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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1880

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO OCTOBER 6, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 623

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If you want to make a reputation for delicious butter, insist that your dealer gives you Windsor Salt. It will mean BETTER BUTTER and a BETTER PRICE.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

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There is just one way to make the most money out of any business. The way to make the most money out of dairying is the Empire Way. The

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makes dairying easier, pleasanter and more profitable. It saves time, trouble and temper. It saves work because it is easy to operate and easy to clean. It saves worry because it is always ready, skins closely and is made to last. Our books about the money-making Empire Way of dairying are free to everybody. They are just common-sense talks in plain language, plainly printed for busy farmers and dairymen. Send for them. They are free for the asking.

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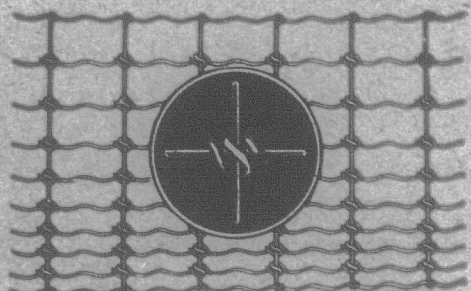
The best and cheapest

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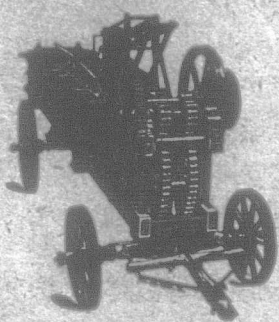
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Session opens on Dec. 1st. One long and two short courses. A new, commodious and well-equipped school building. An experienced and competent staff. Special attention given to individual teaching and training.

For Calendar giving dates of and full particulars regarding the different courses, write

J. W. MITCHELL, - Supt.

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RAINY RIVER,  
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**HON. E. J. DAVIS,**  
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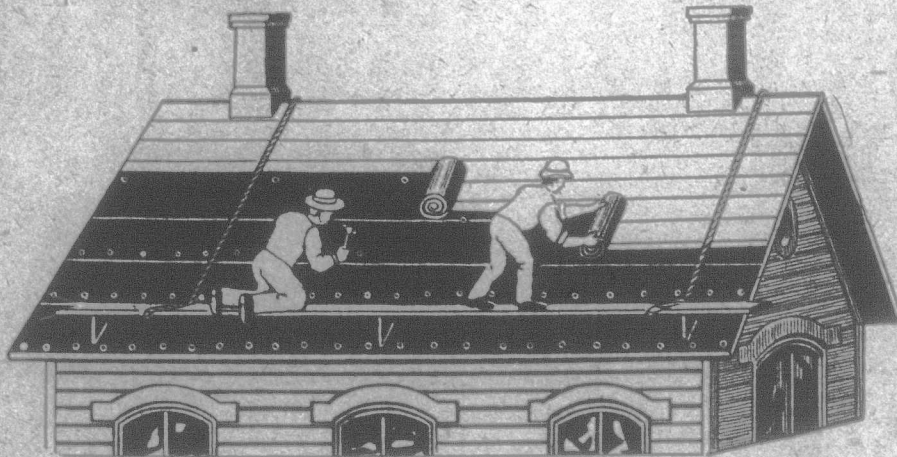
**RUPTURE** Have you a rupture that all the specialists have failed to hold or to cure? Have you wasted money in a vain pursuit for relief? If so, write me, and I will tell you how to cure yourself. If you have a very bad case, it's for you particularly. Full information free.

F. H. Weese, Specialist, Toronto, Ontario.

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For Flat or Steep Roofs. It is Waterproof, Fireproof, quickly and very easily laid, and cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample.



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## FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS

are rented far more quickly than others. Besides the insurance premium is brought down to the lowest possible figure. Metal ceilings and wall decorations render the interior of your building fire-proof. They also add a beauty and attractiveness which wood and plaster fail to give. The expense and annoyance of constant repairing is done away with. Our catalogue will interest you. It's yours for the asking.

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

## and Mooney did it

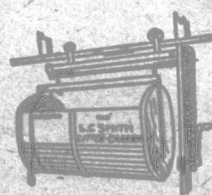
The Mooney bakery has doubled in size in the first year. The bakers are working night and day, the railroads are running extra trains, the grocery stores are busy as bees, and the whole nation is cracker-hungry— all because of

**Mooney's  
Perfection  
Cream Sodas**



Grocers everywhere have them.

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It costs just one cent for you to get relief from Kidney and Bladder Troubles. A simple request on a post card brings a free sample box of Gin Pills. We don't ask you to buy. Simply try Gin Pills at our expense, and let them prove themselves all that we claim for them. And we know the samples will do you so much good that you will voluntarily buy Gin Pills until a complete cure is effected. We intend to give away

## 100,000 Boxes Free of Charge

in order to show our confidence in this remedy. We know what Gin Pills will do. We have implicit confidence in their power to relieve and cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. We know that you have only to try them to believe in them.

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Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal pro-

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Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample of Gin Pills, and start yourself along the road to a certain cure.

Use a post card, ask for a free sample of Gin Pills, say in what paper you saw this advertisement, and sign your name and address. Write to-day—now—to

**BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. V, Winnipeg, Man.**

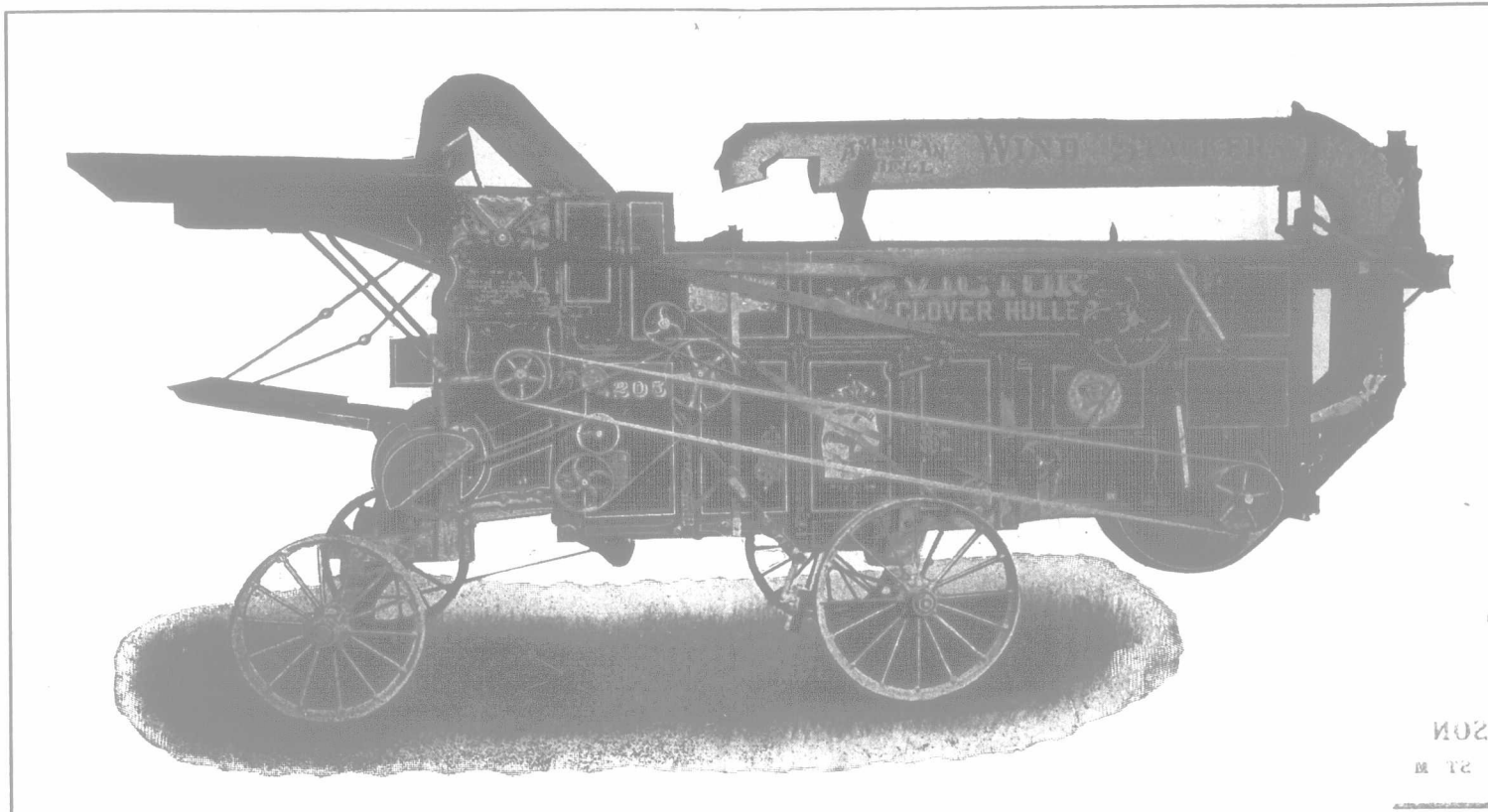
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The Celebrated  
**Victor Clover Huller**  
Still Far in the Lead



Above illustration represents our VICTOR HULLER with new patented AMERICAN-ABELL STACKER attached. Place your orders early that you may secure one.

**Head Lights, Tank Pumps, Oil Pumps,**  
And a full assortment of all Threshermen's Supplies always on hand.



If you have not seen the New Toronto  
Combination Thresher, do so before placing your order.

**Our prices are moderate, and our goods are unquestionably the best. Write us.**

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## Sharple's Tubular Separators

**Tubulars Find Gold In Milk**

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.



**TUBULARS Dig Right Down**

to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-193.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

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### The New Century American Cream Separator

Never fails to give increased profits to users. It is absolutely cleanly. Combines best methods with lowest cost. Thousands are using them and are satisfied. Investigate their advantages. Write for our catalogue.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,  
P. O. Box 1048. ST. MARY'S, ONT.

### RUPTURE.

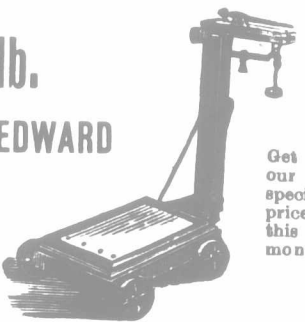
Write for particulars as to how to cure it with out a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE  
C. H. Dorenwend, R. S., Toronto, Ont.  
State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St. Ont.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

KING EDWARD SCALE

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Get our special price this month!

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when you want a tooth filled. You naturally go to a man who makes a specialty of that work. On the same principle, if you propose learning TELEGRAPHY, go where they make a specialty of telegraphy, not where telegraphy is simply one of many poorly conducted branches. We are specialists in telegraphy. DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 9 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

First Correspondent (learning Russian)—Is "artillery" masculine or feminine?  
Second Correspondent—Masculine, I should say.  
First Correspondent—Why so?  
Second Correspondent—Because you can silence artillery.

General James McLeer, a while postmaster of Brooklyn, in 1880, has refused \$100 for a letter from Henry Ward Beecher, which he never even published until recently. A note of Mr. Beecher's containing a check for \$150 was returned from the dead letter office in Washington, and when he received the usual notice he sent this to the postmaster:

"Oct. 28th, 1880.—Colonel McLeer: Dear Sir,—Your notice that a letter of mine was dead and subject to my order is before me.

"We must all die! And though the premature decease of my letter should excite a proper sympathy (and I hope it does), yet I am greatly sustained under the affliction.

"What was the date of its death? Of what did it die? Had it in its last hours proper attention and such consolation as befits the melancholy occasion? Did it have any effects?

"Will you kindly see to its funeral? I am strongly inclined to cremation.

"May I ask if any other letters of mine are sick—dangerously sick? If any depart this life hereafter don't notify me until after the funeral. Affectionately,  
Henry Ward Beecher."

On learning that the letter contained a check, Mr. Beecher called at the office and withdrew the request for its cremation.

This story is told at the expense of a recently-appointed supervisor of a public school in Philadelphia: One day she happened to be visiting a school where a young incorrigible was undergoing punishment for a series of misdemeanors.

The teacher cited him as "the worst boy in the school—one I can't do anything with. I've tried everything in the way of punishment."

"Have you tried kindness?" was the gentle inquiry of the other lady.

"I did at first, but I've got beyond that now."

At the close of the sessions the lady asked the boy if he would call and see her on the following Saturday. A boy arrived promptly at the hour appointed. The lady showed him her best pictures, played her liveliest music, and set before him a luncheon on her own daintiest china, when she thought it about time to begin her little sermon.

"My dear," she began, "were you not very unhappy to have to stand in the corner before all the class for punishment?"

"Please, ma'am," broke in the boy, with his mouth full of cake, "that wasn't me you saw. It was Pete, and he gave me ten cents to come here and take your jawing."

### MERELY USED HORSE SENSE.

The villagers were all gathered round the little store, talking about Sam Jones' lost colt. It was a two-year-old, and had strayed out of the pasture lot the day before. Sam worried about it; the neighbors had all been out looking for it without success, and no one seemed to know where to look for it.

Jim stood there, looking on and listening. Jim was a tall, lank young fellow, regarded as half-witted by some persons and as foolish by others.

"I think I could find your horse," he said to Sam Jones.

"You? Why, Jim, how do you think you could find him when we have had the best men in town out looking for him?"

"Well," said Jim, "I could try, couldn't I?"

"Yes," answered the owner, "you can try, and if you find him I'll give you a dollar."

"All right," said Jim, and walked away on his search. To the surprise of all, he returned in less than half an hour leading the missing horse by a rope tied around his neck.

"Well, well," said Jones, as he took the horse and paid Jim the dollar. "How in the world did you find him so quick?"

Jim answered in his long-drawn-out words: "Why, I thought: 'Now, if I was a horse, where would I go?' And so I went there, and he had."

## FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

Constipation and Indigestion may give rise to nothing more serious than a distressed feeling or discomfort due to an overworked or impoverished condition of the Digestive Organs. A dose or two of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

will easily put them right, but, if neglected—if the early symptoms are disregarded—what a burden of illness may be the consequence.

### BILIOUSNESS, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES

are all caused by some important organ or organs failing to do their duty properly. No one who values life can further neglect the warning symptoms. The best and wisest, as well as the simplest and cheapest plan, is to always rely upon and keep

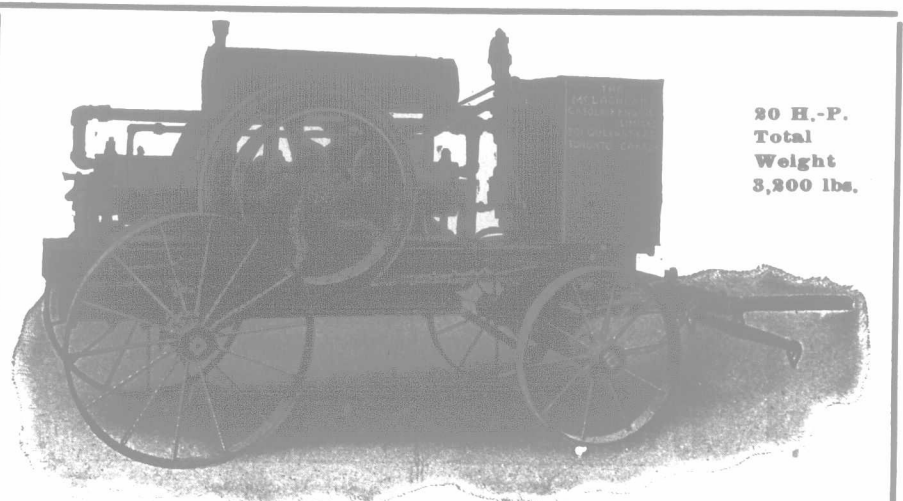
THE "LITTLE DOCTOR" IN THE HOME—

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

By following the instructions with each box of pills thousands of women all over the world have saved their lives and much suffering.

BEECHAM'S PILLS purify the blood, give strength and vigor to the digestive organs, give vim and tone to the nerves and put the whole body in a healthy condition. A box of BEECHAM'S PILLS should always be kept in the house as, like a "stitch in time," they will invariably have the most beneficial effect and save much future worry and anxiety, as well as many a fit of sickness and much expense. They act like magic.

Prepared in St. Helens, England, by Thomas Beecham.  
Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



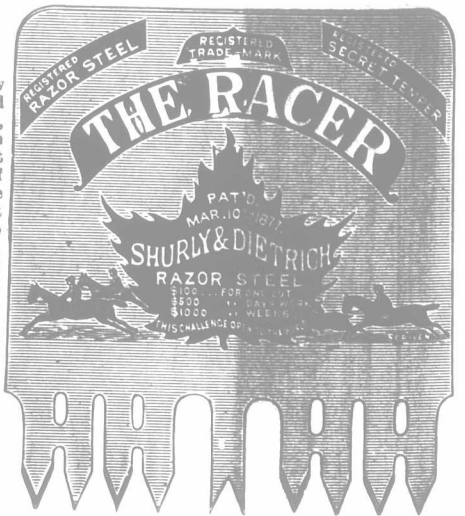
20 H.-P. Total Weight 3,300 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices, etc., to

The McLaughlin Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto, or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

### THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



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# The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

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VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 6, 1904.

No. 628

## EDITORIAL.

### Call off the Dogs of War.

In reading accounts of the terrible war now raging in Eastern Asia, one cannot but stop to wonder how human bodies can endure the hardships or human minds bear the nerve-wracking torments to which the soldiers engaged in this bloody strife are being subjected. Imagination revolts at the picture which it may conjure up, and yet no picture of the imagination can be more than a dream of the sickening reality. Dismembered limbs, rigid bodies, with faces white, and cold as stone, and glassy eyes staring up at a foreign sky; pools of blood; wagons laden with groaning, quivering masses of human flesh; men annihilated by the fall of a shell in the space of a single second;—think of it!—human beings who, one moment before, were in full possession of health of body and mind, able to till the earth, care for their loved ones, and rejoice in God's sunshine, smashed out at one fell blow into a sickening spatter of blood and mangled bones! Pen cannot picture the revolting horrors of the siege, where thousands perish amid squalor, festering wounds, perpetual terror, and slow starvation! And these are the glories of war! This is war, shorn of the fanfare of trumpets, the flutter of flags, and the brave show of troops marching off to the beat of martial music and the cheers of an applauding multitude, while here and there among the spectators a tear rolls down the cheek of an aged mother, and the heart of a wife or sister is breaking.

It seems almost incredible that intelligent human beings are so easily blinded by tinsel and glitter, and it is by no means complimentary to the common sense of the multitude at large that this same shouting mob is as ready to weep tomorrow over the lonely grave on the far-off hillside, or over the shattered remnant of humanity that may come back, blind, maimed, his chances for life ruined and his happiness in living gone forever. Surely it is time that the world should awaken to a true understanding of what this horror means, and that the people of every civilized land should arise en masse to demand that some other way to the settlement of difficulties be arrived at, other than the voluntary, wholesale butchery. When the Hague Tribunal was inaugurated, it was dreamed that a golden era had dawned for Europe; the heart and reason of the world now call for a world's tribunal armed with a power that may be more than a name.

For the end of war—what is it? Upon the one side, a page written in history, a few dollars dropped into the coffers of those who never smelt the smoke of battle, a cloud of false glory thrown over the name of some half-dozen men, who must, after all, die as others, with the responsibility of having lived a life, useful or otherwise, upon them; upon the other side, the progress of two countries arrested for half a century, homes ruined, women and children left in penury, and upon a far-off plain, a weary succession of little green hillocks, "the tents of the camps of green," and a solitary shaft which has arisen to mark the spot where these thousands of nameless ones fell, "to lift one hero into fame." Can humanity, in these dawning years of the twentieth century, hesitate over the question as to whether the prize be worth the terrible cost? It would seem, indeed, high time that the teaching of the Nazarene, whose coming angels heralded with the song, "Peace on earth, good-will to men," should sink

more deeply into the hearts of those who dare to take His name upon their tongues, to the exclusion of this fierce lust of fight, worthy only of the naked savage or the fierce beast of the pathless jungle.

### Letters to a Young Farmer.

You ask, "Cannot a class of cattle be had or bred that will fill the bill for profitable dairying while producing young stock suitable for the export beef trade, if well cared for?" By selecting either pure-bred cows, or good grades of one of the beef breeds, that are known to be good milkers, and mating them with bulls bred from deep-milking cows of the same breed, satisfactory results may be obtained, the male produce being converted into steers, and, with the females least desirable for dairy purposes, fed off for beef at two and a half to three years old. This problem, it is admitted, is difficult of satisfactory solution from the fact that the beef breeds have long been persistently bred for beef production, with little if any attention to the milking propensities of the cows, so that the proportion of good milkers from whose progeny stock bulls may be selected is small, and as sires of distinctly beef type have almost invariably been used in most pure-bred beef herds in this country in the last twenty years, the females are constantly getting farther away from the milking type rather than approaching it, and the dairy breeds have been bred for many years exclusively for milk production. The answer to the question resolves itself into this, that while there are profitable dual-purpose cows, their number is necessarily limited, and owing to the difficulty in getting sires of a suitable class to perpetuate the dual functions in the offspring, it is really a much more perplexing problem to breed or to judge this class of cattle than the special purpose classes. In England there are many herds of pure-bred and high-grade Shorthorns, and of some other breeds, in which the cows, as a rule, are heavy milkers, and though they do not carry much flesh while milking, as no good cow will, experience goes to show that when dry, and put on good feed, they will make flesh faster than any of the non-milking or light-milking sorts. Moreover, deep-milking cows of any breed are generally the best breeders and the most regular breeders. Indeed, no cow of any breed is "a good cow" in the full sense of the term unless she is a good milker. But, as before indicated, the difficulty at present is to secure both sires and dams of any of the breeds that are likely to produce and perpetuate the desirable class. Crossing the special milking with the special beef breeds presents a partial solution, and breeding the Jersey or Ayrshire bull to a good milking Shorthorn cow, for instance, is almost sure to produce a satisfactory milking cow of good size and feeding properties, while the male offspring converted into steers make good butchers' cattle for local trade, but as a rule not good enough for export cattle. But when this course of breeding is commenced, the only safe means is to continue to use bulls of the same breed, which will, of course, bring the progeny nearer to the milking type, and further from the beefing formation.

There are, it is true, some breeds, including the Red Polls and Brown Swiss, which their friends claim will fill the bill for dual-purpose cattle, the cows being heavy milkers as a rule, and good beef makers when not milking. The first named have the appearance of coming nearest the standard, and they have made some good records of milk production. The second are coarse-boned and have not the appearance of being heavy

milkers, although the few choice cows in the dairy test at St. Louis are doing excellent work.

The problem of which class of cattle it is most profitable to keep is, we admit, a somewhat perplexing one. It depends to some extent on the tastes of the man, the nature of his farm, and the nearness of his market. Some men dislike milking, while others would as soon do milking as any other farm work. The beef breeds, to do best, require a strong soil and rich pasturage. The dairy breeds, of course, will do their best on the same class of land and pasture, but being for the most part more active, will forage for themselves on thinner pastures more successfully. But, after all, the only way to get the best results from either class is to provide for a sufficiency of feed to keep them working nearly up to their full capacity, whether as beef-makers or producers of milk and butter. This is especially true of dairy cows, and largely true of young cattle of the beef class intended for the market for butchers' stock or the export trade. If you have a fancy for pure-bred cattle of either class, choose your breed, and begin by the judicious purchase of one or a few females and a bull of the best type, and keep good grades for the rest of your stock till your pure-breds have increased sufficiently to make up a herd large enough for your farm. If you have no special fancy for pure-breds, you may do equally well with good grades of either class, always seeking to improve them in the direction of your specialty by the use of well-selected, pure-bred sires of the breed your prefer, continuing to use bulls of the same breed, and retaining the best of the female progeny to replenish and improve the herd.

### Who Pays Compensation for Compulsory Slaughter?

The above question has been brought to our notice by one of our readers, who cites the scale laid down under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, quoted in our issue of August 11th. In brief, the Department of Agriculture (Federal) only pays compensation for hogs slaughtered on account of hog cholera, but MAY pay for such other diseases, e. g., *maladie du coit*, as the Minister may determine. No compensation is as yet paid for glanders. Hitherto, the municipalities have looked after this matter. Under the policy followed by the Veterinary Director-General no horse is slaughtered unless showing clinical symptoms (discharge from the eyes and nostrils, enlarged glands between the jaws, or farcy buds over the body) of glanders. All cohabitants not clinically affected are tested with mallein, but not slaughtered as the result of one test, but are re-tested, and the hardship is thus materially lessened. A glandered horse showing clinical symptoms should be slaughtered by the owner, not because such is demanded in the public interests, but because it is to his own interests. A discharging glandered horse should be considered as dangerous as dynamite, and should be decently interred as quickly as it can be after its death. Such a horse, permitted to live, is liable to infect other horses, and THE OWNER AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY, and self-preservation ought to dictate immediate slaughter. A discharging glandered horse has NO value. Personally, we believe that if compensation is paid for one contagious disease it should be for all animals compulsorily slaughtered, or else no compensation should be paid whatever. It is a question whether it would not be in the public interest to pay compensation for glanders, seeing that it would not take anything like the

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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amount to stamp out that disease that hog cholera has called for (two years ago, about \$40,000 was expended for hogs slaughtered on account of cholera in Western Ontario). We have, however, sufficient confidence in the administrative ability and integrity of the head of the Health of Animals Branch to leave the matter of compensation in his hands, provided he is not hampered by political influences, which, unfortunately for all sections of the Dominion, are too rampant.

### Manitoba's Fruit Supply.

The recent experiment of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in shipping fruit to Winnipeg under the supervision of Prof. J. B. Reynolds (Professor of Physics and Literature, O. A. C., Guelph) was signally successful. The fruit arrived in good condition, although brought by freight in two refrigerator cars—one the C. P. R. (Bohn system); the other, the Hanrahan refrigerator car. The significance of the arrival of this fruit in good condition is seen when it is remembered that whereas the express rate is \$2.10 per cwt. on fruit from the St. Catharines and Grimsby districts, by freight the rate is 66c. The California package was used, but the packing leaves much to be desired, according to appearance and the testimony of Prof. Reynolds. Some of the packages were not filled full—a loose package increases the risk of damage to fruit—others were packed with too thick paper, and others with excelsior. The growers seem to be afraid to spend a little money, especially for a decent-sized stencil or stamp of their name and address. Grapes were shipped in the box, holding thirty pounds net, which sold at auction (wholesale) at prices ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.75. The peaches shipped were Albertas and Crawfords, and although the latter is a soft variety, both arrived in good condition, and brought from 95c. to \$1.20, the package being approximately 18½ x 11 x 5 inches. Tomatoes, in similar packages, brought 65c. to 85c., and were in good marketable

condition. Pears also, although graded as over-mature when packed, arrived O. K., Bartletts bringing 90c. to 95c. The opinion was advanced by a prominent man, under whose supervision lots of the fruit consumed in Winnipeg comes, that the Californians packed their fruit the best, the B. C. people being second, the Ontario men third. In Manitoba and the Territories is a market well worth striving for, and one from which we hope to see the F. C. and the Ontario growers dispossess the Californian, but, in order to do so, the fruit must be tiptop, of even quality, straight goods, and well packed. Ontario can put in a better-flavored fruit than can California, and B. C. can do the same, and it's up to our Canadian growers to oust the American from the home market, which should be theirs, not only because it is a Canadian market, but because they can supply what that market calls for. No good Canadian should want his brother to consume Canadian goods merely because such are Canadian, the right stuff always gets the market.

### The Deadly Railway Crossing.

Nearly every day, intelligence reaches the "Farmer's Advocate," through the medium of the newspapers, and otherwise, of persons being maimed or killed by trains at railway crossings, to say nothing of the valuable horses and vehicles destroyed. It does appear that the number of these terrible occurrences is increasing, and since a large proportion of the fatalities are among the families of farmers, the subject is deserving of special attention in these columns. In this connection, also, a reader asks us, "What are the legal obligations of railway companies in safeguarding the public (walking or driving) at railway crossings?" In brief, the answer to that is simply this: They must erect and maintain "Railway Crossing" signboards at level crossings, and they are also required to have the locomotive bell, or whistle, rung, or sounded, at the distance of eighty rods from every crossing, and kept ringing, or sounded, at short intervals, until the engine has crossed the highway. Such are, generally speaking, the regulations required to be observed by the railway companies.

It is a matter of common observation that the approaches to many railway crossings, both in country and town, are dangerous, through the presence of banks, bush, high, close fences or buildings, which obstruct the view of persons approaching the tracks, and if trainmen neglect to observe the precautions required above, and where no watchmen are provided, accidents are certain to be of frequent occurrence. The Canadian Railway Commission is performing efficient service in looking after the material interests of the people by regulating freight rates, but it does appear to us that more adequate provision should be made for the protection of the lives and bodies of our people. By the improvement of view at the approaches, the more generous employment of efficient watchmen, and the use of electric crossing bells, which are made to ring automatically by the approaching train, we believe the chances of accidents could be very materially reduced. In the meantime, a word of caution to the public is necessary. Greater vigilance should be exercised, both by daylight and dark, on approaching the crossings. Drivers should be sober, and should assure themselves that no train is approaching, not taking it for granted that the engine whistle or bell will sound, because trainmen are sometimes negligent in the use of steam and bell-ropes. Persons whose hearing or sight is defective should be doubly cautious; in fact, should always be accompanied by someone whose senses are acute. Again, no chances should be taken. Cases have come under our attention, where, to save a few moments' time, by getting ahead of an engine or train, persons have risked and lost their lives, and property at the same time, by such contributory negligence, releasing the railway company from its obligations in the way of damages, which would be most helpful to a possibly dependent family bereft at one fell blow of a relative and supporter.

### Enjoys the Weekly.

I enjoy the weekly issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" very much. CHAS. STAFFORD  
Grey Co., Ont.

## HORSES.

### Mr. Beith on the Horse Industry.

On the occasion of Mr. Robert Beith's triumphant return from St. Louis, where he was so successful with his Hackneys in the World's Fair show-ring, the people of his native town, Bowmanville, Ont., gave him a reception, at which the honored guest made the following remarks on the horse-breeding industry, as reported in the Canadian Statesman:

"I have said that the day of the horse is not over. Radial railways will soon run along our main roads, joining village to town, and farm to village; electricity will multiply our home comforts and our farm conveniences, yet the horse will live and flourish through it all as a necessary beast of burden, and as a luxury to the rich. It will be good business to cultivate the best and highest breeds. The farmer will find the good horse a safe and sure source of revenue, and young farmers in Ontario should make a specialty of horse breeding. I do not, by any means, place the horse in rivalry with other farm interests. The farmer needs every avenue open to him for producing revenue, and no good line should be neglected. I am a firm believer in the dairy, the orchard, in developing the trade in cattle, sheep, etc. But this is an age of specialization, and I wish to impress on the young farmers of this country that profitable careers are awaiting them in horse breeding if they determine to work on right lines. In developing the horse-breeding business, the same consideration must be taken into account by the farmer as a merchant would take into account in purchasing his goods. The merchant studies the requirements and the tastes of his fellow men; in other words, he studies his market, and he buys so as to sell to advantage. So with the farmer. He should be a close observer of affairs, should study conditions at home and abroad. The barometer of trade should be as familiar to him as to the merchant or man of commerce. It will never do for him to be circumscribed by the limits of his 100-acre or 1,000-acre farm; his outlook must be wider, so that he may be able from the facts of his knowledge to forecast the market, and to prepare for it accordingly. It may be difficult, I admit, but by no means impossible, for the farmer to gather current facts of business.

The British market will always afford a good market for suitable horses—a good Hackney cross, for instance. Canada could raise thousands of horses for cavalry purposes, which would yield good profit, and furnish a source of supply on which the Imperial Government could rely. Attention has not been sufficiently drawn to this market, nor has anything like organization been instituted among our farmers with the view of breeding suitable cavalry mounts. It is worth while getting into line and making an effort to secure this trade.

Two classes of horses will always prove marketable. The heavy draught horse is coming to the front in the expanding farm lands of the West. The construction of railways is going on rapidly, lessening the distance from farms to the railway depots, and as one result making it better business to haul few heavy loads, with heavy horses, than many light loads with light horses. The strong, well-bred, heavy horse, as the farm is improved, and stabling and feeding improved with it, gives the best service, and naturally supersedes the light draft, ill-bred horse, and the extent of the Western market cannot now be even estimated. This line, you may depend upon, will, in our generation at the very least, not diminish in demand in the home market, and capital invested that way will have every chance of producing safe profits. Not less certain seems to be the outlook for the beautiful Hackney horse. Throughout the length and breadth of the land there are signs of a great industrial awakening. Our factories are busy; our mines are yielding their wealth; our fisheries are flourishing, and an urban population is being formed, which, as in older and richer countries, will demand the luxuries of horseflesh, beautiful to the eye, smart and graceful, for road and ring, and which our Hackneys can well supply. For these and other breeds the Ontario farm ought to prove a fruitful nursery.

The field, not the stable, is the place on which to develop the good points of a horse, and on the farmer's love for the animal and his knowledge of the art of rearing him, much of our success as a horse-breeding country will depend. There is room for us all at the top of the ladder; very little room, indeed, for any at the bottom. My remarks are thus directed in a desire that the farmers of this Province shall strive to reach the top, shall be inspired by a laudable ambition to excel, and be stimulated by the example of those who have succeeded, not beyond their hopes, but sometimes beyond their own expectations."

### The Death of Capt. Hayes.

Canadian horsemen particularly will recall the exceedingly interesting and instructive articles contributed on several occasions to the "Farmer's Advocate" by Capt. M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., Yew Tree House, Crick, Rugby, Eng., a number of whose books have been reviewed at length in these columns. His death at Southsea, on Aug. 31st, in the 60th year of his age, will be regretted the wide world over among lovers of the horse and equine literature of a high order. He was an accomplished writer on horses and horse management, and one of the most celebrated breakers and trainers. He was a student of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. He served in the Royal Artillery, the Bengal Staff Corps, and finally in the "Bufs." He travelled in Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, South Africa and elsewhere, and long cherished the plan of visiting Canada, communicating his expectations in that respect in a personal letter to the "Farmer's Advocate" during the past year. Among his books might be named: "Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners" (which has reached a sixth edition, and which many of our horsemen have obtained through this office), "Riding and Hunting," the "Stable Management and Exercise," the "Points of the Horse" (of which a third edition, nearly rewritten, was recently issued), "Horses on Board Ship," "Among Horses in Russia," "Illustrated Horse Breaking," "Riding: On the Flat and Across Country," "Training and Horse Management in India," "Soundness and Age of Horses," "Indian Racing Reminiscences," etc. The English Live-stock Journal well says: "To a wide knowledge of horses in all countries, he added the system of scientific study, and traced the questions and causes to their foundations, so that he could clearly explain the reasons for one plan of treatment or feeding being better than another. He has left a monument to his knowledge and industry in the library of books he wrote on the horse, and there will be deep regret that the active brain and skillful pen are now still."

### Where to Start Horse Raising.

Which part of the Canadian West do you consider the best for horse-raising, all points considered, such as mildness of winter, minimum amount feed to be stored, best grazing lands, water, and, in fact, all that goes with raising horses?

X-RAY.

Our correspondent is handing up a rather comprehensive order, but he would probably find in Southern Alberta about the conditions for which he is in search to begin horse-ranching. Even there he will find it advisable to provide considerable food to tide his stock over occasional periods of snowfall and until it is dissipated by the chinook winds. If he have draft stock in view, about twenty carefully chosen brood mares (registered) would make a good foundation, and the colts could be well handled before being put upon the market. Prior to going out with the foundation stock and appurtenances, we would advise taking a preliminary trip West to "spy out the land" for himself. Go at least as far west as Calgary, where an office of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be found, with a capable associate editor in charge, well posted as to the country and its conditions in detail. If you halt long enough at Winnipeg on your way out you will meet there the headquarters of the Manitoba and Western edition of the "Farmer's Advocate," with an able and courteous staff, from whom additional information can be secured.

### The Dam of Angus Pointer, 2.06.

Dr. H. M. Buchanan, a well-known breeder, of St. Lawrence, N. Y., who owns Jane, the dam of the sensational Canadian-bred pacer Angus Pointer, says the statement which has been going the rounds of the press, that that mare was sired by Tippoo, the old well-known Canadian sire, is wrong. In a letter to the press regarding Jane and her breeding, Dr. Buchanan says:

There is no Tippoo blood in her, except that she comes from the same families. She was sired, bred and raised at our home, by my father, Alexander Buchanan, Esq., of Kemptville, Ont. She was sired by Grant's Hambletonian, owned by John Grant, of Hexton, Ont. Grant's Hambletonian was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his dam was by Imp. Mambrino.

Jane's dam, Fan, was bred and raised by my father also. Could step a mile in three minutes to a road wagon—very fast and game in her time. She was sired by Imp. Highlander, a horse imported from Scotland by my father, who told me that Fan stepped 12 miles on snow path in one hour without being spoken to. She is a large, bay mare, 16 hands, and weighs 1,100 or more, and is a trotter. She won a green race on the ice as a five-year-old, in good time. She was never handled for speed, but had words of it. Angus Pointer was Jane's fourth foal. He is by Sidney Pointer 2.074. One of Jane's horse colts, her first, was a very stylish, high actor, by Dick Turpin, was exported to England.

## STOCK.

### Our Scottish Letter.

The Board of Agriculture has recently been issuing figures regarding the extent of land under crop in the United Kingdom. These annual returns may not be absolutely correct, but in the main they are so, and for purposes of comparison they are very useful. The outstanding feature so far as cropping is concerned is the continued decrease in the wheat area, and an increase in the area under bare fallow. This means that we are giving up growing wheat and allowing land to go out of cultivation. Our returns distinguish between land deliberately laid down under pasture according to a fixed rotation, and land allowed to go out of cultivation. The area under the former indicates in some measure the extent to which grazing is taking the place of cropping. Horses show an increase in numbers when compared with those of the previous year of 1.5 per cent. Cattle of older ages show an increase of 3.5 per cent., and of all ages an increase of 1.7 per cent. Harvest weather this year is somewhat broken, and some days ago it was rather close and "muggy." We had some lovely harvest days this week, and are hopeful that such weather may continue.

August and September are two months in which flockmasters balance up their gains and losses. Lambs and wool are marketed, and the great ram sales are held during these months. The prices of lambs and wool are reflected in the prices for rams. Wool is about double the price it was a few years ago, and lambs are selling very well. The ram sales of all breeds have now been held, and the outlook for flock-

a succession of very severe winters proved disastrous, and it was found that the Blackfaces were the best fitted to withstand the blast. Cheviots are still chiefly bred and kept on the hills, whence they derive their name, but they are also extensively reared in Sutherland. The flocks that make the highest averages for rams are in the Cheviots. This year the top price for a Cheviot ram was £120, and the next best price was £80. The best average was £18 18s. 7d. for 29, from Hindhope, and the second best £17 1s. 5d. for 27, from Mowhaugh. Border Leicesters are a much more valuable breed than either of the mountain sorts, but their numbers are much fewer. They are bred everywhere throughout Scotland, on the better lands bordering on the heather. They are by far the most valuable crossing breed. The mutton from the pure-bred B. L. is perhaps fat enough, but for crossing with the Cheviot or Blackface ewe they are unexcelled. Kelso is the great center for the sale of the pure-bred Border Leicester. The premier flock is that of Lord Polwarth, at Mertoun. His highest price this year was £160, paid by Mr. Little, from New Zealand, for a superb specimen. The same gentleman also bought the next highest-priced one, the H. & A. S. first-prize winner, bred by Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, in Forfarshire, for £95. Lord Polwarth's average was £25 10s. 9d.; Mr. Hume's £30 11s.

In connection with the breeding and rearing of mountain sheep, an interesting question has arisen in Scotland. Many of the higher reaches of land in Scotland, hitherto populated by Blackfaces, are being cleared of these, and their places are being taken by deer. These creatures are being kept solely for sporting purposes, and very important questions arise in connection therewith. It is said that the landlords

are compelled to adopt this course because it pays better to keep deer than to grow sheep. The statement is no doubt quite correct on a superficial view. The future is not promising. A deer forest, so called, is a very expensive luxury, and so long as only the very rich can indulge in the pastime of owning such the rents will keep up. But whenever the leasing of a deer forest becomes the ordinary common possession of the medium wealthy the position will be altered. It is much easier to put sheep off and put deer on than it will be to put deer off and put sheep on. Any one who has attempted to resettle a farm with sheep has no ambition to repeat the experiment. The substitution of deer for sheep is a very unwise policy, and it should be in every way discounted.

This has been a great week with breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The famous Glamis herd of the Earl of



Helen MacQueen (3520).

First prize two-year-old Clyde filly at the National, beating several imported females; sire MacQueen Bred by present owners, Hcdgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

masters is fairly good. The three great Scots breeds of sheep are Blackfaces, Cheviots and Border Leicesters. The former are spread over the greater part of the land, and they also have a firm hold in Ireland and in the north of England. They are at once the most picturesque and the hardiest of all sheep. Their mutton is the best flavored, and the epicure believes in it altogether. Of recent years there has begun a craze for cleaning off the Blackfaces, and putting deer on the mountains instead. In spite of this there continues to be a good demand for Blackface rams, and all round the sales have been most successful. The highest price for a shearling Blackface this season has been £125. Other prices paid have been £85, £65, £64, £50, £40, £30, and £26. These were occasional figures. A large number went at or about £20, and the general average was between £5 and £10. At Lanark one gentleman had an average of £30 16s. 8d. for six. Another had £25 for 13, and another £20 8s. 6d. for 20. At Perth as high as £64 was made for a single sheep, and the best average was £13 2s. 6d. for a big lot of 30. The Cheviot is a whitefaced mountain breed. Many of the representatives have horns, although, as a rule, an effort is made to get rid of these ornaments in the best specimens. A curious fancy is the retention of one horn, the other being taken off artificially. This breed is a prime favorite for mutton, and its wool is in great demand. Unfortunately, shoddy in some measure takes the place of this excellent wool, and prices have somewhat receded. The breed for a time threatened to displace the Blackface on the lower Scots ranges, but

Strathmore has been dispersed, and some very good prices were obtained. The average for 66 head of all ages was £41 10s. 3d. The highest prices were made by a mother and daughter. The cow, Verdant Vine, sold for £173 5s., and the yearling heifer, Velozia, her daughter, made £110 5s. Erica blood, as usual, was selling well. A cow named Erica Essence, made £131 5s., and a younger one made £115 10s. Another sale at Letham Grange, Arbroath, in the same county, gave the average of £17 11s. 10d. for 41 head of all ages. There is some likelihood of the Strathmore herd being continued on a moderate scale. The other great sales take place a month hence.

Shipments of Clydesdales are nearly over for a season. One of five stallions, owned by Messrs. Lavin & Richardson, Harriston, Ont., left this week. One of their horses, Royal Norman, has made a good name for himself as a sire in this country. He is well bred and breeds well. A big shipment of carefully-selected stock has been made to Queensland. It includes specimens of nearly all our breeds, and the stock was carefully selected by an agent of the Queensland Government. Extensive shipments of Ayrshires have been made to Sweden. There dairying is prosecuted to good purpose, but the Dane so far surpasses his brother Scandinavian in skill and enterprise. It is claimed by some that the Danish Free Ports policy has a good deal to do with this success. Sweden has gone back in its export trade, while the Dane steadily advances.

"SCOTLAND YET."

### St. John Exhibition.

St. John was blessed with ideal weather for its exhibition. Clear, sunny days and bright moonlight nights resulted in the largest daily attendance in the history of the fair. The attendance on the whole was larger than at Halifax, and when we remember that no horse racing was conducted on the grounds of the exhibition, which so many fair boards seem to consider necessary to a large attendance, the success of the St. John Fair for 1904 furnished an excellent argument for those who have been contending for the agricultural fair pure and simple. The exhibits in most departments of the fair were quite equal to those at Halifax, and in some particulars better. This is especially true of the display in agricultural hall, which was far in advance of that exhibited by the farmers of the sister Province. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that fruit and vegetable crops had about ten days longer to mature, and ten days at this time of year means a great deal, especially to tree fruits and root crops.

The exhibits in the various live-stock departments were very similar to those at Halifax, if we except the contributions of a few exhibitors who were not out at Halifax. Many of the animals, however, had lost some of the bloom and finish which they showed at the former exhibition, and made it very clear that exhibitors of live stock should be liberally dealt with by exhibition committees, in order to compensate in some measure for the expense and risk incurred. The live stock was accommodated at Halifax in warm, comfortable quarters, and after a tedious railway journey of from 48 to 60 hours, were obliged to stand for a week at St. John in open sheds, exposed to the raw, cold sea winds, and the wonder is that they showed in the ring as well as they did. Fair boards should not forget that the actual cash expended is only a small part of what it costs a breeder to exhibit. The wear and tear on the animals and the risk of loss from accident and from exposure constitute a much more considerable expense than the mere cash outlay.

We would suggest that the St. John Fair be held annually hereafter, instead of biennially as at present. The board of management could then afford to put up suitable sheds for the accommodation of the live stock, and provide more suitable judging rings, etc. There is nothing to hinder St. John from holding a large and successful annual exhibition. There is ample material in the Provinces; we have the stock, and we have the men. There is nothing wanting, so far as we can judge, but the courage and the enterprise to undertake it.

One reform that we should like to suggest, is that the side-shows, vendors of cheap trinkets and fakers of various stripes should not be allowed to take up their positions in such a way that visitors to the fair cannot pass from one building to another without running the gauntlet between a double row of these public nuisances, hawking their wares and pushing their persistent and ugly faces in front of almost every spectator. These gentry should be assigned to some less conspicuous position in the backyard of the exhibition grounds. One's general impression of the beauty and tasty arrangement of the fair is sadly marred by the memory of the insistent and oftentimes impudent solicitations of the men with the cheap cigars.

#### HORSIES.

Here, as at Halifax, the light horse classes were much the strongest, both from the standpoint of numbers and of quality. Some very excellent animals were shown, particularly in the harness classes, and the judging of the various classes was watched with the keenest interest from the grand-stand. The idea of conducting a regular horse-show in connection with the exhibition, as was done both here and at Halifax, is, we think, a good one. We know of no cleaner or more attractive feature that can be held out to the general public as an inducement to attend the exhibition, than a well-conducted horse-show. Handsome horses, in their faultless harness and appointments, skillfully handled, and shown in singles, tandems, unicorns and four-in-hand, constitute a drawing card that few can resist. The exhibits of the local breeders and dealers were supplemented by liberal contributions from the stables of Mr. Learmont and Mr. Pearson, of Montreal, and also from the Sanborn stud at Lewiston, Me.

Heavy horses did not make quite so strong a showing, particularly in the classes for females. The diploma for best stallion any age was won by a very nice three-year-old imported horse, shown by Gov. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B. This is a horse showing a good deal of quality and Clydesdale character, although a trifle light in his middlepiece, and inclined to droop too much in the croup. The honors were contested by Caspar, a Scotch-bred five-year-old horse, shown by Mr. Wright, and a two-year-old Canadian-bred horse, shown by Mr. McMonagle, of Sussex. Caspar is an evenly-balanced, nicely-turned horse, and an excellent mover, but with scarcely as good a quality of bone as the three-year-old. Mr. McMonagle's colt is a sweet little thing, full of quality throughout, but too small in the bone, and rather undersized for a strictly heavy draft classification.

#### CATTLE.

The Shorthorn classes were strengthened by the presence of that veteran of the show-ring, Mr. Joseph Barnett, with a splendid draft from the herd of Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. These cattle were brought out only for exhibition, and did not compete for the money. The herd prizes, both for aged and young

herds, went to Senator Edwards, with C. A. Archibald second. Mr. F. T. Holmes took third in the aged herd, and F. W. Thompson in the junior herds.

In Herefords Mr. W. W. Black was the only exhibitor, while the "Doddies" were represented by the herd of Mr. C. R. Harris, of Church St., N. S.

In the classes for beef grades and fat cattle, Mr. W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S.; and Mr. F. W. Thompson, of Fort Lawrence, N. S., captured the cream of the prizes, dividing the honors almost evenly.

Dairy cattle made the largest exhibit in point of numbers, while the quality of the stock shown was perhaps quite equal to that of any other department of the fair. We regret that space will not permit a detailed discussion of the various classes.

In Ayrshires the prizes for senior herd went to F. S. Black, Amherst, N. S.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; and S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B. For breeder's young herd the prizes went to Messrs. Black, Archibald, and Easton Bros., of Charlottetown, P. E. I. The sweepstakes for best bull any age went to Mr. Black, and for best female to Mr. Archibald.

In Guernseys, Mr. W. McMonagle, of Sussex, N. B., won first and second, and Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I., third for both senior and junior herds, and in Jerseys the herd prizes, both senior and junior, went to W. McMonagle, Sussex, N. B., and S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B., in the order named.

Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S., won first for Holstein herd; R. H. Giles, Fredericton, second, and Chamcook Farm, St. Andrews, N. B., third. For young herd, first and second went to Logan Bros., with Chamcook Farm third. The winnings in the herd competitions give a fair idea of the relative standing of the various exhibitors in the other classes.

There was a splendid show of sheep in both the long and short wool classes, and with one or two exceptions they were the same exhibit as at Halifax. The same may be said of the swine exhibit. A number of excellent animals were shown in almost all of the classes. One feature of the show that was patent to the most casual observer was that breeders of all of the breeds are making a strenuous and successful effort to fashion their animals after the ideals of the bacon curer.

Light horses were judged by Mr. Gardiner, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and by Mr. Sterriker, an American gentleman; heavy horses, A. P. Ketchen, Ottawa; beef cattle, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; dairy cattle, W. Stevens, Trout River, Que.; sheep, A. P. Ketchen, Ottawa, Ont., and W. S. Fraser, Bradford, Ont.; swine, Andrew Elliot, Galt, Ont.

At the conclusion of the judging in each department, the judges gave a short address in the ring on the desirable and undesirable points of the animals under discussion, illustrating their remarks from selected specimens. This is a departure that might well be adopted by other fairs.

One other matter on which we should like to comment is the sportsmanlike manner in which the exhibitors in these Provinces take defeat. Even in those classes in which there was the keenest rivalry, the decisions of the judges were accepted without protest, and the best of harmony and good feeling seemed to prevail. It takes a better man to lose gracefully than to win well.

### Cotswold Sheep.

As this is the season when the fall fairs are in full swing, farmers ought to be on the lookout for any points they may be able to gather that will be helpful in the selection of the breed of stock that they prefer.

I have headed my contribution "Cotswold Sheep," and I will now tell why I prefer that class of sheep. As I take a stroll through the pens at the fairs, I cannot pass without admiring the magnificent animals, but when I come to the famous old breed the Cotswolds, and note their magnificent fleeces, although I do not pretend to be an expert judge of wool, still, having handled most of the different breeds, I feel confident in saying one will get several pounds more wool off a Cotswold than off many of the other breeds, which is one point in their favor. Some people will say: "Oh, it is so coarse." Well, have we no use for coarse wool? I claim we have. What is better material for a man to put on to go out into the woods than an undersuit of allwool, or an outside suit of homespun gray? But is the Cotswold wool all coarse? We answer, no, if care has been taken to breed a fine, even, lustrous fleece, which is found to be general in the best flocks. It certainly is coarser than that of some of the Down breeds, but with our improved machinery we can make it all look about the same, and then you get four to five pounds to the fleece more, which means a nice item in the finances of the farm. The Cotswold is one of the largest if not the largest breed of sheep we have, and if properly cared for it ought to be the heaviest also, which, again, means a fuller pocketbook in the end. Now, we have two points in our favor. Although most of the sheep men of our day claim that the Downs mature earlier, I cannot see why they should: that is, if they are all fed the same. The Downs may suit a light local trade, but is that what we ought to look to? I claim that it is not. Our export trade in live sheep ought to receive our best attention, and if we want to send the heaviest sheep away, we will have to

breed the Cotswold. The next point is the general appearance of the sheep. As I stood in the passages of the pens at the Toronto Exhibition, I could not but admire the broad, square backs of the Cotswolds, in comparison with the round backs of the Downs, and as people passed by I was struck by their remarks, hearing them say: "What a grand fleece on that sheep." "That man will make some money out of his wool," and so on. And they certainly do look grand, their long, fine, curly fleeces hanging in ringlets all over their body is a sight that one does not soon forget. One more point, and I am through: It is hardiness. I think they are the hardiest and easiest-kept breed of sheep we can raise. I have seen all the different breeds raised, and am convinced they are, without exception, the easiest sheep to raise. In conclusion, let me sum it up in these words: The Cotswold gives the most wool, most mutton, is the easiest to raise, and in general appearance is head and shoulders above them all. J. C. H.

Peel Co., Ont.

### FARM.

#### Would Have Plowing Matches.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In some of the recent issues of your paper, I noticed a number of articles on plowing and plowing matches, and thought it would not be out of place to write my views concerning the same. I have not had any experience in conducting matches, nor do I pretend to be an expert plowman, but always admire and like to see good plowing encouraged, and I am convinced that there is no better mode of encouragement than by holding plowing matches.

In my opinion, plowing is deteriorating to-day, which should be regretted, for if a farm is not well plowed, however else it may be cultivated and worked afterwards, we cannot expect to raise as good crops as upon one which has had good plowing, with a due amount of cultivation along with it, for good crops, as a rule, follow good plowing.

The average young man to-day does not seem to care how his plowing is done, so long as it is turned over in any shape, and he can show a good day's work when night comes. I am of the opinion that if plowing matches were instituted throughout the country they would greatly aid in making young plowmen take more pride in their plowing, and in a few years we would see great improvement along this line.

The advantages to be derived from holding such would, I think, be great, if arrangements were made for the holding of them annually in conjunction with the Farmers' Institutes and agricultural fairs of each county. At first, there would be difficulty in getting sufficient money to offer as prizes, but I think that if those two societies were to take the matter up and lay aside a certain sum of money each year, this, together with a little subscribing among the farmers of the immediate vicinity in which the match is to be held, money enough could be obtained to award prizes worth competing for.

One of your correspondents advocated prizes being given for plowing to boys sixteen years and under. This, in my opinion, is a mistake, as I think boys of that age are altogether too young to plow. Undoubtedly, there are some boys who can do fairly good plowing at that age, but the majority, as a rule, cannot, and I think eighteen would be a more suitable age as the limit for boys, as it would give more boys a chance, and they would be capable of doing better plowing.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

PLOWMAN.

#### A Plea for Fall Plowing.

By plowing in the fall, the farmer not only advances his work preparatory to the next season's crop, but he does what is perhaps of greater importance—he exposes the plowed land to the action of the winter's frost. He thus enlists in his service one of the most powerful and beneficent of nature's agencies. The upturned soil becomes thoroughly permeated and saturated with water by the rains of autumn, and as water expands one-tenth of its volume in freezing—ten cubic inches of water becoming eleven cubic inches of ice—this law of expansive force is working silently but energetically and effectively during the months of winter, breaking up and pulverizing the hard masses of earthy and rocky matter of the soil. Thus the work of preparing the land for the reception of seed is done more thoroughly and completely than can be done by mere artificial means with a large expenditure of labor and muscular force.

In clay soil the advantages of fall plowing are, no doubt, greater than in soils of another character, it being an extremely difficult task to make a perfect seed-bed in clay land by working it in some of its conditions. But nature is kind to the farmer if he will study her laws and invoke her aid. Let us, therefore, avail ourselves of nature's help in preparing a seed-bed by doing our plowing in the fall. W. J. WAY, Kent Co., Ont.



### Experience on a 150-Acre Farm.

I began farming here at Norwich, Oxford County, Ont., in March, 1899. I had everything to get in the shape of stock, implements, grain, and whatever else was necessary to carry on the work of the farm. In looking over the farm before beginning operations, the outlook was quite discouraging. The land especially was in a bad condition. No effort had been made, apparently, to take off the water, which was covering many places where the land was low. There were neither under-drains nor open drains.

The task undertaken did not seem an easy one. Many of the things were out of order about the buildings; in fact, some of them could not be utilized without first remodelling them. There were fences to repair; weeds, including such noxious ones as Canada thistles, grew in many places. The orchard had been badly neglected, as it had evidently not been pruned or fed for many years; hence the evidences of discouragement met one at every turn.

To show the advance that has been made, I may compare the crop of the first year with that of succeeding years. The first year forty acres were sown with grain. The yield was about 600 bushels. Every succeeding year the yield increased, until last year I had 2,000 bushels from the same amount of ground. The first year's crop was so overrun with thistles that it could not be shocked in the ordinary way, but was gathered together in bunches with pitchforks. Last year's crop was almost entirely free from thistles. In 1899 all the pasture then afforded was enough to maintain but seven cows, four horses, and a few additional horses taken in for transient pasturing. In 1903, thirty-four head of cattle were grazed, nine horses, and a flock of thirty sheep, besides a large number of hogs.

The experience in hay was something similar to that relating to the pasture. The first year we had 24 loads, the second 40, the third 60, the fourth 100, and the fifth 125. In one of the fields cut the first year we did not average more than one load from two acres, and part of that was so filled with weeds and thistles, after being cut it was raked, put in piles and burned. Last year the same field produced not less than four tons per acre, which consisted of two cuttings of clover. The comparison may be continued by giving the results obtained from one of the fields of grain. Part of the field was sown with barley the first year, and produced about 14 bushels per acre. Many of the neighboring farmers said it would produce nothing until it was summer-fallowed. This, I think, is a waste of time and labor, and also a waste of fertility. The next year it was put in with corn, having been plowed twice before planting, which gave the thistles a good setback; it was also given an additional and thorough cultivation. The corn crop was 100 bushels of corn per acre, in the ear. The following season it was sown with oats, which gave 40 bushels per acre. Last year wheat succeeding oats threshed 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and it is now seeded with an abundant catch of vigorous clover. These things have all been brought about by thorough cultivation, and a liberal application of manure.

Since coming to this farm four crops of fall wheat have been grown. Two of these yielded 40 bushels per acre. Last season 586 bushels were threshed from 12 acres; previously the land yielded not more than 18 bushels per acre. Notwithstanding the satisfactory returns on growing wheat, I have decided in the future to give more attention to stock-raising, especially dairying, and will feed all the produce grown on the farm to the stock.

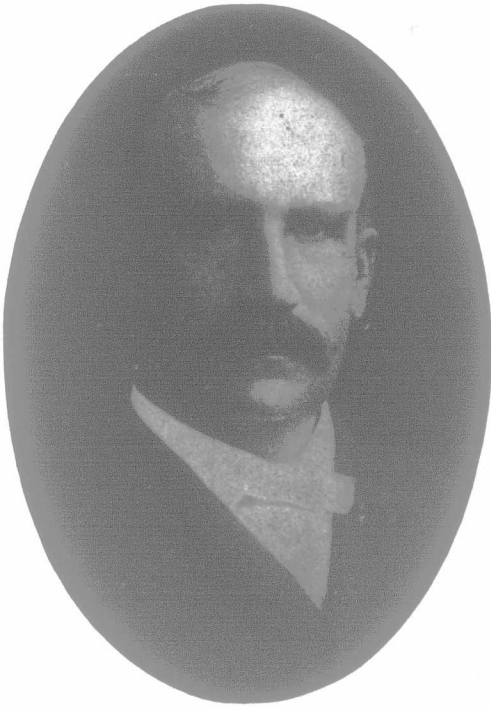
The returns from the produce of the soil alone have summed up \$3,500 in three years, after paying for hired help, both in the house and on the farm. If this can be done on a farm in such an unimproved condition, what could one not do beginning on a farm in a thorough state of cultivation? Thousands of farms in Ontario are producing not more than one-half what they could and should produce. Where, I ask, does the fault lie? Is it not in the imperfect way in which they are cultivated? As farmers, we should aim at

making the best that we can out of our calling. I look upon a properly-cultivated farm as one of the most satisfactory investments that can be found, to say nothing of the comfort which such a home brings to those who are seeking for the same.

The above has been written, not for the purpose of exploiting my own work in connection with this farm, for that, doubtless, could easily be improved upon. I have written this letter in the hope that it may furnish some encouragement to those who are content with present imperfect methods to try and improve upon the same.

JOHN C. SHAW.

Oxford Co., Ont.



Mr. E. B. Eiderkin.

Canadian Live-stock Commissioner at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis.

### Argentine Wheat Growing.

The Journal of the British Board of Agriculture states that the Argentine Republic may now be regarded as competing for the second place as a contributor to the wheat supply of Great Britain. The quantity received annually, on the average of the past five years, has been 574,000 tons, compared with 2,960,000 tons from the United States, 520,000 tons from Canada, and 335,000 tons from Russia. In the first seven months of the present year, moreover, the total import of Argentine wheat has exceeded that from any other country, outstripping, probably for the first time, the combined receipts from the North American continent. Fifteen years ago, the Republic had hardly become a competitor in this trade. The average yield per acre varies from ten to twenty bushels, and the cost per acre runs up to thirty shillings, not including rental of land or interest.

### Gets the Premiums.

Enclosed you will find \$1.50 for one new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate." I received the knife for sending in one new subscriber, and would not take a dollar for it. Please send me the compass and microscope for sending in this new name, and I will send in another in a few days.

ROBT. BURLEY.

Durham Co., Sept. 20th, 1904.

### A Consolidated School Experiment.

Ever since the idea of consolidated schools was first launched upon a somewhat incredulous and, at first, rather indifferent public, the "Farmer's Advocate" has kept its readers informed regarding this, the most progressive educational step, so far as the farming communities are concerned, that has been taken in years. We have not been blind to the fact that, under the circumstances, much good work has been done in rural schools, nor that, almost invariably, High School and Collegiate teachers point to their pupils from the country as their most satisfactory students. As a rule, only the brightest of the country pupils find their way to Collegiate and College corridors. A boy goes into the city to school rugged of constitution and filled with the fresh, healthy vigor of the country; he is under quite heavy expense, and knows it. Moreover, he has not the inducement of many acquaintances and scores of "invitations out" to take him away from his work. Why should he not prove a good student? Still more, perhaps, is his standing due to the fact that in his country school he has been thrown upon his own resources, and has learned to depend upon himself. He has not been "spoon-fed." Still, we take it, this is not an irrefutable argument in favor of the small country school. This pupil is the bright, industrious boy who has got along and stuck to his work in spite of the inattention of an overworked teacher. What of the ninety and nine mediocre and dull children who need the constant spur of the teacher's attention and direction to keep their flagging energies alive, and burnish their more sluggish brains into brightness? These, not the brilliant ones, are they who lose by the inefficient system of the crowded, ungraded rural school.

The very best system that can be obtained is none too good for our rural communities, and, provided that the consolidated school be in charge of first-class teachers, forewarned and forearmed against mechanical routine and all tendency to spoon-feed, the bane of the highly-graded city school, it most certainly promises exceptional facilities for the better training of the children as a whole, and so for the ultimate elevation of the whole farming population. The man who thinks as well as acts is the one who is going to make a success of farming, and who is least likely to work to disadvantage, and education along the right lines is pre-eminently a training to think, to know, and to do. A weakness of the consolidated school, pointed out in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," is that it removes the influential teacher from direct contact with the home, where he or she had great possibilities in moulding and inspiring the life of the smaller school section.

A good education opens to the happy possessor of it many doors of interest which are closed to those less fortunate. Equip a young man with a mind keen and observant, with a love of books, and an interest in nature, and he is not likely to get restless in the farm home and to long much for those amusements and "shows" of the city, which certainly do not add much to the riches either of mind or of pocket. To equip the rural pupil with just these attributes is the aim of the consolidated rural school, and in working so hard to promote them, Sir William Macdonald and Professor Robertson have been looking far beneath the surface, to the very ground work of the contentment and prosperity of the country. This, probably, has been the reason why they have so persistently specified the introduction of the school garden and of nature study and manual training into the plan for the consolidated school. By studying nature one learns to love nature; by loving nature, one loves the farm. As Mr. John



Threshing on the Farm of John C. Shaw, Norwich, Ont.

Anderson, speaking recently at Tryone, P. E. I., well said: "Make farming a labor of love, and the prosperity of our Dominion is assured. Too many of our people are leaving us. Educate them to make a good living at home."

It would seem that the confidence in this system expressed by those who have been in favor of it has not been misplaced. The first of these schools to be consolidated at the expense of the people themselves is now in full swing at Tryone, and is meeting with the approval of all connected with it. To form the school, three districts united, the school building being placed at the most central point, and vans provided to carry the children. The grounds consist of two acres, an area which provided ample room for a garden, in addition to the play-grounds. A hot-house has also been built.

Recently, an examination and public meeting were held to give outsiders an opportunity to judge of the work that is being done, and upon every hand the highest tributes were paid to the success of the institution. In addresses delivered by Dr. Anderson, Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province; Mr. Theo. Ross, Traveling Instructor in Nature Study; Mr. A. Lefurgy, M. P.; Mr. John Anderson, and others, the following points were brought out: (1) As our schools help so greatly in forming the character of the men and women of the future, they should be of the best. (2) A large, properly graded and efficiently conducted school invariably does better work than a small ungraded one, in which the teacher has too much to do to give each branch and each individual the best attention. (3) By actual statistics the cost of operating the Tryone school has proved to be less than that of maintaining the three separate schools for an equal length of time. (4) The average attendance has proved to be much larger. (5) The consolidated school affords facilities for better classification of the pupils and a more thorough teaching of the higher branches. (6) The discipline has been improved. (7) Practical training in nature study has been much appreciated by the pupils. (8) The teachers have been able to do better work, because of being enabled to concentrate their attention on particular grades and subjects. (9) Out of the seventeen States of the United States in which consolidated schools have been adopted, not a single district has returned to the old method.

Upon the whole, Tryone has good reason to be satisfied with the result of its experiment, and it is safe to say that its next year's work will be keenly watched by the other communities of Canada in which the idea is gaining ground, and which may possibly be looking forward to a time when, in their own districts, consolidated schools may also be established "at the expense of the people."

### Problems of the Soil—XIII.: Successful Clover-growing.

In previous articles on the relations of the various agricultural plants to soil fertility, we have pointed out the part played by the legumes, and particularly by the clover plant, in enriching the soil in nitrogen, by gathering this element from the air instead of from the soil, and in this way not only supplying its own needs, but leaving large quantities of this element in the soil for the use of succeeding crops. This effect of clover is very generally recognized, even where it is not understood. Most farmers familiar with the good effects of "clovering," know that a crop of clover plowed down greatly enriches the land, and that a clover sod turned under makes an excellent preparation for nearly any crop. But while such is the case, and while in many districts clover growing is practiced very extensively, there are some parts where it is not practiced; where the people declare that it is too risky a crop to grow. Many dangers undoubtedly beset this crop. We may fail to get a catch in the first place, the plants may be killed by summer or autumn drouth, the heavy frosts of winter may destroy them, or they may be heaved by spring frosts. All these things tend to make the crop a risky one, and perhaps we should not wonder that some farmers have given up growing it. Yet the fact that many farmers base their whole systems of farming on the growth of this one crop, and do not in practice find it unreliable, seems to show that under proper conditions we may count on the crop with a fair degree of certainty. Further, we have seen two farms lying side by side, under the same conditions of soil and weather, on one of which clover was an almost certain crop, while on the other failures were very frequent. This fact indicates that the conditions of successful clover-growing are, to a very large extent, within the control of the farmer. The object of this article is to show in how far we may control conditions so as to make them favorable to the growth of clover.

If we assume what is practically the case on all our agricultural land, that the chemical condition of the soil is suitable to clover, or, in other words, that the soil contains enough food for the growth of the crop, the remaining conditions may be treated under two heads: (1) The physical condition of the soil, and (2) the treatment of the young clover plant during its first year's growth. Under the first head come all such considerations as the tilth of the soil at the time of seeding, the amount of humus in the soil, and

drainage. Under the second comes the consideration of the question whether we shall plant the clover with a nurse-crop or alone, and whether we shall pasture the young seeds the first year or not.

In seeding with clover, the ground should be in good tilth, and should contain a fair amount of humus. This it, in the first place, to secure a supply of moisture during the first period of growth, when the young plants are very delicate, and easily killed by drouth. In moist seasons we may get a good catch of clover, even in soils destitute of humus, but in dry seasons a fair proportion of humus, and a well-tilled and porous soil, are necessary to secure a catch. Clover seems, further, to have a great dislike to close-textured or hard soils, and humus and tillage have a good effect in remedying these defects. If the land is out of condition in these respects, a good dressing of barnyard manure well worked in will certainly have good results in securing a catch of clover.

Drainage has also an important action. Wet, cold and undrained soils rarely give good results with red clover. The clover is a deep-rooted plant, and when its roots are stopped by a wet, cold soil, and confined to a shallow surface layer of soil, the crop cannot thrive; hence it is that many low-lying soils are said to be unsuited to clover. Besides this, lack of drainage may cause heaving by spring frosts. We have rarely seen any damage done in this way on dry, well-drained soils, but on wet land it is very liable to occur; hence, to make sure of good results with clover, the land should be well drained.

In speaking of the treatment of the young plants during their first season's growth, it may be well to outline our own practice. We seed to clover with wheat, oats or barley, using a mixture of clover and timothy, six pounds of clover and four pounds of timothy per acre. On some poor soils it would probably be necessary to use a larger quantity of clover seed, but with us this quantity gives very good results. With oats or barley the seed is sown at the same time as the grain, and the seed-board is usually turned so as to throw the seed in front of the drills. This, however, is a point of minor importance. It is good practice to sow the grain a little lighter than usual, in order that the young plants may not be choked out by an excessively thick nurse-crop. With wheat the seed may be sown early in the spring, before the frost is out of the ground, in which case the seed is covered by sinking into the soft mud when the thaw comes, and harrowing the wheat is, of course, out of the question. Or it may be sown as soon as the ground is dry and harrowed in, and in this case there is the advantage of the stirring of the soil for the wheat crop. We have had good results from both methods. Wheat and barley give better results in clover than oats, because these crops are harvested early, and leave the young clover during a good part of the season in sole possession of the land.

As to the advisability of seeding with a nurse-crop or alone, I may say that I believe, where the land is in good condition, the very best results may be obtained by the use of a nurse-crop. On poor land it might possibly be advisable to seed to clover alone. Where clover is seeded alone, however, it becomes a very costly crop, since it requires the land for two years in order to produce one crop. On good land we do not think it necessary to sow clover alone. Just as good results are obtained, and an extra crop of grain is secured, when the clover is sown with some grain crop.

Many failures in the clover crop are caused by over-pasturing during the first fall. A great many farmers cannot resist the temptation to turn their stock onto a good growth of young clover, and allow them to eat it off as close as they can, forgetting that the young plants need all their leaves at that time to gain strength for the next season's growth, and that the removal of the tops leaves the young plants particularly exposed to winter-killing. It is most unwise to pasture young clover close, but where there is an excessive growth of top it is wise to pasture a little, as too much top may cause smothering during the winter.

Where clover is grown on well-drained soil, rich in humus and in good tilth, and where ordinary sense is used as to pasturing in the fall, it becomes a very reliable crop, and may be counted on without the expensive plan of seeding it alone. But a very little variation from favorable conditions may cause a failure, and it is worth while to see that we comply as far as we can with the conditions of successful clover-growing.

### The Intelligent Farmer.

The man on the farm who is just able to make ends meet, so to speak, is far ahead of and more independent than the man in the city drawing a salary of \$1,500 per year. He gets his whole living out of the farm. On a small farm he is able to have his fruit and vegetables all the year. He can have a flock of hens which will keep him in eggs, with plenty to sell, and with the proceeds buy his tea, coffee, sugar and the few necessities of life. A good cow will give him milk and butter. He can raise his own meat and bread, and, in fact, he is the most independent man on the face of the earth. He has no worry over paying the rent of his house or business, but surrounded by the pure, sweet, healthy influences of the grand old country, he sits "lord over all." (Chilliwack (B. C.) Progress.

## POULTRY.

### Improving the Farm Fowl.

The multiplication of breeds and varieties of those breeds may have proved a source of profit to the fancier, but it seems to have been of doubtful advantage to the farmer.

Mr. Harrison Weir deplotes the decadence of the farm fowl of the present day. He compares it with the bird of Dorking type of forty or fifty years ago, to the disadvantage of the farm fowl of to-day, and there can be no shadow of doubt of the correctness of his judgment. The multiplicity of breeds has proved a stumbling-block to the farmer, and instead of a flock of fowl of uniform type we have, on most farms, a heterogeneous collection of a few pure breeds, very often exceedingly poor specimens, with a large number of mongrels of the very worst type. This is the result of the farmer buying, say, a setting of eggs of Buff Orpingtons and a setting of Barred Rocks, from which are produced a score of cockerels and pullets. The pullets are retained, and three or four of the cockerels, but, instead of keeping all Rocks or Orpingtons, and thus securing some approach to uniformity in their progeny, some of each are kept, with the inevitable result that the stock is not only of the most mixed character, but it is perfectly impossible for the farmer to estimate the value of his birds. The Rock element may be a great success, and the Orpington an utter failure, or vice versa, but there are no means of ascertaining to which should be apportioned the blame, and the poultry is decied accordingly. On one farm I have seen recently Faverolles, Wyandottes and Leghorn chicks, while the adult stock were mongrels. Assuming that the adult stock would be disposed of before the winter, there are left pullets of three pure breeds, and running with them, possibly, a cockerel of each breed, with the result next year that the stock will be a mixture of all three breeds. Yet there seems to be no adequate reason why the farmer should not have invested his money in eggs of one breed only, and thus have secured a uniform flock, with the opportunity of judging whether the breed were suitable to the conditions of his holding or not. I shall not enter into the vexed question of whether pure-breeds or cross-breeds are most suitable for the farmer, but we claim to be able to assert, after considerable experience, that it would pay the farmer to give more attention to the character of the fowls he has upon his farm.

The potato-grower finds that some varieties will not succeed upon his farm. He, therefore, discards these, and grows those varieties that do well. It is precisely the same with poultry. One breed might be a failure, but another of opposite characteristics would probably be a success. Some regard must be paid, too, to the object for which the fowls are kept. In districts where eggs command good prices, and table poultry only ordinary rates, non-sitting varieties should be kept, or strains of those breeds of the general-purpose fowls in which the broody instinct has been somewhat ameliorated. For egg-production, nothing can beat the Leghorn, and for farms we prefer the Whites or Blacks. Both varieties are hardy, good rangers, small eaters, and lay eggs of good size. In favorable situations, the Minorcas, Ancona, Andalusian and Houdan will give satisfaction.

With the more general use of the trap-nest we shall doubtless find a strain of fowls evolved in which the broody proclivities will be very slightly marked, and such breeds as the Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock and Orpington will lay more eggs per annum and want to sit much less than these breeds as we know them to-day, but until fanciers have produced such strains farmers would be well advised to use pure-bred sires, of the type required to produce a special-function bird, with their hens.—[Agricultural Gazette (British).

### Tar and Whitewash for Cholera.

Poultry breeders seem to have failed to discover the value of tar. It is very useful and valuable in many ways. Some breeders tar their poultry-yard fences in preference to whitewashing them, says the Poultry World, though we do not like to see it done, for it gives the surroundings such a gloomy, forbidding look. It undoubtedly contributes largely to the durability of the wood, protecting it from the ravages of storm and time. It is in the poultry-house, however, that the value of tar is the greatest, for it conduces greatly towards healthfulness. When that scourge of the poultryman, cholera, makes its appearance, we would advise, first, a thorough cleaning of the house; next, a generous application of Carolina tar on all the joints, cracks and crevices of the inside of the building, and then plenty of fresh whitewash properly applied.

The tar absorbs or drives away the taint of disease, and makes the premises wholesome. The smell is not offensive; in fact, many people like it, and it is directly opposite to unhealthy. To vermin, lice, and so forth, the smell of tar is very repulsive, and but few will remain after you

have tarred the cracks. A friend of ours was once troubled with chicken cholera, and by adopting the above in connection with removing affected fowls, he soon put a stop to the ravages. A small lump of tar in the drinking water supplied to the fowl will be found beneficial, provided it is the Carolina tar, which is very different from other kinds.—[Ex.]

**Much Trouble with Cholera.**

There is much dysentery or cholera among the chickens of the country. Almost every mail brings us enquiries for a treatment for chicken cholera or submitting symptoms of that disease. The most pronounced symptom of the affected fowls is diarrhoea, and as this may accompany either dysentery or cholera, or be a simple affliction in itself, we cannot always pronounce with certainty on the trouble with certain flocks. Cholera is a contagious disease of the bowels, encouraged by improper food, filthy quarters, extreme heat, etc. When the disease is once established, treatment is generally useless, other than improving conditions. Much of the sickness generally supposed to be cholera is nothing more than a severe diarrhoea, which will yield to remedial agents. Where the disease is severe, it would be best to kill all badly-affected birds, and burn them, and then clean up the pen, white-washing and otherwise cleaning up, make the floor clean and dry by putting in fresh sand, if necessary, stop draughts, change food, and give as much light as possible. Birds apparently well should be given sulpho-carbolate of zinc in the drinking water, one-eighth of an ounce of the drug to a quart of water. Where a simple diarrhoea is the trouble, it can be checked by giving boiled milk and feeding dry food.

Probably the damp season, neglect of cleanliness on account of labor stringency, and other conditions, have combined to cause so much disease this fall. Cleanliness in such cases is the best safeguard and cure for such diseases.

**Poultry Lice.**

In a bulletin issued by the Montana Experiment Station, Dr. H. C. Gardiner deals with lice, that ever common problem to poultrymen, as follows:

The large gray louse (*Liperiris caponis*), the red mite (*Dermaceysses gallinae*), the bird flea, and the mite (*Sarcoptes muteces*) causing scaly legs, are the external pests causing the bulk of the trouble arising from the insect pests.

Cleanliness is the starting point of success in combating these pests, and houses and fixtures of simple construction, affording few cracks, aid materially in preventing attacks, as they do not afford the protection necessary for the lice.

In keeping buildings free from lice, kerosene must be used freely on roosts, nest boxes and other fixtures, accumulations of filth are to be avoided in every direction, and all surfaces on the inside of the building should receive a coating of whitewash containing carbolic acid at least twice a year. The efficiency of this whitewash is greatly increased if applied with spray. Litter on the floor of pens and in the nest boxes should be renewed frequently, and insect powder scattered in the nests. Kerosene emulsion is valuable, particularly for the fleas and mites, and is best applied with a spray pump, and made as follows: kerosene, one gallon; water, one gallon; soap, one-half pound. Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, and while hot turn in the kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. This solution is sufficient for about fifteen gallons of spray solution. Six ounces of crude carbolic acid to the gallon (hot) also makes a very good solution to use as a wash for roosts, nest boxes or floors, when cleaning out.

The largest number of deaths from these pests occurs from the large gray louse which attacks young chicks. These lice are found on almost all chicks which have been hatched under hens and annually kills thousands of young chicks. It is a good practice to grease lightly the back of the head and under the wings of all young chicks which are hatched, the lice confining themselves almost entirely to those parts. Common lard serves the purposes, but we have used carbolated vaseline, and find it preferable.

The red mite is combated more effectually with kerosene applied to the hiding places, by the use of insect powder on the fowls, and by providing opportunities for dusting.

The mite causing scaly leg is a particularly annoying pest, and very prevalent. It burrows under the scales on the legs, and by its irritation causes an exudation, of which the enlarged scaly portion is formed. The heavier breeds of fowl are most affected by this pest, the Mediterranean classes apparently resisting to a marked extent.

In order to avoid the spread of this disease it is well to isolate affected birds when treating them in order to prevent the infection of the rest of the flock. In order to reach the parasite, it is necessary to soak off the scaly crust with warm soapy water, and then carefully remove to avoid bleeding. The legs should then be moistened daily for three or four days with balsam of Peru or ten-per-cent. croolin ointment.

**Care of the Apple Crop.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Will you be so kind as to allow me a small space in your valuable paper to express my views on the farmer's end of the apple business. Farmers, as a rule, do not handle their apples as they should. Every apple-grower should have a suitable place to store his apples for the packers. It is just as important as it is to have a place for his grain, roots or hay. This piling apples in the orchard should be a thing of the past. There are very few farmers but could fit up or build with little expense a suitable place that would protect their apples from the sun, rain and frost, and would answer a good purpose for ten months of the year as an implement house. Two years ago I put up a building that cost about \$400, and was thoroughly satisfied that it repaid me every cent of the cost the first year, as it was a very wet season, and I had no trouble in having my apples packed at any time. Packers are like other animals—they like to get in out of the rain. Having some suitable place to store the apples, the next thing is the picking. They should be handled as carefully as eggs, and be drawn from the orchard to the station every time on springs. By all means never let your barrels or boxes get wet, as that certainly has a very injurious effect on the apples and the barrels. I have seen apples

**Forestry at the World's Fair.**

A plot of ground about 50x150 feet in size, along the north face of the Forestry, Fish and Game Building, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, is given over to an exhibit by the New York Forest and Game Commission, demonstrating the first four years' growth from the seed of a number of our forest trees. The exhibit is well placed, and attracts much attention. It is in charge of an old gardener, who hoes, weeds, waters and generally cares for the young seedlings and trees when not engaged in answering the curious questions of the crowd.

In conversation with the old man, I learned that he had done the planting under the direction of an assistant of Prof. Fox, of the New York Forest and Game Commission, and he was not averse to kindly criticisms of the learned gentleman's methods.

In the first place, he told me, the site was poor. All the top soil, two feet down, had been scraped off by the workmen in grading the grounds, and when the time came for the seeds to be sown and the young trees planted, it had to be done in sticky, pasty clay, totally unfit for such a purpose. No fertilizer of any kind was used. Notwithstanding such unfavorable conditions, the beds present in general a very healthy, vigorous appearance.

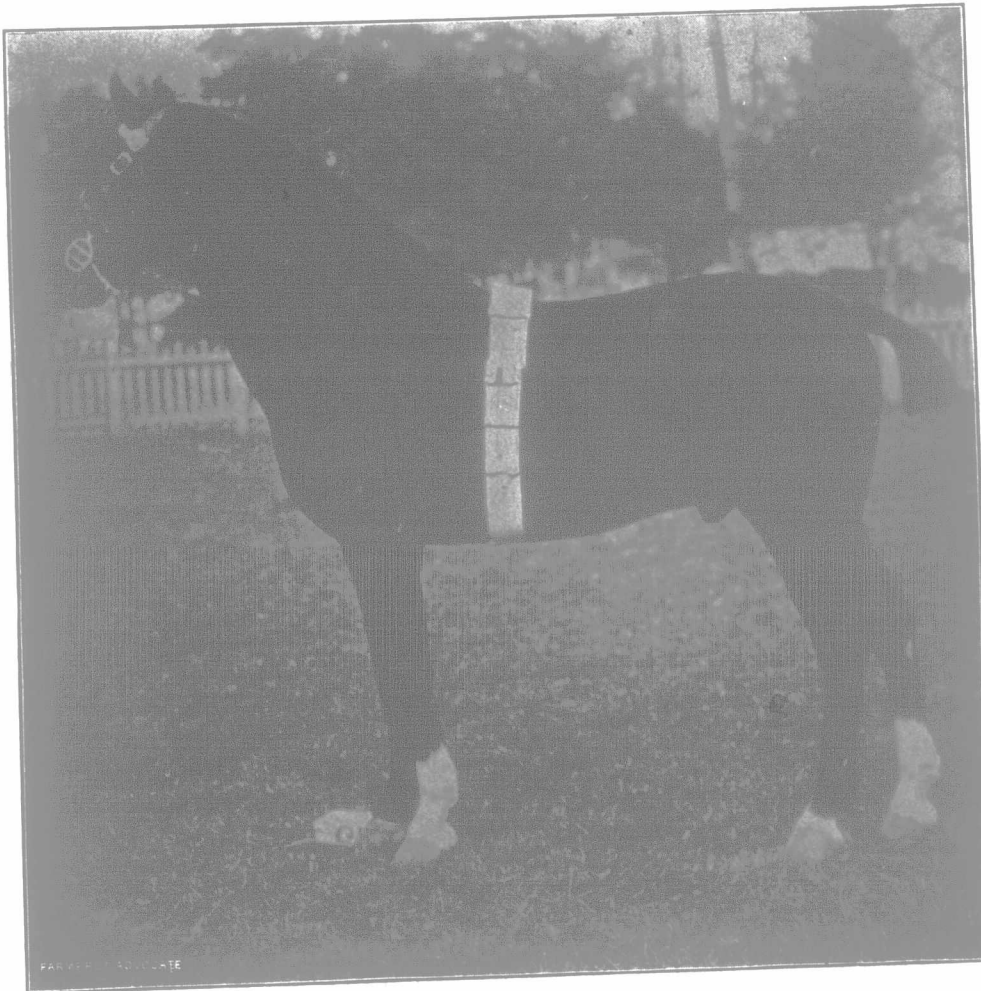
The beds in which the young trees—the deciduous up till the end of the first year, and the evergreens until the end of the third year—are started, are shaded from the direct rays of the sun by slatted covers. The slats are of lath, nailed crosswise, about one inch apart, on frames which are raised about two feet above the beds. When the seeds are first sown, the cover is

of course, almost resting upon the soil, and is raised as time goes by. The youngest plants, those of the white spruce and red pine, which are three months and two months old, respectively, are covered with fine wire mesh to protect the seed from birds. The seedlings in these two beds are not apparently very thriving. The old gardener attributed this to over-shading, which had allowed a kind of grass and moss, which only grows in shady spots, to gain a foothold and crowd the seedlings. The white spruce plants about three months old are an inch and a half high; the red pine seedlings, about two months old, are two inches high.

The seed-beds of the deciduous trees are not covered. The young plants are thriving. There are three varieties growing in beds where the seed was sown. The American elm plants are about 12 weeks old, and from four to five inches in height; the white ash plants are

about 14 weeks old and ten inches high; the hardy catalpa plants are about 12 weeks old and from fifteen to twenty-four inches high. In fact, all the deciduous trees on the patch are doing splendidly. The catalpas grew nearly two feet during the summer; the white ash and basswood made six inches. The black walnut of two years is two feet high, and the white oak and honeylocust made strong growth and have good color. The soft maples of one year's growth are three feet high, but the hard or sugar maples did poorly, the leaves have a sort of mildew and the plants are stunted, possibly the result of the hot climate at St. Louis. The red oaks of one year are fifteen inches high. All the deciduous trees are planted in rows about two feet apart. The plants are about six inches apart in the row.

Coming back to the evergreen beds the gardener showed me vigorous red pine seedlings one year old, about four inches high; a bed of the same variety four years old, which had just been transplanted, presented a poor appearance. A bed of white pines of two years' growth yielded strong, healthy eight-inch plants; in the four-year-olds they had attained a growth of two feet. Scotch pines of two and four years were vigorous. A fine, uniform bed of Norway spruce, two years old, showed eight inches of growth; in the four-year bed they had grown to well-bushed plants fifteen inches high. The white spruce of four years was one foot high. The Colorado spruce and Black Hills spruce of five years were two feet and eighteen inches high, respectively. The tamarack or larch was the poorest of all. At two years and at four it presented a



**Painslack Prime Minister.**

Imported Hackney Stallion; sired by Pilot 2nd (3864); dam Gwendoline, by Highflyer (1648). Owned by Adam Dawson, Cannington, Ont. (See Gossip.)

lying in the orchard for two weeks after being packed, and it raining half the time. Now, about selling: It is quite common with the apple sharks to buy all the orchards they can get hold of as soon as the blossoms are nicely off, and some later on, but if you should sell that way, be sure and get something for your apples. Don't be like some fellows that sold that way last season and had to pick the crop, board the men, feed two or three horses, and draw the apples to the station, and when done had barely enough to cover expenses. Sad state of affairs, indeed; but still it might be worse, and such is the case. Lots of farmers sold their apples, picked them at quite a cost, and cared for them as best they could, and never realized a dollar on them. That was worse, but the worst is to come. One poor widow who lost her husband just twelve months previous, sold her little crop, and expected to have about 25 barrels, and after the packers were lodged, fed and through with, she was seen wending her way to the nearest station (about eight miles distant) with one solitary barrel. If I had lived in her neighborhood, and been aware of the facts, I certainly would have taken that barrel, paid the woman for it, and buried it decently.

Wentworth Co., Ont. R. ATTRIDGE.

J. C. Hall, Peel Co., Ont.—I think the "Farmer's Advocate" stands pre-eminent in the list of farm papers at the present time.

scragged, sickly appearance, although the four-year plants were about two feet high. The two-year plants of all varieties were about one inch apart in rows three or four inches apart. The four-year plants were about 8 x 10.

At the eastern end was a portion spaced and planted as for a practical forest plantation. The young trees were about four feet apart each way. Some looked healthy and others did not. I had no need to ask why. My friend of the hoe hastened to explain. He pointed out the specimens planted under the personal attention of the official in charge. He contended that their poor color was due to their being planted too deep, and led me off to another corner where, the Professor being called away for a few minutes, he had planted some in his own way. He proudly drew attention to the dark-green hue of the leaf, and told me quietly that he had half filled every hole he had dug under his superior's directions before he set in those trees. The others, he pointed out, were eight to ten inches deeper than before transplanting, and in some cases the lower limbs were covered.

"Young man," said he, "You're interested in trees. Well, don't get all your ideas out of books. It's well enough to have theories, but follow nature. That's it, follow nature!" And I felt inclined to think the old man knew a thing or two about how to "follow nature."

### Cracking of Pears—Maple Galls.

1. Can you tell me the cause of pears cracking, and a remedy for it? I have a very healthy looking tree of Sheldon pears, and every season they are badly split.

2. I enclose a leaf of a young maple I set out two years ago. Almost every leaf is covered as this one is. Is it an insect or a disease?

3. I also enclose a weed that is growing in the orchard, and, I fear, will kill out the grass. Can you tell me its name, and how to get rid of it?

E. P. B.

Ans.—1. The cracking of your pears is, no doubt, due to the disease commonly known as pear scab, and is quite similar to that which causes the black spots on apples. Some varieties are much more subject to this than others. In the apples, we see it most frequently on Snow, St. Lawrence, and varieties of that class; while upon pears, it is most common on Flemish Beauty, although Sheldon sometimes suffers from it. This disease makes its appearance first as brown spots upon the leaves, which, in favorable seasons, rapidly spread, sometimes covering a greater part of the foliage and fruit. The fruits affected are always more or less deformed and shrivelled where the scab affects them, and in bad cases the fruit breaks open in large cracks. This disease can be controlled by thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture, which should be applied early in the season, and at intervals of two weeks, as long as there is danger of the disease coming on.

2. The galls on the leaves of the maple are caused by a very minute insect or mite. There are two species of this—one affecting the hard maple, and the other the soft maple. This one upon the soft maple is known as *Phytoptus quadripes*. This mite hibernates during the winter in the crevices of the buds. In the spring, they crawl out upon the newly-forming leaves and deposit eggs beneath the skin on the under side of the leaf. When the eggs hatch and the larvæ begin to develop, these peculiar galls upon the leaf begin to appear. They are green at first, later on becoming red, and when old turn black. There are two broods of this insect during a season, but they do not spread rapidly from tree to tree. Because of the way in which they live inside the tissues of the leaf, they are extremely difficult to contend with. If the tree is badly affected, and there seems danger of it spreading to other trees, it would probably be safer to cut it out; or, if there are only a few leaves affected, these should be gathered and burned. If a treatment of the tree is attempted, the most satisfactory remedy is to spray the tree thoroughly before the leaves open in the spring, with a strong wash of kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap, which help to destroy the insects in their winter quarters.

3. The weed, a sample of which you send, is wild tare or vetch, botanically known as *Vicia sativa*. This often becomes a troublesome weed in cultivated ground, but in an orchard I would consider it a useful plant, rather than a noxious weed. You speak of the danger of it killing out the grass. This is just what should take place in an orchard; in fact, an orchard should be cultivated thoroughly in the spring, until about the middle of July, and then it is well to allow the wild tare or any other plants growing upon the ground to grow. We usually sow one of the cultivated varieties of this plant, known as hairy vetch, after the last cultivation, to form a cover crop to protect the roots of the trees in winter, and to add fertility to the soil when it is turned under in the spring. The wild tare is a perennial which is not easily killed out, and if the orchard were properly seeded down with it, you would be saved the expense of buying seed for cover crop.

PROF. H. L. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

### Individuality of Fruits.

The stock-breeder has for a great many years paid especial attention to the individual animal in breeding for size, shape and markings, and for flesh and milk. In the writer's judgment, just as satisfactory results should be obtained in improving the strain of a variety of fruit, and although comparatively little has yet been done by horticulturists in this respect with fruits, much has been accomplished with flowers and vegetables. It is now recognized by the best authorities that each bud of a tree has individual characteristics which separate it from all other buds, and although the differences in buds are in most cases so slight that it is impossible to detect them, yet in some instances they may be quite marked.

Fruit-growers have often noticed that one tree or bush is more productive than another, or bears larger, more highly colored, or better flavored fruit. Take as an example the Fameuse apple. When this excellent old variety first bore fruit several hundred years ago, one tree produced all the Fameuse apples that there were at that time. Some apples on that original tree were probably not as highly-colored as others, although exposed to the same amount of light. Some branches, probably, were more heavily laden than others, although there was no apparent reason why they should be. On some branches the fruit was larger, though as well loaded as others. In time, scions were cut from that tree and grafted, and a new generation of Fameuse trees was the result. Were the trees thus produced identical in vigor and productiveness, and was the fruit borne on each of them exactly similar in every respect? We believe that they were not. Every bud on every tree of every generation of Fameuse apple trees had individual characteristics, and although the differences were rarely enough marked to see, there were doubtless always fine shades of variation. It does not need a great stretch of imagination to see that if such changes can be made, as have been made in live stock, flowers, vegetables, and other economic plants, by careful selection, that if, when that first generation of Fameuse apple trees began to bear, scions had been taken from the most productive tree bearing the finest-colored apples of the best size, that in the next generation of trees there would be at least a slight improvement, and if this selection had been carried on down to the present time we should have a better Fameuse than we have to-day. This selection, however, has not been carried out, and about all that has been done, in a few cases, is to graft from trees bearing highly-colored fruit, but as yet we have practically no reliable information in Canada as to whether the results have been satisfactory. In small orchards, where the fruit is intended for home consumption, the individuality of different trees is more noticed than in large orchards, where the record of each tree is not brought so prominently before the grower. The effect of the stock on the productiveness of the tree and characteristics of the fruit is not yet well understood. Whatever may be the influence of the stock there is no doubt that each variety maintains most of its individual qualities.

At the Central Experimental Farm the yields are kept from each individual tree in the orchard, making it possible to tell at the end of a certain period just what each tree has borne. It has been found that trees planted at the same time, and growing under practically the same conditions as other trees of the same variety, vary widely in productiveness. Some trees also bear a medium crop every year, while others bear a heavy crop every other year.

In our observations here it has been found that some trees have yielded two to four times as much as others. It is worth mentioning that of seventeen wealthy trees under consideration, only seven bore fruit this year, and of those that fruited, the tree which had borne regularly during the past four years, again bore a good crop in 1903.

Experiments are now being conducted at the Experimental Farm by top grafting with scions from productive and unproductive trees, to determine how far the productiveness and unproductiveness of the trees is constant. Root-grafted trees are also being grown for this purpose.

In order that fruit-growers might learn, by personal experience, of the great variation in individual trees of the same variety, a co-operative experiment was begun this year. On application to the horticulturist, six pieces of zinc, bearing six consecutive numbers, were sent to each person. These pieces of zinc when received were to be attached to six bearing trees of a single variety of apple, pear, plum, or peach, the trees to be the same age, and growing under the same conditions of soil and culture. A record of the yield of each tree was to be kept for at least five years. A number of fruit-growers in different parts of Canada have already joined this co-operative test, and it is hoped that more persons will desire to take part in this experiment.

If scions from productive trees will produce productive trees when grafted, and if scions from unproductive trees will produce trees which are poor croppers, it is very important that scions should be taken from the best yielding trees. As grafting will, in all probability, become much more general among fruit-growers in the near future, the importance of knowing that trees vary widely in productiveness is easily seen. —[Report of Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm.

### Cyclamens and Azaleas.

P. A., Chesterfield, Ont., writes, asking information regarding the culture of Cyclamens and Azaleas.

Ans.—In buying Cyclamen bulbs, see that you are not given those that have dried out, as it is very difficult to do anything with one of these bulbs if it has once become bone dry. If the bulbs have to be shipped, specify in your order that you want good fresh ones packed in damp moss. Reliable florists will, as a rule, see to this, but occasionally there is carelessness somewhere, and it is as well to let it be understood that you know what to expect. Pot the bulbs immediately on their arrival. In potting, put some broken crockery in the bottom for drainage, cover with sphagnum moss or other fibrous material to keep the soil from filtering down, and fill up with good garden loam mixed with one-fourth the quantity of very old, well-rotted manure, or secure good rich soil from the woods or virgin field. Exercise great care about watering. Keep the plants moist all the time, but not too wet, for fear of rotting at the root. Good drainage will, however, do away with much danger of this. In spring, when the blooming period is over, give less and less water, until just enough is given to keep the roots from drying out entirely, and set away in a cool, shady place for the summer, remembering never to let the plants get bone dry. In rainy weather turn the pots over so that too much moisture cannot enter. When plants show signs of new growth, take out some of the soil from the top of the pot and fill up with rich earth, or if the pots be full of roots, repot carefully into pots a size or two larger, and set in a warmer, lighter place to grow. Cyclamens do best in an east window, and the foliage should be syringed every day.

In potting Azaleas, put in drainage material as above, and fill up with sandy peat or loam. Keep them away from direct sunlight, water liberally during the winter, and syringe the foliage every day. Amateurs find it rather hard to get azaleas to flower a second time, although some have succeeded by planting them out in the garden for the summer, and repotting with great care not to disturb the roots in the fall.

### Wood Ashes—Apple Prices.

1. With regard to hardwood ashes, when should they be applied, in the fall or at the time the cover-crop is turned in in the early spring?

2. Then, again, could you give me any idea as to where such ashes can be obtained? In the south, where formerly I grew pineapples, etc., I used to find no difficulty in getting good Canada hardwood ashes, but here in Canada, so far as I have discovered in the last year or two, they are rarer than ice in July.

3. Another point, what fair average profit can be looked for from an apple orchard; I mean properly cultivated, sprayed, and so forth? Most extraordinary discrepancies in opinion seem to prevail, some saying there is no money at all; others speak of \$2 and more per barrel. I see in the papers that a good judge in Niagara district talks of an average price for apples this year, for thoroughly good No. 1 fruit, of only 60c. per barrel.

F. P. W.

Ans.—1. The best time to apply wood ashes to an orchard is in the spring before the cover-crop is turned under. This insures little or no loss of any of the soluble plant food which they contain. Of course, if the ground is quite level and there is little danger of loss from surface drainage, they might be applied at any time in the fall, but there is always more or less danger of loss of soluble plant food when applied at this time.

2. I cannot at present say where it would be possible to obtain wood ashes in any great quantity. I hope our fruit-growers are becoming so aroused to the importance of using them at home that no more Canadian hardwood ashes will be available for American orchards. My own impression is that a great deal of the so-called Canadian hardwood ashes advertised in the States are really American ashes.

3. I would not in any way attempt to reconcile what you call the "extraordinary discrepancies" in the statements of different growers as to the profits from an apple orchard. It is quite true as you say, that there is a great diversity of opinion, but there is fully as much difference in prices as you mention. I saw in a good apple section last week, orchard after orchard of first-class winter fruit which the growers were selling to a local buyer for forty cents per barrel. On the other hand, I know of a number of growers who will this year, as they do almost every other year, realize two dollars and more per barrel for no better fruit. The difference in prices obtained is a matter of business management. The growers who get the best export markets; while those who receive the low price are those who depend upon the buyer to come in and then take whatever they can get for their fruit. What is necessary to enable apple-growers generally to get full value for their fruit is that they form co-operative associations and appoint good business managers to look after the crop and see that it is placed on the market when and where it will bring the best price. This is already being done in several sections

of the country, and when the thing becomes general we will hear no more of good winter fruit being sold for fifty and sixty cents per barrel. H. L. HUTT.  
O. A. C.

### The Fruit Shipping Question.

In a recent conversation with a representative of the Lindsay Watchman-Warder, Mr. Alex. McD. Allan, of Goderich, voiced a few opinions which are well worthy of circulation through the apple-growing districts of Canada. Mr. McD. Allan has had a broad experience with fruit, being an apple-grower of such repute that he has been at different times sent in charge of Government exhibits of Canadian fruit to different parts of Great Britain and to Paris. Upon the strength of his knowledge, he has also been made a member of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. He expresses regret at the manner in which fall apples are permitted to lie about on the ground in our Canadian orchards. There is, he says, a steady demand for just such fruit as this on the British markets, where it will bring, at any time, from five dollars to six dollars per barrel, provided it arrives in the Old Country in prime condition. Canadian fruit, when sent in this way, is by far the best that reaches the British market, and will bring the highest price any day. In illustration of this point, he cites a bit of personal experience. Once, when in England, he asked the Government to send him a few packages of choice apples as a trial. One thousand boxes came. He took them to Wolverhampton, where he was advised not to expose them at all, as the market was already glutted with apples from France, Germany and Tasmania, the Tasmanian product bringing the highest price, five shillings. However, he brought his apples forward, placing the price, ten shillings, upon them. The result was that, in twenty minutes, he had sold out the whole shipment, while the price for Tasmanians had dropped to 1s. 6d.

He has no word but censure for the shipper whose conscience permits him to slip in poor fruit into what should be an A1 consignment. Such practices, he says, are all too commonly resorted to by our shippers, and they are disastrous to our trade.

The European buyer is invariably very particular about what he buys. When he pays a choice figure, he expects an absolutely choice article, and when he finds a barrel of what should be fine fruit all mottled with spotted and inferior stuff, he immediately seizes the opportunity to brand the whole barrel as inferior, no matter how many of choice quality it contains. Hence, at an inferior price it has to go.

Our shippers, he affirms, should sell the fruit directly to the retailer, and should use boxes instead of barrels. Attractively-packed boxes rule the Old Country markets, and if our apples are sent in barrels, someone over there simply has the pleasure of re-packing them into boxes, reaping thereby a considerable harvest of profit which should be ours.

Mr. McD. Allan decries the practice, often resorted to by Canadian shippers, of buying a whole orchard at a time, the safer plan for all concerned being that he should buy just the apples he needs, paying for them according to quality. He also declares that much loss is occasioned by the seeming inability of our shippers to discriminate between different varieties. Often two kinds which look alike are packed in the same barrel. Kings and Baldwins, for instance. Now, on the British market, Kings sell for from 24 to 27 shillings, while Baldwins only command 15. If, then, as invariably happens, a barrel of Kings and Baldwins be labelled Baldwins, the loss is evident.

Upon the whole, Mr. McD. Allan holds that legislation should take a hand in the matter, and forbid that any but well-selected and carefully-branded fruit should go out of Canada. Just as soon, he considers, as the most scrupulous care is exercised regarding every operation in connection with shipping—selecting, packing, branding, and cold storage—the European market, with its lucrative proceeds, will be practically ours.

[NOTE.—The wholesale trade and large dealers in England prefer barrels, as it means less handling, but the box is the most suitable package for packing fancy apples. A box of standard size and shape should be adopted, and nothing but the choicest fruit put in them.—Ed.]

Mr. J. B. Jackson, the Canadian Commercial Agent at Leeds, England, has been making extensive enquiries in the British market towns relevant to packages used for Canadian apples, and finds, in very many cases, that the barrel containing about one hundred and twenty-six pounds is preferred to boxes of fifty-six or one hundred and twelve pounds. The question is being discussed in British market circles, and we may expect more definite reports later on. Strictly first-class fruit, however, never loses by being wrapped in paper and packed in boxes.

### Stocks and Scions: Their Mutual Influences.

Although a great deal is written about fruit and fruit trees in all agricultural papers, but little is ever said about grafting and budding, and what little one does see consists, almost without exception, of brief instructions how to perform these comparatively simple operations.

This, however, is but the A B C of the business, and, I fear, but few of us have got beyond it, or if we have, have religiously kept our information to ourselves. The important questions of the relative influences of stock on scion and of scion on stock are, almost without exception, passed over in silence, and yet the size, quality and time of ripening of fruit largely depend on the kind of stock used.

Referring to the Encyclopædia Britannica, article "Horticulture," this point is briefly alluded to, and one interesting illustration showing the influence of stock on scion is given, namely, the Cytisus Adami, a graft hybrid, originated by grafting Cytisus Purpureus on the common laburnum, the hybrid producing some flowers and foliage like each of its parents, and some intermediate between the two.

I am satisfied that a late apple grafted on the stock of an early variety, or on the seedling of one, matures earlier, and an early grafted on a late, matures later than the average; also, the size, shape, color and flavor of the fruit are more or less influenced.

I believe many nurserymen have been blamed for selling stock not true to name, where the fault

seldom, generally producing worthless varieties, with an occasional notable exception of market value; whilst good cherries, a fairly good percentage of marketable varieties, and the same may be said of plums. Walnuts seem fairly constant to the original type; while cobnuts and filberts tend to revert to the wild hazel, whence they sprung. Occasionally, however, a variety as good as, or better, than the parent is found. Of course, with all fruits, careful hybridizing is of the utmost importance if definite results along given lines are desired. W. J. L. HAMILTON.  
South Salt Spring, B. C.

## DAIRY.

### The Cow Test at St. Louis.

The results of the tenth ten-day of the St. Louis cow demonstration, Sept. 14 to 23, figure out as follows:

Breed.	Cows in test.	Av. yield cow per day.			Av. tests.	
		Milk.	Butter-fat.	Solids not fat.	Per ct. fat.	Solids not fat.
B. Swiss	5	41.0	1.558	3.78	3.80	9.23
H. Friesian	15	54.3	1.891	4.56	3.48	8.40
Jersey	25	38.8	1.945	3.59	5.01	9.24
Shorthorn	28	32.5	1.250	2.90	3.84	8.92

### Cool Curing Rooms.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, points out that many of the existing cheese-curing rooms are large enough to allow of an ice-chamber being constructed at one end, and still leave sufficient room for cheese. Where improvements are proposed for next season, the work should be undertaken this fall, in order to have the ice-chamber ready for filling during the winter. Mr. Ruddick has prepared plans, showing his system of cooling for all classes of cheese factory and creamery buildings, and he invites those who contemplate improving old buildings or erecting new ones to communicate with him, if they desire to have the benefit of his experience in these matters. This question of the cool-curing of cheese is one in which the patrons of cheese factories should take the keenest interest, because they will gain more through its adoption than any other section of the trade. Some of the factories with cool-curing rooms have, during the present season, been getting one-fourth of a cent above the highest price paid for the ordinarily-cured article, and there is not the slightest doubt but the difference will be greater as cool-cured cheese becomes better known. In addition to the increased price, there is a saving in shrinkage of about one and a half per cent.

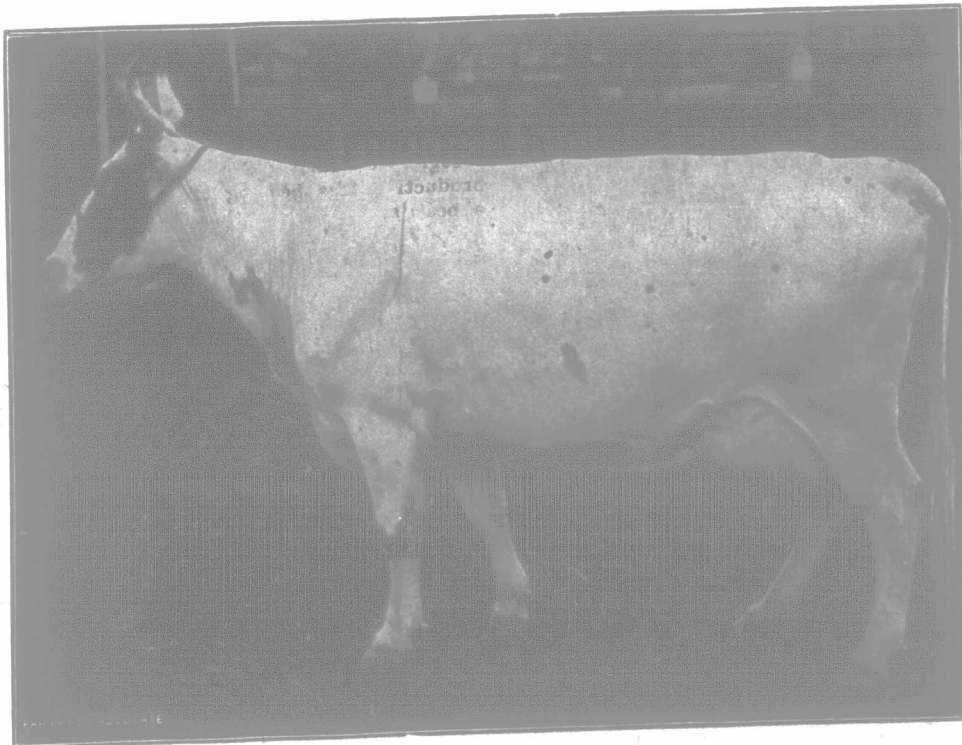
### Cater to Each Cow's Needs.

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of Colorado, formerly of Wisconsin, and born and educated in Ontario, is an ardent advocate of selection, and believer in individuality in order to produce the best, whatever the class of stock under consideration. In addressing the Wisconsin dairymen lately he said:

"After fifteen years of study and observation and five years of experimental investigation of the dairy capacity of cows, representing practically all the types of cows kept on the farms of Wisconsin, I am willing to risk my reputation on the statement that there is not a healthy, normal calf dropped upon any of the farms of this State, of any breed, that will not, if properly reared, fed and cared for from birth onward, produce at least 300 lbs. of butter in a year, when at her best.

"At the same time, I believe quite as firmly that there are many dairy cows, bred for the specific purpose of milk and butter production through many generations, that will produce 600 pounds of butter per year under most favorable conditions as readily as some other cows not having these inherited tendencies will produce 300 pounds.

"While I do not wish to advocate the breeding of anything but the best dairy cows, or to underestimate in any way the importance of inherited tendencies, yet



Garclaugh Bloomer 2nd (imp.)—16760—

First-prize Ayrshire cow, and champion female of the breed, at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904; also at London and Ottawa. Owned and exhibited by Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

has been due to careless selection of stocks to graft on.

Unfortunately, it does not appear that enough experiments have been recorded to reduce the laws of grafting (outside of politics) to anything like scientific accuracy.

I trust some more experienced than I will contribute their experiences in this most interesting and profitable subject.

In a nearby orchard, a friend of mine has grafted one variety of pear on different stock, which pear is a large late cooking variety, and the nature of the different stocks on which it is grafted is known.

On the Bartlett, the pear partakes of this nature, being modified in shape and markings to that of the Bartlett, the flavor being slightly mellowed, but its large size being well maintained.

Grafted on the Seckel, both shape and skin approximate to that variety, though retaining the large size; whilst a third, grafted on the mountain ash, differs from both the others. The original pear appears somewhat different from any of these, but I do not know what the nature of the stock it is grafted on may be.

I remember eating pears in both England and Ireland which had gritty flesh next the core, and in both countries this was, rightly or wrongly, attributed to their being grafted on the English hawthorn or white thorn stock.

Another subject of interest is fruit-tree seedlings. Presumably, the nearer the fruits approximate to the wild varieties, the less variation there will be in the specimens raised from seed.

At any rate, I believe it to be a fact that apricots, peaches and quinces will reproduce themselves with fair regularity, apples and pears

I am assured from the results of our work at the experiment station in Madison, that there are thousands of choice dairy cows in Wisconsin that are not returning their owners a profit, for the reason that they are not surrounded with the proper environment, including suitable feed, shelter and management.

"Of the cows purchased for our dairy herd at Madison, as many of you know, only two or three have cost above \$65, and many of them much less. They include cows inheriting beef tendencies, and yet there is not a mature cow in the herd, except a pure-bred Jersey or two, that has not produced over 400 pounds of butter in a year.

"The trouble with so many of the dairy farmers in Wisconsin is that they are accustomed to look upon and think of a cow as a machine, into which, if you put a certain amount of raw material, you get an amount of finished product, irrespective of the fact that each and every cow is an individual with certain peculiarities and tastes that must be studied and understood, and the most suitable raw material supplied in the matter of feed, not to mention the numerous other conditions, before the particular individual cow will manufacture the finished product to the best advantage.

"Of the fifty or more cows that have been in the station herd in the past five years, the three cows producing the greatest amount of butter in a year have belonged to three different breeds, and while they had many of the essential characteristics of large dairy producers in common, yet they all showed strongly the type of the breed to which they belonged.

"The largest yearly record of butter production of any cow in the herd was made by a grade Red Poll, the second largest record by a pure-bred Jersey, and the third by a grade Shorthorn.

"The phenomenal production of these cows was made possible by a careful study to supply each one of them with the kind of feed and environment that were best suited to the particular demands of the animal for the greatest production.

"If all three cows had received similar feed and treatment in every way, there would have been a wide difference in their production, and some of them would have yielded much less milk and butter."

**APIARY.**

**Preparing for Winter.**

By Morley Pettit.

In an article on this subject in *Gleanings*, Mr. Doolittle, of New York State, sets forth the advantage of packing early—as soon as supers are off. At odd times as he gets around to it he packs a few, so that before the cold, sloppy weather comes on they are all ready.

On the first cold weather in October the bees form their cluster for winter, and go into a partially quiescent state, after having surrounded the cluster with honey near at hand, so it is within easy reach of them, and all disturbing of the hive after that causes them to break cluster and go into an unnatural excitement, that tends to throw them out of their normal condition.

Mr. Doolittle prefers light packing, not more than two or three inches, because it dries out more readily. Five or six inches of chaff or sawdust is so liable to get damp and remain so, making a cold wall, almost worse than nothing at all.

Many recommend having a hole through the center of each comb to allow the outside bees to follow the cluster without going down around the bottom of the combs; but he does not think this at all necessary. After the first cold snap many little clusters of dead bees are found on the outer combs, but these are of no special value. They are simply old bees, which lack vitality to follow the cluster. In ordinary summer weather bees leave the hive to die in the field. The cool, cloudy weather of autumn confines them to the hive until a real cold snap takes them off. They would not be of value in spring, but are simply useless consumers. This is one of the ironies of bee life, that the ones who work hardest to store honey do not live to get its winter use—but then, they enjoy storing it.

**Requeening Colonies.**

*Gleanings in Bee Culture* for September says: "Now is the time to requeen your colonies. There is a chance for a difference of opinion as to whether it is profitable to requeen all your colonies each year, but this much is certain, that it will pay you well to replace every queen whose colony has been below the average in honey-production. We may add to this every queen that is more than a year old, unless she is an extra good one. If a queen is much above the average, I would follow the good old rule of letting the bees supersede her themselves. If your time is valuable, and there is no honey-flow in prospect, you can simply remove the old queen and insert a ripe cell in a cell-protector. Ordinarily, it will pay you better to raise your queen in nuclei by some of the modern methods. If you cannot do anything more you should at least give each colony whose queen should be replaced a ripe cell in a cell-protector, this without paying any attention to the old queen. Many of these young queens will be allowed to supersede the old queens.

If your queens' wings are clipped, as they should be, you can easily verify their replacement. This method requires little labor, and tends to improvement of stock."

**EVENTS OF THE WORLD.**

Serious floods and considerable loss of life are reported from New Mexico.

Russia officially maintains that Great Britain has broken faith in regard to the Thibetan Treaty. Great Britain's pledges to Russia regarding the object of the expedition, it is asserted, looked only to the regulation of trade between India and Thibet, whereas by the recent treaty the influence acquired by Great Britain in the country amounts to a virtual protectorate. Already some of the European papers are predicting that as soon as Russia has her hands free there will be serious trouble in middle Asia. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that China, probably by reason of pressure from Russia, has refused to ratify the treaty, it is not thought, in diplomatic circles, that any serious complication is likely to occur.

Panama is beginning to find that it is not always wise, though it may be sometimes expedient, to put one's trust in princes. She has now run up against the United States over the canal strip, upon which the U. S. is proceeding to build customs houses and collect revenue. The people of Panama, who see in this an injury to the interests of their country, argue that the step is entirely unwarranted by the treaty, by which the belt was granted only for the construction, maintenance and defence of the canal. The Americans, on the other hand, claim that their possession amounts to a virtual sovereignty over the territory. Considering the "odds" in the question, Panama is not likely to gain much comfort out of the sensation of being the little dog in the fight.

"Parliament has been dissolved; nominations will be made on October 27th, and election of members will be held on November 3rd." This was the gist of the news which emanated from Parliament Hill, Ottawa, on September 29th. Prior to dissolution, the standing of the various Provinces was as follows: In Ontario, 37 Liberals, 53 Conservatives, and 1 Independent; Quebec, 55 Lib., 7 Cons., 1 Ind.; Nova Scotia, 15 Lib., 5 Cons.; New Brunswick, 8 Lib., 6 Cons.; Prince Edward Island, 3 Lib., 2 Cons.; Manitoba, 2 Lib., 3 Cons.; Northwest Territories, 4 Lib.; British Columbia, 4 Lib., 1 Con., 1 Ind.; Yukon, 1 Lib.; totalling in all, 129 Liberals, 77 Conservatives and 4 Independents. In addition there are four vacancies by death of the former members: St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Prescott, Ont.; Selkirk, Man., and Sherbrooke, Que., of which the three former were held by Liberals and the latter by a Conservative.

There have been very few developments in the war situation during the past week. In the north the Japanese have again assumed the offensive, but although skirmishes are occurring daily, no important action has taken place. Judging from the fact that Kuropatkin has withdrawn the main body of his army northward from Mukden, it is thought that no serious effort will be made to hold the town. At Port Arthur fierce fighting still goes on, and notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese have captured an important position commanding the harbor, the Russians seem to be directing their attention rather towards recovering the lost positions commanding the water supply. The losses on both sides have been tremendous, and within the walls what to do with the dead has become a problem, because of the fact that the Japanese fire continually upon the Chinese who have been employed to bury the bodies. The Russians look upon this as a deliberate attempt to ruin the health of the garrison. It is again reported that the Baltic fleet is about to set sail. It would seem, however, that if this be true but little may be done at this eleventh hour upon the sea.

**Fall Fairs.**

East Durham and Cavan, Millbrook	Oct 6 to 7
Highgate	Oct. 6 to 7
Burk's Falls	Oct. 6 to 7
Sarnia	Oct. 6 to 7
Kirkton	Oct. 6 to 7
Norwich	Oct. 7 to 8
Otterville	Oct. 8
Rodney	Oct. 10 and 11
Belmont	Oct. 11
Blyth and Morris	Oct. 11 and 12
Welland	Oct. 11 and 12
South Simcoe, Cookstown	Oct. 11 and 12
Harwich, Blenheim	Oct. 11 and 12
Rockton	Oct. 11 to 12
Cardwell, Beeton	Oct. 11 to 12
Forest	Oct. 11 to 12
Delaware	Oct. 11 to 12
Ridgetown	Oct. 12 to 13
East Nissouri, Thamesford	Oct. 13
Caledonia	Oct. 13 to 14
Oneida Indian Fair	Oct. 13 and 14
Theford	Oct. 13 to 14
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 18 to 20
Mumcey	Oct. 19 to 20
Erin	Oct. 19 and 20

**NOTES AND NEWS.**

Sir William McGregor, the new Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived at St. John's and assumed office.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that this Dominion can absorb and give employment to 500,000 people a year, for many years to come.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the eminent statesman who succeeded Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party in Great Britain, is dead.

The steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie is running night and day, and 600 men are employed. The output now averages 500 tons of 80-pound rails per day.

Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. P. A. Choquette, Hon. J. H. Ross, ex-Governor of the Yukon, and Mr. T. O. Davis, formerly member for Saskatchewan, have been called to the Senate.

A new line of works, whose object is to develop the whaling industry, is being established at Sechart Island, B. C., at a cost of \$50,000. The fish will be towed by schooner to Sechart, where, after the oil has been extracted, the remainder of the flesh will be made into fertilizer for the land.

The Ontario Government, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway, inaugurated a vigorous policy of restocking with fish many of the lakes in northern Ontario, where there was any chance of a depletion, and the success which has attended their efforts has been marked. During the summer season this year no less than 5,305 parent bass were captured and transported from Lake Erie. This year three carloads of bass, none less than 12 inches in length, and many weighing two and three pounds, were planted in Muskoka lakes, two carloads in Lake Simcoe and Couchiching, one carload in Balsam Lake, and a carload in the lakes along Canada Atlantic Railway in Algonquin Park. These carloads contained in each instance from 500 to 700 fish. In addition to the planting of parent fish, a carload of 5,000 black bass fingerlings was placed in the Lake of Bays region. The results of each shipment have been most gratifying, and the summer tourist and angler have appreciated the movement, and look forward to better sport in these waters in the future.

A WORD TO "SPORTS."—Farmers in the vicinity of Lake Charles are greatly bothered with sportsmen using the new long-range rifle in duck hunting, etc., on the lake. One day last week a couple of balls whizzed over Mr. W. Spicer's head while he was at work in one of his fields adjacent to the lake. Last year a horse was killed in his field and he did not feel any too comfortable when he heard the missiles flying by. "The sports must be more careful, or they will be prohibited from visiting the lake entirely." The above, from Warton Canadian, tells of a condition of affairs too common in many vicinities of Canada, as well as that about Lake Charles. The use of long-range rifles for hunting in a thickly-settled country should be prohibited, as the flying about of promiscuous bullets most certainly adds neither to the comfort nor the safety of those whose work compels them to remain where such unwelcome visitors are likely to come. "Sports" will do well to take the matter into their own hands and see to it that human life is no longer in danger by reason of their using these long-range weapons.

**Two New Bulletins.**

The Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has just issued an illustrated bulletin on the "Weed seeds commonly found in timothy, alsike and red clover seeds." It is well known that large quantities of seeds of many noxious weeds are each year unwittingly sown with grass and clover seed. The resemblance of many weed seeds to the commercial seeds with which they are found makes their detection difficult to an untrained eye, even if they be present to the extent of several hundred per pound. It is, therefore, of great importance to be able to identify at least the seeds of those weeds which are seriously injurious in agriculture. The text and illustrations of this bulletin (No. 16, new series) are published with a view to assist farmers to identify the more dangerous weed seeds common to grass and clover seed. The illustrations of seeds are from drawings by J. H. Faull, lecturer in botany, University of Toronto, and the descriptions are by G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa, to whom applications for copies of the bulletin should be addressed. As the edition is limited, it will be sent only to those who apply for it.

Bulletin 137, of the Ontario Agricultural College, is a synopsis of the work of E. C. Harrison, Professor of Bacteriology, in connection with the identification of a bacillus that has caused rot in cauliflower, white turnips and cabbage throughout Ontario. As a result of long and careful experimentation, it has been conclusively proven that the rot of these plants is due to bacterial infection, and not to a fungus attack, and that the disease in each variety of crop results from the same bacilli.

No remedy for the infection is suggested, beyond recommending the growing of resistant varieties, rotation of crops, and care in the handling of affected plants. The name of the germ causing the disease is *Bacillus Oleracea*.

### Our English Letter.

Our country has enjoyed another spell of fine weather, so that the harvesting of corn crops in the late parts of the Kingdom, except, perhaps, a little in the Highlands of Scotland, has been completed. So far, it may be said no damage of any consequence has been done to the grain crops during the whole of the harvest period, nearly all of the stacks having been put up under such favorable conditions that they can be threshed at any time. Autumn work is well forward, rye, tares, winter beans and some wheat having been sown in many districts. It is early for wheat sowing, but there is a disposition to put the drills to work whenever the land is in good condition, lest the experience of the last two autumns, when the work was stopped prematurely, should be repeated.

The wheat market has, of course, been affected by the excitement in New York and Chicago, but the wild movements there have in no sense been followed in Europe, where, at present, supplies are ample. The quantities afloat for the U. K. have seldom, or ever, been so large as they are at the present time, thanks to the large contingent from Australia. The present total of about three million quarters compares with 1,850,000 qrs., the average quantity recorded as afloat for the U. K. at this date during the last nine years. Another six weeks will witness a large decrease in the floating quantities, and then probably the abnormal condition in America will assert greater influence upon the European markets.

There was a general advance in the price of flour last week in sympathy with the upward movement in wheat, but it cannot be said that the demand has improved. Consumers generally seem determined to work down their stocks to the lowest possible point. American flour is now, relatively, so dear in London, Liverpool and Glasgow that it sells only in very small quantities. A good supply of Manitoba wheat would be a great boon this season to those British millers whose trade lies in "strong" flour.

### LATEST MARKETS.

On "The Baltic" a firm tone pervades the cargo market, and wheat prices show no appreciable alteration, but the demand has not expanded. Maize is steady.

At Mark Lane, yesterday, there was not much animation in any direction. The supply of English wheat continues small, and prices rule firm. Foreign sorts have a poor sale. No. 1 northern Manitoba, landed, is quoted at \$9.36; Australian, \$7.90, and No. 2 Calcutta, \$7.35. A firmer tone was experienced for flour, and American sorts advanced six cents, while other grades were steady at recent currencies. A slow demand prevailed for maize, with sellers of La Platta at \$5.10, landed. Oats and barley met hardly any enquiry; beans and peas steady.

The live cattle trade at Deptford is very slow. Hardly a day passes but a number of beasts are held over to bolster up the market. Canadian cattle have been making 10½c. to 11½c., and U. S. bullocks up to 12c. The sheep trade, too, is depressed; 370 Canadians, on Monday, in a dragging sale, were quoted 12½c.; while 330 from the States were left unsold.

Ranch cattle at Birkenhead have been forwarded in large numbers, and realized up to 9c. per lb.

At Deptford, to-day (Sat.), 1,591 States cattle were sold at 11½c. to 12c., with a few picked ones 12½c.; 257 Canadians made 11c. to 11½c. per lb.; 273 Canadian ewes realized 12½c. To ease the market, 750 cattle which were in the lairs were withheld for the next market (Monday).

Cheese.—A state of apathy still characterizes the market for Canadian cheese. For the finest quality of September makes, the demand is fair at 9½c. per lb. Second-quality makes are offered from 8c. up.

Butter.—The complexion of the market is quite altered this week, and everybody is looking for highest prices. The enquiry for Canadian makes has been exceptionally good, and for the best, 20½c. to 21½c. has been readily paid, with fine 19½c. to 20c. per lb. Some inferior makes on the market are selling at 17c. For choice "dairies" from Denmark, 26½c. per lb. has been paid this week.

Bacon.—Greater stability has been present in this market, and transactions have been effected on a more satisfactory basis of value than they were a short time back. The supply of Canadian bacon is somewhat short, and with a better town demand following upon consumers returning from their holidays, prices have been advanced this week. The leanest Davies' bacon is quoted up to twelve cents, and lean 11½c.; other brands from 10½c. per lb.

Hams.—This trade is very dull, and sales are more or less forced at receding rates: Canadian long cut (green), 10½c. to 12c.; short cut (green), 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.

Beef in Smithfield Market.—Deptford killed, 10c. to 11½c.; Liverpool killed, 9½c. to 10½c.; refrigerated American hinds, 11½c. to 12½c.; fore, 6½c. to 7½c.; Canadian ranchers, 7½c. to 8½c. London, September 24th.

### Co-operative Packing and Selling of Fruit.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Much has been said the last two seasons about apple-growers and fruit-growers generally forming co-operative associations to enable them to properly dispose of their fruit. Never have I been more impressed with the necessity for something of this kind than during the past couple of weeks. Last week I was in the Niagara district looking after the shipment of a carload of fruit from St. Catharines, and another from Grimsby, for the Winnipeg market. These trial shipments had been arranged for by Prof. Reynolds, of the Ontario Agricultural College, for the purpose of finding how our fruits could be landed in that market, when properly packed and shipped in cold storage. Careful directions were given the shippers as to how the fruit should be packed, and boxes were furnished that the style of cases might be as uniform as possible.

The car from St. Catharines was loaded with apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes, the fruit being furnished by about two dozen of the growers of that locality. Dominion Fruit Inspector Carey and I examined carefully a number of cases of each class of fruit put up by each shipper. A large number of the growers were present, and the one fault which was evident to all was the lack of uniformity in grading, packing and branding. Evidently, no two shippers seemed to have the same idea as to what constituted No. 1 or No. 2 grades of fruit. Some growers sent in first-class fruit packed in first-class style, but others sent in ungraded fruit, improperly packed and wrongly branded. From my personal acquaintance with many of the shippers concerned, I feel certain that none of them should intentionally do wrong in this

We have not yet heard from Prof. Reynolds, who accompanied these shipments to Winnipeg, as to the condition of the fruit when it arrived there and what reception it got on the market. His report will be looked for with considerable interest, but it was plainly evident to those who examined the fruit that Ontario fruit-growers will have to bestir themselves if they ever expect to compete with California and British Columbia, which now have practically a monopoly on the Northwest market.

The greatest need in this part of the business is more uniformity in grading and packing, and vigilant care that none but first-class fruit be offered for sale under a XXX brand. It appears to me that we will never satisfactorily meet these requirements so long as each grower is working alone and independent of his neighbor. What is necessary is that in each section the growers unite to form a strong co-operative association, that a good energetic man be selected as manager, and that experts be employed to grade and pack the fruit. This would probably necessitate the building of a central packing-house. All of which would entail some expense, but the advantage to be gained should far exceed the expense. Baskets, boxes and barrels could be purchased wholesale. The grower could devote his whole attention to gathering the crop in proper condition, the association would relieve him of all care and responsibility in grading, packing and marketing, and with this work in the hands of trained experts, the grade would be uniform, the packing carefully and properly done, and the fruit could be marketed when and where it was most in demand. This, in the end, would result in increased demand on the part of the consumer, and increased profits on the part of the producer.

A few days ago, I attended a series of orchard meetings in the neighborhood of Ingersoll (reported in September 29th "Farmer's Advocate"), and inspected a number of orchards in which co-operative spraying had been done last summer. Thus far, co-operation had succeeded admirably, for the trees were loaded with a heavy crop of beautiful, clean fruit, but the growers all had the same sorrowful tale to tell of no buyers coming in this season, and many of them were selling their good winter apples to a local buyer for forty and fifty cents per barrel. There was a fine lot of fruit, which should bring an excellent price if properly placed in the Northwest, or even the Old



Englewood Hero.

Winner of first in aged Tamworth bear class and silver medal for best bear any age at the National, Toronto, 1904. (See Gossip.)

Country market, but from lack of co-operation in selling, the growers would realize little or nothing for their season's work. A good business manager at the head of a strong co-operative association, who could keep in touch with the best markets, would have been able to dispose of such a crop at a profit to all concerned.

### Fruit Notes.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, is receiving complaints that the quality of XXX fruit in many cases is dangerously near the XX mark. The explanation offered for this is that many buyers are very wisely instructing their packers to put up no No. 2 grade, and the packers, under stress of other influences, are erring on the side of putting in too many No. 2's as No. 1 fruit. The fruit inspectors have been instructed to rigidly enforce section 6 of the Fruit Marks Act, under which no apple may be classed as No. 1 unless it is of good size and color for the variety, and practically free from worm holes, scab, bruises or other defects.

The advantage of having a lot of apples of one variety is well shown in the case of Dr. Young, of Adolphustown. Last year he grew four thousand barrels of Duchess, this year somewhat less, but both years he found a ready sale for all his stock, while many thousand barrels of Duchess in the hands of growers of twenty and thirty barrels were allowed to go to waste for want of a buyer.

Mr. A. K. Bosard, representing the firm of B. Pressley & Co., St. Paul, Minn., was fined in Winnipeg lately for selling fruit not marked and packed according to the standard of the Fruit Marks Act. It would perhaps have been excusable if there had been nothing wrong but the marking. The apples, however, were overfaced, and comparatively worthless varieties were given the names of good varieties. American firms or their representatives selling fruit in Canada must comply with the requirements of the Fruit Marks Act.

**A Sensible Immigrant's Experience.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have been asked to write a short account of my experiences on arrival in this country from England in search of employment. In complying with the request, I do so in the hope that the relation may be of some interest to your readers.

When I arrived in Toronto, about two months ago, my intention was to seek an appointment in the city, in hotel or club service, in which I had had considerable experience in London, or any other position which a man with an average education, a good knowledge of cash and accountancy work, and some fluency with the pen, might fill. I did not, however, intend to waste my time if I could not find what I wanted. I had been brought up to farm work, and my real objective in coming here is to take up a farm next spring, either by purchase or otherwise, as circumstances may determine. I exploited my first idea for two days, at the end of which time I came to the conclusion that the city was overcrowded with the white-shirt brigade, and made up my mind to get out of it. I called at the Immigration Office, and asked for employment on a farm, presumably a large one, for the sake of the experience. I was soon accommodated, and the same afternoon I was off to the place where I now am, about 20 miles from Toronto. It is a large farm, maintaining a large herd of cattle, and growing a considerable amount of hay, corn and grain for their maintenance.

Haymaking was in full swing when I arrived, and I was soon at work. I found methods very different from those in vogue in England, principally by reason of the use of various implements new to me, such as the hay-loader and fork. Both seem to me to be more than useful, though in the case of the former, rough ground or high wind are considerable drawbacks. I loaded the greater part of 100 acres of hay with it, and venture to think I became quite expert in the use of it.

It took me some little time to settle down to hard work again, as I had been unaccustomed to it for some years, but I soon got fit again, and feel quite at home now. The work is hard, of course, but I never expected anything else, and I am quite sure that Canada is the country for men who have a knowledge of farm work and are not afraid of it. As for the climate, I never felt better in my life than at present, and in short, I am very glad I came out, and I would advise anyone similarly placed to do the same as I did.

W. D. WILSON.

**School Trustees, Take Note.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In the National Art Gallery in Ottawa there hangs, or did hang not long ago, a painting by one of our most noted Canadian artists, entitled, "Hiring the Teacher," a reproduction of which appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate," if I remember aright, in January, 1902. The conception of the painter was admirably brought out, the interior of the school-room, dim in the light of an "after-four" meeting; the young teacher whose fate hangs in the balance; the secretary and the three trustees, one—the one who has little to say—sitting submissively in the background; another with benevolent, interested face, ready to listen to the teacher's side of the question, yet fully impressed with the importance of doing what will be best for the section; the third, a tight-fisted old fellow, who thinks more of money-bags than of education, and to whom hiring the teacher means, most of all, getting the one who will keep the school at the lowest salary.

Unfortunately, there are still a few men of this stamp on the rural school boards. There is just one species worse, and to it belongs the man who knows the quality of work to expect, and is not willing to pay for it. Perhaps he has never analyzed his mind to find out what he really requires of a teacher. If he does, he will find that he asks not only for one who has had experience and holds a high certificate; but also for one who has the faculty of pushing the children, from the lowest grade to the highest, as fast or faster than they can go, who will maintain the most irreproachable discipline, who will be at all times cheerful and friendly with the people, yet will never descend to frivolity or vanity; in short, he wants that archangel in the profession, the teacher about whom there can be no "complaints"—and for this combination of efficiency, industry and discretion, he is willing to pay, as a teacher remarked not long ago, the "amount of one's board and a few postage stamps."

Upon the very face of it, this is unreasonable. Most certainly, the best teacher that can be had is none too good for the rural school. The future of the community depends, to no little extent, upon the character and ability of those to whom is entrusted the training of the children during the most mouldable period of their lives. The very young teacher, whose own character is in process of formation, is scarcely to be recommended; neither is the one who, however clever he or she may be in acquiring knowledge, is dull in manner and appearance, listless, lacking in that force

which we vaguely designate as "personality," and without which no man or woman can be a power, either in school or community. These things, no less than proficiency, count, and it would, as a rule, be well if trustees insisted upon seeing and talking with all applicants before making a selection for the school.

It is only fair, however, that in return for all this, a salary suited to such requirements be offered. The teacher has been under heavy expense, and has spent long years of hard study in being qualified for such work. Is it by any means, then, reasonable or right to place the salary for the outcome of so much study and expense at a meagre pittance, less than that paid sewer-diggers of the city, whose work requires nothing but sinew and brawn?

From the standpoint of the section, too, it is the best of investments to pay a good teacher well—such a salary as will induce him or her to stay on in the school from year to year. It pays to get good workmen in all other lines. It is a very short-sighted man who will employ a "botch" to do building, or carpentering, or any other work of skill, simply because he can get him for less money. How very much more, then, must it pay, if not in actual cash, in something that is much better, to employ as teacher, no "botch," but the one who is really fit to be entrusted with so important and far-reaching work, not in brick, wood or stone, but in the hearts and lives of the little ones, whose whole lives may be made or marred by the choice, and whose best interests fathers and mothers profess to have at heart.

Sometimes, it is true, the fault of inadequate salaries lies with the teachers themselves. We once heard of one who stated in her application that she was "willing to go for \$5.00 less than any other teacher who applied." More pitiable even than the application was the decision of the trustees who accepted it. However, this was an exceptional case. There is honor among teachers, as well as among "thieves," and Canadian teachers are, as a rule, men and women of high principle, anxious to make all they can, but equally anxious to render their best services in return for it. It remains with the trustees of Canada to see that they are fairly dealt by. EDUCATION.

**September Fruit Crop Report.**

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, says: The crop of fall fruit in the commercial orchards will be somewhat large, but good No. 1 winter stock is only an average yield and a little below that of last year. On the whole the fruit is remarkably free from the codling moth, but in several districts the apple scab is very prevalent. In the neighborhood of Irgersoll, where this condition prevails, the farmers who had their orchards sprayed by the experimental power sprayer used by the Fruit Division, sold all their apples, while their neighbors, with unsprayed orchards, could get few bids at any price. There will be an enormous quantity of No. 2 apples and "Vaps." that will not be marketed for any purpose.

**FOREIGN CROP REPORTS.**

The apple crop in the United States on the whole will be considerably less than last year, but in a few of the States, notably in New York and the New England States, the winter varieties will give a larger crop than last year.

The European crop is not as large as was anticipated earlier in the season, and, consequently, prices for No. 1 stock shipped from this side have been fairly good. It should be noted, however, that less than half as many barrels left American ports up to date as at the same date last year; consequently, there has been no glutting of the markets.

**PRICES.**

Prices range from 25c. to \$1 per barrel on the trees, the buyer doing the picking and packing and furnishing the barrels. The prevailing price appears to be 75c. per barrel on the trees for good winter stock.

**Farmers' Institute Meetings in St. Joseph's Island and West Manitoulin.**

The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario, in response to a request of the secretaries of St. Joseph's Island and West Manitoulin Farmers' Institutes, has arranged meetings to be held in the early fall, instead of January or February, as has been the custom for some years. The speakers will be C. W. Nash, Toronto, and L. E. Annis, Scarborough, who will discuss a good list of practical topics. The dates of meetings are as follows:

- Richard's Landing—St. Joseph's Island.....Oct. 14
- Kentvale—St. Joseph's Island.....Oct. 15
- Carterton—St. Joseph's Island.....Oct. 17
- Tenby Bay—St. Joseph's Island.....Oct. 18
- Keskawan—St. Joseph's Island.....Oct. 19
- Marksville—St. Joseph's Island.....Oct. 20
- Gore Bay, No. 4 School—W. Manitoulin (aft.).....Oct. 21
- Gore Bay, No. 1 School—W. Manitoulin (eve.).....Oct. 21
- Barrie Island—W. Manitoulin (aft. and eve.).....Oct. 22
- Kagawong, School House—W. Manitoulin (aft.).....Oct. 24
- Kagawong, Village Hall—W. Manitoulin (eve.).....Oct. 24
- Grimesthorpe—W. Manitoulin.....Oct. 25
- Poplar, School House—W. Manitoulin.....Oct. 26
- Evansville, School House—W. Manitoulin.....Oct. 27
- Silver Water, School House—W. Manitoulin.....Oct. 28
- Meldrum Bay—W. Manitoulin.....Oct. 29

**Forthcoming Stock Sales.**

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

- Oct. 18th—David Bennett, Dutton, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxford Downs, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
  - Oct. 20th—Robt. Moorhouse, Cairo, Ont., Shorthorns and Grades.
  - Oct. 21st—Ed. Martin, Beeton, Ont., Shorthorns.
  - Oct. 26th—Estate of T. E. Perkins, Petrolea, Ont., Shorthorns.
  - Oct. 27th—T. H. Hassard's Clydesdale fillies, at "The Repository," Toronto.
  - Nov. 16th—John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., Clydesdale fillies and Shorthorns.
  - Nov. 10th—H. Cargill & Son, and W. G. Pettit & Sons, at Hamilton, Ont., Shorthorns.
- Every Tuesday and Friday—Walter Harland Smith, at The Repository, Toronto, horses.

**Better Fruit Rates.**

The representations of the fruit-growers to the Canadian Railway Commission resulted in a substantial reduction from the principal Ontario points to the larger centers of distribution, such as Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Winnipeg. There will also be a special rate on half-car lots of 10,000 pounds or over. These concessions will be equal to \$10 a car to Ottawa and Montreal on full carloads, and \$36 a car to the Northwest. In addition, the flat rate for icing cars destined for Manitoba has been abolished, and hereafter shippers will be charged only for the actual amount of ice used. Apples in boxes or barrels will be carried at the same rate, and it is expected that pears will be in the same class as apples. The above reductions were made by the railways before the decision of the Railway Commission was made known.

**A Stable Shelf.**

We needed a shelf in the milking stable, that would not be in the way; so we got a pair of six-inch hinges, fastened them to a board of proper length, and screwed the other ends of the hinges fast to the side of the barn, about eighteen inches from the floor, so that the shelf could be turned up out of the way. A couple of pieces of pump chain attached to each end of the shelf, and to the side of the barn, held the board when in use. When turned up a button held it in place. This holds milk pails all right.

**A Prophecy for Canada.**

"We will try to look forward a thousand years, or five hundred or two hundred years, and to think how, in the changes which are bound to take place as to the central spots of the world's activities and interests, we are absolutely bound to find that this magnificent land, with incomparable lakes and rivers, limitless tracts of country and populations taking hold of that country with patience, foresight and power, must be, come what may, one of the great, perhaps the very greatest, of the world's great centers of life."—Archbishop of Canterbury, now visiting in Canada.

**MARKETS.**

**TORONTO MARKETS.**

Export cattle are quite scarce on this market, and even the offerings of butchers' cattle are rather of a poor quality. Feeders are numerous, but the good stuff is badly diluted with dairy-bred stock. Hogs held at \$5.15 for selects; London quotes \$5.10, while Montreal reports place the price of selects at \$5.50. In other lines trade is normal, except for horses, which show a temporary depression. Quotations are:

**LIVE STOCK.**

- Exporters—Extra choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.40.
- Butchers—Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 1,100 lbs. each, \$4.30 to \$4.50 per cwt.; loads of good heifers and steers, \$4 to \$4.25; good mixed cattle, \$3.70 to \$3.90; medium butchers', \$3.40 to \$3.60; cows of good quality, \$3 to \$3.25; inferior and rough old worn-out cows, \$1.60 to \$2 per cwt.
- Feeders—Choice breedy steers, 900 to 1,000 pounds each, \$3.80; feeders, choice, 800 to 850 pounds, \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt.
- Feeding Bulls—\$2.50 to \$3.124; poorer stuff, \$1.50 to \$2.00.
- Stockers—There are a large number of eastern stockers forward, few of which are of good quality. Trade dull and prices easy, at about \$2.25 to \$2.85 per cwt. for those weighing from 500 to 700 lbs. each.
- Milch Cows and Springers—There is a fair demand for all offerings of good quality at steady prices, of from \$30 to \$50 each, the bulk going at \$35 to \$45 each.
- Veal Calves—Range from \$3.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.
- Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3.75 to \$3.90, the bulk going at about \$3.85 per cwt. Lambs, \$4 to \$4.15 for all of good quality, while culls and feeding lambs sell at \$3.70 to \$3.80 per cwt.
- Hogs—Selects, \$5.15, and lights and fats, \$4.90 per







October.

THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS.

Whither away, Robin,  
Whither away?  
Is it through envy of the maple-leaf,  
Whose blushes mock the crimson of thy  
breast.  
Thou wilt not stay?  
The summer days were long, yet all too  
brief  
The happy season thou hast been our  
guest;  
Whither away?

Whither away, Bluebird,  
Whither away?  
The blast is chill, yet in the upper sky  
Thou still canst find the color of thy  
wing.  
The hue of May.  
Warbler, why speed thy southern flight?  
Ah, why,  
Thou too, whose song first told us of the  
Spring?  
Whither away?

Whither away, Swallow,  
Whither away?  
Canst thou no longer tarry in the North,  
Here, where our roof so well hath  
Screened thy nest?  
Not one short day?  
Wilt thou—as if thou human wert—go  
forth  
And wanton far from them who love thee  
best?  
Whither away?  
—Edmund Clarence Stedman, in Vick's  
Family Magazine.

The Young Heir.

"Tantara—tantara!" We almost  
seem to hear the horn which pro-  
claims it a hunting morning." The  
beautiful picture graphically displays a  
stirring scene. The hunting party has  
just left the beautiful park seen in the  
background, and all are bent on royal  
sport. Perhaps this is the first time the  
proud parents have taken their hand-  
some boy to the "meet,"—but he looks  
quite at home on his big horse, and a  
thorough little gentleman in the way he  
lifts his hat in salute to the group of  
man and dogs. This picture is so finely  
drawn that the interest in the principal  
figures is divided with admiration for the  
rich natural surroundings of the stately  
ancestral home of this brave "Young  
Heir," who looks so full of life  
and hope.  
H. A. B.



"Abide With Us."

"Daily working at Thy side,  
Nightly resting at Thy feet,  
Let my soul be satisfied  
With Thy presence close and sweet."

In a London mission school a teacher  
once asked, "Where does Jesus live?"  
A small boy answered promptly, "Some  
of His friends have come to live in our  
alley, and I think He lives with them."

Would anybody dream of saying such a  
thing of us? Is there any sign in our  
homes of His abiding presence? If not,  
then let us open the doors wide and in-  
vite Him in, for He says: "Behold, I  
stand at the door, and knock: if any  
man hear My voice, and open the door,  
I will come in to him, and will sup  
with him, and he with Me."

We should think it a great honor if  
King Edward knocked at our door and  
offered to sit down and have supper with  
us; what, then, should be our feelings  
when the King of kings waits for ad-  
mission to our home? But that is not  
all. He is not only willing to be our  
Guest for a time, but He is prepared to  
"abide" with us, to become one of the  
family, to "live with us," as the child  
thought He lived in the poor London  
alley. Did you ever think of our Lord's  
wonderful condescension, when He said:  
"If a man love Me, he will keep My  
words: and My Father will love him,  
and WE will come unto him, and make  
OUR abode with him." (I have put those  
wonderful pronouns in capitals so that  
we may not miss the grandeur of the  
promise.)

Perhaps we may think that the mem-  
bers of that family circle in Nazareth  
were favored above all others, because  
Jesus lived with them. We gain a great  
deal of good from constant association  
with His "friends," even now—although  
His visible presence has not been amongst  
us for many centuries. If the influence  
of the disciples is powerful for good,

what might we not gain from living  
with the Master? And that is exactly  
what we may do. But He will not stay  
in any home unless at least one member  
of the family welcomes Him. He is al-  
ways ready to help and counsel those  
who, like Mary of Bethany, take time  
from their work or pleasure to converse  
with Him. What would be the use of  
living with people who only addressed  
Him hurriedly and carelessly for five  
minutes or so, morning and evening, and,  
then, never gave Him another thought all  
the rest of the day? We who, like the  
family at Nazareth, may have the won-  
derful privilege of living with Jesus—of  
speaking to Him at any moment, sure of  
His careful attention to anything we  
say—too often forget that He is in the  
house, yes, even now in the rooms with  
us. But if we do live always in the  
sunshine of His felt presence, how bright  
the hours are!

"The busy fingers fly; the eyes may see  
Only the glancing needle which they  
hold:  
But all my life is blossoming inwardly,  
And every breath is like a litany;  
While through each labor, like a thread  
of gold,  
Is woven the sweet consciousness of  
Thee."

But, as I said before, He will not abide  
in a house where no welcome is extended  
to Him. Being God, He is everywhere  
present; but surely something more is  
meant by the promise to make His  
"abode" with those who love and obey  
Him. The two disciples who walked  
with their risen Lord to Emmaus found  
that He was going further, but they were  
unwilling to part with the mysterious  
Stranger who had caused their hearts to  
burn within them, so they "constrained"  
Him, saying, "Abide with us!" and  
their urgent invitation was willingly ac-  
cepted. Do we care enough about His  
presence to "constrain" Him to abide  
with us?

In the fifth chapter of the Song of  
Solomon we read of one who was slow in  
opening the door to her beloved, because  
she did not care enough about him to

take a little trouble, and when at last  
the door was opened, it was too late,  
for she says: "I opened to my beloved;  
but my beloved had withdrawn himself,  
and was gone. . . . I sought him,  
but I could not find him; I called him,  
but he gave me no answer. The watch-  
men that went about the city found me,  
they smote me, they wounded me."

Oh, let us not delay in opening the  
door, lest our Heavenly Guest, finding  
His knocking unheeded, withdraws Him-  
self, and we also have to seek long and  
painfully before we find Him.

Don't say you have no time. Did you  
ever hear of a woman who had no time  
to remember her "beloved"? Why, if  
she really loves him, the thought of him  
will brighten all her work like sunshine,  
filling every moment with gladness. If  
we can truly say of Christ: "My Be-  
loved is mine, and I am His," no day  
can be monotonous, no life can be com-  
monplace, for any moment we may look  
up into His face and meet His answering  
smile.

"There are hours when work is press-  
ing—  
Just little homely work,  
That must be done, that we must do,  
That it were shame to shirk,  
And in those hours full often  
To crown the petty cares,  
Has fallen upon the house a gleam  
Of God's heaven unawares."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING  
WEEK.

The greatest Life ever lived on earth  
was almost entirely spent in the quiet,  
uneventful seclusion of a little village  
home—no one, therefore, need think that  
his life is cramped because it is cut off  
from the bustle and din of the city.

Who would not have considered it a  
glorious privilege to have lived in that  
quiet home in Nazareth, to have been  
near of kin to the King, who has ruled  
with absolute sway over the bodies and  
souls of millions? And that privilege  
may be ours, if we will, for He has not  
only promised to live with those who  
love and obey Him, but has also de-  
clared: "Whosoever shall do the will of  
God, the same is My brother, and sister  
and mother."

"I hold His Hand as on we walk,  
And He still holdeth mine;  
It is a human Hand I hold;  
It is a Hand divine."

HOPE.

Child and Mother.

By Eugene Field.

O mother-my-love, if you'll give me your  
hand,  
And go where I ask you to wander,  
I will lead, you away to a beautiful land,  
The Dreamland that's waiting out  
yonder.  
We'll walk in a sweet posy-garden out  
there,  
Where moonlight and starlight are  
streaming,  
And the flowers and the birds are filling  
the air  
With the fragrance and music of  
dreaming.  
There'll be no little tired-out boy to  
undress,  
No questions or cares to perplex you;  
There'll be no little bruises or bumps to  
caress,  
Nor patching of stockings to vex you.  
For I'll rock you away on a silver-dew  
stream,  
And sing you asleep when you're  
weary,  
And no one shall know of our beautiful  
dream  
But you and your own little dearie,  
And when I am tired I'll nestle my  
head  
In the bosom that's soothed me so  
often,  
And the wide-awake stars shall sing in  
my stead  
A song which our dreaming shall  
soften.  
So, mother-my-love, let me take your  
dear hand,  
And away through the starlight we'll  
wander—  
Away through the mist to the beautiful  
land,  
The Dreamland that's waiting out  
yonder.



The Young Heir.

**Baby's Own Soap**  
A Soap worthy of Baby—therefore good enough for any skin.  
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing  
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.  
MONTREAL.  
No other soap has all its qualities. 310

*GO TO*  
**The Best.**  
THE CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE  
CHATHAM, ONT.,

It is unquestionably Canada's Greatest Business School.  
No other school gets such **RESULTS**.  
It is now current talk throughout the country that the student who wants the best training and a good position when graduated must attend this school.  
250 students placed in year 1900  
304 do do do 1901  
360 do do do 1902  
375 do do do 1903  
If these were placed in pecuniary positions worth \$3 or \$1 a week, the showing would not be worth the space in this paper that it takes to tell it. But when the salaries averaged over \$300 per annum, a few of them \$1000, the public should know that no other business school in Canada publishes such lists and gets such

**RESULTS.**

Many of our former graduates are now commanding salaries from \$2,500 to \$4,000 annually.  
**WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE YOU?**  
We pay railway fare to Chatham up to \$8.  
Good board in Chatham. \$2.50 to \$2.75  
For the handsomest catalogue published by any business school in Canada, write  
D. McLACHLAN & CO.  
Chatham, Ont.

Ladies' \$1.50 suits and up to \$12; also waists and skirts. Send for full styles and sample cloths. Southcott Suit Co., London, Canada.

**THIRD COMBINATION  
STOCK  
SALE**

IN PORT PERRY  
**Thursday, Oct. 13th, 1904**

Under the supervision of the  
Dominion Breeders' Live Stock Association.

- 10 Reg. Shorthorn Bulls
- 20 Reg. Shorthorn Females
- 10 Reg. Yorkshire Swine
- 10 Reg. Shropshire Sheep

J. H. BROWN, Secretary,  
PORT PERRY.

**THE CHILDREN'S CORNER**

**Puzzle Competition.**

A prize will be given to the boy or girl under 16 years of age, who sends in the neatest and most correct list of answers to puzzles and riddles published in October. Solutions of October problems should be sent in all at once, and must be post-marked not later than November 15th. Fuller directions will be given later on.

**I.—Numerical Enigma.**

I am a girl's name of eight letters. My 1423 is a passage-way, my 5783 is to read, my 6835 is a deer.

**II.—Word Square.**

My first is an article used by babies. My second is a sweet-smelling flower. My third is surrounded by water. My fourth is part of the verb "to be." The four words can be read from left to right, and also from top to bottom.

**III.—Charade.**

While out one day, my second spied,  
My first I saw him do;  
To catch him was of no avail,  
He seemed as though he flew.  
My whole's a game oft played by boys,  
It's amusing to the mind.  
Now, put your heads together, pray,  
And my riddle you will find.

**IV.—Nuts to Crack.**

1. Petuna. 2. Maldon. 3. Tralibunizi.  
4. Setcunth. 5. Coontauc. 6. Yourtkinch. 7. Latwun.

**V.—Riddle.**

Before a circle let appear  
Twice 25, and 5 in rear;  
One fifth of eight add, if you can,  
And you will have what conquers man.

**VI.—Riddle.**

What nation does a criminal dread most?

**VII.—Riddle.**

What animal has the most brains?

**VIII.—Riddle.**

What is the difference between a bankrupt and a feather bed?

**The Baby Choir.**

"Now all you tots sit in a row,  
'Cause you are the big church choir,  
And I'll stand here to lead, you know;  
And when I wave my stick—just so—  
Then you must all sing higher."  
But Roy sang of a "choo-choo" car,  
And Gracie of "nice weather."  
While Rob's and Bessie's "twinkle star"  
Went wandering high and low afar—  
They couldn't keep together.  
The little leader's eyes grew wet,  
And then a smile o'er-ran them;  
"You see, mamma, they can't do it;  
They can't sing songs the leastest bit,  
And so they singed an anthem!"

**The Honesty of Elinor.**

By Elizabeth Crane Porter.

Elinor was carefully and patiently adding the last long column of figures for her morning lesson.

"Two an' tree an' nine an' five makes nine an' one to carry," she whispered to herself. Just as she put down the last figure, Miss Brown's brisk voice announced the end of the hour, and all the grimy and much erased "number papers" were made into a neat pile and put on the teacher's desk. As Elinor sat with hands folded in front of her, she was busy with very pleasant thoughts.

"I worked very carefully," said she to herself, "and probably I'll get a per cent., and then I can go to the city with father." For at dinner yesterday father had said, "If any child gets a hundred in arithmetic to-morrow, I'll take him to town when I go on Saturday."

A trip to town with father was the greatest treat a little girl of six could possibly have, and Elinor thought, quite worth a good number paper. She ran all the way to school next morning to

get her standing, and, oh, joy! Miss Brown, smilingly, gave back a paper with a big blue-pencilled 100 at the top. A radiant little girl answered questions and did hard tasks cheerfully that morning, for was not the treasure hers? Near the end of the school, however, something happened to disturb her joyful anticipations. When they were overlooking yesterday's papers in class, Johnny gave 54 for the answer of a certain example. Elinor looked at her paper for comparison, and found to her horror that hers was 53. Johnny was right, for teacher said so, and if Elinor were wrong, what should she do about her hundred per cent. and the treat. "Ought I to tell?" she thought, anxiously.

Her decision was quickly made, and at the close of school a forlorn little body waited in her seat while all the long files passed slowly by, all gazing in wonder at poor Elinor. When the last footstep had gone downstairs, and out of doors, she went to Miss Brown and explained. "Why, yes, Elinor!" said her teacher, "to be sure! How careless I was to mark that right when it was really wrong. That makes your mark 90, doesn't it?" and she took out her big blue pencil and with it made the change that so disappointed all Elinor's hopes.

Elinor did not run home with a happy face that day; in fact, she couldn't help crying just a little. It was very hard when she had worked so, and thought she had won her prize! They were half through dinner when she got home, and as she stepped into the dining-room, father sang out, without noticing her tears:

"Well, did you get a hundred, Elinor?" That brought the tears afresh, and she sobbed out the whole story in mother's arms. When her father knew, he said: "Why, come here, childie! Father's prouder of an honest little girl than of any number of 'hundreds.' You were a good child to tell Miss Brown," and he kissed her tenderly.

"I'm sure she understands," said father to mother that evening, "and I'm going to take her anyway. It was a fine thing for the little thing to do. I hardly thought it was in her."

On the next Saturday morning, in a train bound for Boston, sat a happy little girl, who kept a close grasp of father's first finger, and smiled brightly at all the other passengers. "Just think," she said to herself, "If I hadn't told, I'd have come just the same, but I'd have felt so mean! And, now, I'm going and I was honest, too, and father is pleased. After now," said the wise little lady, "I'll always be honest and truthful, for it's the very best thing to do."

**The Joy.**

The joy is the doing,  
Not the deed that's done;  
The swift and glad pursuing,  
Not the goal that's won.

The joy is in the seeing,  
Not in what we see;  
The ecstasy of vision,  
Far and clear and free!

The joy is in the singing,  
Whether heard or no;  
The poet's wild, sweet rapture,  
And song's divinest flow!

The joy is in the being—  
Joy of life and breath;  
Joy of a soul triumphant,  
Conqueror of death!

Is there a flaw in the marble?  
Sculptor, do your best;  
The joy is in the endeavor—  
Leave to God the rest!

Didactic Mamma—"Now, then, Charlie, don't you admire my new silk dress?" Charlie (with emphasis)—"Yes, mamma." Didactic Mamma—"And, Charlie, all the silk is provided for us by a poor worm." Charlie—"Do you mean dad?"

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All other shades, \$3.50; all shades Lustre, \$1.50; all shades French Lustre, \$1.75; Black Sateen 95c. Add 15 cents for Postage. Give Bust Size, Send to-day.  
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**Humorous.**

"Quite a clever little dog you have," said Mr. Staylate.  
 "Yes," replied Miss Patience, "he'll bring your hat and cane for you. Try him."

A young probationer was preaching his trial-sermon in the church in one of the inland villages of Scotland. After finishing the "discourse" he leaned over the pulpit and engaged in silent prayer—an act which rather surprised the congregation, who were unaccustomed to such procedure. Suddenly the young preacher felt someone slapping him gently on the shoulder, and on turning round he beheld the beadle, who said: "Hoot, toot, moon; dinna tak' it sae muckle to hert; ye'll maybe dae better next time."

**A CLEVER ANSWER.**

He is a shrewd politician that in one sentence can win the enthusiastic applause of opposing factions. It is said that on the floor of the House of Commons, William Redmond was once asked by a member on the right, "Will you vote for this bill if it comes up?"

Mr. Redmond looked from one side of the House to the other, and slowly answered,

"I will—"  
 Immediately the right side of the House burst into a storm of applause. But Mr. Redmond continued, as soon as he could be heard,

"—not—"  
 Then the storm came from the left side, and as soon as it subsided for a moment he completed what he started,

"—answer that question."  
 And perfect silence reigned on both sides.

**THE LAST WORD.**

It is rare tact that "gets all the best words" after a rebuff. Politicians need it. Colonel Stone, of Tennessee, on one occasion got the last word, at least. When he was running for governor, he met for the first time a delegate from one of the rural counties to the state convention. The colonel said:

"I am glad to meet you. I have known your father for many years, but never had the pleasure of your acquaintance. I see, however, that the son is better-looking than the father."

"Look here, Colonel," said the delegate, "you need not be flattering me up, for I am out and out for Barksdale for governor, although the old man is for you."

"Why, I simply find you better-looking than your father, but I did not say you had half as much sense as he has," returned the colonel.

Those standing around roared with laughter, in which the delegate good humoredly joined.

**What a Small Vice Costs.**

"How can you afford these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend; "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."

"Oh, that library is only my 'one cigar a day,'" was the reply.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this: when you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try to do the same. You remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but put by the price of a five-cent cigar every day, and as the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost you no more than that! Why, there are dollars' worth of them."

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me 'to be a man.' I put by the money, which at five cents a day amounted to \$18.25 a year, or \$109.50 in six years. I kept those books by themselves as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money; and if you'd done the same as I did you would by this time have saved many more dollars than I have, and would have been better off in health and self-respect besides."—[Success.



**The Tomato.**

The tomato is our topic for to-day. Why not? Poets without number have raved over the grape, the peach, the nectarine, and the rich brown of chestnut or hazelnut dropping in, fruitful rain into the little hollows filled with rusting autumn leaves. Hundreds have taken up the pen to write the praises of the strawberry, which Barroughs singles out as the "most delectable of fruits"; while Thoreau has taken the pains to devote a whole essay to the laudation of the apple—not even the delicious, juicy, health-giving product of our orchards, but the hard, green, mouth-drying wild apple, whose merits none but a poet-naturalist could be expected to appreciate fully. Then, why shall we not, in our little house-keeping corner, devote one paper to the praise of the tomato, the most popular, possibly, of all fruits, for the tomato is, in truth, a fruit?

Its history is quite interesting. It belongs to the great nightshade family, which, you know, numbers so many beautiful and a few deadly plants among its members. The beautiful Bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*), which is often found growing in damp ground, climbing up over trees and bushes, and which may be known by its clusters of purple blossoms, somewhat resembling those of the tomato, which are followed by bright red berries, belongs to this family; also, the common potato, and the Black Henbane of less enviable reputation. The tomato, however, has escaped all poisonous properties, although it is not so very long since it was grown in American gardens only as a curiosity. In the days of our great-grandmothers, a common sight in the old log houses which cropped up over the country

pumpkin and mock orange ranged along on shelf or table. Those were good old days, so they tell us, days of hard work and sweet sleep, and of jolly gatherings, where each was satisfied to come out in home-woven bonnet and homespun dress, never thinking or bothering over such things as "style" or "fashion." Who can say that, in this respect, we have advanced? Have we not, rather, gone back, having learned to place false estimates on these trifling attributes of life, and to devote to them an amount of time and thought out of all proportion to their importance, in any way that really "counts."

But we are getting away from our subject. The tomato is an out-and-out American. It is supposed that it was originally found growing wild in the sub-tropical parts of South America, but it was early put into cultivation by the clever "Indians" of the South, and was probably grown in gardens by the Peruvians long before Europeans had set foot in that land. From its Indian name, *tumatl* or *tomatl*, comes our name, tomato. By Europeans, it was introduced, among other Western plants, into the old world, and must have been used there immediately as food, as its names, "love apple" in England, "pomme d'amour" in France, and "pomi d'amore" in Italy, were all given to it, from the idea that its use as food had an influence on the passions.

Since those days the tomato has very much improved. From the red, wrinkled fruit which was the only kind grown in the early gardens, has now evolved hundreds of varieties, yellow, red and pink, and of all sizes, from the pretty little cherry tomato to the large, smooth, de-

purifier." In conclusion, may I add a few recipes, which may carry a few suggestions to some "tomato-lover."

**Canned Tomatoes.**—Pick out small ones. Scald, remove skins, put in sealers. Fill up with cold water, adding a teaspoonful of salt. Put on lids loosely, and place in a boiler on a wooden rack, having the water in the boiler come up pretty well over the sealers. Cover boiler, and bring to the boiling point, then let boil ten minutes. Fasten the tops, and set in a cool place. Next morning give the tops an extra twist. Before beginning this process, tops, rubbers, rings and sealers must, of course, be sterilized with boiling water. In plunging the sealers for this purpose have them quite warm, and be sure to have the water come inside as well as outside of them when first put into hot water; otherwise they may crack.

**Tomato Preserves.**—Four pounds of green tomatoes cut in pieces; three pounds sugar; three lemons sliced; ginger-root to taste. Cook slowly in a granite kettle until the syrup is thick.

**Tomato Salad.**—One pint canned or stewed tomatoes, a sprig of parsley, a sliced onion, six cloves, salt and pepper to taste. Put on stove and let come to a boil. Strain, and add two tablespoonfuls shredded gelatine which has been soaked in cold water for half an hour and rubbed smooth. Stir well; add two tablespoonfuls lemon juice. Pour into wet moulds, and stand on ice or in a very cold place eight hours.

**Fried Tomatoes.**—Fry ripe ones in butter; season, and pour over them a little heated sweet cream.

**Baked Tomatoes.**—Cut a piece off stem end of ripe tomatoes and take out the pulp. Fill up with chopped chicken, seasoned, and a little melted butter. Onion or mushrooms may be added if liked. Bake, basting from time to time with melted butter.

**Pilaff.**—The national dish of Turkey.—Wash three-quarters of a pound of rice, and place in a pan with one-quarter pound of butter. Put on stove and stir until a light-golden color. Add six cups strained tomato juice. Let boil up once, then set back to simmer twenty-five minutes. When serving, pour more melted butter over the top. The color should be light brown.

**Tomato Pie.**—Chop any leftover meat fine. Put in a baking-dish in layers with bread-crumbs and seasoned tomatoes. Have crumbs on top dotted with butter. A little gravy added is an improvement. Bake till nicely browned.

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

**A NEW LIGHT.**

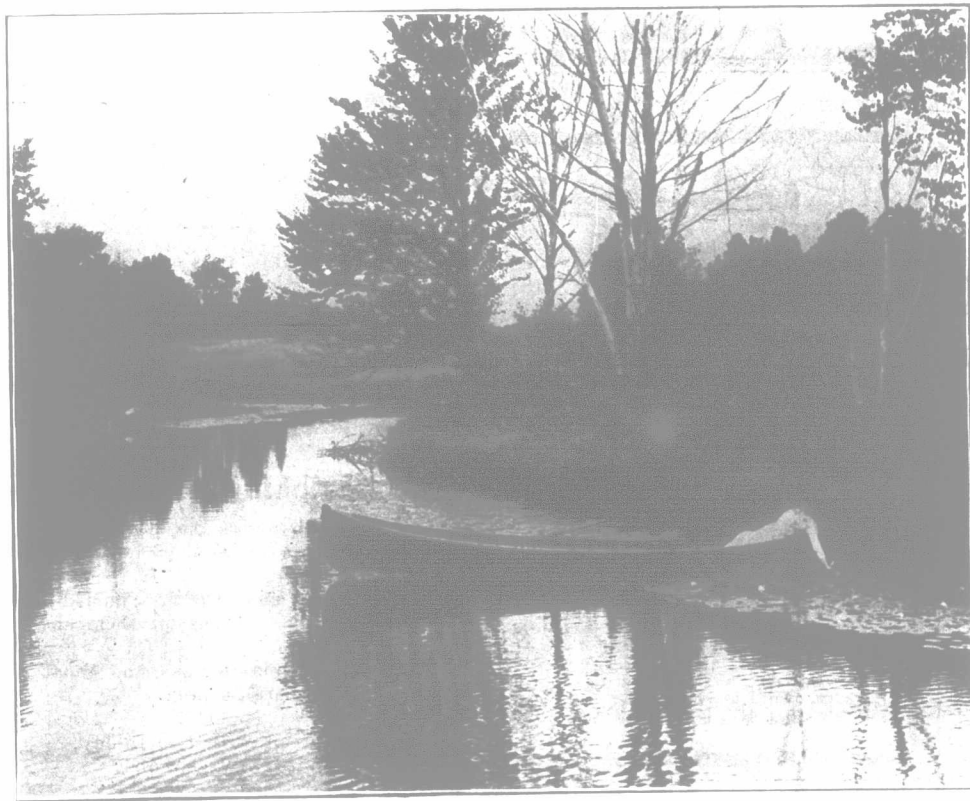
Dear Dame Durden,—In response to the request of "Busybody" in Sept. 22nd issue for a good chocolate icing, I send one which was given me last summer by an excellent cakemaker, and which we find delicious, and very easy to make.

**Chocolate Icing.**—Two table-spoons cocoa; four table-spoons liquid coffee (left from breakfast); one teaspoon melted butter; half a teaspoon vanilla flavoring; icing sugar to thicken. Spread while cake is warm. Will "Busybody," or some other "body," give a good recipe for gingerbread? GIG-LAMFS.

**FROM OUR "BUSY-BEE."**

Dear Dame Durden,—Like Polly, I did not intend writing so soon again, but when I saw the generous number of recipes given for icing, I felt I must acknowledge the kindness. I thank Polly, and am also grateful for the ones which appeared over your signature. I tried the first and found it very satisfactory.

I like the Chats, they are so sociable, quite practical too. I often wonder if anyone finds as many uses as I do for



On Water Lily Bend, Georgian Bay District—Grand Trunk Railway System.

like a part of the woods themselves, was to see a whole row of gleaming red tomatoes set, by way of ornament, along the mantel. Very pretty they must have looked, too, when lighted up at twilight by the glow that shot forth from the cavernous old fireplace, where flames crackled and roared over the huge back-log, and very much in keeping with the bunches of red and golden corn hung along on beam and rafter, and with the glowing orange of

licious variety which is the delight of the housekeeper's heart.

Possibly no other vegetable may be served in such a variety of ways as the tomato, and most certainly, notwithstanding the foolish old idea that it causes cancer, there is no other vegetable which has a more beneficial effect on the system. As our teacher in cooking school used to say: "Girls, if you want to have good complexions, eat plenty of tomatoes. They are a great blood-

## If You Only Knew

How vast is the adulteration of China and Japan teas you would not use them as a gift

# "SALADA"

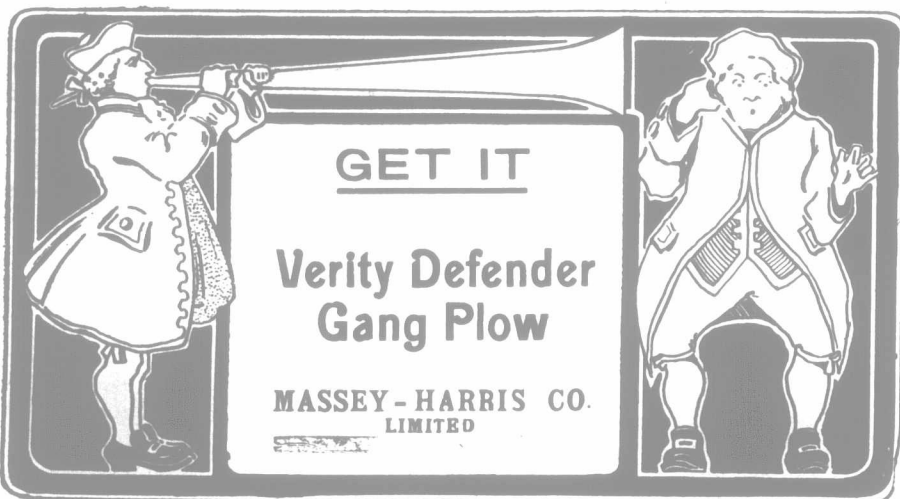
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### BOYS FOR FARM HELP

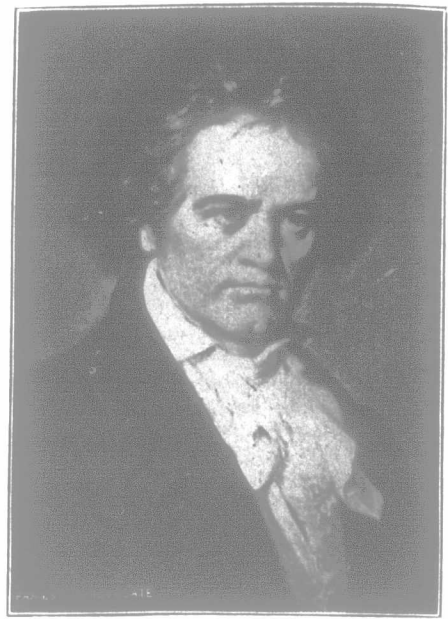
The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English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

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the wornout separator brushes. I used them this summer for cleaning out the inside of the range. They are fine for washing bottles, and could be used to clean lamp glasses if they just had a cloth over them.

Pickles are the order of the day now. Is it not just dreadful how the work goes on? One thing after another, as soon as housecleaning is done, there is soap to make; when that is accomplished, the fruit is ready; after preserving, the pickling comes next, and so on through the list, with never a stop. Life would be very monotonous for a great many of us if we had not such things as a magazine (the "Farmer's Advocate"), the flowers, a letter now and again, and last, but not least, the dear little children to brighten out way. Do you not think children are the most wonderful part of God's works? Is there anything more interesting than a child? To watch its development day after day, to listen to the baby prattle, and hear their "cute" sayings is a pure delight. Well, here I am talking of children, when I began with household matters, but they are closely connected, so "let it go."  
BUSY-BEE.



Beethoven, 1770-1827.

### Beethoven.

Born at Bonn, Germany, Dec. 16, 1770. Died at Vienna, March 26, 1827.

#### FROM A PRIZEWINNER.

Dear Dame Durden,—In receipt of your much-appreciated prize, I hasten to acknowledge my thanks. I was much surprised to find my little sketch had found favor, but not more so than I was delighted to have found a kindred spirit who realizes the value of sketching from nature. Aside from the benefit it affords the hand and eye, and the practical use every farmer and mechanic would find in construction notes thus collected, there is nothing so pleasant as rendering the best we can; the perfect lines and blending of light and shadow in sky and earth and living forms. Unconsciously in the joy of creating, we are moulding our body and mind in greater harmony with God's beautiful nature, in love of the stalwart pine, we walk more erectly; by the repose of the evening cloud we are incited to make peace with God and man.

Your choice of a book could not have been better, for I have not read it, and I enjoy Ruskin, when in a studious humor. I have read "Sesame and Lilies," and parts of other works of his. The "Farmer's Advocate" is becoming, with its more frequent issue, the general favorite in our home, and this, on account of a wide range of ages and tastes, is proving its quality.

Dame Durden is no doubt busy, therefore I will not occupy too much time, but before I close, I must add to yours my admiration of James Frise's work. The Irish character and humor are well put.

respectfully yours,  
ARTHUR W. BEGG.

I should like very much to have had a little paper chat with each of the above contributors, but having told so many tomato "yarns," have not left myself space. Will just say that we extend to each a hearty invitation to come again. D. D.

### Looking Forward.

With every rising of the sun  
Think of your life as just begun.

The past has shriveled and buried deep  
All yesterdays. There let them sleep.

Nor seek to summon back one ghost  
Of that innumerable host.

Concern yourself with but to-day,  
Woo it, and teach it to obey.

Your will and wish. Since time began,  
To-day has been the friend of man;

But in his blindness and his sorrow  
He looks to yesterday and to-morrow.

You and to-day 't a soul sublime,  
And the great pregnant hour of time!

With God himself to find the twin!  
Go forth, I say attain 't again!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The conditions of conquest are always  
easy. We have but to toil a while, endure a while, believe always, and never  
turn back.

Mozart, Haydn and Schubert were typical representatives of the pleasure-loving, genial Viennese of their day; Beethoven's disposition was shy, reserved and thoughtful, though abrupt and domineering to a degree. Fully aware of his great powers, he brooked no opposition in matters musical, and was a law unto himself, as well as to others.

In his compositions he appears in a great variety of moods; for instance, the Minuet in E flat and Allegretto from Moonlight Sonata show the artist in a quiet, contented mood; there is appealing tenderness in the Adagio from Sonata Pathetique; sadness and grief in the finale to Moonlight Sonata; beautiful quiet melody in the Kreutzer Sonata (Andante movement for piano and violin), and the playful, mirthful spirit prevails in the Scherzo in C major.

A Beethoven Sonata, like a Bach fugue, is the best of its species on account of its fine musical contents, lucid development and unity of thought. These sonatas alone furnish an inexhaustible study. One who masters a number of them has laid the foundation for good general musical work.—[Adapted from "The Great in Music."]

### Letter of Appreciation.

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—I wish to let you know how much I appreciate your cooking recipes published from time to time in the "Farmer's Advocate." I have tried several, which were new to me, and find them excellent, so different from the unsatisfactory ones published in some so-called household papers. I also find your "Quiet Hour" most helpful, and I am sure your readers will appreciate it greatly.  
MRS. GREEN.  
58 Grenville St., Toronto.

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

**Occasional Papers.**

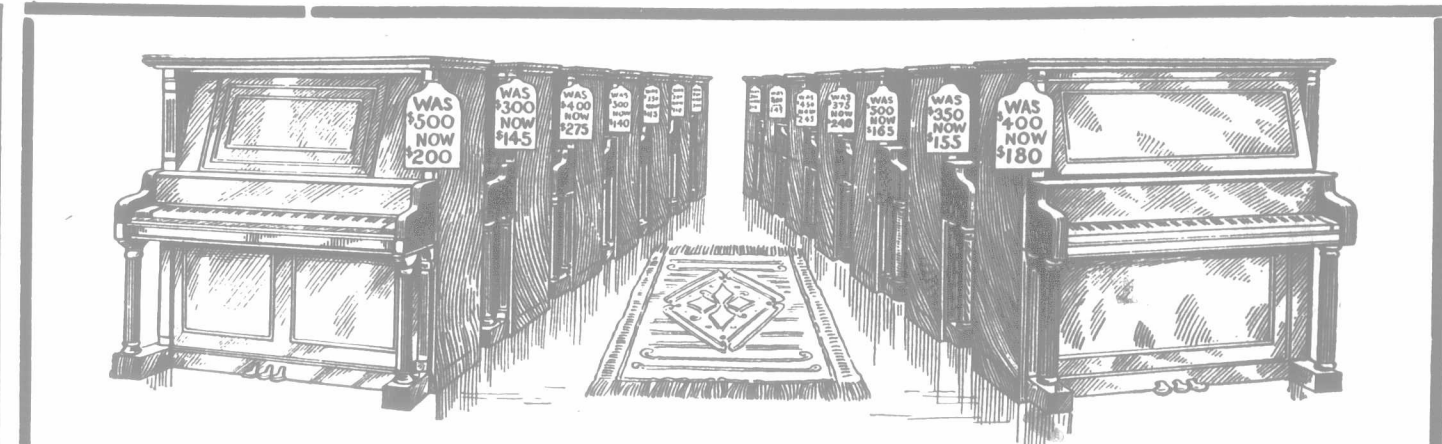
**SOME CHARACTER SKETCHES.**  
No. 1.

We are sometimes asked to recommend books suitable either for one's own personal enjoyment or for reading aloud at social gatherings, but there is such a wide difference in people's tastes, especially as regards fiction, that one is inclined to hesitate before committing oneself to a very specific opinion. Then, one's enjoyment of a book often depends upon one's mood. To-day we may enjoy keenly what to-morrow might fall flat; to-day we may be responsive to wit and humor, to-morrow either may jar upon our nerves and nought but sentimental and pathos please us. Some like comedy; some prefer tragedy; some insist upon a purpose running as a thread through every page; some just want a story, grave or gay, without any hidden teaching whatever.

However, for pathos, humor and a good deal of charming character sketching, I think I may safely recommend the writings of Mary E. Wilkins, especially her earlier ones.

The series of which I am now more particularly alluding can be asked for at the libraries under the title of its first story, "A New England Nun." True, they are tales from over the border, and some may say: "Oh! American, of course. We are flooded with American literature. Why cannot we keep to the literature of the British Empire, and, pray, are there no people worth writing about in the country villages of our own land?" etc., etc. To these, I would reply: "Yes, most certainly there are, and perhaps the reading of this delightful little volume may serve as an inspiration to some Canadian writer to search them out and then to tell us about them. Meanwhile let us enjoy and profit by the vivid word pictures given by Mary E. Wilkins. The volume I have by my side has no illustrations, and yet, as one by one she introduces her heroines, for they are mostly women, amidst the simple surroundings in which their homely lives are spent, we can see the hills and the valleys, the running streams, the raspberry patches, the yellow corn, the gaudy hollyhocks and the sunflowers. We can hear the buzz of the bees, the cackling of the hens, the twittering of the birds, and we can almost smell the roses and mignonette which are growing beneath the windows of the cottages. These are the settings in which Miss Wilkins introduces Louisa Ellis, her New England nun.

"It was late in the afternoon, and the light was waning. There was a difference in the look of the tree shadows out in the yard. Somewhere in the distance, the cows were lowing and a little bell was tinkling. Now and then, a farm wagon tilted by, and the dust flew; some blue-shirted laborers with shovels over their shoulders plodded past; little swarms of flies were dancing up and down before the people's faces in the soft air—a gentle stir over everything, a very premonition of rest and hush and night." Louisa, who has been peacefully sewing at her sitting-room window, quilts her needle into her work, folds it precisely, and lays it in a basket with her thimble, thread and scissors, for Louisa has done "just so" for years, and can never remember having "mis-laid one of these little feminine appliances, which had become, from long use and constant association, a very part of her personality." Louisa ties a green apron round her waist, gets out a flat straw hat with a green ribbon, and, fetching a little blue crockery bowl, goes out into the garden to pick some currants for her tea. Then follows the description of the little square table, in exactly the center of the kitchen, the damask napkin on the tray, the silver cream-pitcher, the china sugar-bowl, and the one pink china cup and saucer, the plate



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—Some used a little more still, but so thoroughly renewed and repaired that we ship on approval and guarantee for five years, the same as were they new.  
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If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

**BARMORE**—7-octave square piano, by T. H. Barmore, New York. Attractive case, finished in dark rosewood, with carved legs and lyre, serpentine moulding, full iron frame and overstrung scale. Has been fitted with new hammers and parts throughout. Originally \$400. Now..... **\$103**

**HEINTZMAN & CO.**—7½-octave Heintzman & Co square piano in handsome rosewood case with serpentine and plinth mouldings, carved legs and lyre, extra large overstrung scale, heavy iron frame. Were it an upright it would bring nearer its original price, \$450, but now we offer at..... **\$119**

**MATHUSZEK**—7½-octave handsome square piano, in rosewood case, by Mathuszek & Co., N. H. Has beautifully-carved legs and lyre, handsome double mouldings around top and bottom of case, double grand overstrung scale, heavy iron frame. A particularly fine square piano. Originally \$500. Now..... **\$127**

**SCHOMACKER**—A genuine 7½-octave, "gold string" piano, by Schomacker, New York, has fine, large overstrung scale, good action, case of fine appearance, with double mouldings, carved legs, etc. A splendid piano. Originally \$300. Now..... **\$135**

**MASON & RISCH**—7-octave upright piano, by Mason & Risch, Toronto, in attractive walnut case, handsome panel, polished, and with raised carving, has trichord overstrung scale; action in thoroughly good order and has nice tone. Originally \$325. Now..... **\$189**

**BERLIN**—7½-octave upright piano, by the Berlin Piano Co., Berlin, Ont., case in walnut, of simple, though attractive, design, with full length music desk, 3 pedals. In as good order as when new. Originally \$325. Now..... **\$195**

**KARN**—7½-octave upright piano, by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in rosewood case with polished panels and raised carvings in relief, has heavily flanged, full iron frame, trichord overstrung scale, copper strings in bass section, and Wessel, Nickel & Gross action. Originally \$350. Now..... **\$210**

**MENDELSSOHN**—7½-octave upright piano, by the Mendelssohn Piano Co., Toronto, in very handsome mahogany case with full length music desk, automatic sliding fall-board and front panel, with polished surface and border of hand-carving. Has third or practice pedal. Used less than a year, and could not be told from new. Originally \$340. Now..... **\$245**

**GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—7½-octave upright piano, by Gerhard-Heintzman Piano Co., Toronto, in dark mahogany-finished case, has polished panels with raised carving, trichord overstrung scale, double-repeating action, best ivory and ebony keys. A fine piano. When new \$375. Now..... **\$268**

**EMERSON**—7½-octave upright piano, by the Emerson Piano Co., Boston, in handsome burl walnut case of Colonial design, with Boston fall-board and full length polished panel surmounted by hand-carving; has 3 pedals in addition to muffer. Has been used but very little, and could not be told from new. A splendid piano. Regularly \$425. Now..... **\$280**

**KNABE**—7½-octave upright grand piano, by the Wm. Knabe Co., Baltimore, in rich rosewood case with polished panel and raised hand-carving. A remarkably fine piano and a bargain we rarely have to offer. Originally \$650. Now..... **\$295**

**GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING**  
188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

of little cakes, and the leaf or two of lettuce, of all of which Louisa partakes daintily. Indeed, she "eats heartily, though in a delicate, picking way," so that it seems surprising that any considerable bulk of food should vanish at all.  
Louisa goes out of doors to feed the dog, picking up, by the way, any stray bits she may have dropped when carrying scraps to the hen-coop; washes her tea things, her china and teaspoons, and, as the twilight had deepened into dark, she lights her lamp, takes up her sewing once more, and awaits the arrival of Joe Dagget, to whom, after a fifteen-years engagement, and a fourteen-

years absence, from which he has returned with a well-earned competency, she is to be married in a month. Honest Joe had kept to his purpose steadfastly during those fourteen years of absence, and he had come home now to marry the woman who had been patiently and unquestioningly waiting for him. He would have stayed fifty years, had it taken so long to make that little fortune, and come home feeble and tottering, or never come home at all, to marry Louisa." Then, we are told that in that length of time much had hapened to Louisa's home, leaving her to the prim, solitary, self-contained life which had

now become her second nature, and to break away from which would be a positive upheaval. Upon the somewhat sudden and unexpected return of the man she had promised to marry some day, a some-day which had become so in'angible, "so far in the future, that it was almost equal to placing it over the boundaries of another life, Louisa's first emotion was consternation, although she would not admit it to herself, nor did Joe dream of it." Both meant to be faithful to their early vows. Neither had for those fourteen years even thought of marrying anyone else.  
The description of one of Joe's

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

visits gives us the key to the situation, and it is admirably told.

"In about half an hour Joe Dagget came. Louisa heard his heavy step upon the walk, and rose and took off her pink-and-white apron. Under that was Louisa's company apron, white linen, with a little cambric edging at the bottom.

Joe seemed to fill the whole room. A little yellow canary that had been asleep in its cage, woke up and fluttered wildly, beating its wings against the wires, as it always did when Joe Dagget came into the room. Louisa extends her hand, with a kind of solemn cordiality; Joe responds in a loud and hearty voice. She places a chair for her visitor, and they sit facing one another, with the table between them. He, bolt-upright, glancing with good-humored uneasiness round the room. She, gently erect, folding her slender hands in her white-linen lap. Joe, fingering the books upon the table, places the square red album where the young lady's gift book has always stood, a preceding Louisa eyes with mild uneasiness, until she can stand it no longer, and rises with methodical fingers to change their position. Joe gives an awkward laugh. "Now, what difference do it make which book was on top? You do beat everything," and his face flushed. After remaining an hour, Dagget takes leave, and in trying to recover himself, contrives to upset Louisa's work-basket. We are not surprised to read that when he found himself outside, he drew in the sweet evening air with a sigh, and felt much as an innocent and well-intentioned bear might feel after his exit from a china shop; whilst Louisa, on her part, felt much as the kind-hearted and long-suffering owner of the china-shop might have done after the exit of the bear. This part of these simple annals leaves Louisa gathering up her treasures, and with dust-pan and brush, sweeping up the tracks of her departed lover, saying to herself, with a sigh, "He's tracked in a good deal of dust." I thought he must have — "Well, there's not much of a story in this," it may be said, "just descriptive of a bit of character sketching only." Get the book for yourself, and you will find that in every one of Miss Wilkins' sketches there is a story, and usually one well worth reading.

Into this one comes Lily Dyer, "a girl, tall, full-figured, with a firm, fair face, a girl full of calm rustic strength and bloom, with a masterful way which might have beseeemed a princess." One week before the day fixed for her wedding, Louisa, leaning in the moonlight against a wall overhung with bushes, and partly concealed by wild cherry and old apple trees, accidentally overhears Joe Dagget and Lily Dyer in earnest conversation. She could not steal away unobserved, as she desired to do, for she was no eavesdropper, and perhaps it was well for all three that she could not. Joe is saying: "I ain't sorry that that happened yesterday, that we kind of let on how we felt for each other. I guess it's just as well we know, though I can't do no different. I'm going right on an' get married next week. I ain't going back on a woman that's waited for me fourteen years, an' break her heart." Promptly came Lily's reply: "If you'd jilt her to-morrow, I wouldn't have you. Honor's honor, an' right's right, and I'd never think anything of any man that went against 'em for me or any other girl; you'd find that out, Joe Dagget." So, from what Louisa heard, she clearly gathered that neither of the speakers had a dissonant strain toward herself, and that both were true in their purpose of matrimony. Surely, the way was now clearly open to her, without dishonor, to break her truth-pledge, and thus enable her to live her own quiet life under a calm and serene sky, a life so narrow, in which there

had grown to be no room for any one at her side.

In coming to an understanding with Joe, Louisa developed a diplomacy of which no one who had ever known her would have deemed her capable.

She never mentioned Lily Dyer. She simply told Joe that while she had no cause of complaint against him, she had lived so long one way that she shrank from making a change.

"Standing at the door that night, Louisa and Joe Dagget parted more tenderly than they had done for a long time. Holding each other's hands, a last great wave of regretful memory swept over them, but if Louisa had sold her birthright, she did not know it, the taste of the pottage was so delicious, for serenity and placid narrowness had become as the birthright itself," and the heart of this unconsciously selfish woman, this uncloistered nun, as she sat at her needlework in the home which had no horizon beyond its own doorstep, was "fairly steeped in peace." H. A. B.

**Domestic Economy.**

What is good housekeeping, pray? Why, only with a quiet grace To do what seemeth best each day; To brighten Love's abiding place; To keep it clean—not too precise; To make it cheerful that none may roam Beyond a healthful and happy home.

**WHOLE CANNED TOMATOES.**

To can tomatoes whole, see first of all that the jars are absolutely clean and that rubbers and tops are in perfect condition. Always use new rubbers. Scald the tomatoes by pouring boiling water over them, and remove the skins as quickly as possible. Pack into the quart jars the uncut tomatoes, being careful not to break them. Put into each jar a half-teaspoonful of salt, and fill to overflowing with cold water. Wipe off the tops, adjust the rubbers carefully, and screw on earth lid just far enough to enable you to lift the jar by this lid without its coming off, but not so tight that the steam cannot escape from the jar as its contents begin to cook. Arrange across the bottom of your washboiler, or other large, covered steamer, strips of wood that will raise the jars from the bottom of the vessel, and set the jars upon these strips. They should raise the jars about an inch from the bottom of the boiler. Now pour enough cold water into the boiler to come half-way up the outsides of the jars, put the cover on the boiler, and after the water begins to boil let it boil hard for twenty minutes. Remove the lid at the end of this time, hold each jar firmly with a thick cloth, and with another cloth in the other hand quickly screw on the tops as tightly as you can. Now, remove from the hot water, set upon a table, and with all the strength of the hands screw on each top very, very tight. Set in the dark to get cold, then put away in a cool, dark place. If these directions seem too minute, I would suggest that the tomatoes are worth the trouble, as they are, when opened, almost like fresh ones.—[Mrs. H. E. C., in Harper's Bazaar.

**A HOMEMADE CABINET**

For the small belongings that must be put somewhere in every kitchen, we have a homemade kitchen cabinet, which is very simple. A cracker box, having a hinged cover, was purchased, and leather hinges cut from the tops of a pair of tan shoes were tacked over the wire hinges and made as ornamental as possible, the tacks being brass-headed. The cabinet was painted white so that every corner would be light and the contents easily seen. This was fastened to the wall by means of eight large screws and on the top shelf were kept a few cookbooks; on the second shelf various odds and ends, and on the bottom, or the closet itself, was kept a large tin plate on which the blacking cloths and bottles are placed.



**Air.**

Now that the days are shortening, and an occasional cold wave reminds us forcibly that winter is ahead, it may be a good thing to reconsider some of the means by which health may be maintained through the cold season. At the present time, we are accustomed to have windows and doors open, and the wise ones will not make haste to shut them all up with the first hint of a change of temperature. It is better to start a fire earlier or put on an extra wrap, and keep the windows open as long as possible, and become inured to the increasing cold gradually. People take cold from nothing quicker than the continual changing from the outside air into a stuffy, heated room. It is not necessary to have the room cold, it should be comfortable, but the fresh, cold air should have admittance. Now is the time to avoid getting into the habit of shielding oneself from fresh air, which is, of all things, the most important not to do.

**FOOD.**

Food is another matter which should receive great attention. Keep as little as possible to be warmed up or used another day—rather, have everything as freshly cooked as possible. Cook everything in the way of vegetables and cereals very thoroughly, and all meats, except beef and lamb. Canned goods should be re-cooked, and the diet varied as much as possible from day to day. Every member of the family whose work lies indoors should take a good walk in the open air daily, and sleep with their windows open a little at the top. Storm windows are not to be recommended, for it is almost impossible to ventilate properly a house fitted with them, unless it can be done through the roof, which is not often the case.

**CLOTHING.**

Warmer clothing should be put on when it is felt to be necessary, not merely because it happens to be a certain day in the year. There is nothing to be gained by putting on more clothes than are needed, or in waiting to put on warm things when they would be comfortable. Winter clothing should be light, warm, and, as regards underclothing, frequently changed. Underclothing and stockings are much warmer when first put on clean, because they are drier and more porous. Bathing is equally important summer and winter, and one is warmer all day for a good bath and rubbing in the morning. It need not take much time.

Little children should be looked after, to see that they are properly bathed and clothed, that they eat only wholesome food, that their eyes are not being strained, that their teeth are in good order, and their bowels move every day. They should not be allowed to sit up at night. Those who go to school should be provided with something wholesome and easily digested for lunch, and not allowed to accept additions to it from any other child. Milk with the lunch is good, and should be taken out of the child's own cup, which should only be used by the individual to whom it belongs. With the present arrangement of school hours, where there is so short a time allowed for the mid-day meal, it should be a light one, but it would be infinitely better for the children to have their heaviest meal warm in the middle of the day, not returning to school directly after it, but later in the afternoon.

Considering what a very important part of the community children are, and how much proper food and protection from sources of infection mean to a child, it would be a wise

and commendable action on the part of those persons who are interested in children generally, as all good citizens ought to be, and wish to do as much as possible for the little ones whose parents are unable to do it for them, or perhaps unwilling to see that good milk is on hand to add to the lunches of those children who would otherwise be without it, and to provide individual cups for them, these to be left at the school, and boiled each day before being put away. In the winter, the milk might be heated for them with very little expense. The benefit derived would be great and immediate. Every sensible care that is taken for a child gives him a better chance for the attainments of a healthy maturity, and school is one of the places where children may be reached whose parents are utterly regardless of general health at home.

Milk is ideal food, but it must be pure milk, otherwise it is a source of great danger. Milk that is not quite above suspicion should be boiled, but the best thing is to make sure that it IS above suspicion in the first place. A. G. OWEN.

**The Excelsior Life Insurance Co., TORONTO.**

Assets over One Million Dollars. Absolute security. Issues the best policies for farmers and others. No better company to insure in, or for an agent to represent.

D. FASKEN, PRESIDENT. We can supply Homocroft Ayrshires, Chester Whites and Plymouth Rocks at reasonable prices. Shall sell all the old stock of Plymouth Rocks. Write for particulars J. F. Parsons & Sons, Harston, Que.

**\$4.50 FALL SUITS**

We make ladies suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We the manufacturers offer it to you at the factory price \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest style. The jacket has a tight fitting back with half tight fitting front. It is lined in mercerized satin. The skirt is tailor styled in silk, faced with canvas and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with straps of the goods down the seams. The suit is trimmed with buttons and braid. A tucked skirt may be had if preferred. Skirt or coat alone \$2.50. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Sizes 30 to 44 bust. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. **Wants:** Fall styles any color China silk, \$2.25. Best taffeta \$3.50. Luster \$1.50. Velvet \$1.95. **Jackets,** full styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color wool frize hip-length. **Rain Coats,** (traveller) same style and price as jackets. Southcott Suit Co., 12 Market Lane, London, Ont.

**IF YOU BUY S. & H. HARRIS' HARNESS REQUISITES.**

Harness Composition  
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap  
Jet Black Oil  
Black Dye For staining leather Hoof Oil  
Ebonite Waterproof Blacking  
British Polishing Paste For Metals and Glass

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.  
**Manufactory: London, Eng.**

AGENTS FOR CANADA:  
**B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd.**  
MONTREAL.

**YOU HAVE THE BEST**



GOSSIP.

The announcement of the Excelsior Life Insurance Co., of Toronto, is made in this issue. See their especial advantages.

A very desirable stock and grain farm with good buildings, in Michigan, is advertised for sale in this paper. Post office, telephone office, church, school and rural-mail delivery, are some of the modern conveniences which add to its attractiveness. See the announcement.

Mr. H. W. Truman, of the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, has arrived at their London, Ont., branch stables with the third consignment of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions, some of them International and World's Fair winners. They are stabled at the Reid Hotel, and Mr. Truman may be found or addressed at the City Hotel, London, and will be glad to show the stock to lovers of horses and prospective buyers.

Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ontario, noted importer and breeder of Large Yorkshire swine, has issued a very handsome, interesting descriptive catalogue of his herd, citing its show-yard record and the claims of the breed to the favor of farmers and feeders as a prolific and profitable class. Mr. Brethour, we understand, will make an extensive exhibit of his hogs at the World's Fair, at St. Louis, and it goes without saying he will make such a presentation of the breed as will be a good advertisement for himself and Canada.

Canadian stock breeders who were exhibitors at the Pan-American and the Louisiana Purchase Expositions are unanimous in testifying to the ability, energy, courtesy and self-sacrificing fidelity to the duties of his position shown by the Canadian Live-stock Commissioner to these exhibitions, Mr. E. B. Elderkin, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, whose portrait we have the pleasure of presenting on another page in this issue. Mr. Elderkin's relations with Col. Mills, Chief of the Live-stock Department at St. Louis, and the other officers of the fair have been of the most agreeable nature, and his unselfish attention to the interests of Canadian exhibitors and visitors has added greatly to their pleasure and comfort, and aided them in the transaction of business.

Close to the town of Alvinston, on the G. T. R. and M. C. R. roads, is Alvinston Stock Farm, the property of Mr. G. H. Oke, well known as one of the leading breeders of high-class Shorthorns in Western Ontario. His herd now numbers 21 head of imported and Canadian-bred animals, at the head of which is the grand prizewinning bull, Invincible -43214-, illustrated in the "Farmer's Advocate" of Sept. 22nd, by Sir Tattan 28797, a Cruickshank Ceelia, dam Sunnyside Mina, a Kinellar Mina, by Cashier -4403-. Invincible is now three years old, weighs a ton, and in build, character, style and finish is well-nigh perfect. As a calf, in a class of 19, he won third prize at Toronto; as a one-year-old, in a class of nine, he won fourth place, and this year, as a two-year-old, he won second, in an exceedingly strong and large entry, and without any special fitting, being only in ordinary working condition. This show record was all won at Toronto. The females of the herd are an exceptionally nice, even, thick-fleshed lot, some of them weighing 1,600 lbs. and upwards. Several of them belong to the well-known Isabella tribe, others to the fashionable Ythan tribe; among the latter two being imported, one of which is the dam of an extra good type of young bull, a red-roan, six months old, sired by the Watt Bros' \$1,200 bull, Imp. Scottish Beau. This bull, besides being bred on aristocratic lines, is likely to make a prizewinner, and the man that gets him will have something to be proud of. There are also four other young bulls from six to twelve months old, rare good ones, a credit to their excellent sire, the stock bull, and out of cows that are enormous milkers. One of these, Roan Boy -53326-, dam Isabella 9th, by Imp. Royal Sailor, is a very thick, even, straight-lined youngster and, if present indications count, will be heard from in the ring another year. All these young bulls are for sale, together with several heifers that are a credit to the herd. Write Mr. Oke to Alvinston P. O., Ont., for prices and particulars.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

OF CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1904

At his farm, 7 miles north of Oshawa station on the G. T. R., and 4 miles south-east of Myrtle station on the G. T. R. and C. P. R.,

MR. JOHN BRIGHT

Will dispose of, by auction, 12 Clydesdale Fillies, imported and Canadian-bred, all registered, also 35 Head of Shorthorns: Miss Ramsden, Marr Stamfords, Duchess of Gloucesters, Simms, English Beautys, Rose, Lavinia, Favorites, Rachels and Lady Days. Also the stock bull, Darnley (26280), and about 25 head of two-year-old grade steers.

There will also be sold all the Farm Implements, the bulk of which are nearly new.

At the same time will be offered the splendid 200-ACRE FARM One of the best in the County of Ontario, all in first-class order, with modern buildings.

Sale will commence sharp at 12 noon. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Myrtle, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Half-fare Rates on Railways have been Arranged for.

G. JACKSON AUCTIONEERS L. FAIRBANKS

Large Auction Sale

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

Tuesday, October 18th, 1904

the entire herd of

48 SHORTHORNS

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

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

DAVID BENNETT, DUTTON, ONT. Auctioneers: Thos. Ingram, Guelph; Daniel Black, Dutton.

DISPERSION SALE

OF IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE

35 HEAD

The property of the Estate of the late T. E. Perkins, Petrolia, Ont., at FAIRLIE STOCK FARM, 4 miles west of the town of Petrolia,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26th, 1904

The imp. cattle are of the best families obtainable and are a good lot, while the home-breds are all of standard families, topped with the best Scotch bulls. They are a grand, heavy-fleshed lot of cattle. 17 of the lot are sired by the noted imp. Heatherwick bull, Prince Fragrance. He, too, is included in the lot. Every animal must be sold, as the executors are winding up the estate.

TERMS—Six months' credit on approved paper: 6% per annum discount for cash. Teams will meet the morning trains (both stations), and carry intending purchasers to the farm and return for evening trains. Lunch at noon. Sale promptly at 1 p.m. Catalogues on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

All communications to be addressed to

A. M. McQUEEN, Manager of Estate, Petrolia, Ont.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED Shorthorn Cattle

at MAPLE WOOD FARM, CAIRO P. O., BOTHWELL STATION, on

Thursday, October 20th, 1904,

Consisting of a herd of 33 head pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, including 1 imported bull, 6 Canadian bulls from imported bull, and the balance females, cows and heifers. At the same time and place a number of well-bred grade cattle will be offered for sale. There will be no reserve, as the proprietor is giving up business. Terms: Nine months' credit given on approved security, and 5% per annum off for cash.

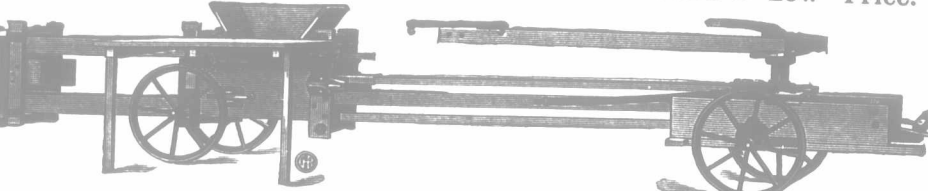
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Lunch at noon.

Catalogues mailed on application.

Morning trains met at Bothwell at G. T. R., and N. Bothwell, C. P. R.

ROBERT MOORHOUSE, CAIRO P. O., PROP. CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, G. E. BROWN, Auctioneers.

THE FARMERS' & BALERS' HAY PRESS At a special Low Price.



Write us for particulars. CANADIAN HORSE STOCK CO., 489 Bay North, Hamilton, Ont.

GOSSIP

On account of the general elections on Nov. 3rd, Mr. John Bright's sale will be postponed until Nov. 16th.

Beatty Bros., of Fergus, Ont., have bought out the long-established business of J. W. Provan, of Oshawa.

The American Leicester Sheep Breeders' Association advertises its pedigree records in this paper regularly. The Secretary and Editor is A. J. Temple, Cameron, Illinois.

The American Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association and records are advertised continuously in the "Farmer's Advocate." The address of the Secretary and Editor, Mr. Mortimer Levering, is Lafayette, Indiana.

The attention of readers is directed to the advertisements of Bovril, which appear in these columns. This world-famous tonic is noted for its rich flavor and strength. It is a delightful drink, apart altogether from its health-giving qualities.

Our readers who contemplate buying a sewing machine, should not neglect to read the advertisement of the Raymond Sewing Machine Co., of Guelph, in this paper. Their machines are known throughout all Canada for their many superior qualities, and the company will be pleased to send information regarding them to anyone who writes to the head office, or to any of their numerous agencies.

Shorthorn breeders the world over will be interested to know that Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, the historical holding so long occupied by the Marr family, and rendered vacant by the death of Mr. W. S. Marr, has been leased by Mr. John Marr, of Cairnbrogie, a cousin of the late Mr. Marr, and will doubtless continue to be the home of a high-class herd of Shorthorns.

The St. Louis Exposition Hereford sale, Sept. 21, resulted in disposing of 27 lots at an average of \$285 for bulls, \$207 for cows. Best price, \$730, for bull, Perfection 2nd 102632, owned by John Sparks, Reno, Nev., and bought by the Redwood Cattle Company, of California.

The Holstein sale disposed of 13 bulls at an average of \$115, and 19 cows at an average of \$186. Highest price, \$600, paid by the University of Illinois for Sarcastic Lad, the World's Fair champion.

SHORTHORN SALE AT BEETON.

The catalogues are now ready for the sale of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, the property of Mr. Ed. Martin, of Beeton, Ont. The herd consists of nineteen head—fifteen females and four bulls. Exceptionally good terms are offered, and the firm is easy of access from Beeton Station, on the Hamilton-Meaford branch of the G. T. R. In the country surrounding Beeton, there is ample room for the development of phenomenal herds, flocks and studs, and the sale of Shorthorns on the 21st affords an excellent opportunity to lay a foundation in pure blood.

TRADE TOPIC.

POWER SPRAYING.—The outfit used in the Ingersoll, Ont., apple orchard spraying demonstration, conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, as described at length in the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," was a gas-line 1903 power Spramotor from the Spramotor Co., London, Ont. For the coming season they will have a still later model, "1904," to be used in the great campaign against insect pests and fungous diseases.

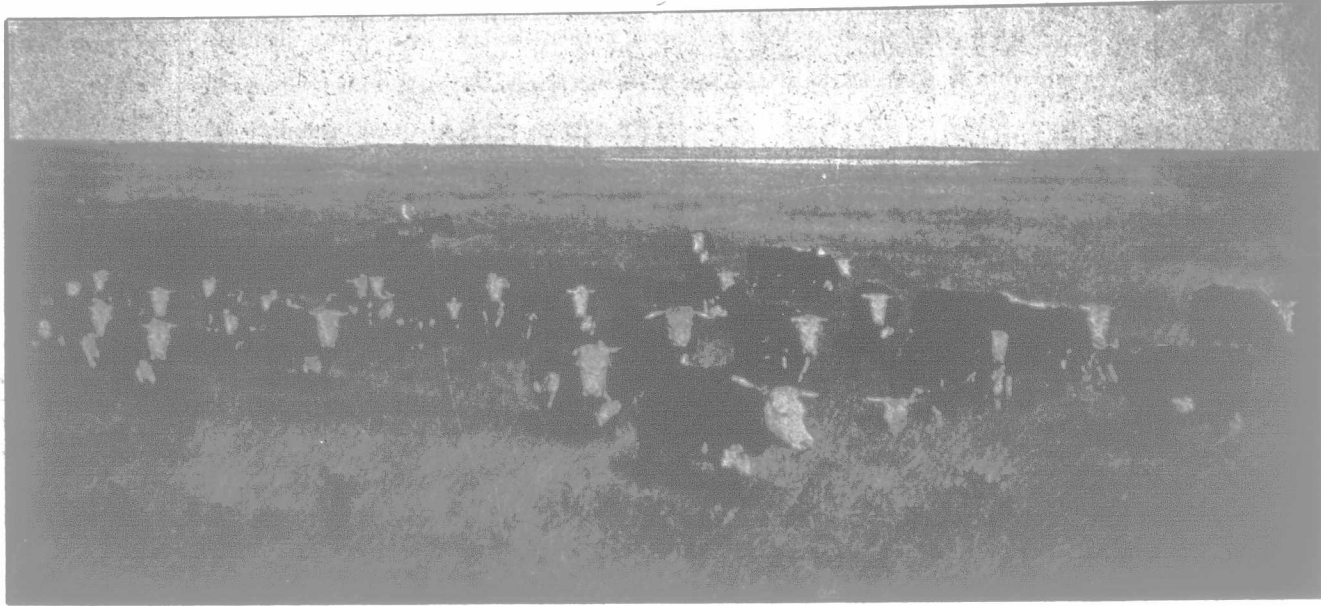
Settlers' Low Rates West.

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

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

# C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assinibolia lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assinibolia and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assinibolia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

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

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

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

**F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.**



## Hungry Hogs

The hungrier a hog gets, the better—provided he digests and assimilates all he eats. The good appetite means more weight, quicker finishing and greater profit.

## DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

gives a sharp appetite, and by toning up the digestive and assimilative organs, insures that the maximum amount of the food eaten will be turned into weight. It also expels worms and prevents disease.

It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). Good alike for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

5¢ per lb in 100 lb sacks, 25 lb pail \$1.60. Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose.

Sold on a Written Guarantee  
**DR. HESS & CLARK,**  
Ashland, Ohio.

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

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

### GOSSIP.

#### AN IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALE.

As was announced in these columns several months ago, the well known importers and breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, and W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., with the idea of establishing an annual auction sale of their bull calves after the manner of the offerings for many years past from the noted herds of Messrs. Duthie and Marr in Scotland, have chosen Thursday, November 10th, as the date for their initial sale, to be held at Hamilton, Ontario, when they will dispose of their entire crop of bull calves over six months old, and in order to make the offering still more attractive, will include a number of young cows, heifers and heifer calves, making in all between fifty and sixty head, about thirty of which are young bulls, from eight to fourteen months old, sired by the half dozen high-class imported Scotch-bred bulls in service in the Cargill and Freeman herds, which probably include more imported cows than any other two herds in America. It is now generally acknowledged that fall calves are the most profitable to raise, and prudent breeders requiring to purchase look for young bulls in November before the stock has been picked over, in order to have them used to their new quarters when the breeding season commences, which is exceedingly important, as often a bull changed from one place to another, placed in strange surroundings and subjected to a change of diet, is not a sure stock-getter for a month or two, causing anxiety and disappointment. The opportunity of selecting from the year's produce of such richly-bred herds, the progeny of such noted sires is rarely afforded, at least four of these sires having been bred in the noted Collynie and Uppermill herds of Messrs. Duthie and Marr, while nearly all the calves in the sale are out of imported cows of similar breeding or the daughters of imported cows. Experience has taught that, as a rule, these Scotch-bred bulls, even when not show bulls themselves, have a potent influence in moulding the type of their offspring to the desired con-

#### UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

19 HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED

## Shorthorn Cattle

15 cows and heifers and 4 bulls, on the farm, one mile south of

**BEETON**  
ON  
Friday, Oct. 21st  
1904.

Terms:—Twelve months credit on furnishing approved joint notes; 5% per annum discount for cash. Beeton is on the Hamilton-Menford branch of the G. T. R. Bus will run to the farm after morning trains arrive. Luncheon at noon. Sale at one o'clock sharp. For catalogue apply to

J. K. MCEWEN, Auctioneer, ED. MARTIN, Beeton, Ont.

#### 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.

#### FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires, which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1901. Stock of either sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont., Erin** Union Station, C. P. R.

**TORONTO TEMGRAVING CO.**  
**92 BAY ST**  
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES  
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY.

formation, as the result of the breeding that is behind them. The demand for Scotch-bred cattle on the part of English and South American breeders, the prices ruling so high that it is hardly possible to buy a good young bull over there for less than £100, the probability is that very few will be brought to Canada for some time. But, fortunately, our enterprising breeders have, in the last few years, secured a good stock of the best of Scotland's blood, and the Cargill-Pettit sale on November 10th will afford an excellent opportunity of securing some of it. The advertisement of their sale will appear in the next issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," and the catalogue, which will be ready for distribution next week, will be sent to all applicants by W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

At the National Exhibition, at Toronto, this year was, no doubt, the largest as well as the best exhibit of Hackney stallions ever seen together in this country. One that commanded a great deal of attention and admiration was the newly imported Painslack Prime Minister (8599) —223—, whose photograph appears in this issue, imported and owned by Mr. Adam Dawson, of Cannington, Ont., bred by Wharram Clarkson, Painslack, York, Eng., sired by Pilot 2nd, by Lord Derwent 2nd, dam Lady Cwendoline, by Highflyer, grandam by Fireaway. He is a brown four-year-old, and as near perfect in make-up as is possible. In looking him over from the ground up, the most exacting critic will find it difficult to fault him. Being bought off the season and having just arrived from a long and rough sea voyage, he was in no condition to enter the show-ring, but with a few months' proper care, and a little more action education, we do not hesitate to predict that this horse has a brilliant future in the show-ring, and the section of country that gets his services will be lucky indeed. He is for sale at any time. Mr. Dawson has also a couple of high-class quality Clydesdales imported at the same time, which, when fully recovered from the sea voyage, will also be offered for sale. Particulars of which will appear later.

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

**GOSSIP.**

**WHERE CREDIT BELONGS.**

Jas. Ford & Sons, Drumquin, call our attention to the fact of their winning first on Bronze turkey hen at the National, not W. J. Bell as reported. In our published prize list of London Fair, we were also misinformed of the awards in Leicester sheep; J. J. Woolcott winning first on aged ewes, instead of Frank Kelly.

**FINAL AWARDS AT ST. LOUIS.**

Awarding of the premier championship prizes on Sept. 23rd, followed by a parade of 2,400 cattle in the live-stock forum before 5,000 spectators, completed the final day of the two weeks' cattle show at the World's Fair.

The blue ribbon insignia was then presented, the first group to the exhibitor whose stock won the largest aggregate amount of prize money in any one class, irrespective of breeds, as follows:

- Shorthorns—D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio.
  - Herefords—O. Harris, Missouri.
  - Aberdeen-Angus—W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Iowa.
  - Galloway—Brookside Farm Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.
  - Red Follied—Andrew Bros., Cedarville, Ohio.
  - Jerseys—T. H. Lawson, Boston, Mass.
  - Holstein-Friesians—J. B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.
  - Ayrshire—S. M. Wells & Son, Newington, Conn.
  - Guernsey—Edward Trotter Prince, Broadore, Pa.
  - Premiums were then awarded to the breeders whose cattle were bred by their owners, and who had won the largest aggregate amount of prize money in their respective classes. These were:
  - Shorthorns—J. G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Ind.
  - Herefords—O. Harris, Harris, Mo.
  - Angus—W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Ia.
  - Galloways—Brookside Farm Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.
  - Jerseys—J. E. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind.
  - Holsteins—John R. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.
  - Ayrshires—R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec, Canada.
  - Guernseys—H. McTwombie, Madison, N. J.
- After the awarding of the blue ribbon, the nineteen herd prizewinners were paraded around the live-stock forum, led by their owners and exhibitors. After one round of the forum these cattle were led out and the grand parade of the 2,300 remaining live stock followed.

**HAY FEVER** Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 57¢ FREE. Write at once for it, to

**P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**



**JERSEY S.** Poland-Chinas, Cheviots and Buff Orpingtons. First-quality stuff in these different breeds always on hand, or orders taken for fulfillment. Jerseys are headed by Golden Fame (im.) 62053, dam Nameless, three times champion of the Isle of Jersey. **F. S. WETHEKALL, Cookshire, Que.**

**Maple Glen Stock Farm** offers for sale two choice **Hull Calves**, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are fired by sweep-stake show bull, Ot'awa, 1903. Address **C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

**FACTS**

1. **OUR SPECIALTY**—Preparing teachers and students for junior and senior non-professional standing, junior and honor matriculation, school and college examinations, etc.
2. **OUR RECORD**—For two years an average of over 95 per cent. of our candidates have been successful at public examinations.
3. **OUR FACULTY**—Is the best. We **TEACH** by MAIL. Less than 2 per cent. of our students drop their courses.
4. **OUR CURRICULUM**—Also includes Commercial, Industrial, Advertising, Civil Service, Agricultural Science, Library Science, Household Science Courses, etc.

For full particulars, address **Canadian Correspondence College, Limited Toronto, Canada.**

**WINDMILLS**



**THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR** combines

**STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY.**

10 years' test all over Canada and in all parts of the earth. Will make **FARMING** a PLEASURE, not DRUDGERY.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., TORONTO, CAN. OM LIMITED.**

**GOSSIP.**

On Thursday, Nov. 3rd, 1904, at his farm, seven miles north of Oshawa, on the G. T. R., and four miles south-east of Myrtle, on the G. T. R. and C. P. R., Mr. John Bright will hold an unreserved auction sale, as advertised, of 12 registered Clydesdale fillies (three being imported), 35 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, 25 head of two-year-old grade steers, and all the farm implements. At the same time will be offered for sale the splendid 200-acre farm, lying in the heart of the County of Ontario, seven miles north of the Town of Oshawa on the Oshawa-Port Perry gravel road, with stores, post office, churches and school, within one mile. On the farm is a modern two-story brick house, with hard and soft water; bank barn, 90 by 40 feet, modern-arranged stables, large implement house, pigpens, etc. The farm is well drained and well fenced, has about two acres of orchard; is watered by living springs and a never-failing well. For the past six years has been principally pastured, with considerable more feed on the farm than grew on it. This is one of the best grain farms in the county—essentially a first-class farm in every particular. A fuller description of the Clydesdales and Shorthorns will be given in our next issue.

A few miles from Elmira, Waterloo Co., Ont., a station on the Harrisburg and Galt to Elmira branch of the G. T. R., is the home of L. K. Weber, Hawkesville P. O., where a useful herd of Scotch-topped Shorthorns is kept. The roan bull, Goldfinder, by Golden Chief, he by Golden Robe (imp. in dam), heads the herd. Goldfinder's dam, Sultana (imp.), richly bred in Cruickshank blood, is also in this herd, and has a fine heifer calf at foot. She has also a good yearling daughter, by Mayfly (imp.). Red Duchess is another very useful cow that Mr. Weber informs us is a producer of fine bulls. She is one of the thick, good-feeding sort, and a good milker as well. There are a few young bulls here that are about ready for service, not in high flesh, but in good condition, but will make all the greater improvement when they are distributed singly over the country. They are strong fellows that should make marked improvement when used upon the grade herds of the country. Mr. Weber has also a few nice heifers of these families that have the appearance of growing into strong, useful cows. October and November will be months of bargain days in Mr. Weber's herd to save the expense of holding a public sale, as, being overstocked, he must reduce his herd before winter. Parties requiring such stock will do well to see this herd before purchasing, as good value for the money may be had here.

At Hintonburg, Ont., just outside the corporate limits of the city of Ottawa, and reached by the street cars, is the splendidly-appointed farm of Messrs. R. Reid & Co., breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire cattle, Tamworth and Berkshire hogs. The firm at the present time have on hand several Clydesdales that combine size and quality, and are prizewinners as well. Last year the firm held an auction sale of Ayrshires, owing to the disposal of one of their farms, but have still on hand a number of very choice animals, showing the true dairy type, with extra well-developed udders and teats, and enormous producers. Their principal attention, however, is directed to the breeding and care of their large herd of Tamworths and Berkshires. The bulk of the breeding Tamworths, both male and female, are imported, and wherever shown have almost invariably carried off the bulk of the prizes, this year being no exception, all of which goes to prove that Reid & Co.'s Tamworths are second to none. For sale there are a number of both sexes, and various ages. Just so with the Berkshires; their winnings, this year, proves that for type and quality they have few equals. Both these herds are large. Messrs. Reid & Co. have spent a lot of money in getting the best type of animals for breeding purposes procurable, both in this and the Old Country, and are in a position to supply both Tamworths and Berkshires in pairs, not akin, of almost any age. Write them for what you want to Hintonburg P. O. They will use you right.

**Veterinary Advice FREE**



Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR** is the only guaranteed cure for Colic, Curb, recent Shoe Bells and Calves. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bones, Cockle Joints, Grease Heal, Strangles, Catarrh, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specific. **Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass.** Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief. **LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.**

**A GREAT SPECIAL Auction Sale 33 Imported Clydesdale Fillies**

Yearlings and two-year-olds, will be held at "THE REPOSITORY" Corner Simcoe & Nelson Sts., Toronto,

on **Thursday, Oct. 27th**

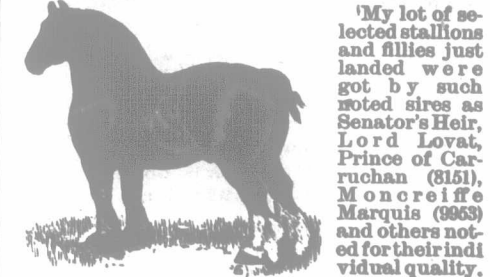
The above specially selected collection of Registered Clydesdale Fillies are consigned by the importer,

**Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.**

Further particulars later. Write for catalogue.

**Walter Harland Smith, Proprietor and Auctioneer.**

**IMPORTED Clydesdales**



**GEO. STEWART, Howick, P.Q.**

**A Branch Barn**

has just been opened by us at **SARNIA, ONTARIO**

for the convenience of our Ontario and Michigan customers, and is in charge of **MR. H. H. COLISTER.** Prizewinning

**Clydesdale and Percheron**

stallions on hand. Inspection cordially invited.

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.**

**2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.**

For price and particulars write to

**R. & C. PALING, Caledonia Stn. & Tel., - - North Seneca**

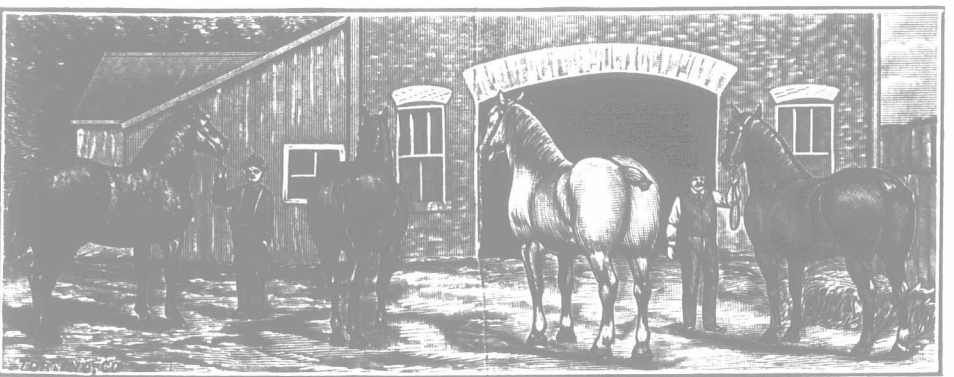
**CLYDESDALES**

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, SOMANTON P. O. COBBOURG STATION.**

**KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM**

Clydesdales, Shor horns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Special offering at present for young stock. Cotswolds of all ages and Berkshire pigs. **J. I. BALSODN, Box 64, Markham P. O. & Stn., Ont.**



**22-PERCHERONS-22**

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prizewinners 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 dappel 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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

DRIVER BECOMING NERVOUS.

Twelve-year-old horse, that I have used as a driver since he was a colt, seems to be getting nervous, when on the road. A week ago, I noticed a fungous growth on the upper margin of the pupil; to-day a piece of it appears to have broken off, and is floating in the eye. The fungous is brown.

G. O.  
Ans.—I do not think there is anything abnormal in the way you mention. In all horses' eyes there can be noticed three or four small, brown fungus-like bodies, called the "corpusa nigra," whose functions are to concentrate the rays of light and prevent their too direct passage through the pupil. No doubt these are the fungous growths you mention. A close observation will distinguish them in any healthy eye. I cannot tell why your horse should become nervous at this age, and it may be from defective vision, which sometimes occurs without any observable alteration of structure of the eye. It is possible a cataract may be forming. This often interferes with vision before anything can be noticed wrong by the casual observer. You had better have his eyes examined by a veterinarian.

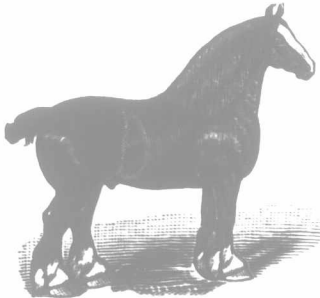
FATALITY IN COLT.

Three-year-old colt showed symptoms of acute indigestion for two days, and then died. A post-mortem revealed long, round worms, numerous in stomach and intestines. The spleen weighed five or six pounds, and was twice the normal size. The colt weighed 1,500 pounds.

W. C. H.  
Ans.—No doubt the colt died from indigestion. If the worms existed in sufficient quantities to occlude the passage through the intestines, they would cause the disease; but I think it is probable the trouble was caused either by change of food or too heavy feeding. The presence of the worms would tend to weaken the digestive glands, and thereby predispose to indigestion. The enlarged spleen was caused by engorgement with blood. The circulation was affected by the disease, and the spleen acted as a storehouse for the blood, which did not circulate properly in the vessels. Horses are subject to anthrax, which may cause an enlarged spleen, but death takes place quickly, and the symptoms do not simulate those of acute indigestion.

The story is told of two young men who were travelling on passes. The conductor, of course, got no tickets from them, and when he approached an old Irish lady who was sitting in the opposite seat, with a request for her ticket, she objected to giving it, saying she had just as much right to travel without one as the young fellows had. "Oh, but you know," said one of the young fellows, trying to make matters easy for the conductor, "we're travelling on our looks." "Begorra, then," said the old lady, "you haven't much farther to go."

Smith & Richardson's  
CLYDESDALES



Address: Columbus, Ontario.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions has arrived at Mitchell and is of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them.

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

**Spavin and Ring-bone**  
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



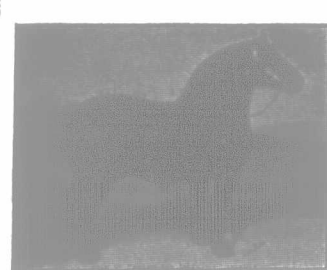
Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

PERCHERONS



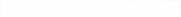
We have a choice lot of pure-bred Percherons for sale, ranging from 2 to 4 year-of-age, with size and quality 1 colt not 2 yet, weight 1,600 lbs. He won 3rd place at Chicago.

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.

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. om GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, - Ontario



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

SUPERNUMERARY TEAT.

Cow has an extra teat growing on the other, close to udder. Can it be removed and the teat healed, when she is dry?

J. P. P.  
Ans.—Yes; as soon as she is dry, dissect the teat off carefully, close to the large teat, and dress the raw surface three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts, until healed.

PROGRESSIVE PARALYSIS.

Cow is stiff, and she is gradually failing. She is very stiff when she walks, and cannot keep up with the others. Should I use her milk?

J. W. M.  
Ans.—She has progressive paralysis, and it is doubtful if she will recover. Keep her in a comfortable box stall. Purge with one and a half pounds Epsom salts and two drams ginger. Follow up with two drams nux vomica three times daily. If she does not show improvement in a month and continues to fail in flesh, you had better destroy her. Her milk is fit for use.

SKIN DISEASE

Mare, whose colt has just been weaned, has pimples from the size of a pea to that of a small marble over her body; where the harness chafes them, they become raw. I have owned her only four months, but am told she has been subject to this condition.

B.  
Ans.—This is a form of eczema. Purge her with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up by giving one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning every alternate week as long as necessary. Wash the body thoroughly with strong, warm soft soap suds; rub until dry, and follow up by dressing twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, twenty grains to a quart of water.

CRIPPLED PIGS—DISLOCATION OF PATELLA

1. Two pigs are lame behind; have hard lumps below the hocks. One appears in good health, the other has rough skin.

2. Yearling colt has cramp in left hind leg. The leg straightens with the foot, and refuses to leave the ground, and then comes up with a jerk, and is all right until he stands again.

W. J. R.  
Ans.—1. These lumps are the result of rheumatic trouble, caused by cold and dampness. It is doubtful if the pigs will do well. Purge with two ounces Epsom salts. Follow up with ten grains salicylic acid three times daily, and bathe the legs with warm water, and after bathing, apply camphorated liniment.

2. This is dislocation of the patella (stuffed). Put him in a box stall. Keep as quiet as possible. Do not allow him out of the stall at all. Blister the front and inside of the stifle joint once every month for four or five months. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns.

CEREBRAL APOPLEXY STERILE HEIFER.

1. Cow has spells in which she apparently chokes. She will cough two or three times, then fall over and stiffen out as if dying, but will recover in a few minutes. She has had three of them in eight months.

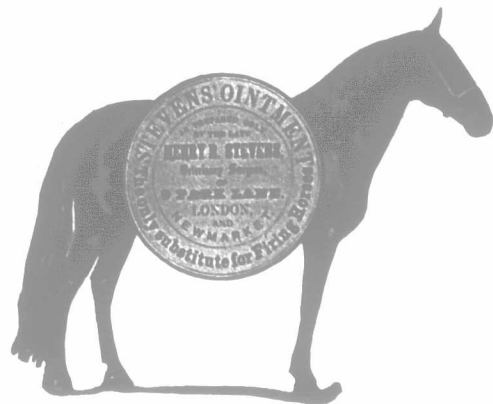
2. Heifer shows oestrus every three weeks. Is there a possibility of her being in calf?

A. G.  
Ans.—1. This is cerebral apoplexy, which may be due simply to a congestion of the vessels of the brain, or to a growth on the same. If from the former cause, purging with Epsom salts and extracting about two gallons of blood from the jugular vein will lessen her liability to an attack. If from the latter cause nothing can be done. I think it would be wise to fit her for the butcher.

2. It is possible the heifer is pregnant, even though she shows regular symptoms of oestrus. This phenomena sometimes, though rarely, is noticed. It is probable the opening through the neck of the womb is closed, and if so she will not conceive. The next time she shows oestrus, get your veterinarian to examine her, and if necessary force an opening, bleed her in two hours after the operation, and if she does not conceive fit her for the block.

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

STEVENS' OINTMENT has had over half a century's success with horses in England and other parts of the world.



AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.  
CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements.  
Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

Clydesdales

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. NESS & SONS,  
HOWICK, QUE.

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

WATER TROUGHS



THE "WOODWARD."

SOLID They will save labor.  
FACTS They will pay cost in a short time.  
They will save immense time.  
They always work automatically.

BEST STOCKMEN AND DAIRYMEN USE THEM.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.  
TORONTO.

Shorthorns

Extra young bulls, Scotch breeding, and got by Imp. Royal Prince = 3002. Also cows and heifers for sale.

H. SMITH, - EXETER, ONTARIO.

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

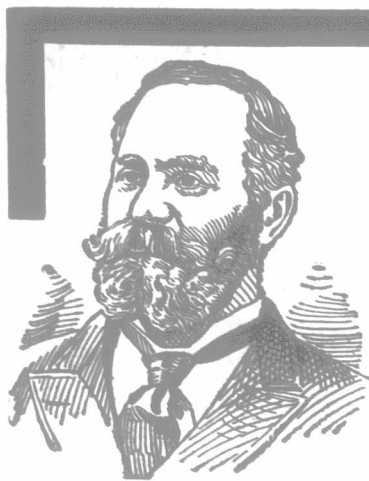
40 SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

belonging to the most popular families and of the up-to-date type, mostly bred to Imp. Greengill Victor.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,  
Nelson, Ontario, Hur Ington Junction Sta.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns Choice animals as to size, quality and breeding. Bulls from 6 to 18 months old, heifers from 6 months to 2 years old; mostly roans. At bargain prices.  
L. K. WHITE,  
Waterloo Co. o Hawkesville, Ont.

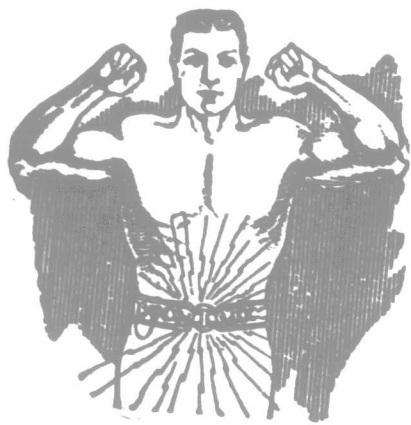




**THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,**  
**The source of all Power,** discovered  
**The Fountain of Youth,** in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.  
 The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)  
**Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, MONTREAL.**

# I CURE MEN!



## NO PAY TILL CURED.

This is for the man who has spent hundreds of dollars trying to remove the burden that is taking all the pleasure out of his life—the weakening drain upon his vitality which is destroying his strength. I can cure you, and if you will secure me for my money when you are well you need not pay a cent till cured.

**I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health.**

Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you.

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:—

"It is beyond my expectation; back is much stronger; no lagged out feeling, no pain in the scrotum or back, and sleep perfect."—**E. C. HANSEL, Bridgeburg, Ont.**

"My varicocele has greatly diminished, which is a source of great satisfaction to me, and otherwise I feel better too."—**CHARLES NEWLOVE, Brazebridge, Ont.**

"It is thirty days since I began using your Belt, and it has cured my troubles."—**MRS. ROBERT MOFFAT, Blackheath, Ont.**

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

Come and see me if you can and I'll fix you up and you can pay me afterwards, or, if you can't call, write to me and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free.

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto.** Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.



## TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

### SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

**JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,**  
 om Manager. Hamilton, Ont.

## IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality.

**ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P.O. and Station**

## 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.

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

BRATHROY 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

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp Imp. 13253 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shan'z, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta. om

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### CURING SIDEBONES.

Can sidebone on horses be cured with blistering, or will it have to be operated upon?  
 J. W. C.

Ans.—Neither sidebone, splint, bone spavin, or any other of the bony enlargements to which horseflesh is heir, can be removed by blistering; but persistent blistering or firing may check inflammation in the part, and so alleviate the pain or lameness, thus affecting a cure. When once the lameness of sidebone is cured, no purpose can be served by trying to remove the enlargement. Splints and spavins are, of course, more unsightly, but their appearance must be endured. They are generally only painful in their formation periods, when the bony excretion is being deposited; later they cease to give pain.

### STANDARD WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL OF ONIONS

How many pounds of onions is there to the standard bushel by act of Parliament?

Ans.—Since 1898, the Government standard weight for a bushel of onions has been 50 pounds. Previous to that time it was 60 pounds. It is quite evident that there is a great variety of opinions as to what a bushel of onions should weigh. Upon inquiry of three prominent dealers here, one said that he usually took 50 pounds as the standard; another said that he considered 54 pounds about right, and the other had always looked upon 56 pounds as the standard. The general impression among farmers seems to be that a bushel of onions should be the same as a bushel of potatoes, 60 pounds. When they sell at this rate, the dealer, of course, gains the difference of from four to ten pounds per bushel. To give some idea of the different standards adopted in the United States, I may say that twenty-five States have adopted a legal standard; that for Indiana, 48 pounds is the standard; Connecticut, Wisconsin and Washington, 50 pounds; Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, 52 pounds; Michigan, 54 pounds; Maryland and Tennessee, 56 pounds; and the other fourteen States, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Texas, and Virginia, 57 pounds.  
 O. A. C. H. L. HUTT

### SIZE OF STALLS—HENHOUSE

1. In laying out a cow stable floor for large cattle, how many feet should we allow from the front of the manger to the gutter? How wide and how deep should the gutter be? We tie with chains.

2. Would you condemn building a henhouse in the south end of a building adjoining a horse stable or cow stable, that is, a room tightly partitioned off for poultry?  
 DAIRYMAN.

Ans.—1. (a) Five feet nine inches from the back of the manger to the edge of the gutter is about right for an average-sized cow. Some stockmen arrange their stables so that there is a gradual shortening in length, from about six feet to about four feet, from end to end of stable. From the front of the manger, the distance, of course, should be greater, depending upon width and plan of manger built. (b) About sixteen inches wide and six inches deep is a convenient size for a gutter, when the stable is to be cleaned out every day; although some prefer to have them deeper, as they hold more and insure clean stables, even when not cleaned regularly. Personally, we are not in favor of the gutter with perpendicular sides, but prefer to have a drop of not less than six inches behind the cattle then to have the stable floor, for about three feet behind the drop, slope toward the gutter at the rate of about one inch to the foot, then level floor behind this again. A floor of this kind keeps as clean as a stable can be expected; is easily cleaned, and convenient for cattle to cross. We know that the objection to such a floor is that it is liable to be slippery when wet, but a concrete floor should not be smoothed with a steel float, but should rather be left a little rough, by using a wooden float for finishing.

2. No, provided other conveniences, such as yards, could be had, and the division between the stable and henhouse was kept close by whitewashing to fill the cracks.



## THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

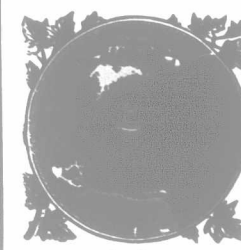
## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

cure Backache, Lame Back, Diabetes, Dropsy and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25, all dealers.

**DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,**  
 Toronto, Ont.

## Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincoln.

Apply **T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

## FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT



We shall present for purchase this season **Three Imported Bulls** in addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered. Send for catalogue

**IN SHROPSHIRE** we offer a limited number of imported Field Ewes, selected in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shropshire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding.

First Come, First Served. **JOHN DRYDEN & SON,** Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

## FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp) 28861, (89883) A. H. B. 14140, bred by J. Marr, Cairnbrogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Count St. Louis P. O., Elmvale Station, O. T. E. om

## SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANON, Manager.** om

**H. OARGILL & SON,** JARVILL, ONTARIO.

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om  
**A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

## JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of **Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.**

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20387, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. E. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

Sunnyside **JAMES GIBB,** Brookdale, Stock Farm, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class **SHORTHORN CATTLE** (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale. om

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







**GOSSIP.**

See the announcement of the offer of three Hampshire rams by J. A. M. Van Nostrand, Vandonf, Ont.

D. M. Watt, breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Allan's Corners, Que., writes: "At Sherbrooke Exposition, in aged cows, I was awarded second and third prizes, and in two-year-old heifers, second; yearlings, second; heifer calves under six months, first and second; grade cows for dairy purposes, first and third, and in two-year-old heifers, first."

**FILLIES AT AUCTION.**

If a large assortment of the best type of Clydesdale fillies that good judgment and Canadian dollars could buy in Scotland has any attraction for a horse-loving public, Oct. 27th will be a red-letter day at The Repository, Toronto, where Mr. Walter Harland Smith, than whom there is no more courteous and businesslike man in the horse business to-day, will sell for T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, sixty imported, registered Clydesdale fillies. This consignment is now en route from the "Old Sod," and will be put at auction in just ordinary condition, as they appear after their sea voyage and off the pastures of Scotland. Mr. Hassard has been led to make this venture by the large number of enquiries from all over Canada for Clydesdale females. The season he has chosen for the importation is opportune, as the Old Country stock farmers readily sell at this season to raise money to make their rents, and the Canadian farmer is in a position to buy some improved stock. The details of the sale will be announced later, but in the meantime we would advise all to pin the date in their hats. Write Mr. Smith for a catalogue, and gather as much information as possible of this high-classed shipment.

Meadowside Stock Farm, well known in connection with high-class Ayrshire cattle, lies quite close to Carleton Place Station, on the main line of the C. P. R., in Eastern Ontario, and is the property of Mr. A. R. Yuill, a son of the veteran Ayrshire and Berkshire breeder, Mr. Joseph Yuill. Mr. A. R. Yuill is extensively engaged in breeding of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire hogs and B. P. Rock and Buff Orpington fowls. The herd of Ayrshires at present numbers 90 head, every one of them old enough, being a producer. For many years this firm's standard of milk production for a developed cow has been 9,000 pounds during the milking season, and any cow that did not come up to that mark was sent to the butcher. Another qualification that has ever received their closest attention is test development, the result being that this long-established herd has few peers for perfect type, and test and udder development. The present stock bull is Crown Prince of Elm Shade, by Imp. Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie, dam Nellie Osborn 4th, a daughter of the noted cow, Imp. Nellie Osborn. With such a richly-bred sire at the head of the herd, improvement must go steadily on. Mr. Yuill reports that never before have sales been so brisk with them, having sold and shipped to all parts of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. They have on hand for sale females of all ages, and they guarantee every one a breeder.

The Berkshires are as good as the best. Mr. Yuill paying particular attention to using only the most approved bacon-type sires, and at present can supply either sex on short notice. The Shropshires show that perfect, even form and covering so much admired, and all look the pink of health and condition. In these there are a number of ewe lambs and a few yearlings for sale, also several ram lambs. The B. P. Rocks and Buff Orpingtons are all from imported stock, and in colorings are as nearly perfect as possible. For sale, there are a number of pullets and cockerels of both kinds.

**Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES**

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices.

**J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.**

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

**What a Nurse Has to Say**

**About the Extraordinary Power of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a Cure for Scald Head and Eczema.**

Miss C. Stanley-Jones, professional masseuse and nurse, 283 Simcoe Street, Toronto, Ont., writes: "In my occupation as a nurse I have come across many cases in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has been used with extraordinary results. One case I recall was that of a child of sixteen months who was in a bad way with scaly head. It was a real nasty case, causing the child to suffer very much and to be very troublesome. I persuaded the mother to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and in ten days the child was entirely cured."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

**ZENOLEUM**  
 Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip.  
 For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piglets' Diseases" and "Zenoleum 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, \$6.25.  
 ZENOLEUM DISINFECTANT CO. 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

**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, our 1st and 2nd prize sows under 6 months; also some of our yearlings, sows and boars, prizewinners at Toronto. These are nearly all the direct 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 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

**F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.**

**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, Crono, Ont.**  
 "Glenaln Farm."

**TAMWORTHS**

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices.

**D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.**

**MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES**

Six May litters from show sows, five of them Toronto winners, pairs not akin. Also young sows in farrow. Dalmey Cavalier (imported) and Maple Grove Vanguard at head of herd.  
**T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**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 6 month s'boars. Prices reasonable.  
**DAVID HARE, JR., REXFREW, ONT.**

**CHESTER WHITES**—Good bacon type. Shropshire sheep and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Write for prices.  
**W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.**

**GOSSIP.**

An extensive and attractive auction sale of pure-bred Clydesdale and Hackney horses, Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs, Oxford Down sheep, and grade cattle and hogs, nearly 200 head in all, the property of Mr. David Bennett, of Dutton, Ont., on the M. C. R., is advertised in this paper to take place on Tuesday, October 18th, when all will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is going West. This will be a rare opportunity to get good stock. Five registered Clydesdale fillies and seven not registered, and a beautiful pair of Hackneys, make part of the horse contingent. The popular auctioneer, Mr. Thomas Ingram, of Guelph, and Mr. D. Black, of Dutton, will cry the sale, and the indications are that a great gathering will materialize at Dutton on that day. Send for the catalogue to David Bennett, Dutton, and take in the sale. All trains will be met up till noon of the day of sale.

**SHOWING COON SKINS.**

An old Arkansas hunter, who was in the habit of taking his dogs and gun out for a solitary coon hunt almost every evening, weather permitting, also took himself to the cross-roads store each following morning, and to the neighbors related miraculous stories of the still more miraculous numbers of coons he had annihilated the night before. These honest friends, with true Southern good nature, passively submitted to these wild tales from day to day, until the number grew to such magnitude as to surpass all belief, and then, rising in their righteous indignation, as one body, gave vent to their feelings in the following: "Look here, neighbor, this talk of kill-coons is all well and good. There are coons in the woods, and powder and shot can kill them, but if you are such a mighty hunter, you have just to show us those coon skins."

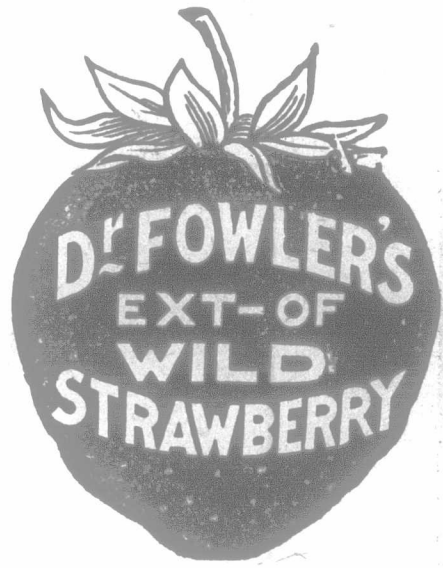
That is just what Vitæ-Ore, the natural mineral remedy, which is being advertised so extensively, has been doing right along. For every claim of a cure made it has produced the "coon skin," the actual living, breathing, walking, talking witness in the cured one. It asks no credence, it wants only an opportunity to show "coon skins" in each individual case, and to produce before each and every sick and ailing reader a "coon skin" in the form of his or her own improvement and benefit, before he or she need pay one cent.

Vitæ-Ore has stood the test of over a generation of time and peoples, and claims its right to the title of being the "Best thing in, on or out of the earth for the afflicted." Read the 30-day trial offer in this issue.

**STEWART'S CLYDESDALES.**

Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., although only lately returned from Scotland with a fresh importation of Clydesdales, has at the present time only three left—so great is the demand. In all Mr. Stewart's importations, he places a great deal of stress on quality, being a firm believer in the sound doctrine that the day of the coarse, hairy-legged horse is past. Again, he always represents a horse exactly as it is, consequently he never has a dissatisfied customer, and he sells at living prices, hence his success.

Clan MacLeod (12099), bred by William Watson, of Downicken, Dundee, sired by Knight of Cowal, dam Love of Downicken, by Brown Lawrence, is a black three-year-old, one of the natty, stylish kind, showing plenty of substance, with clean, flat bone and silky hair, rare good ankles, and a splendid mover. Captain Guthrie, Vol. 27, is a brown two-year-old, bred by Duncan Guthrie, Glasterlaw, sired by Moncrieffe Marquis, dam Miss Rose, by Mains of Airies. This colt is the making of a very large horse. He has abundance of bone of A1 quality, grand feet and ankles, deep-sloping shoulders, an even, heavy-muscled body, and shows good action. He won third place at Ottawa this year in a strong class. Pride of Brechin, Vol. 27, is a bay one-year-old, bred by James Risk, of Pittendreich, sired by Moncrieffe Marquis, dam Lena, by Belvedere, a big, strong, growthy colt, of great substance throughout, combined with plenty of quality and action, and the making of something good. For fuller particulars write Mr. Stewart, to Howick, Que.



FOR  
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,  
 COLIC, CRAMPS,  
 PAIN IN THE STOMACH,  
 AND ALL  
 SUMMER COMPLAINTS.**

**ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS.  
 IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM.  
 RELIEF ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.**

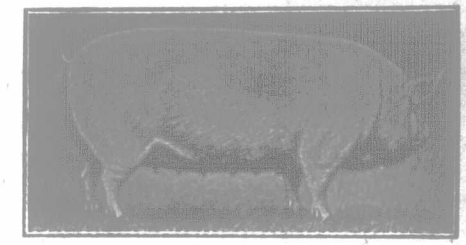
**Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable, Effectual.**

**EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE IT.**

**ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. TAKE NO OTHER.**

**PRICE, - 35c.**

**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. O. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.**

**MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.**

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address:  
**WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.**

**PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.**

The oldest established registered herd in America. We have on hand at present a goodly number of young boars and sows, fit for immediate breeding, for sale, bred from imported and home-bred sows, and got by imported boars. — Dalmey Joe — 13557 —, bred by the Earl of Roseberry, and Broomhouse Beau — 14514 —, bred by Wm B. Wallace, Broomhouse, Corstorphine, Scotland. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.  
**JOS FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.**

**FOR SALE**—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:  
**E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, 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. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, 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 Wandottas, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. Address:  
**A. GILMORE & SONS,  
 Huntingdon Co. Atholstan P. O., Que.**

# You Cannot Afford

To let your home be lacking in the very best that you can give it in the line of Good Literature, High-class Art, and the most up-to-date Practical Suggestions of this Twentieth Century age in regard to Farming, Gardening, Flower Culture, Housekeeping and Home-making.

# To Be Without

these things is to be without a great share of all that goes to make home on the farm what it should be, the most pleasant place on earth. Besides, the reading, thinking farmer of to-day is the one who fills the highest place in the profession of agriculture. The man who reads the best methods by his fireside is the one who goes out and makes a success in his fields.

# The

aim of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is to supply every requisite to the farm home at the smallest possible cost to the subscriber. We wish to help young and old, rich and poor alike—to help our people to be better farmers, better home-makers, better housekeepers, better men and women for the country. Think of it—a comprehensive home paper joined with the best farm paper published in America to-day—and then ask yourself if you can afford to be without the

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

There must be many intelligent farmers in your vicinity who would appreciate our paper. Why not secure some of our valuable premiums by sending us the subscriptions of these people? Premium lists may be had by applying to our office at London, Ontario.

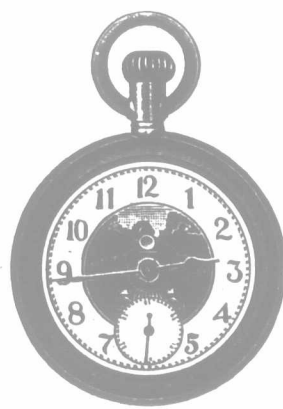
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a Year, in Advance.**

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**VALUABLE PREMIUMS** Given to our present subscribers for securing New Subscriptions to the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME MAGAZINE**

**The Greatest Offer Ever Made by Any Paper in Canada**

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. Every premium we are giving can be relied upon as being strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles.



HALF SIZE

**Lady's Watches**

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement, engraved, plain or engine-turned case, and stem winder. **SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$8.50.

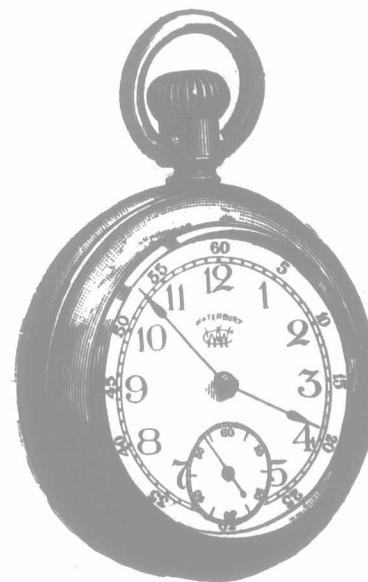
No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed and stem wind. **NINE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$11.50.



**Gent's Watches**

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. **3 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.

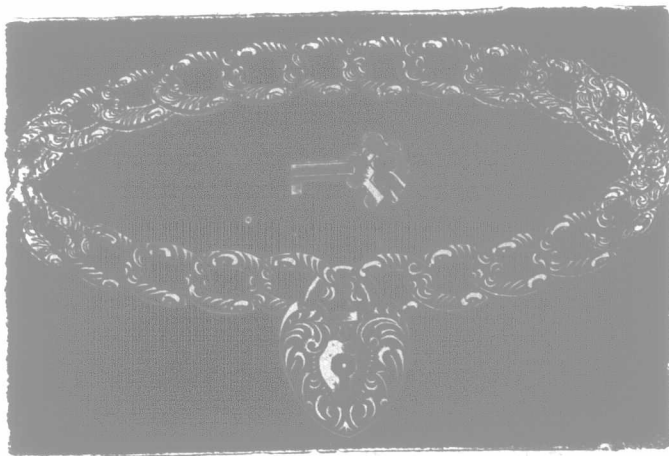


The subscription price of

**THE Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE**

Is Only **\$1.50** Per Year

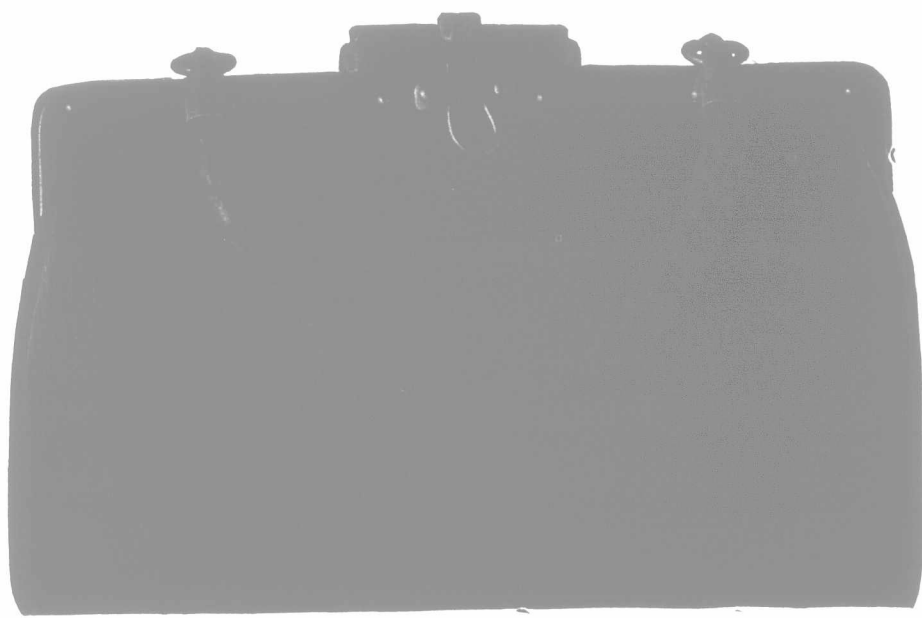
Cash must accompany all subscriptions. Premiums sent immediately upon receiving the new names.



**Handsome Curb-link Sterling Silver Bracelet and Two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts for Two New Subscribers**

Remember, these premiums are given to our present subscribers for their trouble in getting up the club. The new subscriber is not entitled to any premium.

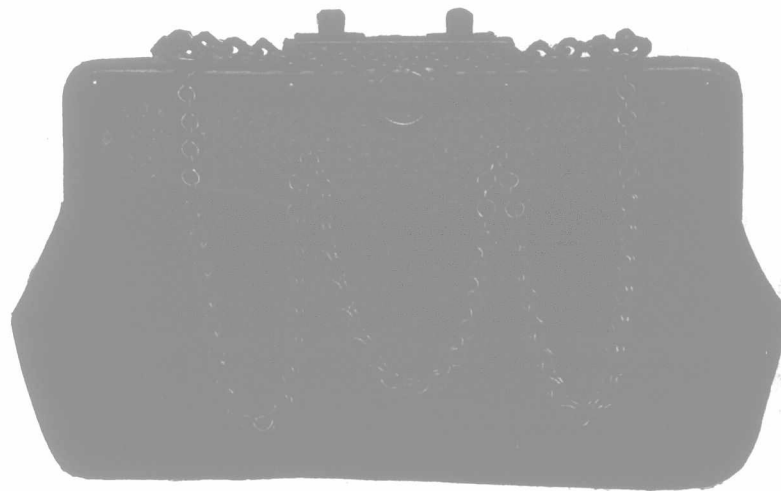
Every new subscriber to count in getting a premium must be a farmer (freeholder or tenant), not minors or employees.



**Lady's Hand-bag**

SIZE, 4½ x 7½ 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 Wrist-bag**

SIZE, 3½ x 6 inches.

This handsome pebbled-leather Wrist-bag, also leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, for **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.** Retail price, \$1.00.

**THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED, - - London, Ont.**

# WE WANT YOUR MONEY

**BUT** not until you can say "Here is the dollar—you deserve it"; not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us, not until you want to send it to us, not until you are SATISFIED to pay it, not until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, not until **VITÆ-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO FOR YOU.** Until then, you pay us NOTHING. After that you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper, yea, even thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. We leave it to you entirely for you to decide. If you can say that we, and Vitæ-Ore, have earned your money, as we say at the top, but NOT OTHERWISE. How can you refuse to give this most remarkable of all remarkable remedies—a natural, curing and healing mineral ore—a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if any one in your family is ailing, poorly, worn out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vitæ-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Read it again and again! Send for the medicine! Do it to-day! Each day lost makes a case older, obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose.

## WE WILL SEND TO ALL

Subscribers or readers of The Farmer's Advocate a full-sized \$1.00 package of VITÆ-ORE by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If not, no money is wanted! We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need to pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the Judge! We know Vitæ-Ore and are willing to take the risk.

Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantite, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct, mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing disease, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. VITÆ-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctors' prescriptions which it is possible to procure.

Vitæ-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of The Farmer's Advocate, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it would hesitate to try Vitæ-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving age and ailments, and mention The Farmer's Advocate, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

### CURED OF SALT RHEUM

**Afflicted for Over Ten Years—No Other Medicine Could Do the Work—Three Packages of Vitæ-Ore Proves to Be a Positive Cure.**

I have been in a most unhappy condition with Salt Rheum for the last ten or eleven years, and during that time I have used several medicines, in fact, a great many, in the hope of obtaining a cure, none of which brought me any great relief. The last remedy which I took before I made use of Vitæ-Ore simply did me no good at all. I heard that there was a medicine called Vitæ-Ore, which was known to have cured cases of Salt Rheum in my neighborhood, and I immediately sent for a package on trial. The thirty days' use of the medicine made possible by the trial terms greatly relieved the trouble, and it alone was enough to do more good than any treatment I had previously used. I sent for two more packages, the use of which has completely cured me. I would like all people who are suffering from this ailment to know about my cure, in order that they may take this wonderful medicine. Although I used the Vitæ-Ore only for the purpose of curing Salt Rheum, I find that after taking the three packages my general health is much improved and that I feel much better and stronger than I formerly did. I am recommending Vitæ-Ore wherever I find the opportunity.



MRS. P. MALLETT, Coulonge, Que.

### WHAT CATARRH IS:

Many of the troubles and disorders which Vitæ-Ore is advertised to cure may be traced to a Catarrhal condition of some part of the body. Most people connect the word Catarrh only with a disorder of the head or throat, but such inference is not correct.

**Catarrh**, as defined by Webster, is an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, any condition in which there are congestion, swelling, morbid action or any alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted. It can consequently be present in any part of the body where there is a mucous membrane, the head, nose, throat, stomach, intestines, bowels, bladder, kidney and generative organs, and as a clot of dust will impair the workings of the finest watch, so a catarrhal condition of any organ will enfeeble its power, prevent the proper functional activity and capacity, and result in a complication of ills of many names and symptoms, treated in many different ways, but no cure is possible unless the Catarrhal condition, the primary cause, is checked and removed.

To successfully treat catarrh of any part it is necessary to use medications which possess the power of allaying inflammation, arresting morbid action and of purifying diseased mucus. Vitæ-Ore will positively cure Catarrh of any organ or part of the body, used for the different conditions in the several ways prescribed in our printed directions. It is a natural astringent, presenting qualities as such which it seems impossible to duplicate in any manufactured or artificial product, and immediately allays all inflammation, stops all morbid or irregular action on the membrane, eradicates all catarrhal conditions and places each organ in a natural, normal, healthy condition, so as to faithfully perform its individual function and restores the entire system to a state of entire and perfect health.

Its action is **certain**, and results **sure**. It can be relied upon to reach every case more promptly and effectively than any treatment, combination of remedies or doctor's prescription that can be procured, and cure **completely as well as permanently**. Patients afflicted with catarrh of any part should not delay treatment, as delay means a spread of the disease to other parts, a more aggravated condition from month to month and more difficulty in effecting a cure. Vitæ-Ore has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, as the multitude of testimonials in our indexes shows, many of them in which the patient was at such a stage that hope was given up, recalling them from the shadow of the grave.

### A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

- Rheumatism
- Bright's Disease and Dropsy
- La Grippe
- Blood Poisoning
- Sores and Ulcers
- Malarial Fever
- Nervous Prostration and Anæmia
- Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles
- Catarrh of any part
- Female Complaints
- Stomach and Bowel Disorders
- General Debility

## NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS,

**THEO. NOEL, Geologist, F. A. Dept., YONGE ST., Toronto, Ontario.**

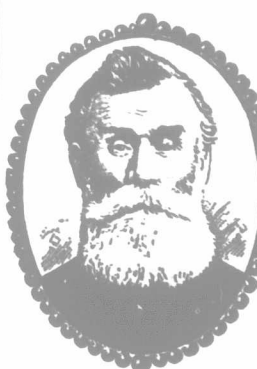
In answering the advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### BEST DOCTORS FAIL

**HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE FOR 30 YEARS, DROPSY 20 YEARS, AND RHEUMATISM 12 YEARS.**

**Vitæ-Ore Triumphs Astonishingly After All These Long Years of Sickness.**

In 1867 I was taken with Kidney Trouble and could not do any farm work. I continued in this condition for so long, although I tried many remedies, that it developed into Dropsy, and I have been more or less in a dropsical state for the past twenty years, at times most alarmingly so.



To add to my already heavy burden, I was attacked with Rheumatism some 11 or 12 years ago, and this has been with me almost continuously since that time. I had the best doctors in the country, having continually searched and expended money to bring about a cure, if such a thing were possible, but all to no avail. I also tried my share of all the advertised treatments, as I suppose every sick person does and decided to at least give it a trial. I commenced taking Vitæ-Ore three months ago, and still take it, and am now as well and free from all these troubles as I ever expected to be and more. Vitæ-Ore is certainly a powerful remedy, and I only wish that I had learned of it when it was first placed upon the market. It almost makes me heart-sick to think of all the great suffering, pain and illness I could have saved, and the ability I could have had to do all I wanted to do. No ailing person should pass by the opportunity to try it when it is offered to them.

D. L. STRAIN,  
Shannon City, Iowa.

### ENTIRELY CURED OF RHEUMATISM.

Powles Corners, Ont.  
I have used only one package of Vitæ-Ore—the thirty-day trial treatment—and my Rheumatism has entirely left me. My case was a very severe one, having baffled all other treatments, and its cure in such a short time and with so little medicine is certainly a pronounced triumph for the Vitæ-Ore.

M. A. KENDALL