and Mrs. Bertha D. Laws, of Minnesota, have been engaged.

Ladies' sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the Macdonald Institute.

PROGRAMME FOR LIVE-STOCK MEETINGS.

Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, will act as chairman at each of the following meetings. The meetings will be held in the Lecture Room in the Winter Fair Building, where addresses as follows will be delivered:

TUESDAY, DEC. 6th, 8 p. m. (Poultry.)

"A modern poultry-house for the farmer," by F. C. Elford, Chief Poultry Division, Ottawa; discussion, John Clark, Calnsville.

"Winter egg production," by W. R. Graham, Manager Poultry Department O. A. C.; discussion, G. R. Cottrelle, Milton.

"Future of the poultry industry, with particular reference to the export trade," by A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"Results of experiments in 1904," by W. R. Graham, Manager Poultry Department, O. A. C.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7th, 10 a. m. (Dairy Cattle.)

"Economic milk production," by J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y.

"Different methods of marketing the dairy products of the farm," by H. H. Dean, Professor Dairy Husbandry, O. A. C.; discussion, G. H. Barr, Supt. Western Dairy School, London.

"Feeding up a dairy herd," by J. H. Campbell, Agriculture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; discussion, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets

mean fruit tablets. They are made of fruit juices. Have the taste and odor of fruit. Wonderful in curing Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. 50c. box. At druggists.

BARGAINS IN SHROPSHIRE. We have ready for shipment shearing rams and ewes, \$12 to \$15 each; lambs, either sex, at \$10 to \$12 each. The above are of excellent breeding and quality. Plymouth Rock cocks, \$1. W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont. o

Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several about 4 to 7 months old, our 1st and 2nd prize boars at Toronto under 6 months; also some of our yearlings, sows and boars, prizewinners at Toronto. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our old sweepstakes boar for several years at Toronto. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, 8 to 10 months old, and some grand young heifers. All at moderate prices. Write to-day, or you may miss a snap.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P.O. Grafton, G.T.R.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 6 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

F. O. SARGENT, Edlystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

TAMWORTH BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Two boars, 12 months old; 2 boars, 5 months old, sired by British King (imp.). Young pigs of both sexes to offer, bred from good stock. Write at once for prices.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont. Waterloo Co.

TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.

JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont. "Glenairn Farm."

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breed, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin.

Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

All ages, at reasonable prices. Also 1 Short-horn bull coming 3 years old, color roan, a sure stock-getter. Also Barred White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. Address:

A. GILMORE & SONS, Huntingdon Co. Athelstan P. O., Que.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

LARGE YORKSHIRES

GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sired by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few month's boars. Prices reasonable.

DAVID BARR, JR., RENFREW, 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 up \$10; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont

Hillcrest Herd of English Berkshires.

Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngsters of good length, with extra good bone.

JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O., ONT. Vine Station, G. T. R., near Barrie.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7th, 2.30 p. m. (Beef Cattle.)

"Raising baby beef," by Jos. E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; discussion, J. S. Woodward.

"How to improve the quality of our export cattle," by Thos. McMillan, Seaford; discussion, D. C. Anderson, Rugby.

"Canadian beef on the British markets," by Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

"The dead-meat trade, and how it would benefit the stockmen," by J. W. Wheaton; discussion, G. E. Day, Professor of Agriculture, O. A. C.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8th, 10 a. m. (Sheep.)

"Reasons why sheep should be reared on every farm," by John Campbell, Woodville.

"Wintering breeding ewes," by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; discussion, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.

"Winter lambs," by J. S. Woodward.

"Feeding lambs," by Jos. E. Wing.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8th, 2 p. m. (Swine.)

"Results of some recent experiments with bacon hogs," by J. H. Gridale, and Prof. M. Cumming, O. A. C., Guelph.

"Observations on bacon production in Denmark, and on bacon markets in England," by G. E. Day.

"Judging bacon hogs" (illustrated), by Prof. M. Cumming; discussion, representatives of packing houses, opened by C. W. Bowman, Montreal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8th, 7.30 p. m. (General.)

"Weight limits of the ideal bacon hog," by Dr. F. J. Smale, Toronto; discussion, G. E. Day.

"A short history of the various breeds of sheep," illustrated by stereopticon views, by F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

"The stockmen's interest in good seed," by C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C.; discussion, G. H. Clark, Chief Seed Division, Ottawa.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9th, 9.30 a. m. (Cattle Carcasses.)

"Judging beef cattle" (illustrated), by G. E. Day; discussion, A. W. Tyson, Guelph.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9th, 11 a. m. (Mutton Carcasses.)

"Judging mutton sheep" (illustrated), by J. H. Gridale; discussion, Prof. M. Cumming, Guelph.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

Monday, Dec. 5th.

1 p.m.—Conclusion of dairy test.

Tuesday, Dec. 6th.

9 a.m.—Judging poultry.

12.30 p.m.—Luncheon.

1 p.m.—All live stock in stalls or pens.

2 p.m.—Judging beef cattle, sheep and bacon hogs; continuation of judging poultry.

7 p.m.—Annual meeting, American Leicester Breeders' Association (Council Chamber).

8 p.m.—Addresses, "Poultry."

Wednesday, Dec. 7th.

8 a.m.—Killing bacon hogs.

10 a.m.—Addresses, "Dairy cattle"; judging beef cattle, sheep and swine; meeting of Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club (Council Chamber).

12.30 p.m.—Luncheon.

1 p.m.—Continuation judging cattle, and sheep.

1.30 p.m.—Annual meeting, Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club (Council Chamber).

2 p.m.—Continuation judging, swine.

2.30 p.m.—Addresses, "Beef Cattle."

3 p.m.—Killing cattle.

3.30 p.m.—Annual meeting, Orpington Club of Canada (Council Chamber).

7.30 p.m.—Public meeting, City Hall.

(Continued on next page.)

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

Will you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. Tubulars talk for themselves—are bought for themselves.

If You Have a Brand New Separator not a Tubular, put it in the garret. Get a Sharple's Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than the other, from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly dividend on the cost of the machine. You test them side by side.

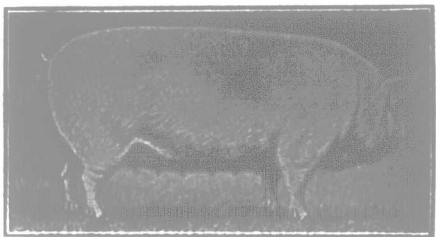
Rockefeller is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife.

A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalogue A-193 explains better.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John's, Calgary. Address

The Sharple's Co. P. M. Sharple's
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

YORKSHIRES

for the fall trade. Imp. and Canadian-bred boars, ready for immediate service. Young sows for Sept. farrow; also spring pigs of the choicest breeding, imported and home-bred. 17 head imported this season. Write **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**, Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Young Boars ready for use; sows about ready to breed; Short-horn bulls; calves of both sexes; Shropshire ram and ewe lambs. **John Racey, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.**

CHOICE LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

From imported and home-bred sows and boars. Sows and bears all ages for sale, and sows in farrow. Write

Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale: Berkshires from 6 weeks to 6 months; Yorkshires, one boar fit for service and younger stock. Pairs not akin. All of the bacon type. **JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rose Bank Farm, Churchhill, Ont.**

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.

FOR SALE: Sows safe in pig and ready to breed. Boars 2 to 5 months old, of the long deep-sided type. At bargain prices if taken soon. Write **C. & J. CARBOTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.**

YORKSHIRES

Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains.

R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Six May litters from show sows, five of them Toronto winners, pairs not akin. Also young sows in farrow. Dalmeny Cavalier (imported) and Maple Grove Vanguard at head of herd. **T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Ontario Winter Fair Program—Continued.

Thursday, Dec. 8th.
8 a.m.—Judging competition; killing sheep.
10 a.m.—Addresses, "Sheep"; judging swine carcasses; annual meeting Canadian White Wyandotte Club (Council Chamber).
12.30 p.m.—Luncheon.
1.30 p.m.—Annual meeting, Western Ontario Poultry Association (Council Chamber).
2 p.m.—Addresses, "Swine."
3 p.m.—Judging cattle carcasses.
7.30 p.m.—Addresses, general.

Friday, Dec. 9th.
9.30 a.m.—Addresses, "Cattle carcasses"; Judging sheep carcasses.
11 a.m.—Addresses, "Sheep Carcasses."
1.30 p.m.—Competition, killing and dressing poultry.
2 p.m.—Auction sale, cattle, sheep and swine carcasses, and dressed poultry.

Unless otherwise stated, meetings will be held in the Lecture Room, Winter Fair Building.
No admittance allowed to killing room.

GOSSIP.

The annual meeting of the American Shropshire Association will be held at Assembly Hall, Record Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Thursday, December 1st, at 10.30 a.m. There will also be a sale of Shropshire sheep on Wednesday and Thursday, at 1 p.m. The meeting is during the great International Stock Show. Special rates on all railroads.—Mortimer Levering, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

On Thursday, Dec. 1st, at his farm, four miles east of Fickering station, G.T.R., Mr. F. M. Chapman, Audley, Ont., will hold, as advertised, an unreserved auction sale of seven Clyde fillies, four Shorthorn bulls, two Shorthorn females, registered Yorkshire swine and Cotswold sheep; besides feeding steers and milch cows and grade hogs. The Clydes ought to commend themselves to anyone. The imported filly is Dromore Princess, rising two years old, sired by that great Scotch horse Peerless (10832), by Mains of Airies, and her dam by Montrave Mosstrooper. Kate Netherly [3573], by Puritan (imp.), is a fine, large mare, four years old, bred to MacQueen. Maggie L. [3791], five years old, is a first-class brood mare; also sired by Puritan (imp.). Her grandam Maggie Montgomery, was imported by Graham Bros., and sold for \$1,000.00. Syndic Rose [3534], is a rangy dark-bay filly, two years old, stunted to Corner Stone, sold for \$3,000. The others are foals of 1904, by imported sires and registered dams, and are very promising. The Cotswolds and Yorkshires should find ready buyers.

In hastily looking over the noted herd of Shorthorns owned by Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., which is of the choicest breeding and excellence, about the first things that especially caught the eye of the "Farmer's Advocate" field man was a pair of young bulls, one of which, Royal Scot (imp.), twelve months old, was sired by Buccaneer (82982), dam Duchess Annie 11th, by Colonel (58560), by Major (59414), a Royal winner, bred by the late Queen Victoria. This is a choice red bull, with a faultless head and neck, also a strong, well-covered back and loin. In fact, he is good enough to head any herd. The other one referred to is Lord Cecil, roan, calved October, 1903, by Lord Kintore (imp.) (36054), dam Florence 13th, by Imp. Royal Sovereign (75545). This youngster, now thirteen months old, is especially strong in loin and hind quarters. There are others besides the two above mentioned, both imported and home-bred, that could be selected as herd headers without making any mistake. As most of our readers know, Mr. Johnston has recently returned from Scotland, where he has been in search of Shorthorns, and attended the notable Marr-Duthie sale; but was unable to purchase, as the prices went too high for the trade in Canada. However, he secured a few head from standard herds, which are at present in quarantine, and will, no doubt, be of the same high class as has characterized his past importations.

FREE FUR SCARF

This beautiful fine quality rich black

FREE FUR SCARF

made from fine selected full furred skins, in the latest New York style. It has 6 large handsome black tails and silver neck chain, all complete. A lovely high class warm and beautiful Scarf

OVER 44 INCHES IN LENGTH

5 inches wide. Free to anyone for selling only 20 of our assorted Fancy Jewellery Novelties at 10 cents each. Our goods are easy to sell. Each customer is entitled to a handsome extra present. If you want this beautiful Fur Scarf send your name and address. We trust you and send the 20 Jewellery Novelties to you, postage paid. When sold return us the money, \$2.00, and we will promptly send you the beautiful Scarf. This is a grand opportunity to get a handsome Fur Scarf FREE. Don't delay. If you answer promptly and sell the goods and return the money quickly, we give you an opportunity to secure as an extra present a Handsome Fur Muff or "Gold" Watch Free without selling any more goods. Address, **MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 125 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.**

FREE FREE

Beautiful Large Doll. 3 Sets of Toy Furniture.

GIRLS do you want to receive a handsome big Doll and lovely set of Dining-room, Kitchen and Bed-room Toy Furniture. We are giving hundreds of these lovely presents away for doing a little pleasant work for us after school. This fine big doll is nearly

15 INCHES TALL

Has lovely long curly hair, handsome bisque head, pearly teeth, beautiful blue eyes very stylishly dressed, fancy dress, underwear, with hat shoes, stockings, etc., dressed complete from head to toes, an elegant, lovely Doll. We give free this beautiful Doll and the Bed-room, Kitchen, and Dining-room Sets of Toy Furniture for selling only 25 packages of our famous Marvel Washing Blue at only 5c. a package. You can sell it in a few hours at every lady needs bluing, and at such a low price almost every lady will buy. A prize ticket is given free with every package. Send your name and address at once and we will send you postage paid, and trust you with 25 packages to sell for us. When sold send us the money, \$1.25, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address this handsome big, beautiful Doll and the Bed-room, Dining-room and Kitchen Toy Sets of Furniture without delay. We also send another lovely extra present of a handsome gold-finished jeweled ring, and if you are quick in replying we give you an opportunity to secure a handsome "Gold" Watch without selling any more goods. Address **THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Dept. 124 TORONTO**

ELEGANT RINGS FREE

14K SOLID GOLD SHELL

Your choice of 5 14K Solid Gold Shell Rings, plain, engraved and with brilliant stone settings, equal in appearance to the most costly jeweled rings costing \$20 to \$30, will wear for years (warranted), for selling only 10 of our handsome Jewellery Articles at 10c each, easy to sell. Send your name and address and we will mail the jewellery to you postpaid. When sold remit us the \$1.00 received. We send the premiums 12 ONCE. We also give watches and furs and hundreds of other valuable presents free. Address, **THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 209 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.**

"GOLD" WATCH FREE

To boys or girls or any one giving us a few minutes of their spare time. Send your name and address—no money—and we will send you, postage paid, and trust you with 25 of our assorted fancy jewellery novelties to sell for us at 10c. each. They sell easily, as each customer is entitled to a beautiful extra present from us. When sold, send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send Free, all charges paid, this handsome guaranteed gold-laid American movement, \$50.00 appearing Watch and Chain and if you give as extra presents a pair of handsome gold laid Out Buttons and a fine solid gold shell Ring, plain, engraved, or with brilliant stone setting, equal in appearance to rings costing \$15 and \$20; will wear for years. Order now and earn all four presents. Address **THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 787, Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.**

Handsome Watch FREE

Anyone can secure this fine Watch by a few hours easy work. It has handsome ornamented case, a celebrated American lever jewelled movement, guaranteed, carefully adjusted, with hour minute and second indicators tested by experienced workmen, and will equal for time a \$50 GOLD WATCH. We desire to introduce our famous Marvel Washing Blue into every home and to do so quickly we are selling 100,000 10c. packages at 5c. each. Send us your name and address and agree to sell 25 packages at only 5c. a package. A Prize Ticket goes with every package. Every lady needs and will buy Bluing. We will send 25 packages by mail postpaid. When sold send us the money, \$1.25, and we will send you this handsome Watch at once. Don't delay. If you sell the goods and return the money quickly we give you a handsome Chain and Charm with your Watch. Address **The Marvel Bluing Co., Dept. 200 Toronto Ont.**

FREE! FREE! FREE!

ELEGANT "GOLD" WATCH

Don't pay from \$25 to \$50 for a solid gold ladies' or gent's watch. We are giving valuable "Gold" Watches away free to introduce Dr. Armour's famous remedies. This Handsome "Gold" Watch has celebrated American movement carefully adjusted, reliable gauge balance, flash regulator, handsome dial, with hour, minute and second indicators, fully tested and guaranteed, beautifully engraved and finished. If you want this handsome and valuable watch send your name and address at once and agree to sell only ten boxes at 25c. a box of Dr. Armour's Veg-table Pills famous for the cure of Rheumatism, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, poor unhealthy Blood, all female complaints and nervous disorders. We trust you and will send 10 boxes by mail, postpaid; when sold send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send free this guaranteed gold-laid, American movement \$50-appearing watch, and if you answer promptly and sell the goods and return the money quickly we will send you a handsome Gold-laid Chain and Charm. Remember, you get the elegant "Gold" Watch for selling only ten boxes and the elegant chain and charm as extra presents. This is a grand opportunity. Address at once **The Dr. Armour Medicine Co., Dept. 1196 Toronto, Ont.**

One Million Dollars

Have Been Spent to Give Liquozone Free to the Sick.

When we purchased the rights to Liquozone, we decided to buy the first bottle and give it free to every sick one we learned of. We published the offer in nearly every newspaper in America, and 1,800,000 people have accepted it. In one year it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer.

Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit to make such an offer possible? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no physician's endorsement. We have simply asked the sick to try it—try it at our expense. And that is all we ask you, if you need it.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can-

not kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Disease
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhœa
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles

Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhœa—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

3 0 6
Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

GOSSIP.

Mr. E. C. Atrill, Goderich, Ont., reports the following recent sales from his Ridgewood farm herd of Shorthorns: To James Chisholm, Dunlop, the two-year-old heifer, Ridgewood Duchess of Gloster, and heifer calf, Ridgewood Duchess of Gloster 2nd; to James McManus, Leburn, Fancy 2nd, Vol. 20; to Fred Moss, Auburn, Village Queen, Vol. 20. Mr. Atrill, in his advertisement, offers for sale the red bull calf, Violet Archer, calved February 2nd, 1904, got by Imp. Nonpareil Archer =45202=, and out of Imp. Veronica =48606=. Mr. Atrill has recently purchased from Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton, Lady Dorothy 41st (imp.), by Pride of Fame (81886), dam by Scottish Victor.

Mr. W. R. Safford, manager of Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, Danville, P. Q., writes: "We have again to change our advertisement as the bull calves previously offered have been disposed of. Will now make a special offer of a typical Ayrshire bull calf, three months old, by Imp. Full Bloom, dam Fairy Queen (imp.), better known as the big white cow, an excellent show cow with fine udder and teats. The calf is white with brown spots on neck and sides, beautiful head, neck and withers, deep barrel, strong, straight back to setting on of tail. Although a very stylish calf, will be sold to the first person sending check for one hundred dollars."

James Brown Potter was talking about absent-mindedness.

"Usually," he said, "the errors of the absent-minded are merely ludicrous. They don't cause embarrassment or pain. The last time I was abroad, though, I witnessed a piece of absent-mindedness that was embarrassing and painful to the last degree.

"I was dining in Oxford, and the guest of honor was a bishop. He was old and mild and thoughtful, and I was not surprised to hear from my neighbor that his head was continually in the clouds and his thoughts continually wandering.

"It seems that this bishop had once lived in the house of our host. That fact, probably, was what caused him to forget that he was dining out. As the dinner—a rather poor one—drew to a close he turned to his wife and said:

"My dear, I am afraid we must pronounce this cook another failure."

IMPORTANT SALE OF PURE-BREDS.

Mr. C. R. Gies, Fairmount Stock Farm, Heidelberg, Waterloo Co., Ont., advertises in this issue a dispersion sale of his pure-bred stock, on December 21st, when he will sell, at auction, his entire stock of Holstein cattle, Yorkshire hogs, and Dorset sheep. His Holsteins number some 20-odd head. The very promising young bull, Sir Fairmount De Kol 2448 is at the head of this herd. He was bred at the Ontario Agricultural College; sire Pledge De Kol 1295; dam Margaret 4th 720. Anyone posted in Holstein breeding will see at a glance that this bull is richly bred. The young stock in the herd are mostly by this sire, and promise well for usefulness as dairy producers of high rank. Maid of Maple Lawn 196 C., 22404 A., bred by Samuel Holman, North Parma, N. Y., now an aged cow, has produced Mr. Gies some excellent stock, several of them doing good service in the herd now. This cow has a record of 80 pounds milk per day. She was sired by Iras King 12029, dam Patti Trille 15706. Maid of Fairmount 3833 and Duchess of Fairmount 3832, four and five years old respectively, are from the old cow, and by Wedo's Cornelius 1208. Flora G. 2206, an excellent milker, is still in good form. At the Guelph dairy test she gave 118 pounds milk in 48 hours. There are several others worthy of mention, which we may call attention to before the sale.

About 30 Yorkshires, mostly sows, will also be sold at this sale; foundation mostly from O. A. College, J. E. Brethour's and D. C. Platt's breeding. The stock boar, Corrector 9331, by Oak Lodge Postmaster 2nd 5068, dam O. A. C. 679, is a good hog that is nicking well with Mr. Gies' sows. Parties interested in this class of stock, or who desire to improve their stock in these lines, should look up the advertisement and send for the catalogue.

A CURE FOR WEAK MEN



Every weak man wants to be strong. You have tried drugs, 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 people who come 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 by overwork, exposure or dissipation, 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 to or write 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 every man who wears 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.

Permanent Cure for Back Trouble.

Dr. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir: In regard to the Electric Belt, which I got from you nearly a year and a half ago, I can now say that I am a cured man. I should have written to you before, but I thought I would wait awhile to see if my trouble would return. When I first put it on I only continued its use for twenty-one days, when I was completely fixed up. One of my neighbors wanted to buy it from me, but I refused to part with it. The permanency of the cure to my back is beyond all doubt. Yours truly, T. H. WHEATLAND, Mandan, Man.

Far Ahead of Medicine for Varicocele

Dr. McLaughlin,
Dear Doctor: I now write you to let you know that my Belt is working fine. I feel better in every way since I started to use the Belt, and find it far ahead of trying to cure varicocele by taking medicine. I must say it has done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken, and which cost me five times as much as the Belt. So, wishing you success in the further sale of your Belts, I remain, yours very truly, ROBERT A. HAY, Palmerston, Ont.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED.

Call To-Day. Free Book. I will be glad to give you a free test, if you will call. Consultation free. Or I will send you my FREE BOOK, with full information, sealed, free. My Belts are not sold in drug stores.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN. OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays to 8 p.m.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS

GIVEN TO OUR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS FOR
SECURING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Why take inferior journals when you can get the Best Agricultural and Household Journal (two publications in one) in the World for \$1.50 a Year. Every premium we are giving can be relied on as strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles. In order to obtain a premium \$1.50 must accompany every new subscription.

GENT'S WATCHES.

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. Ten New Subscribers. Retail price, \$15.00.

FARMER'S KNIFE.

A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England. Every farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. For One New Subscriber. Worth a dollar.

BAGSTER'S NEW COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printed in gold and color. Two new subscribers.

Your choice of any two of the following for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER:

A THREE-INCH READING GLASS.

Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

LADY'S WATCHES.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved, plain or engine turned case and stem wind. Six New Subscribers. Retail price, \$8.50.

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

LADY'S WRIST-BAG.

Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. For One New Subscriber. Retail price, \$1.00.

LADY'S HAND-BAG.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. For Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$1.50.

LADY'S BRACELET.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. For Two New Subscribers.

THE MICROSCOPE.

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Balance of this Year and all of 1905 for \$1.50.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO

Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

TWO FIRST-CLASS PUBLICATIONS IN ONE

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE FARM AND A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME

Get Your Own Free for 1905

Special Offer to Our Present Subscribers

\$4.50 WORTH FOR \$3.00: Send us \$3.00 and two new names of people who have not taken The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

\$3.00 WORTH FOR \$2.25: Send us \$2.25 and the name of some person who has not taken the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

The above two offers are only good until December 31st, 1904, and do not include Premiums mentioned in preceding Issues.

Remember changing of the name from one member of the household to another will not count as a new subscriber.

Please bear in mind that we will be getting out another Xmas number this year as usual. Farmers require the best. Inferior papers are dear at any price.

We expect 15,000 new subscribers before the 1st of January, 1905. With the earnest assistance of our friends who already appreciate the paper, we shall get them.

Our readers know the value of the journal, and it is a pleasure for them to obtain new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

Send for a free sample copy to show your friends, who will know a good thing when they see it.

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.