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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1875

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

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LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 21, 1905.

No. 678

EDITORIAL.

The Privileges of the Press.

The incident referred to in the introduction to the Toronto Exhibition report, in which the disposition of the chairman of the breeding classes of the horse department, to deny the usual privileges to the agricultural press, was criticised, brings up the question of granting ample time and freedom to reviewers of the show to closely inspect the exhibits in the ring after the judges have made their awards. This privilege has hitherto been granted freely at Canada's greatest live-stock show, as it is at our great Winter fairs, and has been at International and World's fairs held in the United States, a privilege which, so far as we are aware, has not been abused by accredited press representatives, and one that is essential to an intelligent review, comparison or criticism of the exhibits and the judging. The press is the only public medium by which information regarding the exhibits at these shows can be disseminated and carried to the many thousands of more or less interested farmers throughout the country, and its reports serve to increase interest in and attendance at future events of the same sort, and are read with avidity by the public throughout the length and breadth of the land, and beyond the boundaries of the Dominion.

An intelligent, critical review without close inspection is an impossibility, and if attempted is liable to do injustice to exhibitors and to the judges, who, from their privileges, are in a much better position to inspect at close range, and carefully compare and weigh the merits and demerits of the exhibits than are those outside the ring, who are apt to run away with wrong impressions, due to insufficient inspection and to unduly animadvert upon the work of the judges.

It is but just to state that our belief is that the disposition to exclude the press representatives from the stock rings at Toronto has not been due to any personal or professional prejudice on the part of the directorate towards accredited agricultural press men, but has arisen from complaints of exhibitors that too many persons are admitted to the judging ring who are not acknowledged or regarded as authorized press representatives, and that others who do not claim to be such are also admitted and allowed to mix up with the judges in the ring. While there may be grounds for this complaint, we must say that it has always appeared to us, at least, a left-handed compliment to the judges to imply that such association can have any influence upon their work, yet, in order to allay any such feeling and to avoid every appearance of evil, the Superintendent should be clothed with authority to admit no exhibitor not leading an animal in the competition. Good taste and the desire to claim no special favor would seem to suggest the propriety of seeking only to be on the same plane as other exhibitors, and the observance of this rule would make less difficult the privileges of the press, and at the same time more free the position of the chairman of the committee to extend the courtesy of the ring to distinguished visitors from a distance, a privilege which is commonly acknowledged and granted at such functions, and to which, we fancy, few, if any, would object.

All Aboard for the Dominion Fair!

A week hence the Dominion Fair will open for ten days at New Westminster, and will demonstrate to visitors from East and South the possibilities of the Pacific Province in the way of stock-raising and fruit-growing, lumbering and fishing—right on the spot where such activities are carried on. The effect will be that many who have thought that balmy breezes, mild climate and fruit are to be found only south of the international boundary, will have indisputable evidence that in Canada one can get any kind of healthful climate wherein it will be pleasant to make a home. Canadians should first study Canada before tramping in foreign lands. Britishers should first explore British possessions before bothering with passports to alien shores. In both cases wonder and delight will be the feeling of those who cross the Rockies and drop down into the Royal City on the mighty Fraser, that river known far and near as the habitat of the salmon. The railways offer reasonable fares and stop-over privileges, and the opportunity is not one to be missed. Pack your grips for New Westminster!

The Renting Problem.

Instances are not wanting of farmers leasing their lands, stock and implements on a profit-sharing basis, only to find that the tenant does not fully appreciate the conditions of the lease. The trouble generally is that the tenant fails to attach sufficient significance to the part which capital plays in the arrangement. He loses sight of the fact that the farm represents the accumulated earnings of the proprietor for several years, and begins to think in small circles. He reasons that on the year's operations, the proprietor, who does no work on the farm, should not be entitled to so large a percentage of the profits as he, the tenant, who does all the work, and soon he either neglects his work or cancels his agreement. It is the renewal in the mind of the tenant of that perpetual conflict between capital and labor. The situation would seldom arise if men would attach more importance to the value of a comfortable home and a "sure thing," and be less infatuated with the desire to make money "in lumps." By this we do not wish to divert the attention of the young men of the country from the possibilities of accumulating wealth by the increasing value of lands, but we would like to impress upon them that, when they rent a farm on shares, their first duty and best energy is to make that farm a success. Let renters buy land if they wish, but never let their personal business affairs interfere with the obligations they owe their business partners.

John A. Howland, writing in a Chicago Sunday paper, gives an illustration of the unsatisfactory system of renting farms, as it came to his notice. He says: "I know a man who has a farm worth \$26,000, which for ten years he has been letting out to tenants. He has had the place stocked with the best dairy equipment possible, and in letting out the place has exacted of the tenant that he purchase one-half the stock and the equipment, the tenant and owner dividing equally on the profits. Here is one of the best possible examples of a profit-sharing scheme, but from the point of view of a man who might reasonably expect a 5 per cent. income on the value of his farm, the whole scheme has been a failure. He finds that, in the eyes of most of his tenants, the mere idea that the tenant is compelled to share profit is at once the stumbling block to the tenant's efforts. The tenant overlooks that he has had the use of land worth

\$26,000, and that without the land he could do nothing, also he forgets that he has invested in only half the equipment necessary to running the farm in the best manner possible. It is the idea that profits must be divided at all that discourages this labor, where in all logic the scheme was for its encouragement."

It may seem strange that, in most cases, the first steps toward the violation of the agreement should be taken by the tenant, and at first glance might suggest that the proprietor had got the better part of the bargain, and therefore had no reason to object. This, however, we believe, is the wrong premises. We incline to think that, as the tenant is usually the younger man, he is the more ambitious to get along, and eventually hits upon a scheme which he thinks will give him greater advantage than the profit-sharing system, while, on the other hand, the proprietor, having passed the time of life's greatest activities, is content with normal progress, and has learned to make haste slowly.

The Telephone is "Welcome" in Farm Homes.

One of the inventions of modern times most welcome on the farm is the telephone, putting that manufactory unequalled for making citizens into touch with the world outside, and, therefore, convenient to markets, professional aid, and other homes.

Being a thing in such universal demand, there is a probability of, under the guise of municipal or Government ownership, a public utility being made a source of revenue and a field for the political grafter. The theory of Government ownership is ideal, but is based on false premises, such having arisen through lack of foresight, or common honesty in the past on the part of legislators. The control of public utilities has been, in a great measure, lost, either by incompetence or downright dishonesty on the part of legislators, who, being at this late date discovered by the public, now seek to reinstate themselves in popular favor by drawing a red herring across the track, in the shape of Government or municipal ownership. Had legislators done their duty at the time, all public utilities would now be controlled either by keeping down the cost to the individual or by getting from the utilities a revenue which would reduce the burden of taxation.

We have in Canada a few remarkable instances of the failure of the admirable theory of Government or municipal ownership when tested by practice. In the Intercolonial Railway, which is well known and acknowledged by all politicians as a haven for party workers, and in occasional municipal-owned electric lights and telephone plants, where the light is weak and the 'phone service poor—a case, to use a paradox, of paying too dear for cheapness. There is no doubt but that public utilities should be controlled by the people, so as to prevent the levying of excessive rates, and it is to be hoped that future legislation will take that form, rather than by Government ownership, which, when uncovered in all its nakedness, is really political ownership for one small section of the public, namely, the professional politicians of the party in power—the fellows who want jobs.

In Glasgow municipality-owned institutions, telephone and street car lines are working well as far as the average person can tell by using such utilities, but it will be remembered that a prominent Glasgow man specifically warned Chicago people against following the lead of the Scottish city, on the ground of politics. It is

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

well to strive for the ideal, but we cannot ignore the practical; and it seems folly, because, with some public utilities control was recklessly given away, to pretend to remedy things by purchasing such utilities. In other words, Government or municipal ownership and operation resolves itself into the homely simile of moving a burden from one shoulder to the other.

Let us have more telephones; let the legislation granting telephone franchises be such as to control and ensure reasonable rates, but leave the working or operation of such utilities to men whose business it is to give the best possible service at the lowest possible cost and who do not depend on political pull for promotion and increase of salary.

Farmers and the Tariff.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A letter by Mr. Gunn in your issue of Aug. 31st brings before us an important question—the position of the farming community on the tariff question. The letter is very timely, since, as is pointed out, now, while the Tariff Commission is conducting its investigation, is the time to urge our claims. There is no doubt that other classes who benefit by a protective tariff at the expense of the farming community will be there in full force and will make their wants known in no uncertain tones. That being the case, it is certainly high time that we were taking some steps to effectively present our claims. But while I quite agree with Mr. Gunn as to the desirability of taking action in this matter, and, while I agree with him in some other matters, I cannot agree with him in his main contention, viz., that we should demand a protective tariff on wool and sheep as an offset to the duties charged on our wool and sheep entering the United States. This has been strongly urged in some quarters, particularly by Mr. Lloyd-Jones, both in this paper and in other agricultural journals, but in spite of its respectable backing I cannot help thinking that it would be a great mistake and a real injury to the farming community to urge the adoption of such a duty. At any rate, it is well to consider the pros and cons of the whole matter before taking action.

There is not the slightest doubt that all of us raisers of a few sheep, like myself, and raisers of a large number, like Mr. Lloyd-Jones, would like to get more for our wool and lambs, but whether the measure proposed would effect the desired result, without working an equal or greater injury, is another question. It is held that because we import some wool and some lambs, all that is necessary is to impose an import tax against these things entering our country from the United States, and at once our prices will take a corresponding rise. But those who urge this show some short-sightedness and not a little inconsistency. For instance, take some statements made by Mr. Gunn in his letter. He states, first, that we import wool from the U. S. Later, he states that in the U. S. farmers got 28c. for their wool, while we only received 15c. Put these two statements together and we see that some fool Yankee must have bought wool at 28c. per pound and shipped it here where he could only get 15c. for it, making, as we can see at once, a very handsome profit. The thing is absurd, were it not that there is a reasonable explanation. The wool grown here is not of the finest quality, being the product of Downs and Long-wools—sheep whose first purpose is the production of mutton. It cannot compare with the Merino of the Western U. S. ranches, where sheep are raised whose main purpose is the production of wool. It is this wool that is imported, not because there is any shortage of wool here—such as it is—but because the finer quality is needed to mix with our own in the manufacture of many fabrics. An import tax on this wool could not raise the price of our wool here, and could only operate to hamper the work of our own manufacturers. The farmers of this country have very little to hope from an import tax on wool.

They have, however, something to fear. There is scarcely a doubt that the imposition of a duty on wool would be followed by a demand for higher protection from our woollen manufacturers, and this demand, under the circumstances, would be very hard to resist. Higher protection for woollen goods would mean higher prices for clothing, and it seems almost probable that from this cause the farming community would suffer to a greater extent than it would benefit by the increase (if any) in the price of wool resulting from the protective duty.

One other point brought out in Mr. Gunn's letter is deserving of notice. He is very anxious to build up the sheep industry, yet he complains because we only exact 20 per cent. duty on lambs that are imported, not to be slaughtered, but to improve our own flocks. It seems to be rather a funny way to help the sheep industry, to heavily all sheep brought into the country to improve our own flocks.

There is no use deceiving ourselves. Protection cannot benefit the farmers of Canada, except in a few very unimportant lines. The price of the great bulk of our farm produce—the things we raise and produce for our living—is fixed abroad, because we are all large exporters of these things, and no amount of protection can raise their price here. On the other hand, we suffer largely by protection, because the duties on all the manufactured articles we use raise the price of all these things brought into the country and enable our own manufacturers to charge a proportionately high price for their products, because they are relieved, to that extent, of foreign competition. That is so because we are large importers of all these things, and would not be possible otherwise. The farmers of Canada, then, stand to lose all and gain nothing by the policy of protection, and our demand, presented before the Tariff Commission, should be for a general reduction of duties. By demanding protection on the few little side lines, where it might possibly be of some benefit to us, we only pledge ourselves to the support of an evil system and render ineffectual any resistance we might offer to it.

On one other point I can most cordially agree with Mr. Gunn, and that is the stand he takes on the question of the importation of shoddy and its use in the manufacture of woollen goods. Immense quantities of this rubbish, these "cast clouts and rotten rags," are used in the manufacture of cheaper grades of cloth, to the great injury of the wool-raising business. This should be entirely prohibited. Shoddy is not used because by its use the manufacturers can produce cheaper and better cloth, but because by using it they can produce a cloth that looks better than it really is—in fact, a bogus cloth. The manufacture of shoddy cloth is of the same nature as the manufacture of artificial butter, oleomargarine, and should be equally forbidden by law. The farmers of this country would do well to press for the total prohibition of the manufacture of shoddy, which not only is a swindle on the general public, but greatly injures the producers of wool.

It is, as I have already stated, my belief that the sheep industry of this country should be built up, not on a protective tariff, but on a good deal of profit on the wool, obtained in a moderate way and under fair competition, thus securing a steady and

thing we can do should be done to help that industry, but if we take pains to thoroughly understand the situation, it is my belief that we must come to the conclusion that the best way to help this industry is in the way we have already helped the beef and dairy and bacon industries, viz., by spreading knowledge in regard to it, and not by agitating for tariff changes which will do as much harm as good, and will pledge us to the support of an evil system.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

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HORSES.

Classification of Horses for Show Purposes.

Any person who attends the horse ring at fall exhibitions, or horse shows, either in the capacity of director, attendant, judge or spectator, notices that mistakes in the classification of the exhibits are not rare. Exhibitors, either through carelessness or ignorance, not infrequently enter and exhibit an animal in the wrong class. Many high-class animals are shown in a class to which they do not belong, and while an animal so exhibited may be more valuable than those with which he is in company, he is out of his class and cannot win. Occurrences of this kind are unfortunate, and not infrequently subject the judge to severe and unjust criticisms. Some claim that the prize should be given to the most valuable animal in all cases, but this is a very unsafe view to take. In the first place, the animal must be shown in his proper class, and his value must be considered wholly as regards his development of the special characteristics demanded in the class. For instance, in the roadster class, where considerable speed is demanded, the more the better, so long as the animal has the other characteristics of his class, viz., size, style, manners, and ability to go fast without boots, well developed. We will suppose two animals are competing, one a good-sized, stylish, well-mannered fellow, who carries his head well and looks well at all gaits, and can trot, say in 2:30; the other, also of good size and good manners, but has a common appearance and a slouchy way of going when going slowly, but can trot, say in 2:05. Now, sir, which should win? If we place the prize according to market value the latter will win easily, but as a roadster such extreme speed is not required, and it is very seldom a piece of road sufficiently smooth (unless the pavement, on which no sane man will speed a horse) is found to justify a driver in speeding him. The well-prepared race-track is the only safe place for such speed, and then the animal requires to be fit for racing else it will be unsafe to allow him to go. The speed of the first mentioned is all, and I may say more than is demanded in a roadster, and as he has sufficient speed for his class and outclasses the other in style and general appearance—an essential in a roadster—I think he should win, notwithstanding the fact that his competitor is worth many times his value, but as a race-horse, not as a roadster, the class under discussion. In this case the animals were each in his proper class; but in others they are not. A man may exhibit a roadster in the carriage class or vice versa, and, while his entry may represent the highest market value, he should not win. In such cases, the owner of the animal, either through want of accurate knowledge of the characteristics demanded in horses of certain classes, or carelessness in making his entry, has entered him in the wrong class, and it is often impossible to convince him that he has made a mistake. He either cannot or will not see it; he considers his horse has not had justice, and in many cases will enlarge, often in language more expressive than polite, upon the ignorance of the judge. If exhibitors would read the prize list carefully, and carefully consider the characteristics of their horses, and then be careful to enter them in their proper classes, conditions of this kind would not occur. Unfortunately, there are many good and often quite valuable animals that do not possess the characteristics of any class in a marked degree. In other words, while useful and valuable animals, they cannot be satisfactorily classed; hence are not show horses and should not be exhibited. Owners of such often grumble that there is no place for them to show. Exhibition societies cannot make classes for all types of horses, and it would not be wise to do so, as, while an unclassed horse may be valuable, it will generally be found that he is of mixed breeding, and as he cannot be produced with any degree of certainty, it would be a mistake to encourage his production. The aim of all exhibitions should be to encourage the production of the recognized and marketable classes. The classes which include most of the horses owned and exhibited by farmers are the heavy draft, agricultural, general-purpose, carriage, roadster and saddle. The other classes, as high-steppers, tandems, four-in-hand, lanterns, etc., require animals that, in the first case, have the general characteristics of their class well marked, and then are subjected to a course of training in order to develop these characteristics. Hence, these classes, we may

say, are especially for the dealer, or the gentleman of means who has time to prepare his horses for exhibition or pleasure.

In the heavy-draft classes, the animal must be a good type of some of the draft breeds, as the Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk, etc., and he must be not less than a certain weight, say 1,600 pounds. Many prize lists state what the weight shall be.

The agricultural horse is one of the same type and general characteristics as the heavy draft, but not as heavy—say 1,400 to 1,600 pounds.

The general-purpose horse is hard to describe, and some think should not be recognized by agricultural societies. If we give a class for him, he should be a strong, active fellow, with fair action and ambition, not one of the draft type that is too small for the agricultural class, rather a blocky, clean-limbed fellow of the heavy carriage or heavy saddle type, one that has not sufficient style or action for either of these classes, one with sufficient size to give fair service to a loaded wagon, a plow or other farm implement, and sufficient style and action to not look too much out of place to a carriage or buggy or under saddle.

There are more mistakes made in the classification in the lighter classes, viz., carriage, road and saddle, than in the heavier classes. Of course, when an animal is of pure breed there should be no difficulty, but carriage, roadster and saddle horses are usually of composite breeding, and especially with the first two classes the classification often depends more upon action than conformation.

The carriage horse should be a stylish, attractive fellow of fair size, say 15 to 16½ hands, and symmetrical (many think that size distinguishes between the carriage and roadster, but this is a mistake). On general principles, he should have more substance and muscular development than the roadster. Still, we often see a horse whose appearance while standing will admit of him being placed in either class, and we must see him move in order to classify him. He must have style and attractive appearance whether standing or in motion, must hold head and tail well, and should drive without check-rein or martingale. His action, both fore and rear, should be high, straight and graceful, neither paddling nor rolling in front, nor going wide behind. This high and attractive action should be shown whether going slow or fast, and the faster he can go the better, so long as he maintains the quality of action. He must not pace. The extreme action demanded in the modern carriage horse is congenial in the Hackney, but can be developed in many trotting-bred and coach horses.

Roadsters, like carriage horses, are of different sizes, and often of mixed breeding. A roadster should be of fair size and substance, not necessarily as stylish and attractive as the carriage horse, but there should be an absence of plainness and coarseness. He should be able to go fast, not necessarily fast enough to race, but should have sufficient substance and speed to draw two men in a buggy at a ten-mile-an-hour gait and keep it up for several hours, and should be able to show at least a three-minute clip if asked to. While the trotting gait is the most perfect road gait, the pace is quite allowable. He must not require boots or weights. He should go straight in front and is allowed to go reasonably wide behind, although this is not preferred to closer action.

Saddle horses are usually the produce of the Thoroughbred stallion, out of mares of mixed breeding. The nearer they approach the general type of the Thoroughbred the better, so long as they have sufficient size and substance. He should have a fine head, rangy neck, well-marked withers, with a well-marked depression between them and the neck, rather short and strong back, strong loins, oblique shoulders and pasterns, well-developed muscles, bone clean, flat, and not too fine. In action he has not the weight and flash of the carriage horse, nor the speed of the roadster. He goes rather close to the ground, with an elastic, easy motion, whether at the walk, trot or canter.

The combination horse is hard to find. He is a mixture of the carriage and saddle horse. The aspirant for honors in this class should be of medium size. His appearance should be attractive; he should have more action than the saddle and less than the high-stepper. In some cases a horse can be taught to act higher in harness than in saddle, and this makes the ideal combination horse. He must have good manners in both saddle and harness.

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

Sadie Mac's Death a Loss to Breeding Interests.

As Sadie Mac, 2,061, was destined for the stud after her turf career, it is to the breeding interests that her death is the greatest loss, for, bred as she was, in the most advanced trotting lines, she could not have failed to make a reputation as a dam of fast and game performers. The addition of Miss K. L. Wilks, who owned the great mare, to the ranks of campaigning owners has been one of the most encouraging features of harness racing affairs, for she races her horses from a pure love of sport, and any race in which one of her horses is a starter will be a contest for the honor of winning, so far as her entry is concerned. Every true sportsman, and in fact all who look forward to the day when harness racing will be the great American sport, will extend sympathy to the Canadian lady whose participation in racing as a campaigning owner has been for the good of sport, in the loss of Sadie Mac, a trotter that bade fair to trot to as fast a race record as any trotter has ever taken.

A prominent Grand Circuit driver who saw the last four heats of the Charter Oak stake trotted, expresses the opinion that it was the excessive scoring before getting the word in the first heat that caused the death of Sadie Mac. The daughter of Peter the Great was a very rapid scorer, and she would naturally feel the effects of the prolonged scoring more than a horse that scored less rapidly. There should be no necessity for a field of trotters such as started in the Charter Oak to score more than five or six times at the most, and no starter should allow a lot of drivers to take advantage of him to a greater extent than that. When a starter sets out to get a field away promptly and knows how to go about it to do so, drivers realize it and govern themselves accordingly.—[Horse World.]

The Stallion Needs Work Now.

Probably it is because stallions cost a long figure that some owners fasten them up in a box stall or high-fenced corral to cke out a lonely existence for ten months of the year, or, possibly such treatment has induced such behavior on the part of the horse as to lead his owner to believe that the animal is really dangerous. Certain it is that no good can result to the horse by such treatment. Being a live animal, with life's impulses and activities, he requires to be given plenty of opportunity to indulge his natural inclination for exercise. And not only so, but the more active work he does the better fitted he is to fulfill his duties as a sire. Draft stallions, if anything, should be possessed of seasoned muscles and an inherent inclination to lean into the collar, and these hard muscles and natural bent for work must be developed or in succeeding generations they will disappear for want of being employed.

Against the policy of working stallions it is always urged that they give so much trouble and are hard to break, but when considered seriously, we fail to see that if plenty of the "black snake" is used and the work of breaking deliberately followed, as with geldings, that there is much extra bother with a working stallion than with a gelding or mare. They have to be broken and educated, but when that is well done the stallion is very little annoyance, and, besides, he needs the work for his health, and the company of other horses to prevent his disposition becoming bad.

Mud Fever.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have just bought a mare troubled with itchy legs, as described by J. K. H. in August 31st issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." I did not find out what was the matter till I got her home; then, finding her so uneasy in the stable, I made enquiries, and was told that she has the "mud fever;" another said "scratches." Inside her hind legs are streaks of new hair of lighter color, as though she had had sores, made by some liquid running down. Her hocks were swollen and in her fetlock was thick scurf, almost scab. Since finding this out, a week since, we have washed her legs down with warm water and "Life Buoy" soap, then dried them, and now the swelling has gone down and her fetlocks and legs are almost clean and clear. I have given her about four ounces of ground oil cake in some boiled oats three times during the week, and she is looking a lot better. She has been working in a lumber camp. I don't think she is what would be called "beefy-legged," neither has she coarse or wavy hair. My treatment seems to be right. Do you think so, and do you think it will permanently cure her? In all other points she seems well and hearty, and eats and drinks, and lies down well. J. G. S.

Ans.—Judging from the result, according to the statement of the case, the treatment has been sufficient in this instance. Whether the cure will be permanent, only time can prove.

STOCK.

The Western Fair.

The Western Fair at London, only second in importance of Ontario autumn exhibitions, came off successfully on the dates Sept. 8th to 16th, being well attended by a happy and prosperous concourse of people from the many fine farming counties of the western portion of this favored Province, and a goodly number of visitors from greater distances. The London fair grounds, though not large, are clean, bright and pleasant, and visitors always enjoy an outing here when the weather proves favorable, as fortunately it did on this occasion. There was little to complain of in the management this year, though the opinion yet prevails that, with a more vigorous and enterprising executive, the interest and influence of the exhibition might be greatly extended and enhanced, for there are certainly in this rich and prosperous section of the Province all the requirements to sustain a really first-class exhibition. One thing that is essential to this is more money, in order to justify more liberal prize offerings, which would attract a larger number of exhibitors from a distance, as stockmen claim the prizes held out here scarcely pay expenses, even in the case of those who are fairly successful in winning. What is evidently required is a leading spirit or two with a genius for financial management, the ability to enthuse the business men of the city, and to raise the "wind."

The live stock, which is always the most interesting and popular feature of such a show, was, as usual, not large, but of high-class quality, the only lack being, in most classes, insufficient competition to excite enthusiasm. It is quite too quiet. In the horse department there was a considerable improvement in this regard, many classes being well filled, while in the other departments, as a rule, there was a decided dearth in competition, though the character of the exhibits was first-class. The holding of the Ottawa exhibition in the east end of the Province on the same dates accounts for this to some extent, but only partially so, as there was stock enough at Toronto to make two very good displays if nearly evenly divided.

CATTLE.

In most of the classes of cattle competition was limited to two or three exhibitors, the owners of the herds at Toronto having agreed to split, in order to divide the prize money, the Watt Shorthorn herd having gone over to a circuit of the States where more money is hung up in prizes.

SHORTHORNS were shown principally by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, and Harry Smith, Exeter, with limited entries by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; E. C. Attrill, Goderich; James Snell, Clinton, and A. J. Watson, Castlederg, and the class was capably judged by John Isaac, Markham, and John Davidson, Ashburn.

In aged bulls the contest was between Harry Smith's Gold Drop, looking better than at Toronto, where he was slightly lame, and James Snell's Scottish Peer (imp.), both blocky, thick-fleshed bulls of true Scotch type, which were placed in the order named. In the two-year-old section Capt. Robson introduced a new candidate for premier honors in the handsome and substantial Hot Scotch, a rich roan of fine type and character, smooth and symmetrical, carrying off the championship ribbon—a trick he promises to attempt in stronger company as occasion offers in future years. Two excellent yearling bulls were found in Crerar's red Scottish Prince, a big, good son of the first-prize cow in Toronto two years ago, Gem of Ballechin (imp.); and H. J. Davis' newly-imported Deeside Chief, a year old in April last, a smooth, straight bull of fine character and quality, a son of the W. S. Married King Victor. This youngster, having lately come out of quarantine, is not in show condition, but has the make-up of one that may win in good company some day, but had to take second place here, while Attrill's straight and typical roan, Blythesome Ruler, out of Imp. Missie 159th, also in moderate condition, made a good third. Crerar had the field in aged cows and three-year-olds, of which he showed right good ones, and had also the first-prize two-year-old heifer in Gem of Ballechin 3rd, who won the female sweepstakes, followed in her class by Watson's Leda Van Alan and Attrill's Lady Dorothy 41st. A right good ring of half dozen yearling heifers competed, in which Harry Smith captured first honors, Crerar second, and Attrill third. In a good class of heifer calves the rating of the entries was Smith first and second, and Attrill third. For four calves it was Smith first, Watson second. For best graded herd bull and four females, Crerar was the winner, and the same exhibitor secured the female sweepstakes honors with the two-year-old heifer, Gem of Ballechin 3rd.

HEREFORDS were well shown by H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; J. A. Govenlock, Forest, and T. Skippen, Hyde Park, Smith winning first

in every section in which he showed, including championship with his fine aged bull, Bourton Ingleside, winner of the same distinction at Toronto; the female championship with the two-year-old Amy 4th of Ingleside, and the first herd prize; Govenlock securing first and second on two-year-old and yearling bulls, second on bull calf, second and third for cows, three-year-old cows, two-year-old heifers, second on yearling heifer, heifer calf, herd, and four calves. Mr. Skippen secured three or four third prizes. The class was judged by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle were well represented by entries from the well-known herd of James Bowman, Guelph, who secured all the first prizes, including male and female sweepstakes and the herd prizes. Mr. John O'Brien, London West, a new exhibitor in this class, made a very creditable show of females of good type, winning second prizes for cow and two-year-old heifer and three or four third prizes.

GALLOWAYS were shown only by R. Shaw, of Brantford, who was awarded all the prizes for which he had entries, and who showed an excellent herd of typical animals, well brought out.

JERSEYS were very well represented by selections from the herds of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, whose show herd was divided, one section competing at Ottawa; D. Duncan, Don; Bert Lawson, Crumlin; Edmonds & Son, and Mrs. Lawrence, London West, the principal competition being between the two first named, Duncan securing sweepstakes for best bull with his three-year-old Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, and for best female with the first-prize cow, Gussie Curtnier, the Toronto champion; also the first herd prize, and first for two-year-old heifer. Lawson was second with the choice five-year-old cow, Cream Cup's Pride, a former champion here in her two-year-old form—a beautiful cow, with a shapely udder. He also showed a very handsome and rich-colored cow, not fresh, in the Tennessee-bred Konosa's Ona, and secured third prize in two-year-old heifers with the useful Champion Juno. Bull & Son were strong in young bulls, winning first for two-year-old, yearling, and bull calves, also for four best calves, and first for three-year-old cow, yearling heifer, and heifer calf. Edmonds & Son were second for aged bull, third for yearling bull, heifer calf and herd. The class was well judged by J. L. Clark, Norval, and J. W. Humpidge, Westminster.

AYRSHIRES were well shown by Alex. Hume & Co. and W. Stewart & Son, both of Menie, and N. Dymont, Clappison, and Chas. S. Aylwin, Freeman, and were capably judged by Geo. McCormick, Rockton, Hume winning the majority of first prizes, including sweepstakes for bull with Lessnessock Royal Star (imp.), and for female with the cow Eva of Menie, first for three-year-old cow, yearling heifer, two-year-old bull, bull calf and herd. Stewart had first yearling bull, heifer calf and herd of four calves. Dymont was second for aged bulls with Dairyman of Glenora, second for two-year-old bull and for four calves; and Aylwin, a new exhibitor, whose cattle were well brought out, but his cows not fresh, made a very creditable showing, and came in for three or four third prizes.

HOLSTEINS were shown in good force and form by James Rettie, Norwich; W. H. Simmons & Son, New Durham; G. H. Campbell, Aylmer; Thos. Clark, Wyton; and W. H. Reeves, Hyde Park. Rettie repeated his winnings of the sweepstakes for best bull and best female with the same animals as at Toronto, and had first prize herd and first for four calves, as well as the bulk of first prizes throughout the class. Simmons was first for two-year-old bull and yearling heifer, and a good second for aged cow, his cow having sprung a splendid udder since the Toronto show, making a fine showing both in conformation and udder development. He had, also, the second-prize aged bull, bull calf, two-year-old heifer, heifer calf, herd, and four calves. Clark had the second prize yearling bull, and Reeves the third-prize aged bull and herd of four calves, Campbell being fourth.

HORSES.

This department is generally the best represented at the Western Fair, and the late show proved no exception to the rule. Horses were undoubtedly stronger in numbers than any of the live-stock exhibits. Several large firms engaged in importing and dealing in breeding stock made a display that proved most interesting to visitors. In fact, the parade of such a large number of recently-imported horses, embracing nearly all the known breeds for work and pleasure, made a sensational feature not previously seen at this show; the high prices now prevailing for all sorts having encouraged dealers to bring out more and better animals than ever before.

THOROUGHBREDS.—The first class in the prize-list is generally weakest numerically of any of the breeds, some fifteen entries being the aggregate at the late show. In stallions over four years old, W. J. Thompson, Hamilton, brought out Baltimore, who has won at previous shows here. He is a strong, upstanding horse, a good type of breeding sire, and considered by the judge, W. H. Millman, as first. Dr. G. J. Fitzgerald

V.S., London, showed a smoothly-turned horse that came in second; not so large as the first mentioned, yet a neat, popular sort. Alex. Beaton, of St. Thomas, came in third.

John Coventry, Woodstock, and Hon. Adam Beck, London, had it their own way in the younger stallion sections.

Six mares were forward in the brood mare section, and a handsome, uniformly good lot they were. Alex. Beaton and Hon. Adam Beck were given the winning ribbons. Just one three-year-old, forwarded by Geo. Young, London, was the only representative of that section; no two-year-olds or yearlings coming to the call. Hon. Adam Beck and John Coventry won in foals.

HACKNEYS.—This English harness horse grows more popular, and the class becomes stronger each year. This year there were nine entries in the section for stallions four years and upward; all but one of these are imported, and all brought forward in the finest of fit. The judge, J. M. Gardhouse, had to contend with the difference of type which appeared among the individuals, and found that no easy task awaited him. There is a disposition to bring out large, upstanding horses—this sort being in demand in England—hence the difference in type. In Hackneys, much depends upon their going qualities, action being one of the strong points, therefore much time was expended before a decision could be made. However, the winning ribbon was sent to Winchester, an entry from the stables of Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe. This horse is of neat conformation, and a good all-round goer. Guelph Performer, a son of the noted imported harness mare, Miss Baker, was given second. He was shown by A. St. Clair, Aylmer, and bred by O. Sorby, Guelph. He is a beautifully-moulded horse, and has the right kind of legs and feet to stand wear, but certainly was not going his best. Third ribbon was sent to Capt. Robson's son of the double English champion, McKinley, also first at the late Philadelphia show. Capt. Robson's horse resembles his sire in conformation and action, and clearly outclassed his competitors here in action, which is strong and high, both at knee and hock, while he is a high, upstanding pattern, that should prove of vast benefit in breeding circles. This horse had many friends at the ring-side, who rated him higher up. The Truman Pioneer Stud had several good entries forward, and a good one was shown by Jas. McFarlane, Falkirk. The class was hotly contested throughout.

The three-year-old section had but two representatives; these being Ridgewood Danegelt, a nicely brought-out chestnut, forwarded by E. C. Attrill, Goderich, showing most pleasing conformation and attractive action, and winning first award. Jas. Henderson, Belton, came second on a good, thick sort.

In two-year-olds, Hamilton & Hawthorne won first and second with very promising youngsters, nicely developed, while A. St. Clair was given third place.

Hamilton & Hawthorne were given sweepstakes.

In brood mares, J. W. Coulter, Talbotville, had the only entry in the section, a useful mare, with foal at foot. The same exhibitor carried first for three-year-old mare, and E. C. Attrill second.

Seven exceptionally good two-year-old fillies and geldings came at the call for this ring. T. Hardy Shore & Sons won first; Jas. Beattie, Kirkton, second, and Simon Hunter, third.

W. J. Travers had forward the only yearling, and J. W. Coulter and Henry Zinn, Listowel, won all in foals.

T. Hardy Shore & Sons won sweepstakes with their two-year-old filly.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—A large and exceptionally strong entry in this class had been forwarded; especially was this the case in the harness sections, which were full of grandly brought out specimens. These, with their appointments, added much to the display that this department made, and was full of interest both to the visitors and the horse-loving public.

In aged stallions, Amos Agar, Nashville, had an easy winner in Lord Minto, a son of Imp. Candidate; he is a horse of English coaching type. Robert A. Small, Komoka, had a good entry in a horse of German coaching breeding, that came second. Frank Leach, St. Thomas, carried third.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, won first and second with two recently-imported three-year-old German coaches, that had many friends.

Brood mares were a good class, many of the right sort coming to the call. T. Hardy Shore was given the red on a handsome mare of good coaching type. H. Zinn, Listowel, was a strong second, and W. J. Thompson, Hamilton, third. Some extra good specimens came forward in all the filly and gelding sections.

In the harness sections, Mrs. Adam Beck, London; A. St. Clair, Aylmer; D. Thody, St. Thomas, and R. Farrell, Woodstock, all carried winnings.

ROADSTERS.—This class was strong numerically, while it is doubtful if there ever has been as many high-class horses in the different sections. In a ring of seven exceptionally good stallions, Dr. Fitzgerald, of London, had a popular winner in his grand horse, Belshire, 2.18. This son of Electioneer, out of the sensational Beautiful Bells, is not only bred in the purple, but is a horse of the most pleasing conformation, and is a great acquisition to this vicinity. Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton, was given second on his well-known horse, Lord of the Manor, that has taken many prizes during the last few years. A. J. Thompson carried

third place, with a horse that has numerous admirers.

The younger stallion sections were not as well represented, but there was a large entry in brood mares, and also in the filly and gelding sections; the strongest competition being for sweepstakes mare of any age, won by Miss Wilks, of Galt, with Lady Croescus, a daughter of the great campaigner, Croescus. Miss Wilks also won first with her grand show-road pair, Rhea W. and mate, recently purchased of Geo. Webb, of Philadelphia, manager for Mr. Stotesberry, \$7,000 being the reputed consideration.

CLYDESDALES (Imported or bred from imported parentage).—In the aged stallion sections, Dalgety Bros., London, had two grand horses, in Harvester and Royal Carling, both imported. The former, a horse of grand conformation and style, together with such quality in legs and feet as allows of no criticism; these, with his neat way of moving, quite won the heart of the judge, J. M. Gardhouse, who was deputed to tie the ribbons. Royal Carlung, Dalgety's other entry, is also a horse of capital quality, and nearly up to the same high standard of merit. W. M. Faulds, Muncey, carried the third ribbon, with a horse of useful type and good quality, but not in as high a show fix as either of the foregoing.

Five exceedingly fine colts came to the call for three-year-olds. Capt. Robson, Ilderton, scored an easy first, in a grand horse imported last season. He has exceptionally good quality in feet and legs, with a beautifully-turned top piece; head and neck of the right set; all forming a most pleasing make-up. S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, and Jas. Henderson, Belton, in the order named, carried second and third with horses much admired; while Jas. Henderson and Dalgety carried the two first ribbons in the yearling section. Dalgety Bros.' five-year-old, Harvester, worthily carried sweepstakes.

In brood mares, with foal at foot, Harry Hanlon, Rayside, in a ring of five brood mares of capital type, came first with an upstanding mare of good scale. The blue ribbon was sent to an entry of Wm. Young's, Mount Brydges. This mare had plenty of friends at the ring-side, for she was a tight-built mare, of most pleasing quality. Geo. Nichol, Waubuno, came third, on an exceptionally good mare, which also was very popular.

Jas. Henderson and James Malcolm, Lakeside, in the order named, came first and second on a good kind of three-year-old mares.

Three very neat two-year-old fillies, possessing wonderful development, together with the desired quality in feet and legs, lined up first, second and third, to the credit of J. C. Ross, Jarvis; Wm. Young, and S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, in the above order.

There was no entry in yearlings, but five particularly promising foals formed a strong section. Geo. Nichol, Waubuno; S. J. Prouse, and D. W. Palmer, Rowandale, in the above order, gained the prizes.

SHIRES.—Shire horses have not yet become as popular as Clydesdales in Ontario, but those who know them best are fully impressed with their value for producing high-selling horses when crossed upon the ordinary farm mares of the country. The London branch stables of Truman's Pioneer Stud was represented by some 20 head all told, in which they had four Hackneys and six Percherons, the balance being Shires. There were also single exhibitors that had forwarded some capital specimens, the whole forming a display in the breed which has not before been found on the Western Fair grounds.

In the aged stallion section, five horses lined up before J. M. Gardhouse, who was detailed to make the awards. Considerable time was occupied before any decision was arrived at, when the red ribbon was given to E. C. Attrill's Denfield Marquis, a big, substantial horse, that has always been a popular favorite with the judges at this show. He is a strong, upstanding horse, about eight years old, and is yet fresh, and was brought out in good form, but the rating did not coincide with the views of many of the horse-breeders at the ring side, two of the entries from Truman's Pioneer Stud being prime favorites for the position. The brown five-year-old, Prince Charles of Worsely, whose dam was by the noted Harold, follows much the type of this famous horse, being built close to the ground, with apparently the best underpinning of the party; while his stable mate, the chestnut Blaisdon Albert, had many friends. He is a more upstanding type than the before-mentioned, and was also shown in finest condition. The Pioneer Stud had two others in the ring. Ethelred 3rd, a neat black, of lighter build, was also much admired by many of the onlookers.

Four entries were forwarded for the three-year-old stallion section. Again two of these were from the Truman Pioneer Stud. Fritz & Lamont, Zurich, carried first with a gray colt, with good quality of feet and legs, and Truman's second and third, on two handsome colts. The same firm also carried first on well-developed yearlings.

There was only one mare, a three-year-old filly, brought out by C. F. Maw, of Onagh. She was awarded first and sweepstakes.

HEAVY DRAFTS.—This class is for graded-up horses of Canadian production, and as usual consisted of carefully-bred animals, crossed up from imported Clyde sires. This year, as usual, the class was a good one, and appeared to the onlookers to be as well brought out as some of the imported sections. Amos Agar, Nashville, Ont., led with a good, strong-built horse, with neatly-moulded top and capital legs and

feet. Bothwell came next, with a horse very little behind him in all-round quality.

The three-year-old section was nicely represented. A. Blackie, White Oak, won first place with a handsome colt, by Imp. Storm Signal. Amos Agar carried second and third, with two well-developed colts. The sweepstakes for best stallion in the class of any age went to Amos Agar.

Seven brood mares, of uniformly good quality and large scale, proved an interesting ring, in which competition was strong. J. H. McCully, St. Mary's; Jas. Smillie, Inwood, and Geo. Spearin, St. Mary's, were the fortunate contestants.

Three-year-old fillies and geldings formed a capital ring, no less than twelve exceptionally good things coming to the call. Chas. C. Brick, Folders' Cor.; Jas. Beattie, Kirkton, and Simon Hunter, Exeter, were the fortunate exhibitors, the latter winning second and third.

Five exceedingly fine teams were forwarded in the harness class. All these had the desired weight for draft work, and made a most interesting display. D. A. Murray, Bennington; John McIntosh, Maplewood, and Wm. Kerwick, Exeter, were the successful ones.

PERCHERONS.—This French draft breed was forwarded in large numbers. Some of the prominent importers brought out as many as eight or ten head in single sections; that for stallions over four years proving the most strongly contested. Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, won first and second in this ring, with a pair of horses that were much admired; E. C. Attrill, Goderich, coming third on a very good individual. Hamilton & Hawthorne again won first and second on three-year-old stallions, and in two-year-olds Truman's Pioneer Stud carried the two firsts.

SHEEP.

The exhibit of sheep at the Western Fair is, as usual, an important feature of the live-stock department, but on account of the pressure made upon the Toronto exhibitors to go to Ottawa, Guelph and Syracuse, N.Y., the exhibit here was scarcely as large as usual, but in point of merit is about equal to former exhibits, strong competition being met in every class except Oxfords, Lincolns and Hampshires. If the Fair Association could see its way clear to increase the prize-list from 10 to 20 per cent. in each class, we think there would be no classes without plenty of competitors, and if a majority of the board knew the expense attached to bringing out live stock in the pink of condition, the list would not long remain in its present form. Live stock is bound to be the sheet anchor of an exhibition located in such an agricultural centre as is the Western Fair, and should receive greater encouragement. It might also be well to add interest to this department by introducing sheep-dog trials and sheep-shearing contests.

SHROPSHIRE.—The contest in this class was between Lloyd-Jones Bros., W. E. Wright and W. H. Beattie, who won in the order named. While this exhibit was not equal to that at Toronto, it was mostly Canadian bred (this could not be said of the Toronto exhibit), which should be more encouraged in all our exhibitions.

COTSWOLDS.—The Cotswold exhibit was a very interesting one, the contest being between J. C. Ross, Jarvis, and T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth. The Glanworth flock, coming fresh from their home, had the advantage of freshness that the Jarvis flock could not be expected to have after a two weeks' sojourn at Toronto in close confinement, and, consequently, won a good share of the firsts in the ewe sections, while Ross had decidedly the best of it in the ram sections. Both exhibits were well brought out.

IN LEICESTERS only one flock from Toronto put in an appearance, that of Chas. F. Maw, Omagh, who won the majority of the firsts on a well-fitted lot. Jas. Snell, Clinton, brought out a very uniform bunch without special fitting, and landed some important ribbons. The other competitor in this class was J. J. Woolacott, Kennicott, whose bunch included some Toronto winners (in other owner's hands). This exhibit won several ribbons, among them first on aged ewe, and sweepstakes for ewe any age on the same, with a five-year-old ewe of remarkable vigor and quality. The Leicester exhibit throughout was very creditable.

LINCOLNS.—The Lincoln exhibit, in the hands of J. T. Gibson, Denfield, was quite up to the standard in point of quality, and Mr. Gibson is to be congratulated upon the general excellence of his exhibit from year to year.

OXFORDS.—The same may be said of the Oxfords, in the hands of Henry Arkell, of Arkell, who was the sole exhibitor in this class.

HAMPSHIRES.—A pen of typical Hampshires were shown by Freeborn Bros., Denfield, who, although new beginners, brought out their flock in good form. We might say right here that if the Western Fair Association want an increased entry in this class in future, it will be necessary for them to increase their chances of winning by offering a better prize-list.

BORSETS were out in greater numbers than for some years, the contest being between J. Robertson & Sons, Milton, a new exhibitor here, and R. H. Harding, Thorndale, an old-timer, who succeeded in landing most of the firsts and champions, his opponent being a good second. The sheep in this class were in fair shape, but not highly fitted.

SOUTH-DOWNS made a good showing in the hands

of Telfer Bros., Paris; Col. R. McEwen, Byron, and Thos. W. Smith, each of whom put up a creditable showing mostly with home-bred stuff, the former winning the lion's share. Col. McEwen captured some first and second premiums, with Smith close after, winning seconds and thirds.

FAT SHEEP were brought out in goodly numbers, and of good quality; some of them splendidly fitted. To the writer's mind this class is no educator so long as the long-wooled and short-wooled breeds are classed together. They are too far apart as to type and weight for judges to satisfy themselves, to say nothing about satisfying the different breed fanciers. The prizes were divided between the compact Southdowns and the stately Lincolns, a choice yearling wether of the latter breed having to be satisfied with second place, against a lamb of the former, both of which had attained to a high state of perfection, without being at all flabby. This pair was very close, and the placing might have been reversed without any injustice being done. In the fat ewe class Lincolns were placed first, Southdowns second and Shropshires third. The shipping class was composed altogether of Shropshires.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit at the Western Fair was scarcely up to former years in point of numbers, but the quality of the exhibits was quite equal to the average of years, and, judging from the crowds that thronged the pens, the interest in bacon producing is certainly not waning. The contest in the different classes was almost the same as that at Toronto, as nothing appeared in competition that had not met the week previous at the Canadian National, excepting that of H. J. Davis, Woodstock, who showed a bunch of home-bred young Yorkshires of nice quality, not highly fitted, on which he won among other premiums, first on sow under twelve months, with a choice-quality individual, that will make something choice when fully developed. He also won second on a very smooth boar, under six months, that crowded Mr. Flatt's Toronto winner closely for first. The Summerhill herd of D. C. Flatt & Son repeated its victories of the week previous at Toronto, making a strong showing in nearly every section, winning nearly all the first prizes. Jos. Featherston & Son were present with a carload of Yorkshires and Essex, and won out well. It is not necessary to further particularize upon the exhibit, as the report of the Toronto exhibit, which appeared in last week's issue, covers the entire lot pretty thoroughly in all the different breed classes.

The Tamworth exhibit was in the hands of Colwill Bros., Newcastle, and D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell.

Chester Whites were shown by W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and D. DeCoursey, Bornholm; while W. H. Durham had the Berkshire class all to himself.

For further particulars as to the winnings, see detailed prize-list in this issue.

Great Eastern Exhibition.

Sherbrooke Exhibition of 1905 gave promise to eclipse all efforts of previous years in numbers of exhibits in nearly all classes, and more especially in the quality a distinct advance was evident.

It may be that the clerk of the weather was too busy answering the prayers of Toronto the Good, or it may be that the people of Sherbrooke neglected to pray, but however it be, the first three or four days of the exhibition at Sherbrooke were completely marred by continuous dull and rainy weather, which deterred hundreds from visiting the fair, and very materially reduced the gate receipts. The weather cleared towards the end of the week, but increased "gates" on the last two days scarcely brought the total receipts on a level with last year. The directors are to be congratulated on their pluck and perseverance in spite of the disappointing weather, which alone prevented a record attendance.

Trotting was virtually out of the question for the first few days, and several events were finished on Saturday.

In all departments entries were more numerous than former years. The horse exhibit was away ahead of last year, which was a banner year. Sherbrooke seems to be drawing a better class of horses into competition, and more accommodation will be required before long.

In the cattle department a distinct advance over last year was noticeable, both as regards quality and number of entries. Shorthorns being out in larger numbers than ever and of better quality. Of special mention are the fine exhibits in this class of Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst Farm, whose beautiful female, Lovely of Pinegrove 3rd, was placed before the competitors in the stock-judging competition as typical of as near perfection in the beef breeds as can be produced. Burton's grand three-year-old bull (white) out of Imp. Cicely, by Joy of Morning, last year's Toronto winner, also deserves special mention, and could hold his own in any company.

Herefords were neither numerous nor well finished, and the same can be said of the Polled Angus, although both classes were better represented than they were in 1904.

Holsteins seem to be coming in larger numbers to Sherbrooke year by year, and some very fine

animals were seen in the ring last week, the exhibit of Logan Bros., from Nova Scotia, being especially good.

Ayrshires were well represented, as they always are at Sherbrooke, the pick of a lot of good things being seen probably in Mr. Green-shields' herd.

Jerseys and Guernseys might be said to be of only average quality, although out in fair numbers, and Canadians were not only well represented in numbers, but the quality of the winners was irreproachable.

Sheep and swine, always a strong department, were in large numbers, and for the most part well shown.

The judges in the dairy department expressed themselves as specially pleased with the quality of both butter and cheese exhibits. It is worthy of notice that J. W. Evans, Kingsey, Que., repeated at Sherbrooke the success attained the week before at the Canadian National Exposition, Toronto.

The women's and children's department was well filled with a very fine display, and the exhibit of agricultural and horticultural produce was the best on record, as was to be expected in this favorable season. The same may be said of the poultry.

The Profitable Sheep.

By J. C. Duncan.

Every breeder interested in the improved mutton or fine wool breeds will advocate the breed he is directly interested in as being the most profitable sheep. This must be conceded to a certain extent, as certainly no breeder of the present day would engage in and continue in breeding a sheep that was unprofitable to him as a business. So we will not take up the point of which is the most profitable breed, but for a moment discuss the profitable sheep. In my experience in feeding both cattle and sheep, I have always found that I could produce mutton much cheaper than I could produce beef for the amount of food consumed. Notwithstanding this fact, high-class lamb and mutton usually sell at a higher market value than beef of the same grade. But, allowing them to sell for the same price pound for pound, we have still a handsome balance in favor of the profitable sheep from the revenue from the fleece of wool, and, considering the very limited amount of care they require, these are some of the facts we must credit to the profitable sheep.

Continuing, Mr. Duncan said it is an all-important fact in every branch of industry to consider the source of income, and, as related above, sheep usually afford two annual incomes, namely, lambs and wool. But to keep in touch with our subject, the profitable sheep, we must first consider it in a pure-bred standard flock, the progeny of which is usually sold to small breeders and farmers who make a business of producing butchers' sheep. We must start on sound fundamental principles, those of breeding an animal that will produce the largest amount of valuable meat for a given quantity of food, with the smallest amount of waste to the consumer. These should be the governing facts in the breeding of all animals for the production of high-class meat, which must end up with the final test on the block, where the profit is calculated in shillings and pence. Now, to breed a profitable, pure-bred sheep, if our aim be to breed the highest class of sires of any of the approved breeds for use on the standard flocks of the country, we must have an ideal equal to what we expect to attain. And in forming this ideal: First, it is absolutely necessary to have a healthy, vigorous animal showing a strong constitution, as we must always bear in mind that the constitution of any animal is the foundation of all improvement. If we have an animal with all the fancy and fantastic points of our ideal, with a poor constitution, what profit can we expect from the progeny of such an animal? In the case of a sire it would prove utter ruin to a whole flock to tolerate any such animal in our flocks and herds.

Therefore, if we wish to make a name for ourselves as breeders of high-class profitable sires, we must see that we never lose sight of the utility parts of the kind of animals we are interested in. Hence, I would urge all breeders of high-class sires expected to reproduce and improve our standard flocks, to guard against being carried away with the fancy points instead of the utility parts, as the latter are essential in the line of improvement to make profitable sheep. But to make a profitable sheep we must do more than get a sheep of superior breeding and constitutional vigor. In conjunction with the above, it must be properly cared for from birth until it is either sold as a sire to head a pure-bred flock, or to the butcher for consumption as meat. The care of that animal should be so that it is developed in as rapid a way as nature has provided, in order that the development may be done with the least possible waste. This means the most generous and judicious feeding and care carried out in every part of the

system. As any breeder of experience knows, with insufficient feeding and poor care a flock will very soon lose their vigor and degenerate. So that the more rapid growth means not only about one-third less cost in the production of our animals, but animals produced in this way are produced at less cost for feed, and are generally worth more, pound for pound, on the market. This is a decided encouragement for good feeding and early maturity to make a profitable sheep. The even, healthy, rapid development of the young animals is the great thing to be sought for in profitable sheep, as in every other class of live-stock feeding which is to fit animals for the consumer of the meat foods of the present day. It is the tender, juicy, high-flavored mutton that tempts the appetite and fills our desires for that class of food, so that the matter of early maturity is of the utmost importance in the production of high-class meat to make the profitable sheep. These are some of the things we must bear in mind in the production of high-class animals for consumption as meat.

The question will now arise, "Will it pay the average farmer and breeder of this class of stock?" It has been my experience in breeding high-class, pure-bred sheep, also in growing sheep in a commercial way, that the best I could produce was always the most profitable sheep. The market is always good for meritorious animals, either in breeding flocks or in case of lamb and mutton to supply hotels and restaurants in our large cities where the demand is far in excess of the supply. There is no animal on the farm today that will give us more clear meat for the amount of food consumed and the work required to take care of it than the sheep.

The World's Flocks and Herds.

In the old days the British stockowner had comparatively little interest in the farm stock of other lands. Our national poet has truly said:

"Our auld gudeman delights to view
His sheep and kye thrive bonny, O."

But since foreign competition on such a large scale has to be reckoned with he has good reason to look further afield and get information regarding the flocks and herds of other lands, especially of those whose surplus supply of meat is sent to the British market. A live-stock census is nowadays taken in almost all countries at more or less frequent intervals, and therefore the means of estimating the meat production of the world are available.

The recent substantial rise in the market value of wool has led people, especially the owners of sheep, to ask what has been the cause of an increase which has been none the less acceptable to them that they had almost ceased to hope for such an experience. A shortness in the quantity of any article produced is a common explanation of a rise in its market value, and it is probably the most influential factor in bringing about the enhanced price of wool. At all events, there is reason to believe that the flocks of the most important nations have, with few exceptions, been materially reduced in numbers. This has been the case in a marked degree in the United Kingdom. In 1875 there were about 33½ million sheep and lambs in Great Britain and Ireland, and last year they had fallen to 29,105,109, a decrease of no less than 4 1-3 millions, or 13 per cent. There is a saying, to a large extent true, to the effect that sheep follow the plow, winter food especially for that class of stock being produced on a large scale by arable cultivation. And inasmuch as, since the agricultural depression set in in 1879, there has been a substantial decrease in the area under the plow, the falling off in the sheep stocks was to be expected.

The decrease in sheep has taken place to a varying and yet to a large extent on the Continent of Europe, in our colonies and in our foreign countries, the principal exception being the Argentine Republic, which has made rapid strides in advance alike in the number and quality of sheep bred and fed. Although continental countries are not formidable competitors with our home farmers in supply of mutton, their wool production has to be taken into account, and therefore we may give an idea of the downward trend in that quarter. In Germany in 1873 there were nearly 25 million head of sheep, which had fallen in 1900 to 9 2-3 millions. In France, so recently as 1900, there were 20 million sheep, and, according to the latest live-stock census, they had decreased by 2 millions, or 10 per cent., which is also the percentage of reduction in Russia. Dairying has been extended so much in Denmark that a falling off was to be expected, but the decrease in twenty years has been 50 per cent., and in Austria-Hungary there has been the same degree of reduction since the seventies. These, in the aggregate represent an immense falling off in the number of sheep on the Continent of Europe.

To take next our great sheep-producing colon-

ies: In New South Wales the number has been reduced from 37 millions in 1885 to 28 millions in 1903, a shrinkage of one-fourth. Ten years ago Queensland had not much short of twenty millions, whereas in 1903 they had fallen to 8 1-3 millions. In South Australia in 1890-1 the number of sheep and lambs returned was 7 millions; in 1903-4 they had been reduced to about 5½ millions. In Western Australia, where the sheep stocks are few, at the most, there has been a slight increase. In Victoria the number has fallen off to the extent of 2 millions in ten years. Then, the decrease in our great Australasian colonies has been very great indeed, including New Zealand, which in four years showed a falling off of 1 million.

To cross the Atlantic, there were 64 million sheep in the United States so recently as 1903, whereas this year the returns show only 45 millions. The decrease in Canada has been slight. As already pointed out, the Argentine is almost the only exception to this general falling off of the sheep stock of the world. In the great South American Republic there were 66 2-3 million head in 1888, whereas half a dozen years later they had risen to 74 1-3 millions, and by this time the numbers must have been immensely increased. Our readers may feel these figures to be rather dry reading, but we have given them in detail, because we feel that their perusal will produce a deeper impression than the mere general statement that a very substantial decrease had taken place over the world.

Our readers will realize what a shrinkage has taken place in the production of wool, and that the rise in its price is the result of the economic law that the falling off in the supply to a substantial extent leads to a rise in market value, all the more so that, owing to the increase in the population of the countries which use woollen goods, the consumption must be greater. The wonder, rather, is that the rise did not come sooner, its delay being probably due to an accumulation of stocks, caused by the low prices prevailing. It is proverbially unsafe to prophesy unless you know, but surely the figures we have quoted should encourage sheep breeders to carry on their business with spirit and enterprise, even on an extended scale, where practicable, as both mutton and wool must maintain a good value in the market.

Coming to cattle, in the United Kingdom the decrease in sheep has been counterbalanced by an equivalent increase in bovine stock, but that is an exception to the general rule. In other words, there has been comparatively little change elsewhere, if we except a decrease in the United States and a substantial increase in the Argentine Republic, although, owing to the absence of a recent reliable live-stock census, even an approximate statement of the increase of the latter country cannot be given. In the United Kingdom, the number of cattle of all ages twenty years ago was 10,868,760, as compared with 11,575,551 last year, an increase of about 1¼ millions. On the Continent of Europe the numbers are, on the whole, steady. There has been an increase of 43 per cent. in New Zealand, and of 25 per cent. in Victoria, but a decrease of 38 per cent. in Queensland and of 12 per cent. in New South Wales. In Canada the increase in ten years has been 35 per cent., but there has been a decrease of 6½ millions—that is, of 10 per cent.—in the United States. But as the number of cattle in the latter country is ten times what it is in the United Kingdom, and as the population in the former country is increasing steadily, if not rapidly, this decrease is significant. In 1895, when the latest returns were made, there were 21,701,526 cattle in the Argentine Republic, but double the number in this country—but these numbers must have been greatly added to in the interval. On the whole, taking a world-wide view of the source of the supply of beef and mutton, British farmers should find encouragement to continue that business with enterprise and hope. (Scottish Farmer.)

Do You Want a Situation

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SET RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

In the prize list of the Toronto Exhibition, September 14th, 1903, a geographical error credited Miss Annie St. Clair of Galt, Ont., with but 11 points in the butter-making competition, professional class, when she should have been 91.

FARM.

Counsel to Parents.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The question raised in your issue of Aug. 17th is very important to many young men. The very things referred to in that article are, I believe, the great cause of so many of our ambitious young men going to the city or to the newer countries where they can have the freedom of action so longed for in the old home. In this way the farm-labor question becomes every year more difficult to solve.

One of the reasons why the farmer's son does not marry is that he is kept at home so much when young. When but a boy I think he should be taken along when going on a business trip to the city, or wherever it may be. Or in little matters of business that are not of very great importance the father should send the boy alone, let him do it to the best of his ability, and do not wound him by harsh words and scolding if he does not do it just as the parent might have done. This gives the boy the confidence in his own ability that, I believe, nothing else can, and is so much needed in after years when thoughts of marriage and homemaking come to him. This lack of confidence is, I believe, one of the greatest drawbacks in the way of many young men desirous of starting for themselves.

Then, when the boy has grown to young manhood and has chosen the one with whom he would like to keep company, he is so often hindered by the father. He is not allowed the horse and rig, even occasionally. I have in mind a case—fortunately it is the exception and not the rule—where the father compelled the son to always take the hired girl—of whom he, the father, was very fond—or stay at home. This is wrong; and the father, if he is not altogether blind to his own interests, should be able to see that, by so doing, he is fast losing the love and even respect of his son.

Another thing that hinders the young man very much is the parents' indifference. The young man would gladly make known to the father his hopes and ambitions and seek his advice and counsel, and be profited by it, were it not for the utter indifference manifested by the father. I believe the father should strive in every way to win and retain his son's confidence. I think he should talk to the boy in a candid, businesslike way, warning and advising him, strengthening his hopes if need be, and in a hundred and one ways, by gentleness and patience, pilot him through this most dangerous period of his life. There is no one in the world can have the influence over that young life that the father can, provided he has not in earlier years, by harshness in many ways, forfeited all the love and devotion of the son. What can be more galling to an ambitious young man than to be compelled to stay at home and see others enjoy that society that he longs for? What would send a young man from home and destroy the good that home influences have wrought sooner than this? And yet it is too often the case. If he did stay at home, what ambition would he have, what hope of harmony or happiness would there be in the home where this is the case?

The question of a home for the young man is one of great importance. This has been mentioned in the article referred to on the subject. Perhaps the father is in debt and thinks he is not able to buy a small farm for the son, or to build a small house on the farm. Perhaps it is only indifference on the part of the father. Perhaps the one young woman he has chosen from among the others does not just suit the father or mother. And perhaps a great many more obstacles may be pushed in the young man's pathway and made mountains of. I do not attempt to solve any of them. I only ask the father this: Which is it better to do—to oppose the son at every turn, crush his hopes and ambitions, forfeit the love and devotion that should be yours to enjoy in your later years, perhaps break the engagement that has existed between the son and the one he loves, and keep your son at home with you while you live, a loveless, ambitionless man, who might have been married and happy, a blessing to his country and a comfort to you in your declining years, or to do all that a loving father could to advance his son's interests, win his confidence and affections, to encourage him in his hopes, to help clear away the obstacles that are sure to come in his pathway, to treat him like a man in a businesslike way, tell him your plans, and help him all you can to get a start, be it ever so little? Supposing you are a few years longer getting out of debt, what difference? Is the money that we make the sole aim and ambition of life? Is there nothing higher to be thought of? Should it not be the duty of the father's or mother's heart to see that their sons and daughters in homes of their own, happy in the love and society of the ones they have chosen for companions through life? I think so. And I think that if it were the case in our homes the obstacles we have mentioned would no longer be mountains, but mere

mole-hills in the young man's pathway, easily passed and forgotten. And in the later years of life joy at seeing the contentment and happiness of children and grandchildren, in an ever-widening circle, will fill his heart. ONE OF THEM.

The Farmer and Protective Tariff.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Agricultural implements are being imported from the States and sold at a price at which the Canadian manufacturer claims he cannot compete. He appeals to the Government to impose a tax on the imported implements. The tax is imposed, the importation is checked, prices rise, the Canadian manufacturer is protected, and the farmer pays the bill. Why does the farmer submit to such an injustice?

Wheat is a staple product, and if anyone wishes to import it he must pay 12 cents per bushel to the collector of customs, and were the production of wheat insufficient for home consumption, the farmer would be protected, for the price of wheat would be increased. But while millions of bushels must be exported to find a market, the price in Canada will be the price in the foreign market, less the cost of transportation, irrespective of restriction on importation. It is a matter of common observation that the price of wheat rises or falls according to the fluctuations of the Liverpool market. Then, while the production of wheat exceeds the home demand no one will wish to import it, except for seed or on account of some temporary or local conditions. There is a tax of 30 per cent. per bushel on the importation of barley, but it is probable there is sufficient barley raised for home consumption, and so the tariff will not benefit the producer.

The importer of butter and eggs must pay 4 cents a pound on the former and 3 cents per dozen on the latter, but the Canadian farmer is a large exporter of both; consequently, except under peculiar and exceptional conditions, his prices are not affected by the duty. The same may be said of other agricultural products which are exported.

The farmer is being deceived. A tariff is placed upon his products as well as upon those of the manufacturer, but it is clear that there is only an APPEARANCE of advantage to him. When he buys his mowing machine, a binder, a plow, a harrow, a seed drill, a horse rake, or manure spreader, he must pay a price which includes a 20 per cent. duty, which is really a bonus to the Canadian manufacturer.

Since the tariff is an indirect tax, the burden of it is but imperfectly appreciated. Suppose a direct tax of \$80,000,000 were imposed annually and the farmers were forced to pay a very large share of it, would he patiently and quietly submit, or would he demand that justice be done?

It cannot be reasonably maintained that the Government requires a revenue of \$80,000,000. Canadians are paying about \$15 per capita for the annual expenditure of the Government, while a citizen of the U. S. pays about \$10, and those tax-burdened countries, Germany and Austria, expend less per capita than Canada. The annual expenditure of the Government has about doubled in ten years. A reasonable reduction in expenditure and an adjustment of the tariff for revenue purposes only would conduce to the general welfare of the country, and would relieve the farmer from the unjust tribute which he now pays to the manufacturer.

Manufacturers are probably the most liberal contributors to campaign funds. Is it patriotism or business? A party expecting large contributions for campaign purposes is likely to feel under obligation to the donors. When the tariff is to be revised the manufacturer will be favored. Protection favors certain classes at the expense of the masses, leads to extravagance, formation of trusts and corruption of Government. Now, while the tariff commission is at work, is the farmer going to vigorously protest, or will he continue to submit in silence?

Grey Co. A. McTAGGART.

Unfavorable Crop Report.

In leading newspapers the crops this year in Ontario are reported "bumper." It may be so in some parts, but not in Huron or Perth. The wheat promised to be excellent to within a few days of cutting, when we had a few days extremely hot, which seemed to cook it. Farmers find that when they come to clean it for seed they take nearly a fifth out of shrunken wheat. Barley and peas are not up to 1903, although hay and oats are very good. The turnips are beginning to rot, especially the early ones; they are covered with lice. What will kill the lice and not destroy the turnip?

W. G.

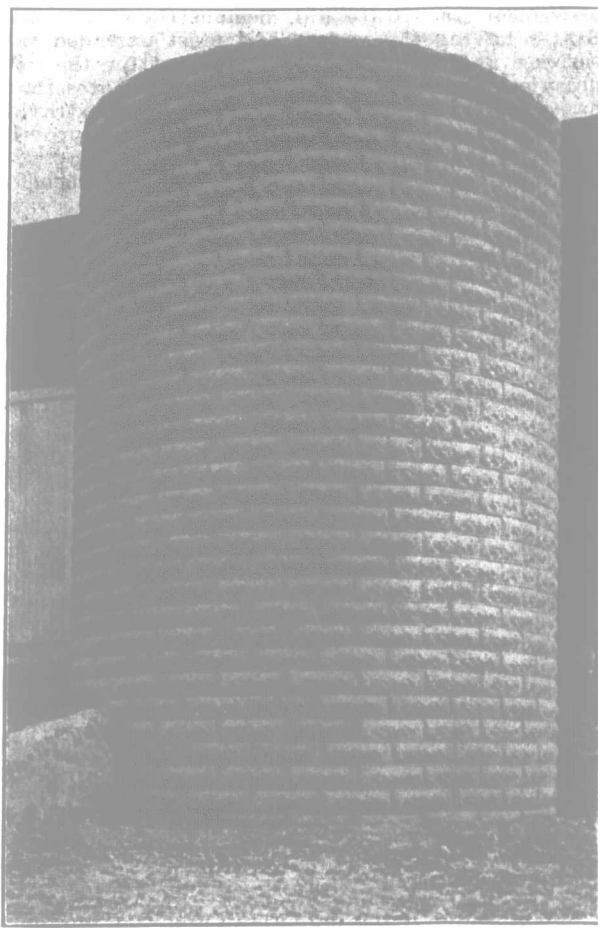
[Note—Kerosene emulsion—Ed.]

Cement Block Silo.

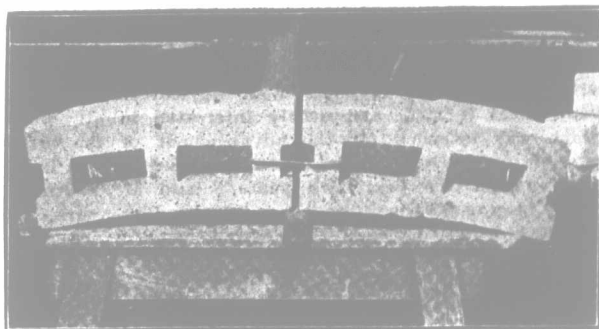
We present herewith an illustration of a new form of the cement silo. This silo was constructed for Mr. John Graper, and was the invention of Mr. Albert Voight, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis. The silo is 29 feet in height and 16 feet in diameter, and is figured to hold 115 tons. Its cost is \$360.

The illustration shows that it is constructed of hollow cement blocks, molded to the desired curve. The form and method of tying the blocks together so as to resist the lateral pressure, is shown in another cut.

So far as we can judge, this is, in many respects, a model silo. If it proves to be all the designer and owner of it anticipate, under the test of time, it solves the problem of a cheap, safe and indestructible silo. The cost per ton of storage capacity is certainly reasonable. The device for strengthening the blocks appears to be sufficient. When laid up the notches in the ends of the blocks are filled with soft cement, which helps materially to make the wall strong.—[Hoard's Dairyman.]



Cement-block Silo.



End View Cement Block, Showing Curve and Method of Applying Iron Fasteners.

Wild Mustard and Bluestone.

Some two months ago I read an article in the "Farmer's Advocate" which led me to believe that bluestone was sure death to wild mustard, alias charlock, alias cadlock, alias Brassica Sinopestrum, etc. Some five years ago I came into possession of a farm on which could be found samples of about every weed under heaven, with wild mustard far in the lead. A five-year rotation was at once started, and by keeping the hoed crop clean I have been successful in thinning out the luxuriant yellow growth, and no doubt the second course of the rotation will practically eradicate it. One one field, however, that had not been plowed in the remembrance of the aged inhabitants, I sowed oats this spring—perfectly clean seed—and was surprised to find a luxuriant growth of mustard springing up with the oats. Think of it! Mustard seed resting underground quietly for over thirty years. Now, I had been working my courage up to the bluestone spraying idea for two years, and the above inspiring article fully determined me to try it. I also wrote to Prof. Shutt, of C. E. F., and his reply was encouraging. I followed his and

your directions implicitly. The mustard browned and shrivelled slightly around the edge of the leaf, and went on growing with renewed vigor. It also browned the oats in about the same proportion, but, unfortunately, it did not increase their vigor, but, on the other hand, made them about a week late in ripening, with a slightly poorer yield. I also sprayed just before the weed bloomed, so it was evidently not too old and tough to be affected. The fault must be with the variety of the weed. It does not follow closely Way's description of the Brassica Sinopestrum, nor, in fact, any other varieties found in his manual. It possesses all the pernicious, tenacious qualities of the Ontario mustard, but is evidently immune to bluestone poisoning. Personally, I am done with spraying, and am fully persuaded that the best way is to keep the hoed crop of the rotation clean and bring in the grain crop only once in the cycle, directly after the hoed crop. I have studied the beast pretty closely, and find that seeds within three inches of the surface will all germinate during the season of the hoed crop, especially as the stirring of the ground by cultivation tends to bring them all within germinable distance of the surface at some time during the summer, none being allowed to go to seed. The next year the ground is seeded down with grain, and as the surface only is worked for this crop, very little of the mustard appears, it having all germinated the previous year. Now, when the time comes to plow again a new crop of seeds is turned up and ready to grow. To handle this batch I plow in August and cultivate during the fall. This allows of some more harmless germination. The following spring the hoed crop is put on, and this effectually cleans out the weed. This method of procedure, I am convinced, is the only way of eradicating our cadlock, etc., and as it interferes in no way with what I consider is the best method of rotation, there is really no extra trouble in cleaning it out. However, if there is really any effective method of killing out these weeds by more scientific appliances than the hoe and cultivator I am willing to try it.

Nova Scotia. R. J. MESSENGER.

The Drainage of Farm Lands.

An address delivered at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905, by Prof. J. B. Reynolds.

There is no question in agriculture more important than that of moisture; in fact, the most important influence on the quantity of yield year by year is the amount of rainfall and snowfall in any given district. The Weather Bureau of the United States has established the fact that in the great corn-growing States the yield of corn varies directly with the amount of rain that falls during June and July. For a period of fifteen years it has been found that where the rainfall is below normal for June and July, the corn yield is also below normal, and vice versa. Dr. Shaw, the Chief of the Weather Bureau in England, has established a similar relation between the rainfall and the yield of wheat. He finds that the yield diminishes by one and a quarter bushels per acre for every inch of rainfall in the previous autumn—September to November. In this instance the relation is the reverse of that established for corn in the States, but the influence in both instances is very marked and very uniform. While this is the case, it is nevertheless a matter of common observation that the yield of crops on two adjoining farms may be very different, while the rainfall is practically the same; that is to say, although man has no control over the amount of rain which falls, yet intelligent agriculture is directed toward controlling the distribution of the rainfall. The amount of rainfall and snowfall may be disposed of very differently, according to the condition of the soil upon which it falls. The water may penetrate the soil very readily and drain out, but little being left behind. This happens when a soil is too porous. Or water may fail to enter the soil in any great quantity, and will run off the surface. This happens with an impervious soil, especially on sloping and hilly ground. The object of soil management is to exercise the fullest possible control over the water supply. Autumn cultivation has for its particular object the preparation of the land to absorb the autumn rains and winter snows, so that the maximum amount enters the soil and the minimum amount runs off the surface. Spring cultivation has for its object the loosening of the seed-bed from the wet subsoil, so that it may dry out sufficiently for germination of the seed; while summer cultivation has for its particular object the checking of evaporation of water from the soil and its conservation by that means. A noted farmer of Ohio once remarked that, given plenty of rain and snow in the autumn and the winter, he could grow good crops without summer rains. What he meant was that he would prepare his soil in the autumn, and would cultivate his soil in the spring and summer, so that he could make good use of the autumn rainfall.

It appears, therefore, that intelligent farming is largely directed toward the control of the water that falls upon the soil. Underdrainage is one of the most effective means toward that control, and Ontario farming has reached that stage where much more attention must be given to this important question of drainage before any further advance can be made in agriculture. In years gone by the attention of the Ontario farmer

has been directed towards the clearing of land of bush and stumps, erecting suitable buildings, and purchasing necessary machinery for the working of the land, but there are signs that farmers generally are awakening to the fact that large areas of their land can be improved, in many cases reclaimed, by a system of underdrainage. I venture to predict that the question of underdrainage will form a basis for the next important advance in agriculture in Canada.

Let us glance for a moment at some of the benefits resulting from good drainage of lands. The whole thing is summed up, of course, in the control of water supply. The most obvious object of underdrainage is to rid the land of excess water, but this is not the only nor always the most important object. That is the direct effect, but there are various indirect effects, such as the ventilation of the soil, resulting in a more ready flow of air through the soil; the ready entrance of showers into the dry soil; the deep rooting of crops. The direct effect of the drain in removing surplus water is beneficial in that it not only makes the growth of crops possible, but where the growth of crops is possible without the drain, the drain enables earlier seeding and insures a warmer soil for the seed to sprout and for the young plant to grow. The effect of the drain in ventilating the soil—that is to say, in allowing a frequent change of air throughout the root zone of the plants—means that the roots will be readily supplied with oxygen and other constituents necessary for their healthy growth. The increased openness of the soil, which is a marked effect of the drain, results, besides ventilating the soil, in allowing occasional showers to enter the ground more readily, and thus the drain becomes indirectly a safeguard against drouth. The drain is, further, a safeguard against drouth in lowering the water table and allowing the roots of plants to penetrate more deeply into the soil, and thus to feed in a region not subject to extremes of heat and moisture, as at the surface soil.

The practical farmer, in considering the question of underdrainage, makes it first of all, quite naturally and properly, a question of cost. It is not, however, the total amount of cost which should be the only consideration. The cost to drain land, where land needs draining, should properly be regarded not as an expense but as an investment. In a system of book-keeping it should be charged up to capital account or permanent improvement, not to maintenance. It is not in the same class of expenditures as machinery or repairs or horse feed, but stands in the same category as an expenditure for more land. For instance, to sell ten acres of land for the purpose of buying machinery or horse feed would properly be regarded as a failure to meet the legitimate expenses of running the farm, and as a backward step financially, but to sell ten acres of land for the purpose of draining a part of the farm would not be so regarded; in fact, it would, in certain circumstances, be a good business deal to sell an outlying bit of land and invest the proceeds in draining. It would certainly be better to invest surplus money in needed drains than to buy more land, for the effect of drains is to increase the yield by a percentage, considerable in any case, and very large in many instances where land badly needs a drain. In this respect—that is to say, in increasing the total yield—the drainage investment stands on a par with investment in more land, and it must be noted that after the drainage is accomplished it costs no more to work the drained land than it did the undrained land; in fact, very likely less, for the land is in better condition, and responds more readily to intelligent cultivation than it did before being drained, but the investment in land would mean a proportionate amount of extra labor in tilling the land and harvesting the crops. Investment in drainage, therefore, is wiser and more economical, where drainage is needed, than investment in more land.

(To be continued.)

Extravagance of Narrow Tires.

A bulletin from the Department of Highways, Ohio, contributes the following to the official literature on this important subject:

"A housewife that purchases a fine and costly gown, and then, without any attempt at protection to the same, engages in kitchen or dairy work, will by all be considered very extravagant and foolish. This mistreatment is no more unwise or foolish than to subject a costly and well-constructed macadam road to the destructive agency of heavily-weighted narrow tires.

"Tests have again and again been made that prove, without a doubt, that wide-tired wagons are of lighter traction or draft than those equipped with narrow tires. There is no disputing the fact that a wide-tired wagon on bad roads, rutted by narrow tires, will be of heavy draft, for the reason that the wide tires require force to overcome the conditions due to the action of narrow tires. Part of the expenditure of force required in moving loads on wide-tired wagons over roads rutted by the use of narrow tires is due to the corrective effect of the broad tires on the bad conditions resultant from use of narrow tires, and is properly a credit entry on the side of good roads.

"The action of the wide tire, in a measure, takes the place of the improvement resultant from the use of the road roller. Narrow tires on heavily loaded wagons are road destroyers. The

same loads carried on wide tires are road improvers.

"The concentration of heavy loads, by the use of narrow tires, on a restricted surface destroys the surface bond and cuts gutters that carry and hold water that softens the road surface, and must necessarily produce and aggravate bad conditions. Wide tires under the same loads compact, smooth and firm the surface. The change from narrow to wide tires is one of moderate cost, well repaid by other conditions and absolutely necessary to the economical maintenance of good roads.

"In the 45 States of the Union, at the beginning of the year 1905, 17 had laws referring to the width of tires on the improved roads of these States. The laws of seven of the States treated the matter from the standpoint of regulation, with various penalties for use of unlawful tires. Ten States provide for rebates for the use of tires of proper width, six States by rebates in road taxes, and four by rebates from rates of toll. The fact that ten of the seventeen States with laws relating to and recognizing the beneficial effect of wide tires are the ten States that have made the greatest strides in road improvement and State aid, demonstrates that the States having the widest and most extended experience and that have done the most for the improvement of their highways, are the States that have by their statutes recognized the extravagance of the use of narrow tires on improved roads. The improvement of clay roads by the use of wide tires is but secondary to the benefit from their use on improved roads.

Farmers' Institute Convention.

The annual convention of Farmers' Institute officers and speakers, held in the tent erected by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, at the National Exhibition, Toronto, was productive of much valuable discussion and suggestions regarding the work of the Institutes in various parts of the Province.

The Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, presided at the opening session Sept. 6th, and drew the attention of those in attendance to the necessity of farmers co-operating as much as possible in the production and marketing of goods. He stated that the Department would do all in its power for the betterment of farmers, but that the farmers themselves must make an effort to get the very best out of the opportunities afforded through the various organizations under the guidance of the Government. He considered the Institutes a very important medium through which information could be taken to the very doors of the agriculturists. "There is a tendency to stagnation in some localities," said Mr. Monteith, "but we hope to introduce new features which will tend to interest the young men of the farm, and at the same time give them the most useful information for the carrying on of their various farming operations. The great duty of the officers is to endeavor to make the people feel that the Institutes are theirs, and that they should take an active interest in the work when delegates are sent."

Superintendent Putnam expressed his pleasure at meeting such a large gathering of the men in the field who were responsible more than any other persons for the success thus far attained, and it was to these men that he looked for progress in days to come. He considered that the Institute officers should flatter themselves upon having a Minister of Agriculture who was a practical farmer and deeply interested in all work which was intended for the advancement of the interests of farmers. "While the attendance at the Institutes during the past two years," said Mr. Putnam, "has been somewhat less than in preceding years, the unfavorable weather and the postponement of the meetings on account of elections last winter were the chief causes of this. The falling off in attendance and membership was less than six per cent. The system is right," he continued, "as is evidenced by comparing it with the systems in other countries and the success attending the same. All that remains now is for those in charge in the various localities to do their utmost to get the local men to take an active part in the discussions at the meetings. At best, not more than five per cent. of the farmers and farmers' sons could be accommodated at the agricultural colleges and dairy schools. We must, therefore, depend upon the agricultural press, the institutes and other agricultural organizations to educate the other ninety-five per cent. The wonder is that Institute meetings have been so successful in the past. With but ONE meeting a year in the majority of places, how can you hope to maintain a very keen interest? Why could we not establish agricultural clubs in every township throughout the Province? If the Institute officers and directors are willing to take hold of this work, the Department is prepared to furnish lessons throughout the year dealing with subjects of chief interest to the farmers at the season of the year the lessons are to be taken up. After all the chief benefit to be derived from Institutes is that resulting from a free and open discussion among the farmers in each locality, under the guidance of a thoroughly practical man sent out by the Department. The advisability of establishing judging classes, and as much demonstration work as possible in connection with the Institute was advocated. Three of the most important subjects in the opinion of the Superintendent to be dealt with by the Institutes are: 1. The neces-

sity for preventing the spread of noxious weeds; (2) the advisability of breeders of all kinds of stock having a clear and definite aim in their breeding operations; (3) the necessity for the milk producers making an effort to improve their surroundings in order that the raw material may be delivered at the factories and creameries in a better condition, and that the manufacturers on their part should see to it that the surroundings of the creameries and factories are conducive to the manufacture of a high-class article.

Representatives from Halton, South Brant, West Elgin, North Hastings, C. Simcoe, E. Manitoulin, E. Peterboro, and other counties, gave statements of the work in their respective localities, and were positive that by a little aggressive work on the part of the officers, institute meetings could be made more successful and interesting than ever.

On the morning of Thursday, Mr. F. W. Hodson, who was the first Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, gave a very practical and instructive address. He stated that the rules and regulations governing Ontario Institutes were applied in other provinces and were found to work satisfactorily. "Do not employ an inexperienced man for Institute work," said Mr. Hodson. "If you wish to get a man to manage your farm or to manage your factory, you look around for one who has had some experience in these lines. A young man who has not made a success of root-growing goes to an Institute meeting, and there hears the experience of, say, ten farmers who have had five or ten years' experience in growing this crop. He at once, as you will see, receives the benefit of 50 years' experience in this line of work. Ten years' experience of another man is of about as much practical value to me as ten years' experience of my own. The benefits resulting from an Institute meeting are not confined to the men who were at the meeting, for the improved methods adopted by them on their farms, as a result of the recommendations of the speaker, are looked at with interest by the neighbors of the man who attended the meeting. They see his success and enquire into his methods, and so the good work is extended." Mr. Hodson also said: "The success of the local institute depends almost entirely upon the secretary, who is practically the managing director. The directors' work, as you know, is a work of love and self-sacrifice. If you have a good secretary you have a good institute; if you have a good secretary you have a good fair."

It was generally conceded that at least one judging class should be held in each riding, and additional ones where possible. The officers of the Institutes, where they have a balance on hand, decided that it would be wise to offer small prizes for essays prepared by local farmers and farmers' sons.

It was unanimously decided that local clubs be established in each township, if possible, for the carrying on of meetings conducted and addressed by local men. The Department has promised to assist in this work as far as possible, by having prepared and printed lessons suited to the different seasons of the year.

Delegates who had been members of local clubs in various parts of the Province, some ten, fifteen and even twenty years ago, spoke very highly of this class of work, and were most anxious that similar work should be undertaken throughout the whole Province.

It is noticeable that in sections where local clubs were established before the Institutes were introduced, and in some cases even after the Institutes were in operation, the secretaries have little difficulty in getting good local men to take part in the meetings.

At the close of the regular convention, a number of the workers discussed the work to be taken up during the coming year, and they were unanimous in agreeing that the suggestion of the Superintendent, that the subject of pure seeds, destruction of weeds, uniformity in breeding, and aggressive work along dairy lines should be followed.

Decline of English Agriculture.

Interesting light is thrown upon agricultural conditions in Great Britain by the recently published figures of the income tax returns. While the English people are possibly to be congratulated upon the fact that only twenty individuals are shown to have an income of over \$250,000 a year, small satisfaction can be expected from the showing made on incomes from agriculture. While in practically every other walk of life the gross amount of income and the average of the individual income have increased, the receipts of those who depend upon farming have decreased in the single year by over \$10,000,000. The official figures of the income tax returns show that government, corporate and other officials are receiving more money for their services, but the conspicuous feature of the returns indicates that the incomes of property owners have increased by \$150,000,000.

But one deduction can be made from these statistics. Rents are increasing, industry and commerce are absorbing the talent, energy and capital of the country, and cities are becoming greater, while agriculture not only remains at a standstill, but actually loses ground at a very perceptible ratio. It is only necessary to go back to first causes to understand why this should be so. Writers on English agricultural economics will explain the present situation as being due to foreign competition, discrimination by the railroads, and an unfavorable climate. These causes are really but secondary. Lowered, for the primary cause, out of which grow all the others, is the system of land tenure which has brought about a condition of tenancy and dependence

upon the big land owner in sharp contrast to the story of many years ago when English agriculture flourished as conducted by a nation of freeholders.

No point need be strained to prove the correctness of this idea, for the traveller has but to cross the English Channel to secure all the necessary facts and figures to sustain the argument that the small land holding bears a direct relation to national prosperity. In Belgium, Holland and Denmark, the land has been subdivided among those who would live upon and cultivate it, either as freeholders, or under conditions amounting practically to the same thing. France, also, might be used as an illustration of the wealth and resourcefulness of a country whose people lived upon the soil they owned, but even in France there still exist large land holdings ruled by an over-lord, and with few exceptions these areas present unwelcome contrasts to those sections of France where the small proprietors are in a majority.—[J. D. Whelpley, in "Maxwell's Talisman."

Siphon for Water Supply.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to a request for information regarding the use of siphons, I may say that we had one in operation during one summer which gave good satisfaction. The well from which the water was drawn is situated on a hillside, about equidistant from top and bottom of hill. The piping used was one-half inch; this size will easily supply a sufficient quantity of water for thirty-five or forty head of cattle. To effect an airtight conductor, paint the threads at all unions with red lead, then screw pipes tightly together, and to prevent obstructions from entering, provide suction pipe with a strainer. This may consist of wire gauze or perforated tin, but in either case it should have a large surface to lessen danger of clogging. Start water through siphon with a pump. The flow can be regulated automatically, by means of some form of float placed in a tank.

As we have a never-failing spring on the farm, the piping has since been removed, yet a trial was given it that clearly demonstrated the practicability of the siphon as a means of furnishing a water supply in the pasture. If it is desired to operate during winter months for stable use, some precaution would have to be taken against frost. D. L. GREENE, Leeds Co., Ont.

DAIRY.

Ensilage Preferred to Other Fodder Crops.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reference to the soiling system, I have to say that I have not been practicing it, although I have experimented some along that line in former years. The trouble seemed to be to get cattle to eat any worth while, such as peas, or oats, or very green corn, unless they were almost starving. As long as they could eat a reasonable amount of grass they much prefer it and will do better on it. I do not expect to do any soiling, because I consider we can provide much better feed through carrying over ensilage throughout the summer. I have had silage on hand every summer for several years now, but have not fed much of it in the summer because we have the last few years been blessed with abundance of pasture. When the early pasture was getting rather old we have had a great growth of second crop clover, and where that can be grown it is much better than any soiling system. The next best is ensilage, and the strong point in favor of ensilage is that it is available at any time of the year, and is just as good at one time of the year as another. We have ensilage on hand four years old that we consider good enough to feed our show cattle with at Toronto Exhibition. Another point in favor of ensilage is that it is in the barn and very convenient to feed, already cut up, so that the bran or grain can be fed with it, and if it is necessary to feed other feed on pasture it is also necessary to feed on bran or chop, and this mixed with ensilage is worth nearly double than when fed separate. It is quite a bother to go to the field every day, no matter how handy the field may be, to get clean feed for stock, and with labor being now so high, I have my doubts if it would pay. I find it a very good thing to provide rape for dry cows and young calves for late fall feeding, as it is good longer than any other feed, as the frost does not hurt it, and it can be sown after wheat has been taken up, or on a hayfield that is intended to be broken up. Norfolk Co., Ont. GEO. RICE.

It's No Fairy Tale

THAT "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE PAY THE ADVERTISER. WE'VE BEEN TOLD THIS BY THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT. WHAT BETTER PROOF COULD WE HAVE?

Huntingdon, Que., Cow Record.

The Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, report the following individual records of dairy cows in a test for 80 days, ending August 25th, 1905, at Huntingdon, Que.:

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Average per cow.			Highest per cow.			Lowest per cow.		
		Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.
74	20	679	3.8	26.2	865	3.8	32.8	335	4.6	15.4
75	9	780	3.8	27.7	1110	3.7	41.0	480	4.1	19.6
76	9	696	3.7	26.3	820	3.8	31.1	500	3.9	19.5
77	7	593	4.4	26.1	1140	4.2	47.8	325	4.4	14.3
78	8	663	3.7	24.9	745	3.9	29.0	540	3.5	18.9
79	7	814	3.6	29.4	1210	3.4	41.1	780	3.1	24.1
80	16	653	4.1	26.9	670	6.0	40.2	355	4.1	14.5
81	18	782	4.0	31.3	990	4.4	43.5	620	3.5	21.7
82	13	822	3.6	29.8	1010	4.3	43.4	670	3.2	21.4
83	15	800	3.7	30.1	970	4.0	38.8	760	3.3	25.0
84	15	757	3.7	28.5	890	4.4	39.1	500	3.2	16.0
85	3	1167	2.7	31.8	1620	2.6	42.1	890	2.9	25.8
86	14	647	3.7	24.2	855	3.7	31.6	425	4.0	17.0
87	10	652	3.7	24.3	730	3.9	28.4	640	3.4	21.7
88	8	784	3.9	31.1	950	4.1	38.9	550	4.3	23.6
89	18	618	3.8	23.8	925	4.0	37.0	275	4.9	13.4
90	16	698	4.1	28.6	940	4.4	41.3	460	4.3	19.7
91	12	703	3.9	27.4	910	3.9	35.4	530	3.7	19.6
92	25	490	3.6	25.1	670	5.3	35.5	500	3.6	18.0
93	18	838	3.5	29.6	990	4.1	38.1	630	3.8	23.9
94	12	571	4.0	22.8	740	4.0	29.6	425	3.8	16.1
95	10	851	3.9	33.3	1060	3.9	41.8	860	3.2	27.5
96	19	793	4.0	32.2	860	5.0	43.0	720	3.7	26.6
97	10	824	4.0	33.3	1030	4.0	41.2	590	4.1	24.1
98	13	637	3.9	25.1	860	4.0	34.4	300	4.2	12.6
99	15	811	3.8	31.1	1050	4.0	42.0	635	3.9	24.7
100	24	788	3.6	31.2	1090	4.1	44.6	470	4.0	18.8
101	6	801	3.8	26.8	855	3.8	32.4	545	3.4	18.5
102	18	630	3.8	24.0	905	3.6	32.5	525	3.5	18.3
103	22	773	3.7	28.9	1440	4.3	61.9	385	5.0	16.7

Average of 410 cows: 733 lbs.; 3.8%; 28.0 lbs.

Requirements of Old World Dairy Markets.

An address delivered by Prof. H. H. Dean, at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.

It is important that dairymen shall produce dairy goods of the best quality as cheaply as possible, consistent with good results. It is equally important that we find a suitable market for our goods when made. Valuable goods for which a profitable market cannot be found means loss of energy, labor and capital, and causes discouragement to all concerned.

Markets for Canadian dairy products are of two classes—home and foreign. Our growing population will assimilate more and more of our home produce. Our great Northwest will provide a valuable market for many years to come. However, we produce and are likely to produce for many years to come much more of the products of the dairy than we can consume, hence we must look abroad for a profitable market. If reciprocal trade with our neighbors on the south becomes an established fact this would provide an outlet for a good deal of our stuff along the border, but we would still have a large surplus to export. For our surplus at present, no market is equal to that furnished by Great Britain. Her teeming population, consisting largely of food consumers and not food producers, makes this our best market. As one goes about the large cities of England and Scotland, and reflects that all these people must be fed largely from imported products, he realizes to some extent what an excellent market is found in the Old Land. Not only is the mother country a large consumer, but she is able and willing to pay the best prices for what she buys. Gold, the standard of values in nearly all civilized countries, is more plentiful in London than in any city of the world. While England may be a "Nation of Shopkeepers," she has undoubtedly done well with the shops. We do not agree with those who say "Britain is fast decaying." This leads me to say that it is worth while for Canadians to study English methods of doing business. When purchasing, the English merchant is very anxious to get goods at as low a rate as possible, in order to make greater profit when selling. To secure this end, he will ransack all quarters of the globe to find cheap goods suitable for his market. One illustration will suffice:

A cheese and butter merchant in Glasgow, when the trade in Russian butter and eggs began to develop, in order to get in touch with a dealer, took a ten days' trip to Russia, spent \$400 in expenses, and as a result did a half million dollars' worth of business with the Russian merchant the following year. The lesson to be learned from this is, that if Canadian or any other goods are raised in price beyond the profit point, the British dealer will travel to every and all parts of the earth in order to get cheap goods. The British people have the ships to carry the goods, their sailors are the bravest that sail the seas, and cheap food they will have from some quarter. At present British merchants

have their eyes on Argentina as the most likely field of operations.

On the other hand, when the British merchant has anything to sell, he is anxious to get the highest possible price, not so much, perhaps, for the sake of making an extra shilling—because he would probably give it away soon after to his coachman or steward as a "tip"—but because he does it as a result of the instinct of trading for profit which is bred in the bone of an English shopkeeper. The following will illustrate his selling powers: As one walks about the streets of London, or of any other English city for that matter, he is amazed at the large amount of goods in the windows, all or nearly all labelled with a price. By the way, you will also notice that it is very seldom any article is marked an even shilling or two, three, or more shillings. It is nearly always "one and six," "two and three," "three and two," etc. If you step inside you are amazed at the smallness of the shop—it is nearly all window. If you ask for a certain article you saw in the window, marked at what seems to be a low price, almost invariably the shopkeeper or his clerk will say, "We do not recommend these goods, but we have something at one, two, five or ten shillings more, depending upon the class of goods you wish to purchase, which we will guarantee." These are the goods which he tries to sell. I have tried this in nearly every town, and found it to work out the same in every place and with all kinds of goods.

TWO CLASSES OF BRITISH MARKETS.

The markets of Great Britain may be divided into two classes as to location—London, and outside of London. The center of the British Empire is undoubtedly the greatest market in the world, and has this advantage, that goods not required in London may be easily and quickly sent to any part of the United Kingdom. While this is true of nearly all the English seaports, it is especially true of London, where fast trains leave nearly every hour of the day for all parts. Possibly the best ships and finest docks are to be found at Liverpool, yet London leads as a market center. In London they speak of Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Leeds, etc., with populations of one-half to a million people each, as small provincial towns which are quickly supplied and whose markets are easily glutted. Any and all kinds of food products find a market in London at some price. Saltless Canadian butter meets with much favor on the London market. Some dealers complain of mould. I saw some packages which were very badly moulded, and for which a loss of two to four shillings per cwt. had to be met by the Canadian manufacturer. One firm considered Government grading and branding an important need for Canadian butter.

BRISTOL.

Next to London I consider Bristol the most favorable butter market for Canada. The dealers all seem disposed to favor Canadian goods. No competition from Danish butter is met with at this port. Irish is the chief competitor. Canadian cheese and bacon are also well liked in

Bristol. The city is spending a large sum of money on improving the docks, and we think this enterprising city deserves a large share of Canadian exports of food products. The main points in butter for Bristol are: Good flavor, pale color, but not white, about three per cent. salt, and good packing in boxes containing not over or under 56 pounds net. Double paper in boxes not necessary.

GLASGOW.

Next to Bristol, or possibly before it, I should place the Scotch town of Glasgow. Here, too, there are firms (one firm in particular, Andrew Clement & Son) who are pushing Canadian goods. This is a very strong point to be considered in marketing our produce. The retail shopkeeper is not very particular where he gets his supplies, so long as two points are gained—first, an article that pleases his customer; and, second, an article that will enable him to make a shilling profit. If wholesalers can satisfy him on those two points with Canadian goods, he, the retailer, will handle them, but he will usually require some urging before he will change from a line of goods he is already familiar with, hence the importance of dealing with firms whose travellers and agents will push our goods. The firm referred to say they can handle 1,500 boxes of Canadian butter weekly if they could depend upon the quality. At present they take only Eastern Townships centrifugal creamery, and say they would not handle cream-gathered creamery butter at all.

LEEDS.

This too is a promising market for Canadian food products. Cheese for this market should be a pale straw color, and open and soft in texture. About the only complaint one hears regarding Canadian cheese is that many of them are too hard and dry, or, as one man expressed it, they are too "bony." This is a point which must receive more attention at the hands of our makers. The two chief causes of "bony" cheese are stirring the curds too much after dipping, and developing too much acid before or after removal of the curd from the whey.

One Leeds firm was positive that cheese for their market should not weigh over 65 pounds, while another firm considered that 75 to 80 pounds was the correct weight. The first firm considers that the month of manufacture should be stamped on every cheese. Paraffined cheese do not seem to meet with favor on this market. Some very badly-finished Canadian cheese were on the market in Leeds; also some in badly-broken boxes.

This is one of the most favorable butter markets north of London which I visited. They prefer the butter in casks holding 112 pounds net. One firm offers two shillings per cwt. extra for butter in casks, as compared with butter in boxes.

LIVERPOOL.

This is an excellent distributing point for all of the west of England. They like a cheese of rough texture and soft body for the Liverpool market. Both salted and unsalted butter may be sent to this market. The docks in Liverpool are possibly the finest in the world.

MANCHESTER.

This is one of the largest butter markets in England, but for Canadian a very difficult one to cater to. The competition among Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Irish is so keen that it is very difficult to secure a footing. The first week in July Danish was selling for 122 shillings, Swedish and Irish 104, and dealers were expecting some Canadian to arrive that week at 97 shillings. Nearly all the merchants with whom I talked seemed to consider Canadian a cheap butter, and if they could not get it for about 84 to 90 shillings they prefer to handle Danish, Swedish or Irish, because, they say, the quality is more uniform than Canadian. I should consider Manchester the most difficult butter market in England, and one where we cannot compete at present, so long as merchants maintain their present attitude. The retail shopkeepers also say that Canadian butter is used only in outlying districts and by a few of the working classes in Manchester.

The competition in cheese at Manchester is chiefly with the Cheshire. Most of these I saw were soft, green, open-bodied cheese, containing a high percentage of moisture. We cannot make close, firm-bodied cheese and compete with these. If we wish to compete on this market, it is worth considering whether or not it might not pay to make a cheese similar to the Cheshire, as much more of this class of cheese could be made from 100 pounds milk, consequently could be sold for a lower price per pound, and still be profitable.

A great deal of Stilton, Dutch and Gorgonzola cheese is sold on this market. These retail at 11 pence to 1 and 2 pence (22 to 28 cents) per pound. It is also worth considering whether or not we might not undertake the manufacture of this class of cheese.

In the case of factories having a large output it would probably pay to get in direct contact with importers in the various centers of

Great Britain. A large number of men would like to buy directly from the manufacturer in Canada.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Fruit Exhibit at Toronto.

The exhibit of fruit at the National Exhibition at Toronto was well up to the mark this year.

APPLES.—The display of apples was fully better than last year as to quality, though, owing to the backward season, not quite so well matured; but the fruit was clean, bright and attractive. The first prize for collection of forty varieties went, as usual, to the Bay of Quinte District, that of Harry Dempsey securing the coveted red ticket, with Harry Marshall, of Hamilton, a good second, the third prize going to Frank Onderdonk, of the Bay of Quinte region. These collections were very fine and certainly a credit to the exhibitors, but we do not think it wise to offer prizes for so large a collection, as not half the number of varieties are of any commercial value. However, these collections fill a large space, and add considerably to the size of the fruit exhibit. In the exhibit of twenty varieties, Harry Marshall was first, Jas. B. Guthrie, of Dixie, second, and A. P. Peck, of Albury, third. In this case the Bay of Quinte man came out third. In the fine varieties for export, which is really one of the most useful and important exhibits, Harry Marshall again scored first, J. B. Guthrie second, and F. Dempsey third. In best five varieties for cooking, F. Dempsey got first, Harry Marshall second, and J. B. Guthrie third. In five varieties for des-

Peninsula. The same names figured largely in the exhibits of basket fruit. We cannot commend too highly this new feature of the fruit exhibit, for it is the most valuable of all. It touches the most important part of the fruit industry, the commercial side of it, and especially the export trade, as these barrels, boxes and cases are packed for export, or at least packed as they should be for the export trade. It is a pity this feature was not made prominent before, but better late than never, and in future this exhibit will no doubt be one of the most prominent in the fruit building, and just here it is well to remark that other fairs should follow suit and shape their prize lists so that the commercial side of the fruit industry will get the prominence and the encouragement its importance deserves. There was a fine exhibit of pears and grapes, and in those two particular lines the bulk of the prizes went, as usual, to the vicinity of Hamilton and the Niagara Peninsula, as no other sections of the country can hope to compete successfully with these sections in the growing of these two fruits.

GRAPES.—Grapes were rather immature this year, owing to the unusually late season, but otherwise they were a fine exhibit, with bunches large and well shouldered. One would not imagine that grape rot or any other disease existed in Canada to look at the fine, luscious bunches.

PLUMS.—The exhibit of plums was well up to that of former years, and perhaps a little ahead, but they, like grapes, showed the season to be a late one by their immaturity, and, like the pears and grapes, were mostly from the Hamilton district and the Niagara Peninsula. The prizes in the class were pretty well divided between such well known and experienced growers as J. B. Smith, Alex. Glass, G. Bunting, S. D. Furringer, St. Catharines; S. Peart, Burlington; F. G. Stewart, A. D. Broderick, St. Catharines, and Harry Marshall, Hamilton.

In the district society competition there were two competitors, both from the vicinity of St. Catharines. This prize is for the best display of fruit by a district horticultural or agricultural society. Both of these had highly-creditable exhibits. The winner of the first prize, the St. Catharines Horticultural Society, had 38 varieties of apples, 24 of pears, 19 of peaches, 13 of plums, 36 of grapes, and 2 of quinces, as well as an attractive pyramid of fruits of various kinds on the table.

Since the inauguration of the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show the experiment stations are now making their annual exhibit there instead of at the Industrial as formerly, but Secretary Hodgetts had got together an exhibit covering a large part of the space usually occupied by the stations' exhibit. This consisted of a number of the most desirable varieties of apples, pears, peaches and grapes, the whole making an attractive display.

Mr. Alex. McNeil, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, assisted by Inspectors Carey, Giffard and Vroom, and an expert from British Columbia, were doing some valuable work each afternoon in the Dairy Building, in giving object lessons and instructions in the proper packing of fruit in barrels and boxes. The British Columbia man was a box-packer, and he evidently understood his business, having worked at it in California and in Washington Territory. He showed how to pack large or small apples in boxes and do it rapidly and have them right, and there is more to learn about packing a box properly than most people are aware of. These object lessons should certainly be appreciated by fruit growers, for without proper packing all their other work counts for little.

An interesting exhibit of insects injurious to fruits, and of fungus and other diseases, and the remedies in the shape of insecticides and fungicides and instructions for their use, was a feature in the Fruit Building. This was furnished by the Agricultural College, and was in charge of a professor, who was kept pretty busy answering questions.

And now that the directors are flushed with pride and satisfaction at the success of the fair, and are talking glibly of new buildings, enlarged grounds and other improvements, it would be a good time to jog their memory that the fruit building is too small, and that more accommodation is needed.

Pears Cracking—Tomato Rot.

I have quite an extensive pear orchard, but ever since the trees have commenced to bear the fruit has been almost useless from a deep crack or splitting and heavy scab. Could you advise what would prevent, or the cause? Also, could you advise a preventive for tomatoes rotting, both when green and ripe?

Ans.—1. The cracking of pears may be caused by either of two diseases, scab or leaf blight, both of which may be controlled by thorough treatment in proper season with Bordeaux mixture. Pears do best on a rather hard clay soil, and sandy or loamy lands the rapid growth of the tree tends to softness, and so makes the tree



W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.

sert, Harry Marshall was again to the front, with Harry Dempsey second and J. B. Guthrie third. The competition between those three growers was keen, and their exhibits were certainly a credit to the men who produced them.

In the plates of individual varieties, the counties bordering on Lake Ontario were most in evidence, the largest share of the prizes going to the Bay of Quinte and the vicinity of Hamilton. A new feature, and a most valuable one, was the exhibit of boxed fruit, and there was quite a large exhibit in this class. Prizes were also offered for barrels, but the competition in this only amounted to two, the first prize going to F. Dempsey for a barrel of Kings, and second to F. Onderdonk for a barrel of Russets. In the box competition prizes were offered for several varieties. In Alexanders, H. Dempsey was first, F. Onderdonk second, Duchess, H. Dempsey first, G. Bunting second, Blenheim, Harry Marshall first, F. Dempsey second, Greening, F. Dempsey first, J. J. Fothergill second, Baldwin, H. Dempsey first, J. J. Fothergill second, Kings, F. Onderdonk first, F. Dempsey second, Snows, F. Dempsey first, J. J. Fothergill second, Ontario, F. Onderdonk first, H. Dempsey second, Harry Marshall third, Northern Spy, Harry Marshall first, F. Dempsey second, G. Bunting third.

PEARS.—A number of cases of pears were also on competition, also pears packed in baskets. The pear cases are just half the size of the apple box. Prizes were offered for pears wrapped and also for unwrapped, and the prizes and honors were pretty well divided between F. G. Stewart, Harry Marshall, S. D. Furringer, G. Bunting, Alex. Glass, R. Cameron, and a few other well-known growers from Hamilton and the Niagara

more susceptible to blight. The most careful pear-growers prefer concentrated fertilizers not very rich in nitrogen rather than stable manure.

2. Tomato rot is a fungous disease. The preventive measures are spraying during the season with Bordeaux mixture, pruning the vines to allow them to dry off rapidly after rain, and planting of varieties that are most immune from the disease.

Roadside Planting.

I am contemplating planting a large number of trees along public roadway, for the purpose of eventually putting wire fencing upon the same, also for shade, preventing drift, and beautifying our farm. Would you kindly give me some advice regarding best time to plant, how to uproot and plant, size; what kind of tree would you advise for clay loam or sandy soil? The maple, birch, elm, beech grow luxuriantly in our woods, and I know would do well, but don't know how they would stand wire. Also, balsam and spruce are natives of our locality, and would do well. Would you advise hard wood or soft wood; if so, what kind? Any information would be gratefully received, as I desire to make a success of it. How best to protect the trees from stock and mice?

DANIEL GEDDES.

Ans.—Among the best trees for roadside planting are the American elm, maple and basswood. I think I would prefer them in the order named, if the soil is suitable for their growth. Spruce and balsam may also be used for this purpose, although they are better for wind-breaks. If a distinction is made between the hard and soft maple, it may be said that the soft maple makes much more rapid growth, but is not nearly so durable a tree. I would not, however, recommend planting all one kind of tree, as a desirable variation may be obtained by alternating the hard and soft maple, or even elm and maples, or maple and basswood, the latter tree being, of course, a soft wood and rapid grower, and making a very handsome tree. It is valuable as a source of honey, and is often planted by beekeepers on roadsides for this purpose.

In using any of these trees for support for wire fence, I would recommend stapling the wires to a board or picket, which can be fastened to the side of the tree. In any case, wires should be fastened to the tree in such a way that the nails or staples supporting them can be drawn out a little each year as the tree makes growth, in order to prevent the growth of the tree covering the wires. In this way the fence may, if desired, be taken down without injuring the tree.

The best time to plant trees is early in the spring before growth starts. Trees for this purpose may be obtained from a neighboring woods, although they can usually be purchased from nurseries cheaper and better than they can be taken from the woods.

The question of protecting trees from stock, if such is allowed to run at large on the roadside, is a difficult one. If trees are exposed to browsing of cattle, it would be better to protect them by a wire netting placed on top of stout stakes driven into the ground each side of the tree. The best way to protect the trunks from girdling by mice is to place a band of felt paper about the trunk of the tree in the fall before the snow comes. If care is taken to tramp the snow firmly around the tree as soon as it falls and until it reaches a foot or more in height, mice will seldom work their way through the hard snow and do injury.

H. I. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

The Culture of the Peanut.

Occasionally enquiries come to this journal in regard to peanut growing, and for those who are interested a synopsis of a bulletin sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is given here:

The chief varieties of nuts are the Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Spanish, the first two of which are the most common, and the last named of the finest quality. It is mostly grown on the Atlantic seaboard and Mississippi Valley, and needs a warm spring and a hot, moist summer. It is said to thrive where Indian corn can be grown. An open, sandy soil is best, but any friable soil with sufficient lime will do. The plant uses phosphoric acid and potash from the soil, so that use of manures and rotation of crops is necessary. Planting where spring is late should be done in June, and the crop cultivated until August. Seeds must be carefully selected and shelled, then two kernels to a hill in rows 28 to 36 inches apart. After harvesting pods are left on for two weeks, then picked, placed in bags in a dry shed or sold to factories. What are not used by street vendors or confectioners are usually made into oil for culinary, lubricating and soap-making purposes. After oil is pressed out the residue makes good cattle food. The vine, when dried, makes good hay, readily eaten by stock, but should not be fed from overhead, as it is full of dust and may cause colic.

Maine State Pomologists.

At the home of John W. True, of New Gloucester, the Maine State Pomological Society held its midsummer meeting, and the noon hour found over one hundred in attendance. During the forenoon the orchards were inspected. There are 1,000 trees on the place; one Sutton Beauty orchard of 40 trees, six years old, is the largest in the State.

Mr. True believes in cultivation. Under the trees of one orchard white beans were growing; in the Lutten orchard potatoes were nearly ready for digging, and in the Ben Davis fodder corn was standing almost as high as the trees themselves. In general he alternates corn and potatoes, and besides the fertilizer used for these crops once in two years barnyard manure is applied.

A large fruit garden supplies every variety of small fruits in profusion. Said the gentleman: "I began this work when my children were small, and was determined that they should not look with longing eyes upon fruit belonging to another."

Although in the country, we find here, too, all the luxuries and conveniences of the city combining to form an ideal home. About thirty were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. True. Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, president of the association, called attention to the fact that Mr. True had created an ideal home in the country instead of seeking the city, and advised that anyone who could set out a tree could possess the same, and asked that they compute the value of an orchard in dollars and cents from the estimate of a single tree.

Mr. True, after bidding the guests welcome, told of some mistakes he had made. Gravensteins he had set out had not paid him as well as Baldwins, or even the despised Ben Davis. Baldwins grafted outlasted nursery stock by several years.

Prof. Munson, Horticulturist of the University of Maine, was chief speaker of the day. His talk was upon experiments that were on trial at Mr. True's and elsewhere, the first mentioned being cover crops. In the Sutton orchard last fall a cover crop was sown on the upper half; the other was left bare. Spring found the lower half badly gullied. Mr. True contended that a cover crop sapped too much moisture. Prof. Munson thought differently, and gave explicit directions as follows: "Sow in September, say winter rye. It will mat together, prevent washing of the soil, use up superfluous fertility, and cause the trees to harden up well for winter. If the land is naturally dry plow the cover crop early in spring; if moist, let it grow longer, to absorb the superfluous moisture."

He continued: "In the Ben Davis orchard we have used vetch in one section, winter rye in another, and have left the third without cover. We will watch results. Another thrifty orchard we have divided into three sections, using one-tenth of a cord of stable manure or ten pounds of chemicals per tree. These are the formulas:

"Fisher Formula.—Nitrate soda, 140 pounds; sulphate of ammonia, 60 pounds; sulphate of potash, 92 pounds; acid phosphate, 88 pounds; nitrate of potash, 6 pounds; total, 386 pounds.

Six pounds of muriate of potash was substituted for twenty pounds of keiserite, as given in the original formula.

Prof. Munson's Formula.—Nitrate, 80 pounds; sulphate ammonia, 30 pounds; muriate, 90 pounds; acid phosphate, 200 pounds; total, 400 pounds.

Prof. Munson contended that the Fisher formula contained more nitrogen than was needed with cultivation, and as that element is expensive, a fertilizer containing less was more practical. He also stated that the Fisher formula was better adapted to sod land, and said that the same experiment was being made with trees on both sod and cultivated land in Mr. Pope's orchard.

Prof. Munson is experimenting along financial lines with an orchard just set out on land belonging to Mr. Chandler, in New Gloucester, who shall care for the trees as the horticulturist shall direct.

To set a Baldwin orchard, Prof. Munson said: "Set the trees that are eventually to be Baldwins two rods apart each way. In the center put a Wealthy. This latter will come into bearing in five years, will live fifteen or twenty years, by which time the Baldwins will be ready to fruit, and the Wealthy can be cut out."

Concerning cultivation of plums, he said: "Early in September pinch back young shoots that would otherwise continue to grow; it will harden up the trees. In winter or spring cut back one-half the growth that the tree has made; this will tend to throw the weight of the plums on the tree."

Other speakers were, Prof. E. F. Hitchings, State Entomologist; Sec. D. H. Knowlton; Wm. Craig, of Auburn, formerly of Canada; Charles P. Haskell, of New Gloucester; and C. I. Barker, President of the State Fair, their remarks being of local interest only.

A. B. M.

The Vegetable Tariff.

The officers of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association have instructed the Secretary to make arrangements for a committee, representing the vegetable-growers of the Province, to appear before the Tariff Commission when it meets in Toronto, to give evidence on behalf of the vegetable-growers. Every year great quantities of vegetables are shipped to the leading cities in Canada from the United States, and often sold at prices below the cost of production at the centres where they are disposed of. The United States Tariff prevents Canadian growers shipping their vegetables to the leading cities in the United States when their markets are favorable. The Vegetable-growers feel that they have a grievance, and that something should be done to improve existing conditions. As there are thousands of vegetable-growers interested in this matter, the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association intends to present as strong a case as possible before the Commission. It is probable that a lawyer will be engaged by the growers to present their case. The Secretary of the Association, Mr. H. B. Cowan, of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, will be pleased to hear from vegetable growers in any part of the Province who would like to furnish the committee with information that should be laid before the Commission.

Horticulture at the Western Fair.

When the spies returned from searching out the land of Canaan, they brought back to the waiting Israelites samples of the fruits of the land which they had gathered with their own hands, and demonstrated beyond contradiction that the reports which they had heard of the fruitfulness of the country were true. At the World's Fair in St. Louis last year the agricultural and horticultural exhibit from Canada was a revelation to our cousins from the south, who, being occupied quite exclusively with their own affairs, and knowing little about Canada, except that it lay away up north, thought of it as a frozen country, and could scarcely believe their eyes as they looked on the luscious fruits and mammoth vegetables shown. The largest squash on exhibition there was of Canadian growth. The display there was no mere spurt on the part of our people. Year after year the products of the soil shown at our fall shows is proof that we have a goodly land.

In the agricultural and horticultural building at the Western Fair, London, there was as usual a fine display of grain, vegetables, honey, fruits and flowers. In the flower section the most prominent exhibit was that made by the London Horticultural Society, which consisted of flowers of every known species in bloom at the present time. These were sent in by the members, about thirty of them joining in the good work, and were displayed on a prominent stand near the center of the building. No prizes on these were offered or expected, the intention being solely to increase interest in flower culture, and give any information desired. Mr. Fox, the President of the Society, was to be found in attendance at almost any hour and every day to answer as fully as possible all questions. In this section there was this year a distinctly new feature in the flower-bed competition. This originated with some public-spirited citizens of London, who collected in the city \$100, to be given in four prizes for the finest ornamental flower-beds, to be placed in suitable spots near the horticultural building, believing that it would add very much to the appearance of the grounds and the pleasure of visitors. It certainly did. The prizes being large made it worth while for those taking part in the exhibit to go to considerable trouble and expense, the result being some very fine beds. The exhibitors were not confined to florists, though, as might be expected, they won all the prizes. In floral wreaths and designs some beautiful things were shown, eliciting from visitors many praises. Bouquets, colored and white, were also very fine. In cut flowers there was also a very good display, gladioli being the most showy. The ladies were at home here, though many of the other sex were not less delighted. One man, however, voicing probably the sentiments of more, was heard to say, "They are very fine, no doubt, for those who care for them," as he passed on.

The space usually given to fruits was not nearly all occupied. Several of the tables, to save them from being bare, were decorated with plants in pots. Its being an off year for apples had a good deal to do with this, but another reason was offered by one of the attendants, who had had many years' experience. He said that farmers of this vicinity who used to show fruit had ceased doing so, as the fruit specialists from the Niagara district always got all the prizes. Whatever the reason, the display of apples was very light, and while, of course, very fine fruit was to be seen, they were not so well grown as usual. In pears, peaches and grapes the show, both in quantity and quality, was only fair, rather below par. Plums were pretty good; some varieties very good.

Garden vegetables made the usual attractive display, being arranged so that in shape and color they showed to advantage. Field roots were good, much better in most lines than last season. If the samples on exhibition give any indication of the crop generally, root crops throughout the country will yield abundantly. Among the good samples of potatoes of standard varieties shown were to be seen some seedlings of apparently excellent type. The Western Fair Association does praiseworthy work in encouraging the development of new varieties.

In the grain department there was about the usual quantity shown. No special interest seems to be taken

by either exhibitors or visitors in this section, probably because the best-looking grains are often not the most profitable. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's exhibit of grains from the Northwest, which was in the same building, was, on the contrary, a source of much interest. Here was shown samples of grasses and of garden and field vegetables, which, together with the beautiful pictures of Northwest scenes, were all displayed to the best advantage.

Honey did not occupy much space, there being but two exhibitors, but the taste with which the samples were arranged made the corner they occupied very bright indeed. The proprietors did a thriving trade in the golden product.

T. B.

POULTRY.

Poultry Exhibit at Ottawa Fair.

The exhibit of poultry at the Central Canada Fair was quite the best this year that it has ever been. This was true, not only from the standpoint of numbers, which reached some 1,700 entries, as against an average of about 1,400 for the past few years, but there was very little stuff that could not be classed as fine. Besides this, the increased entries were confined entirely to the utility breeds.

White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons were the leading classes, and were about equal in numbers. The Barred and White Rock classes were high in quality, but the numbers fell somewhat short of the entries of recent years. There was a small show of Dorkings, and only a few Hamburgs, Polands, Spanish and other similar breeds. The show of Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans was quite insignificant in numbers, but the birds were generally possessed of high merit.

Owing to the continued good market for eggs, interest in the laying breeds is increasing, which showed itself very strikingly in the excellent display of Leghorns. The competition in the White variety was especially keen, and in the Brown good, the general quality of the former being especially high.

There was a small exhibit of the new breed, known as Favorelles, which is attracting a good share of interest both in Great Britain and in France. These are a stoutly-built, early-maturing breed that have the reputation of being good layers.

The show of turkeys was good in each of the chief breeds, viz., Bronze, Narragansett and White Holland. Ducks and geese were also plentiful and of a high average quality. There was the usual fair display of pigeons and pet stock, including a fine show of pheasants.

Ottawa, being the home of a large number of energetic poultry breeders, supplied the great bulk of the birds, but the competition was by no means confined to local exhibitors. Three very successful exhibits came from Toronto, one or more from Kingston, and a few from Montreal. The Toronto men were Messrs. Barber with Games, Jeffrey with Leghorns, and C. J. Daniels with Buff and Black Orpingtons. The Kingston exhibit, owned by Mr. Reid, included Wyandottes, Javas, Houdans, Hamburgs and Polands. Mr. P. E. Aird, of Montreal, won a fair share of the Buff Orpington money. F. A. James, of Ottawa, and Hinton Poultry Yards, were heavy winners among the local exhibitors.

The poultry show was much marred by a great lack of order in the classification of the various breeds, which were, in many cases, scattered over the entire building. The birds were, however, very neatly cooped in bright wire coops that were kept clean and tidy throughout the week.

There were only two exhibitors of poultry supplies, viz., C. J. Daniels, of Toronto, and Mr. Morgan, of London.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM POULTRY EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of poultry and poultry appliances made by the Central Experimental Farm was one of the most instructive exhibits at the fair. It consisted of a very fair representation of the operations with poultry at the farm, from the production and the hatching of the eggs to the display of the dressed fowls. Two incubators were in operation hatching chickens each day during the entire week. Two brooders were also in active service, one receiving the newly-hatched chicks and the other brooding chicks from one to two weeks old. One could see at a glance from these how a brooder should be operated.

The exhibits of birds were very instructive. Representatives of the different utility breeds hatched during the spring months were ranged for the inspection of visitors.

A very striking lesson as to the value of the cold scratching pen, as compared to the hot house pen for breeding fowls, was seen in the birds hatched from eggs laid by hens in these two classes of pens. The cold-house birds were vigorous, lusty, well-developed birds, while the others were considerably smaller and less vigorous in appearance. The birds were hatched in May, and both lots were reared alike in the cold house had a comfortable roosting arrangement, but the temperature of the scratching

was very little warmer than the temperature in the open air. The warmed houses were kept at a temperature varying from 33 to 40 degrees during the cold weather.

The operation and use of the trap nest was well illustrated. Besides various desirable forms of these nests being shown and explained, a number of good and bad layers, detected by the use of the nests, were exhibited. From a pen of similarly bred and appearing White Leghorns one hen was found to have laid, between December 1st and September 1st, 162 eggs, while another of the pen laid only one egg during the corresponding nine months. Three Barred Rock hens that laid 157, 45, and 4 eggs, respectively, in the nine months, were also to be seen. The extremes in White Rocks were 130 and 14 eggs; in Buff Orpingtons, 98 and 8 from one pen, and 107 and no eggs in the birds from another pen. The lesson was very plain, that without the use of trap nests one might very easily be keeping a large proportion of very unprofitable layers in a flock that is supposed to be doing good work.

A model poultry house, suitable for thirty hens, was an interesting feature. It was divided into scratching shed and roosting pen, and was estimated to cost about \$55.

There was also shown two of the most approved fattening crates, having slatted sides, top and bottom, each crate containing four birds. One lot were cockerels and the other capons, each about three months old. The capons were making the more economical gains.

The dressed poultry exhibit consisted of thirty birds, fed and handled under different conditions. The chief lesson in this exhibit was that birds running in pens made more economical gains than those fattened in crates. The birds were from ten to sixteen weeks old. The exhibit throughout elicited a very great deal of attention and enquiry.

Western Fair Poultry Exhibit.

London being a noted center of poultry-breeders, the exhibit of poultry at the Western Fair has always been of a high class, and this year was no exception to the rule. In both number and quality the show, according to some good authorities, was ahead of any yet held in London. The quality was undoubtedly high, and every coop was full, but as there was a much larger exhibit of pigeons, rabbits, guinea pigs, ferrets and pheasants than usual, we are safe in saying that the display in the ordinary classes of poultry was not quite so large as it has sometimes been. The pigeons, rabbits, etc., being in such numbers, were quite a feature in the building, and attracted great interest. Even those not versed in pigeon lore could not but realize that only by careful breeding and selecting on the part of the owner was such a display possible.

Fashions change in poultry as in other things. Some of the old standard breeds were represented by only a few specimens. For instance, of the Light Brahmas, which for a time overshadowed all others, there were only nine birds. On the other hand, new breeds are continually coming forward—perhaps like the others, to have their day and then retire. The latest to have a place in the prize-list at the Western Fair are the Rhode Island Reds, certainly a fine-looking fowl, and very promising. In the opinion of some good poultrymen the place they are striving for—general purpose, utility fowl—is already occupied by breeds of such excellence that they have a very stiff fight ahead of them. It is worthy of note that it is to this class (neither sitters nor non-sitters, but good, all-round birds) that the newer additions are coming. Orpingtons, which were new only a short time, are now seen in various colors, and were out in large numbers. It is in utility classes also that there are by far the largest number of exhibitors and of entries. The old standard, the Barred Plymouth Rock, led, having 43 specimens, shown by eight breeders, closely followed by the White Rocks, with 41 birds. White Wyandottes were not far behind, and the other colors of the breed were also well represented. Poultry-breeders who are in the business for the prize money they win, keep shy of these breeds, and devote their attention to the frizzles, bantams, the crested, horned and other odd or rare varieties. These placed on exhibition add very much to the attractiveness of a poultry show, and certainly help to draw the crowd, but are of no account whatever to the ordinary poultry-keeper. So far as bare usefulness goes, one half of the prizes offered for poultry—probably more than half—could be cut out and no one except the fanciers be the loser.

In the number of prizes won, Mr. Wm. McNeil, "Uncle Billy," London, as usual took the lead. Among the other London exhibitors, of which there was a large number, might be mentioned Rich. Oke, Doidge and McNeil, Jas. Arthur, J. G. Niven, B. M. Treadgold, J. B. Boyce and L. C. Smead. Among those from a distance were W. Barber, Toronto; Coote and Roberts, Hamilton; Geo. Colwell, Paris; G. and J. Bogue, Strathroy; David Bogue, Lambeth; W. G. Murray, Strathroy; J. W. Clark, Cainsville; H. A. Hoffman, Biddetown; W. Cadman, St. Thomas; E. A. Rawlings, and others. Crowds trooped continually through the building as many people besides those having a special interest in fowls take great interest in them, and rather miss seeing almost anything else. The president of the exhibit, Ald. Saunders, expressed himself as satisfied with its success.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Senator T. R. Black, of Amherst, N. S., died of typhoid fever on Sept. 14th.

Dr. Harrison, formerly Premier of Manitoba, is dead. He was born at London, Ont.

After much discussion by the Canadian General Synod, Anglican clergymen are forbidden to solemnize the marriages of divorced persons.

At Fort William, on Sept. 11th, in the presence of 10,000 people, the first sod of the Transcontinental Railway was turned by Sir Wilfred Laurier.

A notice of proclamation appeared in the Canada Gazette, dated August 19th, whereby Keewatin district is detached from Manitoba, under whose Government it has been for thirty years.

A two-cent stamp will now take a letter from Ottawa to Fort McPherson, in the Arctic Circle, a distance of 5,000 miles. A great deal of the distance is covered by using dog teams, and the mail is delivered once or twice a year.

The Canadian exhibit at the Liege Exposition in Belgium is attracting a great deal of attention, for its artistic building and arrangement of exhibits. It is proving a great immigration advertisement, many families of the most satisfactory class having decided to come to the Canadian West.

The sinking of the Dominion Line steamer Labrador off the coast of Scotland in 1899, is recalled by the finding of a bottle containing this note: S. S. Labrador.—"We have just struck a rock somewhere on the west coast of Scotland. No help handy. Horses all cut loose. God help us." This note was signed with the names of three men. The man who found the bottle sent it to the newspaper to which it was addressed. No lives were lost when the vessel sank, but for over five years that message has voyaged before being delivered.

SOUVENIR OF EDMONTON.

In honor of Alberta's inauguration as a Province, a handsome souvenir booklet of Edmonton has been published by Edmonton Board of Trade. The introduction gives facts regarding the rapid growth and prosperity of the city, which was a village in 1891, and now has a population of 8,000. The views are clear, and show Edmonton as it was and as it is, giving thus a better idea of its development than words could convey.

British and Foreign.

W. J. Bryan has refused to again become a candidate for the United States Presidency.

Baron Komura, the chief of the Japanese peace envoys, lies ill of typhoid fever in New York.

The Salvation Army has offered to place 5,000 settlers in Australia. These are English people with some means, and will make good citizens.

A new railway bridge in the heart of Africa, to the opening of which the party travelled in electric-lighted cars, spans the Zambesi river. The bridge is of steel, is 650 feet long and 400 feet above the water.

The Mikasa, the flagship of the Japanese fleet, and Japan's finest battleship, caught fire, blew up and sank in Sasebo Harbor. Six hundred officers and men are killed or missing. Great relief was felt when it was learned that Admiral Togo was not on board.

Severe earthquakes have visited Southern Italy and Sicily, and according to the latest news, 2,000 people have been killed and many injured. Whole villages have been completely destroyed. Vesuvius and Stromboli are both in eruption, and the whole southern Italian population is panic-stricken.

Doings Among the Nations.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The rioting in Japan over the peace treaty seems to be about over, and the higher classes are censuring the Government for allowing the disorder to occur.

The text of the armistice protocol has been given out. Its terms briefly stated are: 1. A certain distance as neutral ground between the two armies shall be fixed in Manchuria and along the Tuman river in Corea. 2. Neither naval force shall bombard the territory of the other. 3. Maritime captures may still be made by either. 4. New reinforcements shall not be despatched to the scene of the war while the armistice is in force.

For many days the Caucasus district in the south-east of Russia has been the scene of riot and bloodshed. The Tartar and Kurd tribes attacked the Armenian villages, and hundreds of defenceless people have

been tortured and killed. The Viceroy of the Caucasus has refused to allow the Armenian communities to organize militia for their own defence. The oil industry at Baku is completely paralyzed, and the loss will be about \$90,000,000. Managers and directors who work their mines have been threatened with death by the Tartars. The country is filled with people without labor, without homes and without food.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The divorce proceedings between these two countries are not being effected as easily as was expected. Sweden insists on the demolition of certain new fortresses in Norway which are near the Swedish frontier. Norway is willing to submit to arbitration.

BULGARIA AND SERBIA.

According to telegrams received by the Associated Press Despatch, a plot has been discovered by which a general outbreak in the Balkans was to be stirred up, and in the excitement incident to the disturbance, King Peter of Serbia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria were to be assassinated. The recent attempt to kill the Sultan of Turkey is believed to have been the work of the same organization.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Dr. Heroult, the French expert, prophesies that Canada will outstrip all other countries in the world in wheat-growing and iron mining.

At Portage la Prairie, on the farm of Geo. Stacey, Alex. McLeod threshed 1,600 bushels of No. 1 northern off 40 acres of land.

It is estimated that 36,500,000 pounds of cereals will have to be supplied to the distressed population in famine-stricken Russia.

The Geological Department of California University have examined fossils unearthed in Oregon. Among the animal remains are found pigs as large as cows, camel-like quadrupeds, and a three-toed horse.

The United States authorities are looking for Sam S. Blake, who has been using the mails for purposes of fraud. He advertised in American and Canadian papers that he had choice seed and good binder twine for sale cheap. No one got any supplies for the money sent in, and as the man changed his home and name occasionally he could not be located.

A Newfoundland dog in an express car recently managed to do a great deal of damage between Guelph Junction and Guelph, Ont. He got loose, and being of an enquiring mind he investigated the rest of the car, with the result that fifteen valuable prizewinning ducks and chickens were found dead in their coop. The express company will probably be liable for the loss.

Annapolis County Crop Report.

The hay crop ripened later this year than last, the marshes especially growing late. While not a large crop, there will not be the scarcity of last year, as a result, probably, of institute teaching and reading of farm papers. We are glad to note a larger proportion of clover in the newly-seeded fields. This is a step in the right direction. The ratio of timothy to clover in seeding in the past and now, with many of our farmers would approximate 3 or 4 to 1. When it comes to equality we will get more fertile farms.

Grain is, as a rule, giving a good yield this year. The early part of the season was moist enough to give a strong growth, while the warm, dry weather of the past three weeks has ripened it very nicely. The yield will probably be 20% better than last year. Good hay has sold at \$8 from the field, and oats at about 38c. per bushel from the thresher.

Roots have suffered from the dry weather of the past month. A good rain at date of writing, Sept. 4th, will, however, give them a fresh start. For the same reason early potatoes are light in yield, there being a large proportion of small ones.

Fruit prospects have been growing worse all summer. About a third of last year's crop, as a whole, and the quality nothing to boast of. As this seems to be the word from all apple-producing countries in the world, there is no reason why our fruit should not bring the highest price in some years. We will have a good chance to see if the commission monster is bold enough to hold down the price in spite of the small crop. The newly-formed shipping association is still striving to maintain existence against the discouraging odds of few apples to ship, and the opposition of unscrupulous operators, who do not relish the thought of their easily-earned grab money being diverted from their pockets to that of the rightful owners. A meeting of the association was held last week, with representatives of two steamship companies present. It was certainly annoying to hear that after the meeting these men were cornered by operators, and threatened, cajoled and ridiculed into giving little attention to the claims of the association for reduced freight rates. It is a burning shame that our farmers will stand idly by and see the cream of the profits pass into the pockets of unnecessary middlemen. There is no move yet among the buyers. Apples have been sold in Halifax and St. John for \$1.50 to \$5 per bbl. There is no fixed or approximately fixed price. R. J. MESSENGER.

The Central Canada Exhibition.

The gods were with the Central Canada Exhibition this time, and 1905 will rank as the most successful year in its history. The exhibits, taken all round, were excellent, and the weather almost perfect—bright, crisp autumn days of just the right temperature to energize the sight-seer and persuade him to take in everything from the now thoroughly popular live-stock parade to the midway, and come back next day to do it again. So the turnstiles clicked a prosperous refrain, and the crowds daily increased. By the middle of the second week receipts were a good \$3,000 ahead of the corresponding figures a year ago, with an assurance of a total attendance many thousand beyond the record mark.

Manager McMahon was on deck, busy but blythe, and radiating Celtic courtesy. When first seen he was giving audience to the plea of an obsequious trinket vendor who thought he had been asked too high a license, and wanted the same terms as the "friend" with whom he had come down from Montreal—it's surprising what freemasonry exists among these gentry. The manager named the minimum rate for such privileges, but the man of tinsel wares persisted that the same kind of a stand as his had been admitted for half the money. "How big is your case?" queried the badgered manager. "Oh, about so high," replied the suppliant, lowering his palms to knee level. "Well, we'll have to let you in on the same terms as the other fellow, I suppose." We noticed the man later, and observed that his stand had grown, or perhaps business had been so good that he had seen his way clear to invest in a larger outfit.

Ottawa borrowed an idea from Toronto this year, and established that convenient function

dent down to the least gatekeeper. From long experience, we can say that for gentlemanly dealing Ottawa bears the palm, and we can only wish her a realization of the success that seems to be in store.

HORSES.

The exhibit of horses at the Canada Central this year, taken as a whole, was, numerically, fully as strong as for several years past, and the awards, as handed out by the judges, quite in contrast to that of some previous years, gave almost universal satisfaction, and although in a few cases there seemed to be a little difficulty in getting the horses out promptly, on the whole everything worked smoothly and well. The Clydesdales, imported or Canadian-bred, were not out in as great numbers as last year, the principal exhibitors being Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.; R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, and Dr. McKay, Winchester, Ont.

In the aged stallion class, four years and over, there were eight out for honors, a very representative lot of the present-day Clydesdale type. After the usual culling process the choice for the decorations narrowed down to Smith & Richardson's Toronto second-prize winner, Baron Gartly (imp.); R. Ness & Sons' last year's first-prize winner at this show, The Rejected (imp.), and Senator's Heir (imp.), also the property of R. Ness & Sons. It took the judges considerable time to decide which of these should be decorated with the coveted blue, and when the ribbon was finally pinned on Smith & Richardson's splendid horse, Baron Gartly, the multitude surrounding the ring seemed to think the honor had fallen where it justly belonged. R. Ness & Sons' The Rejected (imp.) came in for second. He is a

horse of grand form and a vast amount of Clyde character, and was not without his full coterie of admirers who thought he should have received the blue ribbon. Senator's Heir (imp.) was placed third, and he also had many admirers who were not satisfied. Our own opinion is the horses were put in their proper places, and many other extra good ones were left out. In the three-year-old class only three faced the judges, a trio of horses that showed a splendid blending of size and quality. First prize went to Smith & Richardson's Baron Black (imp.), second to the same firm's Imp. Glenlivet, and third to R. Ness & Sons' Imp. Diamond. In the 2-year-old class there were five on deck, Smith & Richardson's wonderfully good colt, Dumburle Chief (imp.), got first, R. Ness & Sons' big, rangy, quality colt, Handsome Harry (imp.), second, and Smith & Richardson's Blacon Prince (imp.) third. The one-year-old class brought out three, Smith & Richardson's Celtic Prince and Baron Smith, and J. G. Clark's Prince Erskine of Woodroffe, which were placed in the order named. The championship for best stallion any age went to Smith & Richardson's Baron Gartly.

In brood mare and foal there were only two entries, Adam Scharf's Lily Macinnes and J. G. Clark's Nellie, both Canadian-bred mares and a pair of typical Clydes. Scharf's mare showing more quality was placed first, and Clark's second. Foals were placed the same. In the three-year-old filly class Smith & Richardson had things all their own way with the grand pair, Lady Minto and Lady Aberdeen, that were placed in the order named. The two-year-old filly class had only one entry, Smith & Richardson's Queen of Maple Shade. Also in the one-year-old class Smith & Richardson had the only entry in Miss Lavender.

SHIRES.—The Shire classes were poorly filled. In the aged section J. J. Anderson's Flagship won first, and Dr. Watson's Coldstream Harold second. The three-year-olds had a single entry, Dr. Watson's newly-imported Harold of Howick. The championship went to Anderson's Flagship.

CLYDESDALES. CANADIAN-BRED.—This class brought out some rare good types of the breed. In aged stallions first prize went to R. Reid & Co.'s evenly-balanced quality horse, Maplechiff Stamp. In the two-year-old class there were three candidates out for the ribbons, J. H. Wallace's Gay Prince 2nd winning first and championship, Smith & Richardson's



Marigold Sailor = 53258 =.

First-prize senior yearling Shorthorn bull, Toronto, 1905; also first in yearling class at Ottawa, 1905. Exhibited by P. White, Pembroke, Ont.

known as the directors' luncheon. Let us hope it may not render the participants oblivious to the condition of the plebian eating-rooms. We would respectfully suggest to the Ottawa as well as the Toronto authorities, the desirability of taking over the catering business and operating it as an exhibition enterprise, or, at any rate, doing something to ensure the maintenance of a reasonable standard of cleanliness and hygiene. Both public health and exhibition finances demand it.

Best of all, we rejoice to note indications of progress. The City of Ottawa this year appropriated \$86,000 to erect new and equip existing exhibition buildings. Between the secretary's office and Aberdeen Pavilion there is nearing completion a 74 ft. by 100 ft. cement-block structure, designed to be an up-to-date dairy building to house the exhibits in this department, besides affording room for buttermaking competitions and other accessories of a modern dairy exhibition. On the grounds, also, may be seen the foundation of the collapsed fat-stock show building, which, it is hoped, will this time be erected to endure. The building when finished is to be used for the autumn as well as the winter fair. The Dominion Government's Ottawa Improvement Commission is also, we were informed, going to beautify the grounds by planting trees, etc. When all these things are completed Ottawa Fair will certainly have premises that will enable it to invite comparison with any similar institution on the continent. The Central Canada fills a place of its own among our annual shows, being the meeting place of agricultural Ontario and agricultural Quebec. An ample meed of praise, too, belongs to the officials for their conscientious effort and chivalrous treatment of patrons and guests. This is true of everyone, from the presi-

King Victor second, and C. W. Barber's Royal Gordon third. One-year-olds had a single entry, Smith & Richardson's Silver Clink. Three-year-old fillies also had a single entry, Adam Scharf's Nettie Baron. One-year-olds were represented by C. W. Barber's Elsie Garnley, who also won the championship. In heavy-draft teams, R. Reid & Co. got first, A. Spratt second, and J. R. Booth third.

The Percheron and Belgian horses at Ottawa this year, quite in contrast with former years, were poorly represented in point of numbers, due in a great measure, no doubt, to the fact that the exhibition at London is on the same week, and all the Western horses are on exhibit there, but what were brought out were good representatives of the breed.

The French-Canadian classes brought out some very stylish, natty-going horses. In the aged stallion class three faced the judge, widely different in type, quality and action, but all showing their individual qualities, only one of which showed the type commonly supposed to belong to this once highly-thought-of breed of horses.

THOROUGHBREDS made a particularly poor showing this year. This is unfortunate, because, in this age, when we read so much about the need of breeding a good type of army horse, and when we are told that this particular horse can best be produced by crossing our native mares with Thoroughbred sires, we cannot help thinking that farmers, as they stood around the ring and saw the class of horse they are asked to breed their mares to, can never be induced to make a specialty of breeding army horses.

THE CARRIAGE classes were well represented and brought out some grand types of the big road horse. Especially true is this of the aged stallion class, which in the awards was headed by R. Ness & Sons' newly-imported French Coach stallion, Certificate, a horse showing exceptionally strong muscular development, a lofty, stylish carriage and superb action. A close second to him was Andrew Fisher's Shining Light, choke-full of style and quality, and built on ideal lines. So with the third-prize horse, a proud, spunky goer, of faultless form and finish. In the three-year-olds there were also three entries, Ness winning again on his imported French Coacher, Cerveau, the others being a pair of elegant-stepping, flashy-topped colts. So on down, all through the class the entry was a highly creditable one, and showed that the Carriage-horse breeding is receiving a great deal of attention in the Ottawa Valley.

STANDARD-BREDS were, as usual at the Canada Central, pretty strong, and the quality equal to any we have seen at the leading shows for a number of years. The blue-ribbon delegate was found in the royally-bred Pilot Chimes, by Chimes, dam by Pilot Medium. He is a horse well worthy of the honors and one hard to fault. He is owned by Mr. R. W. Stewart, of Aylmer. A very close second was the great show horse Pat Sarahie, now the property of J. E. McIntosh, of Martintown. Third went to Money Musk, owned by Dr. McKay, of Winchester. He is a horse that shows a wonderfully perfect form and straight clean action. All the other classes brought out their full quota of entries, and, taken all together, the Standard-breds made an exhibit well worthy of this favorite road breed.

HACKNEYS.—The Hackneys were not out very strong this year, there being only two classes represented, namely, aged and three-year-old stallions. In the aged class there were three out for honors, Stewart & Anderson's old-time winner, Smylet Performer, Dr. McKay's Coker's Prince Charlie, and Geo. Hay's Knockinlaw Squire. It took the judges considerable time to place the blue, but it was finally pinned on Knockinlaw Squire—a decision that did not give universal satisfaction. Second prize went to Smylet Performer, leaving third for Coker's Prince Charlie. In the three-year-olds there was a solitary entry, Rydale Duke, a colt of good form, but requiring a little more schooling to show to the best advantage.

GENERAL-PURPOSE.—In the general-purpose class the various sections were, numerically, stronger than in any other class of the horse exhibit, and brought a number of really choice animals, the useful type of horse for general purposes. The carriage classes in harness, both single and double, as well as the single and double roadsters in harness, were fully represented, and made a very creditable display, G. Pepper & Co., of Toronto, being on hand with his full quota of Toronto winners, and here, as in Toronto, carried off the lion's share of prizes.

Taken all together, the horse exhibit at Ottawa this year will compare favorably with that of many years past, and the interest manifested by the onlookers as the animals were brought into the various rings for judgment, showed that the horseless carriage will be a long time getting a place in the affections of the people as a means of transportation, now held by the noblest of all animals, the horse.

The judges in heavy-draft classes were, Geo. Hay, Lachute, Que.; John Boag, Ravenshoe, and S. McEwan, Pakenham. In the light breeds the

judges were, Nelson Wagg, Claremont, Ont.; D. H. Charles, Peterboro, Ont., and J. Wetherhill, Galt, Ont. R. Ness, Howick, Que., placed the awards on French-Canadians, Percherons and Belgians.

CATTLE.

Reporting this department was not without difficulties, most of the judging being done in one day, Tuesday, 12th, and at one time there were four breeds under judicial consideration in the same ring, while elsewhere horses, sheep and swine were being passed upon. In these circumstances, the absence of a catalogue imposed a serious disability upon our reportorial staff, precluding the possibility of a closely critical review. We present below a few cursory comments on the respective classes, and in a later issue will publish the prize list, together with other live-stock awards. A general observation would rate the dairy breeds strong, and beef cattle good, excepting the Shorthorns, which were conspicuously few, though of good quality.

AYRSHIRES.—The Ottawa Valley is an Ayrshire country, and the hardy Scottish breed was numerously represented at the exhibition, furnishing far the largest bovine class on the grounds. It was made up, too, without representatives of the famous herds of Ogilvie, Reford and Yuill. Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., were about the only prominent exhibitors who had figured in the lists last year. They were out strong, however, with their Toronto herd, and captured the lion's share of the honors. Competing with them were entries from the herds of J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que.; J. G. Clarke, Ottawa, whose winnings last year at St. Louis attracted so much attention; A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont.; Hon. Senator Owens, Montebello, Que.; and D. Cumming, of Russell. John McKee, Norwich, Ont., conscientiously denominated the winners, but found in some sections a puzzling diversity of type that resulted in a few rather questionable decisions. According to precedent and regulations, the herds were adjudicated first, and the judge settled his breakfast by getting down to work on a pretty big ringful of stuff. It ended by Hunters carrying out the diploma, with which goes the gold medal. Greenshields dropped into second place ahead of Clarke's aggregation, which had received very little fitting. A. Kennedy & Son were placed fourth. The seven aged cows that lined up furnished a good pair for first and second in Bloomer and Sunset, both shown by Hunters. They are fine, deep-bodied cows, combining approved Ayrshire type with model dairy form and quality, the latter being evidenced by square, well-balanced and capacious udders, filling out the wedge, as viewed from the side. Bloomer was subsequently chosen for female sweepstakes. In the open three-year-old class Hunters again led with Lessnessock Stylish Betty 1st, Kennedy & Son, Clarke and Senator Owens following in the order named. In Canadian-bred three-year-olds, Greenshields got to the top with a Matchless cow, Lady Jess, leaving for second one of Hunters' heifers, which, though hardly so strong a stamp, comes nearer the Ayrshire mould, and exhibits a level, capacious udder better carried forward than that of Lady Jess. Among the tidy bunch of eight two-year-olds the judge hesitated for a time, but finally picked Hunters' heifer, giving next place to a larger one shown by Greenshields. The story of the heifer sections is pretty well indicated by the rating of the breeders' young herds, viz., Hunters, Greenshields and Clarke. Cumming came in for first place in junior heifer calves, but in the senior section Hunters made a clean sweep with four uniform, promising young things, all got by Lessnessock King of Beauty. Perhaps the longest class of the show was the yearling Ayrshire heifers, of which fifteen lined up, awards being Greenshields first and third, Hunters second and sixth, Clarke fourth, and Kennedy fifth. In dry cows, J. A. Wood took first on last year's winner, Violet 1st of Garlaff (imp.). Senator Owens coming first for two-year-old heifer not in milk. The Derby special was won by Hunters. In aged bulls, Hunters' Lessnessock King of Beauty walked in for first and championship, J. H. Black, of Lachute, following with last year's two-year-old winner, Bonshaw's Royal Delight; Kennedy and Greenshields got the next two places. In two-year-olds, Senator Owens had a solitary entry. In yearlings, Kennedy was an easy first, and the Senator got second on a small, quality bull over a rather rough one shown by Clarke. The dozen senior bull calves left the ring headed by the entries of Clarke, Owens, Hunters and Greenshields. Young stuff was numerous in nearly all sections, and in some of them the ermine-bearer had his work cut out.

HOLSTEINS.—In point of numbers the black-and-whites were not in it with the Ayrshires, but as judge G. W. Clemons remarked, it is excellence rather than numbers that indicates the progress of a breed. Exhibitors learn after a time not to bring out poor stuff to an exhibition where it takes good stock to win, and so the rather short lists that appeared in several sections are a matter for congratulation, rather

than regret, seeing there were pretty nearly all through enough good ones to lift the money. First in aged bulls went to John Hopkins, Cumming's Bridge, on Victor de Kol, a worthy recipient of the red, although faulted a little for not carrying his tail out so well as might be wished. Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont., got second on the only remaining entry, Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia. Geo. Rice sent up from Tillsonburg the winning two-year-old, Brookbank Butter Baron. In yearlings, C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, lifted the red, and in senior bull calves John Cruise was first with Juanita's Sylvia's Prince, a calf of Gilroy's breeding. J. A. Richardson, South March, also figured in the young classes. A rather unusual proceeding was the awarding of first in aged females to Geo. Rice's Queen Pieter-tje Mercedes, a cow that had been milking somewhere about a year. She is a splendid Holstein matron, and the judge contended that she deserved her place none the less for not being in full flush of milk. Next to her was Brown Bros.' Sara Jewel Hengerveld, which holds the Canadian butter record as a four-year-old, having yielded in official test 98 pounds butter and 2,452 pounds milk in thirty days. Rice headed the ring in both three- and two-year-old females. Brown Bros. got up in yearlings and junior calves, while Gilroy was first in senior calves, the latter having also the winning young herd. Rice brought out the gold medal herd, and takes back the female sweepstakes on that splendid dairy cow, Queen Pieter-tje Mercedes.

JERSEYS.—The favorite Channel Island breed was represented by some choice animals from B. H. Bull & Son's Brampton Jersey herd; F. S. Wetherall's Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.; and Dr. E. P. Ball's Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q. R. Reid, of Berlin, adjudicated in this as well as in the Guernsey class. Although one contingent of the Brampton herd had gone to London, the Ottawa exhibit worthily sustained the reputation of the firm, winning easily most of the way. In bulls, they landed first in the aged class with Blue Blood, second falling upon Pearl's Golden Crown, Brampton-bred, but exhibited by Wetherall. The Brampton herd was likewise first and third in yearling bulls, and obtained the two best places on a pair of senior calves got by Blue Blood; likewise in the junior class. In aged cows, they brought out for top positions Minette of Brampton and Bettina of Brampton, while Dolly's Pet of Brampton was exhibited by Wetherall for third. Three-year-olds were headed by the Toronto winner, but in the next class the Rock Island exhibit was sent to the top. The rest of the classes were much the same story, Dr. Ball and Wetherall competing with stock that would have done very well in competition with any other than the Brampton herd. Bull & Son had the gold-medal aggregation, and won, besides, sweepstakes on Blue Blood and Minette of Brampton.

GUERNSEYS.—Guernsey competition was a see-saw between Dr. E. P. Ball and Guy Carr, Compton Station, P. Q. Some very good specimens lined up in several cases. Ball was first in two-year-olds on Prince Isaleigh, which later showed successfully for sweepstakes against Carr's aged bull, Jubert. Carr got even on the championship score by securing the female sweepstakes, but herd diploma and gold medal went to Rock Island. Guernseys are a breed that deserve better at the hands of Ontario dairymen than they have received in the past, and it is well that Quebec has a few Guernsey breeders who are cradling the reputation of this rich-producing stock.

FRENCH-CANADIANS, Quebec's breed of dairy cattle, were represented by a number of exhibitors, and the quality showed a decided improvement over what we have seen in some previous years. We see no evidence, however, of their extending in favor beyond the bounds of their own Province, but for certain sections of Quebec their hardiness seems to commend them in preference to their first cousins, the Jerseys.

BROWN SWISS.—A novel feature this year was an exhibit of Brown Swiss by Brown & Standish, Hatley, P. Q. Their ten head are said to be the first of these cattle to be introduced into Canada, although in the United States the breed has for some time attracted attention by the good performance of its representatives in official competitive breed tests. Bred in Switzerland, they are a remarkably hardy class of cattle, and withal, gentle. In appearance they are not unlike Jerseys, though of a more rugged stamp. They are essentially a dairy breed, but designed to be of sufficient size and of the proper shape to be of some value for beef. They are said to have been first imported to the United States in 1870, but being not yet numerous in that country are rather hard to secure, and the above enterprising Canadians are to be congratulated on having obtained some good representatives of this new and promising breed.

BEEF CATTLE.—Little need be said of the beef cattle, for the reason that there was very little competition. In Shorthorns, Peter White, of Pembroke, Ont., had things almost to himself with his excellent show herd, fresh from Toronto fair. Senator Edwards showed a few

good things in the calf classes, but in the other sections Judge R. R. Sangster's efforts were mainly confined to rating White's respective entries.

In Herefords, the splendid herd of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., met strong competition from the stables of W. H. Hunter, Orangeville, Ont., who won most of the prizes, including male sweepstakes with the model young Hereford, Orion.

Aberdeen-Angus were well shown by A. G. Spoffard, Compton, Que., whose herd numbers some worthy representatives, notably the four-year-old bull, Mindon of Willow Grove, a true beef-type model of the smooth Aberdeen-Angus mould.

Galloways.—Here again there was a lone herd to lift the money, but that was the famous one of Col. McCrae, of Guelph. Had all the beef cattle been of one breed there would have been some interesting work, for some really excellent cattle were in the barns.

SHEEP.

While the sheep classes were somewhat light in numbers, some very fine specimens were on exhibition," was Judge D. G. Hamner's comment on the woolbacks.

Beginning with Cotswolds, Elgin F. Park, of Burgessville, Ont., took practically everything that was going, and in Leicesters, Hastings Bros., Crosshill, had things their own way. In Lincolns, Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que., received all the firsts except in shearing rams, where Park led. Coming to medium-wools, Sir Geo. Drummond's premier flock did the Southdowns credit, taking all the red and blue cards that were handed out. The only competitor was Guy Carr, Compton, Que. Hon. Senator Edwards, Rockland, made a clean sweep in Shropshires, while Telfer Bros., of Paris, met no challenger in the class for Suffolks and Hampshire Downs. Dorset Horns were exhibited by McGillivray, of Uxbridge, who had the satisfaction of hanging up nearly all the firsts and seconds; by Hastings Bros., and by J. A. Richardson, South March, Ont. The unexpected occurred in Oxford Downs, where the well-known and reliable flock of H. J. Whittaker & Son, North Williamsburg, Ont., was pitted against some very good stuff from Quebec that looked as though it had been bought already fitted. Among these was one old ewe that has doubtless been a grand show sheep, but her day is past, for she is badly slipped. F. S. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que., bested H. F. Goff in Cheviots, and in fat sheep the principal winners were Hastings Bros., Drummond, Telfer Bros., Senator Edwards and Whittaker.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit was fully up to that of former years, both in point of numbers and excellence of animals shown. Berkshires were, perhaps, the strongest class, the principal exhibitors being Wm. Wilson, of Brampton, Ont., and R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, Ont., Wilson being by far the largest winner, and getting the bacon prize over all pure breeds. Next in order in point of numbers came the Yorkshires, shown principally by P. O. Collins, of Bowesville, Ont.; J. G. Clarke, Ottawa, Ont.; R. M. Connell, Aylmer, Ont., and R. Cosgrove, of Merivale. In this class the prizes were distributed among all the exhibitors, Collins getting a little the best of it, including the diploma. In Chester Whites, Robt. Clark, Ottawa, and L. P. Sylvester, of Actonvale, Que., had the entries, Clark winning practically everything in sight. In Tamworths, R. Reid & Co., J. A. Richardson, South March, Ont., and Mr. Stewart were the only exhibitors, Reid & Co. being the largest winners, with Richardson a close second. The judge was Henry Jones, New York.

Holstein Breeders Resolute.

At a meeting of Holstein exhibitors at the Sherbrooke Exhibition, September 5th, 1905—present: Messrs. J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que.; Stanley Logan, Amherst, N.S.; W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.; J. M. Montle, Stanstead, Que.; J. L. Riches, Sherbrooke, Que.; F. E. Came, Lachine, Que.—Mr. Herrick was elected chairman and Mr. Came secretary.

It was resolved that arrangements be at once perfected with the Agricultural College at Truro, and the Macdonald College at St. Anne, Que., to have official tests made, as now done at Guelph, so as to broaden the scope of such tests and make the expenses more reasonable in these districts.

Resolved, that the members of the Canadian Holstein Association, here present, hereby give notice of motion for a change in the constitution of the society, to make it provide as follows:

- (1) The Province of Ontario, (2) Province of Quebec, (3) Maritime Provinces, (4) Province of Manitoba, (5) Northwest Province, each of the five named, when it has fifteen members in good standing, shall constitute a local society, which shall elect its officers, who shall be president, vice-president and secretary, and shall hold meetings to further the Holstein interests in their territories, and at such place as they may from time to time determine; the president of the local society to be a vice-president of the general society, and to such to have his expenses paid to the annual meeting; the election of vice-presidents of the general so-

ciety as now done to be discontinued, and all vice-presidents to be elected as above; the general society to pay the expenses of the president and secretary of the local society for stationery and postage, such expenses, however, in no year to exceed ten dollars. Of course, the fees to be paid the general society as at present.—Carried.

Lectures in the Dairy Building at the Toronto Exhibition.

A series of lectures on interesting topics relating to agriculture was arranged to take place in the dairy building, Toronto Exhibition, every afternoon from August 30th to September 8th.

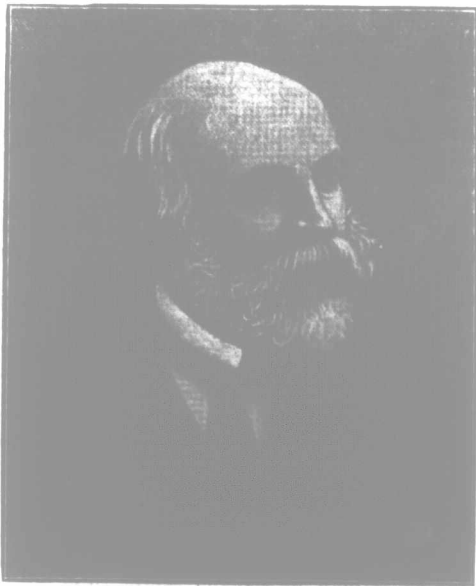
These lectures, unfortunately, rather clashed with the buttermaking competitions, and it would seem to be a better arrangement to have them in another building, or either before or after the competition proper, which only occupied about one hour at the most.

On Thursday, August 31st, Prof. Gamble, O. A. C., Guelph, gave a most interesting and practical address on "The Principles of Cattle-feeding." He enumerated the various constituents of foods which must be supplied in proper ratio in the crops grown for the feeding of cattle, and emphasized the need for intelligence in feeding both for beef and milk.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, honored the dairy building with his presence on Friday, Sept. 1st, and introduced Prof. Reynolds, who gave a short but extremely interesting lecture on "Practical Farm Drainage," the text of which appears in another column.

On Saturday, September 2nd, A. McNeill, Chief of the Dominion Fruit Division, gave an address on "The Fruit Industry of the Dominion," a resume of which follows:

A general survey of the fruit interests of the Dominion shows that the trade is in a healthy, perfectly normal condition, but nevertheless critical. Each Province has problems of its own. From Prince Edward Island on the east, to Vancouver on the west, there is



Philo L. Mills.

The eminent stock breeder who died suddenly on August 23, 1905, at Ruddington, Nottingham, England.

a range of climate and soil that gives a great variety of fruits, including the tenderest apricot at one extreme and the crispy apple at the other. In all there is this common experience, that production had outgrown the consumption of local markets, and fruit-growers everywhere are reaching out for the distant market. Many, however, did not realize the necessity of making material changes in their business to conform to the new conditions. It is a common practice to take the surplus that the local market will not absorb and send it to the long-distance market with very indifferent success. The first arrives in bad condition. Small prices and dissatisfaction are the result. The growers blame the transportation companies and the commission men, who do not fail to retaliate in kind. As a matter of fact, the problem is a new one, reforms must be in the work of all three. The varieties that are most excellent for the one are not always suitable for the other. Transportation facilities quite good enough for a short haul would not do for the long haul, and the commission men would be more than human if they did not occasionally take advantage of the man whose property they controlled absolutely, but who could not examine the truth of their alleged facts, nor make any audit of their books.

The problem then resolves itself into:

1. Getting better shipping varieties.
2. Producing long lines of one or few varieties.
3. Securing cheaper freight rates, better cars and quicker time.
4. Instituting a better system of selling.

In speaking of better varieties, Mr. McNeill pointed out that private growers could not be expected to produce and introduce new varieties. It was peculiarly the work of the departments of agriculture, Dominion and Provincial, to undertake this development. The appropriating of these would not be in the interests of the fruit-growers alone. They would benefit less, probably, than any other class.

The merchants and mechanics in the distant cities, in getting more and better fruit, would in the greatest degree be affected by the improvements.

With reference to the transportation problem, Mr. McNeill said that while he did not minimize the importance of this, inasmuch as the direct solution depended on others, he passed it for the present to take up the question of grading, packing and packages. These were questions with which the fruit-grower could deal directly. Speaking particularly for Ontario and the Northwest, he expressed the opinion that these questions were fundamental. Having these in view, the Canadian Department of Agriculture had secured the services of Mr. B. T. Boies, an expert in grading and packing from Coldstream Ranch in British Columbia, with long experience in California and Oregon. Mr. Boies would give exhibitions of the proper packages and the proper methods in packing in the fruit building the next few days, and subsequently visit as many of the fruit centres as possible.

As to the methods of selling, Mr. McNeill looked forward to the time when the shipping of fruit on consignment would be a thing of the past. The establishment of large fruit farms and co-operative methods among small growers would lead to direct sales where the buyer and seller met on equal terms to do business.

On Tuesday, Sept. 5th, an illustration of fruit-packing was given by Mr. B. T. Boies, of British Columbia, assisted by Mr. McNeill. The manner of preparing fruit for market was fully described, and different packages and methods of packing were illustrated.

On Wednesday, Sept. 6th, Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Superintendent of Dairy Instruction in Western Ontario, gave an admirable address on "The Duties of Patrons to the Factories and Creameries." In order to impress upon his audience the responsibilities of the patrons regarding the manufacture of good cheese and butter, Mr. Barr showed, by means of statistics compiled from the reports of the Western Ontario instructors, that out of a total of 154 cheese factories visited in June, 71 factories received milk that was classed as sweet and clean, and 83 received milk that was as a general thing distinctly off. The chief reason of this, he considered, was because the makers would not, or perhaps could not, refuse it. The chief points necessary for the production of first-class milk are healthy cows, clean water, clean wholesome food, clean milking, straining of the milk, and cooling it as quickly as possible to a temp. of 65°. With regard to the creameries, the butter was not improving in quality very rapidly; the hand separators had not brought about the improvement that was expected. Of 58 creameries visited in June, 22 received rich, sweet milk, while 36 received thin, sour cream. There was no need for farmers taking less than thirty per cent. cream from their separators, as skim milk is too valuable to lose.

The oil test should be regarded as a back number, as it produced bad results on account of the patrons thinking that they receive a higher test from sour than from sweet cream. Wherever the Babcock is used, the quality of the cream is better, and the returns are higher, as the losses are kept track of. From statistics of patrons visited, Mr. Barr stated 84 per cent. of patrons sending cream to creameries paying by the oil test send good cream, whereas 64 per cent. of those sending where the Babcock is in use send good cream.

The instructors visited 519 farms during the season, and investigations on the spot demonstrated that 50% of the farmers kept their cream under favorable conditions, and 50% kept the cream in poor condition. In conclusion, Mr. Barr urged the dairymen to be in a position at all times to get all the information possible, and not only get it, but apply it.

On Friday afternoon, Sept. 8th, previous to the buttermaking competition, Prof. H. H. Dean gave an interesting address on the "Requirements of the Foreign Markets for our Dairy Produce." This will be found under a separate heading.

South Perth.

Another harvest is over, and, as usual, the yield in this district has been very fair. Fall wheat is much ahead of last year, both in quantity and quality, though there is considerable room for improvement in the latter respect. Barley and oats were heavy in the straw, but hardly proportionate in the grain. Peas are light yielders, but now fairly free from "bugs." Corn and roots are looking well, and silo filling will soon be on hand. The hay crop was a bumper one, and pastures have been good till this month, and large quantities of milk have been sent to the factories, which, consequently, have been doing a rushing business. Even our big creamery in the town seems to be pulling up somewhat under the stimulus, but as mentioned in a previous report, since the first year of its establishment it has signally failed to procure the amount of milk which its cost and equipment would require to put the enterprise on a good paying basis. Therefore, we would advise those contemplating the starting of a creamery on this scale, to carefully inquire into the causes of the comparative failure of the St. Mary's Creamery Company to make the big creamery pay a profitable dividend. when smaller concerns in the country are able to do so.

The labor question is not quite so acute, as the farmers are using larger machinery, growing less grain and trading work more than formerly. The influx of immigrant laborers is also a potent factor, but we are disposed to doubt whether we shall ever obtain an adequate and satisfactory supply from this source. Almost all of them are from the cities of Great Britain, and they consequently do not take kindly to the long

hours and hard, monotonous work in the country. From our own observation and reliable reports, we are inclined to believe that not fifty per cent. of those who began work in the spring saw the harvest off. Several have decamped with other people's property. But it will take the coming winter, and perhaps the following summer, to fully demonstrate the real worth of this class of farm laborers.

J. H. BURNS.

Sanilac County, Mich.

Another bounteous harvest has been almost gathered in, of excellent quality, most of the hay crop being secured in fine condition, but prices for this commodity are very low at present, buyers only offering from \$5 to \$6 clear of the press. But we have prospects of better freight rates, as the Grand Trunk Railway contemplate building a branch railway through this section, which will no doubt make matters better in more ways than one. The wheat crop is good, although the kernel is shrunken, on account of the straw being too heavy, and is turning out from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. I never harvested a more handsome crop of oats—just immense. The threshers are all out, and self-feeders and blowers are securing most of the work, on account of the scarcity of help and abundance of straw. Potatoes seem to be ripening without any rust or blight, promising a very fair yield of good quality. Other root crops do not amount to much, except sugar beets, which promise to be a good thing for the sugar trust. It seems a little tough, to be elaving and toiling at this crop, and see 600 or 700 barrels of sugar grown and manufactured at one's own doorstep per day, and then have to go and buy it from the storekeeper at 7 cents per pound. But be it so; sweets of all descriptions are dear at any price. What little dairying is being done is in a measure encouraging to the farmer; the flow of milk has kept up nicely, and cows are looking well. The prospects for an increased acreage of wheat are good; there is a lot of land in preparation for this crop. Beans are ripening very nicely, some farmers having as much as 35 and 40 acres in. Ten days of nice weather will secure an immense crop of beans and corn, which also looks fine.

In fact, everything is most abundant. And we have surely great reason to be grateful to the Giver of all these mercies, whose word has been pledged us that while the world standeth seedtime and harvest, summer and winter shall not fail. May there be a readiness to share with the unfortunate, remembering it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Pears, peaches and plums are plentiful, but apples are scarce, and rather poor quality. Prospects for beets continue very fine; the late showers being very helpful for them, and new-seeded meadows as well.

JAS. K. F.

Canada at the Pittsburg Fair.

A recent number of the Pittsburg Index devotes considerable space to a very favorable account of the Canadian exhibit at the Pittsburg Exposition, which the paper says is the largest and finest ever made by Canada outside a World's Fair. The exhibit is in splendid position, and has a space of 85x45 feet, with walls 22 feet high, and nicely-finished ceiling. Given these advantages, Mr. W. H. Hay, the designer of the exhibit, had an opportunity to display his well-known artistic skill in the arrangement of the exhibits and the decoration of the space. Three large pedestals combined by lofty arches form the central feature. The color scheme is red and green outlined in gold, and grasses and grains are used with good effect. Prepared foods in attractive packages, cheese, biscuits, honey, maple syrup and raw fruits are the most important features. A series of oil paintings, contributed by the different Canadian railroad and navigation interests, point out Canadian resources in a way satisfactory to those who may intend to become Canadian citizens. Mr. W. A. Burns, who is in charge of the exhibit, is much gratified with the treatment he has received, and hopeful that the information and literature he is giving will have a beneficial result.

East Prince, P. E. I.

The long drouth of the past six weeks is over, and we had a fine rain. A heavy rain, accompanied by very heavy lightning and thunder in the Province, did considerable damage. Seldom if ever has there been as much grain in stook in a rainstorm, while hundreds of acres were ready to cut, and, as a consequence, the harvesting operations have been much delayed. The feeding value of the straw which was out in the storm will be very much reduced. Severe as the storm was, the standing grain is little the worse, except being overripe. All the later crops, such as potatoes, turnips, corn, aftergrass, and even the old pastures, will be greatly benefited. Potatoes are going to be a big crop, and other roots will likely be good, as they are entirely free from the leaf-louse this fall—at least, in our section.

The prices are good this fall. Pork is very scarce just now, and best quality is worth 74c. dressed. Quite a number of live hogs are being shipped to Montreal market, 5c. to 5½c. being the price paid. New oats are 32c. here, with a downward tendency. No set price for fall trade in potatoes yet; small lots of early ones for local trade being 25c. to 30c. Apples are scarce, and those offered sell readily for local trade. Plums are also a small crop, and will be worth money a little later on. Cheese and butter are high; some factories, which made butter all through the summer are now

making cheese, as they considered it most profitable now for at least two months.

The calves and pigs can now do nicely without the skim milk, and the patrons would get about 20 cents more per hundred for their milk, figuring from present prices on both cheese and butter. Cheese sold at last board in Charlottetown at 11½c.; factory butter is about 22 cents. Eggs are 17c. to 18c.; a good paying price.

The fall fairs are almost at hand, and it is hoped we will have fine weather for the farmers to get the last of the harvest up, so we can all take in at least our own exhibition. Come to Charlottetown this fall and see what little P. E. I. can produce in stock, fruit and field roots, and many lines as well.

C. C. CRAIG.

Western Fair Dairy Exhibit.

The main attraction this year was centered in the dairy building, where thousands spent hours viewing the splendid exhibit of cheese and butter, and watching the buttermaking demonstrations.

Mr. J. B. Muir, of Ingersoll, was judge of the cheese and butter, and Fred Dean, of Strathroy, was judge of the buttermaking competitions. The cheese and butter exhibits were nearly double those of last year, and considered by judges the best exhibits ever made in Canada. The quality of the cheese was about equal to that of other years, while the butter was far superior to anything shown here before; especially good was the dairy butter, which is improving wonderfully during the past few years, while the creamery butter was hard to beat.

The buttermaking competition started on Tuesday afternoon, with five in the professional class, two males and three females. Each competitor was given 28 lbs. of cream, testing 28% butter-fat. Three trials were made by each. The churns and workers were supplied free of charge by Wortman & Ward, London, and gave the best of satisfaction. The room allotted for the competition was not one-quarter large enough to admit the crowds who wished to witness the demonstrations. Numerous were the remarks passed about the pleasure and value of such exhibitions, some saying they would not have missed it for five times the price of admission, and hoped they would be able to go home and make better butter, and take better care of their utensils and cream.

The quickest time made was 40 minutes, and slowest 1 hour and 10 minutes. The largest amount of butter made by any one competitor was 10 lbs., and the smallest amount 9½ lbs.

Mr. Geo. H. Barr spoke on Tuesday, and each day during the competition, upon "The patrons' duties in sending milk and cream to factories and creameries, and scientific methods of making butter." In too many cases the patrons were careless and not clean in handling of the milk from the cow to the factory, and in care of utensils, especially separators, when sending cream to the creamery. The milk and cream is not cooled down quickly or cold enough, and very often is kept in unsanitary places. Mr. Barr stated that lately while showing a dairyman from New Zealand among the different factories and creameries, this gentleman stated that the New Zealand patrons and-makers were far ahead of Canadians as to their more cleanly habits and appearances, the majority in New Zealand wearing white suits and clean clothes while handling the milk and its products, while here in Canada white suits are seldom seen worn, and often the same suit put on in the spring is worn, if it will hold together, until it is taken off in the fall. Prof. Gamble, of O. A. C., Guelph, on Wednesday spoke for a short time on "Preservatives in their relation to the dairy industry," stating the wholesale preservation and distribution of food products present many problems which cannot be treated lightly, and for which the food interests are not altogether to blame. The storage of perishable products, the public demand for a food which is not spoiled, and the general business temptation to insure an investment in milk and butter against loss, present opportunities for the use of many antiseptics. The antiseptics most commonly used in the dairy industry are borax, boric acid, salicylic acid, formalin, bicarbonate of soda and salt-petre. These chemical substances operate by destroying the life of the organisms, which cause decay, fermentation and putrefaction. The most of the substances are poisonous, but in certain dilutions they may kill the lower organisms of fermentation and putrefaction without apparent injury to higher forms of life. Whether these preservatives are unhealthful or a fatal poison, in any case depends upon the quantity and frequency of the dose. The reason that more salt is not used in preserving butter is that the Old Country consumers want a mild butter, and these preservatives used have little or no taste. A sample of preservative, which was recently sent down to Guelph to be analyzed, was found to contain 84% of pure washing soda, which could be bought for 2 cts. per pound and sold for 15 cts., and then be of no use.

On Thursday, Prof. Dean, Guelph, gave a short address on "Co-operation," which will be published under a separate heading.

Also, on Thursday, ten competitors started their churns in the non-professional class, eight ladies and two gentlemen, while Friday the sweepstakes were run off by four ladies, making nineteen entries altogether. The number of entries shows a steady increase each year; last year there were eight, and in 1903 only three. The prizes for the professional and non-professional are \$30, \$20, \$15 and \$8 each, while the prizes for the farmers' wives or daughters only are, first,

\$80 silver service; second, \$15; third, \$10, and fourth, \$5, in value.

Cheese prizes and awards were as follows:

Best one, factory, colored, August.—1, J. W. Claridge, Glen Huron; 2, Donald Menzie, Canboro; 3, Miss M. Morrison, Newry; 4, W. Treleaven, Rothesay; 5, J. S. Isard, Paisley.

Best factory, white, August.—1, J. W. Claridge; 2, Miss M. Morrison; 3, W. Treleaven; 4, A. Clarke, Poole; 5, J. K. Brown, Ethel.

Best 2, colored, June and July.—1, J. W. Claridge; 2, Brunskill; 3, J. S. Isard; 4, W. Hamilton, Lis-towel.

Best 2, white, June and July.—1, Miss M. Morrison; 2, P. Christie, Woodstock; 3, J. W. Claridge; 4, J. S. Isard.

Butter prizes and awards are as follows:

Creamery butter in packages.—1, F. E. Brown, Strathroy; 2, J. W. Hopkins, Komoka; 3, W. Waddell, Kerwood; 4, J. W. Evans, Kingsey, Que.; 5, Brownsville Creamery.

Creamery butter, one-pound rolls or prints.—1, F. E. Brown; 2, P. Fockler, Dutton; 3, W. Waddell; 4, W. J. Hopkins; 5, Geo. Balkwell, La Fontaine. The highest score was 97½ for solids, and 96½ points for prints.

Farm dairy butter, package.—1, F. Gill, Brownsville; 2, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood; 3, Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 4, Miss L. Hamilton, Carlow.

Farm dairy, one-pound rolls or prints.—1, F. Gill; 2, M. Johnston; 3, A. Simpson; 4, Wm. Armstrong.

Best assortment of dairy butter in fancy shapes; distinct from other entries.—1, Miss Johnston; 2, Alex. Simpson.

Special prize, pound prints, with maker's name and design; appearance as well as quality to count.—1, Miss Johnston; 2, Wm. Armstrong; 3, Miss Hamilton; 4, Miss Valens.

Prizes and awards for buttermaking competition:

Open to students or ex-students, makers in creameries, or any male or female help.—1, Miss M. Green, Loyal; 2, W. Waddell, Kerwood; 3, Miss A. Green, Loyal; 4, Miss L. Pound, Sparta.

Open to buttermakers, farmers' wives or daughters, male or female help; students and ex-students debarred.—1, Miss A. Orr, Galt; 2, Miss Valens; 3, Miss J. Stewart, Hamstead; 4, Miss Carrick.

Open to women only who have entered for either of above sections.—1, Miss Carrick, Galt; 2, Mrs. F. J. Ross, Holmesville; 3, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood; 4, Miss M. Hunter, Rockton.

The different hand-separator firms represented were the Alpha, De Laval, Melotte, United States, Magnet, Empire, Sharples Tubular, National and Uneda.

The different stock foods were well represented, while Mr. Smith, of Detroit, had a fine display of his Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser, which is being widely sold and used by the most prominent dairymen in Canada.

Beef and Mutton in Prince Edward Island.

Our local scribes here during last winter and spring kept western journals and their readers extremely well informed in regard to a scarcity of cattle fodder in some sections of this Province. So, no doubt, western readers of your valuable journal will not be prepared to accept as a fact my statement that butchers and fat-cattle dealers or shippers discovered on the opening of navigation that the supply of fat cattle exceeded that of other springs to a surprising extent; so much so that one of these men remarked to the writer: "Who last winter, while the starvation cry was on the go, could have expected fat cattle to be so plentiful that steamers and sailing vessels could not be had to carry them away fast enough?" He said that one shipper was forced to hold several hundred head for many weeks waiting for vessel room.

As a wool and mutton producing district this is one of the best. The quality of our mutton is a surprise to natives of the States, who, used to the rank flavor of the mutton produced in their land, are at first loath to even test Island lamb or older meat; yet once initiated into the delicious character of the product of our sheep and lambs, will accept of no substitute. This favor for our lamb is specially noticeable on board the mail steamers, which are usually crowded with passengers, who at dinner table almost unanimously call for lamb during the season.

Here I trust you will permit me to characterize the policy of both local and general departments of agriculture as bordering on criminal, in neglecting the production of our most natural commodities—wool, mutton and beef—and stimulating with all the power Government can develop the milk business; which, with all the coddling of Government, shows an annual decrease.

As my statement relative to abundance of fat cattle last spring may be questioned, I offer the following from the Sydney, Cape Breton, Record: "Hundreds of fat cattle have been shipped from P. E. Island to Cape Breton and Newfoundland. Despite the scarcity of fodder last winter these are much more numerous and better fattened than in any previous year." Yours with admiration,

ISLAND FARMER.

Prince Edward Island.

Two Great Dairy Conventions.

The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association will hold its annual convention and exhibition at Peterboro, on January 10th, 11th and 12th, and the Western Association at Ingersoll, on January 16th, 17th and 18th.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—There is a good demand for export cattle, although it is more pronounced in the case of the better grade stock. Choice, \$4.40 to \$4.85; good to medium, \$4.10 to \$4.30; others, \$3.90 to \$4.10; bulls and cows, \$3 to \$4.25.

Butchers' Cattle—Prices generally are quoted about steady. Picked cattle, \$4.10 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.70 to \$4; fair, \$3.50 to \$3.80; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; common, \$2 to \$3.

Stockers and Feeders—Stockers, \$2.50 to \$4 per cwt., and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25.

Milch Cows—The demand for cows is good; range of prices unchanged at \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—Quoted unchanged at 9¢. to 5¢. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Export sheep, \$3 to \$4.20, and culls, \$3 to \$4.

Hogs—\$6.12½ per cwt. for selects, and \$5.87½ for lights and fats.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—Local dealers quote red and white at 73c. to 74c., outside points, with goose and spring easier at 67c.

Millfeed—Ontario—There is an easier tone to the market, bran in car lots, outside, offering at \$11.50 to \$12, and shorts at \$16 to \$17.50. Manitoba—Bran, \$16 to \$17, and shorts, \$19 to \$20, Toronto and equal points.

Oats—No. 2 are quoted firm, outside, at 28½c. to 29c.

Barley—The quality of the crop promises to include a considerable quantity of low grade, and prices for best quality are distinctly firmer. Some dealers report 44c. to 46c. bid for No. 2, the price easing off according to quality to 38c. for lower grades, at outside points.

Rye—The market is dull at 56c. to 57c., outside.

Peas—No. 2 new, 65c. to 66c., outside, with slightly higher bids for special and urgent inquiry.

Corn—Canadian, nominal; American, 61½c. for No. 3 yellow, and 62c. for No. 2 yellow, lake and rail freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market holds fairly steady. Receipts continue quite large enough for the supply.

Creamery, prints 22c. to 23c. do, solids 21c. to 21½c.

Dairy pound rolls, good to choice 18c. to 20c. do, medium 17c. to 18c. do, tubs, good to choice 17c. to 18c. do, inferior 15c. to 16c.

Cheese—The tone of the market continues easy. Quotations, 11½c. to 12c. per lb.

Eggs—Offerings are fairly large, and the market has an easy tone at 18c. to 19c.

Potatoes—40c. to 50c. per bushel.

Baled Hay—Car lots on track here are quoted at \$7.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Offering freely at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

HORSES.

"Most satisfactory" summarizes the trade in the local horse market during the past week. The sales rings have again been well attended, and prices have been sustained in a remarkably firm way. Except by private sale, there have been no important transactions to speak of, outside the commercial classes, and a continued scarcity of good, stylish drivers is reported. The enquiry is still brisk, and at the present rate of going it is doubtful if dealers will be enabled to supply the demand for some time to come. Trade in the commercial lines is still confined to local demand, though there have been a large number of enquiries from outside points from lumber men and contractors for horses weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. There is a noticeable absence of this class on the local market, however, and dealers explain that this is due to the oft-repeated reason that farmers are holding them at exorbitant figures.

The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, report the following range of prices:



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

EDWARD GURNEY, President

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

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

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

The March of Progress

Should lead every farmer to instal in his dairy one of the celebrated

U-needa Cream Separators

It will improve his product. It will enlarge his business. It will increase his profits.

In the selection of a cream separator you should be guided by these essentials:

1. Simplicity and durability of construction.
2. Ease and economy of operation.
3. Ability to skim close and produce a heavy, high-per-cent cream.
4. Ease of cleaning.

All these essentials are combined in the highest degree in the U-NEEDA. We do not ask you to take our word for it, but we do say that you can't afford to buy a separator until you have investigated the U-NEEDA.

We can convince every unprejudiced investigator of the superiority of the U-NEEDA without resorting to "bluffing," nor such blasts of "hot air" as has lately been let out in a vain attempt to injure its ever-increasing sales.

For testimony we refer you to the thousands of satisfied users of the U-NEEDA.

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

The National Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Pembroke, Ont.

Single drivers, 15 to 16 hands \$125 to \$200

Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands. 150 to 250

Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands. 300 to 700

Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 125 to 175

General-purpose horses and expressors, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. 150 to 200

Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs. 175 to 225

Serviceable second-hand workers 50 to 100

Serviceable second-hand drivers 50 to 100

The range of prevailing prices as reported by the Repository is as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands \$125 to \$190

Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 150 to 225

Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands. 300 to 550

Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 120 to 160

General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. 140 to 190

Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs. 160 to 225

Serviceable second-hand workers 60 to 90

Serviceable second-hand drivers 60 to 85

Cheese Markets.

Belleville, 11½c.; Brockville, 11 3-16c.; Cowanville, 10½c. to 10½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 11½c.; Alexandria, 11 3-16c.; Cornwall, 11 3-16c.; Vankleek Hill, 11 3-16c.; Iroquois, 11½c.; Canton, N. Y., 11½c.; London, 11c. to 11½c.; Listowel, 11c.; Huntingdon, Que., 10½c. to 11c.; Farnham, Que., 10 3-16c.; Napanee, 11c.; Kemptville, 11 1-16c.

Buffalo.

Veals—\$5.50 to \$9.50. Hogs—Heavy, mixed, and Yorkers, \$5.75 to \$5.85; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.65; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.80; stags, \$3.50 to \$4; dairies, \$5.50 to \$5.60; grassers, \$5 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9½c. per lb.

The next annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association will be held in Peterboro, January 10th, 11th and 12th.

The Western Ontario Dairymen's Association will hold its convention and winter dairy exhibition at Ingersoll, January 16th, 17th and 18th.

Montreal.

Cheese—High prices have closed off the demands from England, and local market is weaker: 11½c. to 11½c. for Quebec makes, 11½c. to 11½c. for Townships, 11½c. to 11½c. for Ontarios. To the end of September 9th, season's shipments from Montreal are 1,294,260 boxes, or only 37,363 more than for the corresponding period last year, and this excess is further reduced by 15,000 smaller shipments of Canadian cheese via Portland this season.

Butter—Prices are nominal. Pipe to choice creamery, 21c. to 21½c.; fancy, 21½c. to 21½c. Shipments from the port of Montreal from May 1st to September 9th amount to 401,946 packages, being still 90,000 more than those for the corresponding period of last year.

Eggs—Straight-gathered, 16½c.; selects, 22c. to 23c., and No. 2, 15c. to 16c.

Potatoes—So far only Montreal Island potatoes are being purchased by local merchants. They are paying farmers about half a cent a pound, some costing 45c. per 80-pound bag. These re-sell at 55c. Stock is not perfect, but rot is not very injurious so far, though prevalent in a great many potatoes.

Honey—Strained white in barrel lots has been bought at 6½c. and 7c., and is being sold in 20 and 30 pound tins at 8c.

Beans—A shade easier. Demand dull. Prices, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel for primes.

Grain—Deliveries light. Export demand fair of late. Market for oats, 33c., afloat, for No. 2 new to arrive. For local trade, prices are 34c. and 35c. spot for No. 2, in store. Old oats, 39c. to 40c., in store. There has already been a large trade in Manitoba wheat for export. Ontario millers have taken 200,000 bushels from one firm at equal to 98½c. afloat for No. 1.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$17. per ton; shorts, \$20. Demand active, and stocks light.

Live Stock—The tone of the markets for cattle in Gt. Britain has greatly improved. There has been a decided improvement in the demand for ocean freight from the port of Montreal of late, owing, largely, to the improvement in the situation abroad. One of the largest steamship lines has closed contracts for 10,000 spaces to Liverpool and London, or more correctly speaking, they have contracted all their space for the balance of the season. Liverpool is reported to have brought 42s 6d. per head, or an advance of 2s. 6d. over prices obtainable a week ago. The London rate was reported at 37s. 6d. per head. Glasgow freight has also been more sought after of late by Canadian shippers, and the space from Montreal for September could have been let twice over, showing that there is an expectation of a good demand for Canadian cattle in Glasgow.

The local market was a little dull, owing to lack of offerings, more especially of good stock. Hogs were on the decline; \$6.75 to \$7 per cwt. for selects, off cars, mixed being 25c. or more below these figures. There was a great scarcity of choice cattle, and the best offering, which were not choice, sold at 4½c. to 4½c., only one or two bringing any more. Good stock sold at 3½c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3½c., and common at 2c. to 3c. per lb. Sheep were in good demand, at 4c. for export, good butchers' stock bringing 3½c. to 3½c., and lambs selling at 4½c. to 5½c., according to quality. Calves ranged all the way from \$3 to \$12 each, according to quality. Some milch cows brought \$30 to \$55 each. Provisions—The feature is an easy feeling in live hogs, due, it is believed, to the easier foreign market for Canadian bacon. Receipts are still limited. Abattoir-killed, fresh hogs are in fair demand, but, owing to the easiness of the market for live stock, they have declined 25c. per 100 lbs., sales being now made at \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$3.55 to \$6.35; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.30.

Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.40 to \$5.75; mixed and heavy, packing, \$4.90 to \$5.37½; light, \$5.05 to \$5.45; pigs and roughs, \$4 to \$5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$1.75 to \$5.10; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.

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



Life, Literature and Education.

General William Booth.

That the man who thinks and does appeals more strongly to humanity than the man who thinks and says, is plainly evidenced by the almost universal interest taken in the life and doings of William Booth, Founder and Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army. That large band of devoted men and women who have laid aside the personal advantages and opportunities for advancement which have come in their way, and have given themselves unreservedly to the rescue of the perishing and the lifting up of the fallen, have succeeded in obtaining an influence over certain classes of people that the churches, to a very great extent, have never been able to touch. The churches endeavor to bring the people to Christianity; William Booth and his followers take (not send) Christianity to the people.

Converted at the age of fifteen, Booth began at once to preach in the open air at Nottingham, England. Later he entered the Methodist ministry, but ordinary circuit duties did not give the scope he desired, and he resigned to devote himself again to evangelistic work. In course of time his travels brought him to London, and in the eastern part of the great city the horror of the misery and destitution, the awful want, both physical and moral, of the inhabitants seized him, and the claim of those burdened ones gripped his very soul. He found helpers, and the others, who had seen the distress but knew not how to alleviate it, now found a leader, and the result was the founding in 1865 of the Christian Mission, which by 1878 had developed into the Salvation Army, which now numbers 7,210 societies, established in 49 countries and colonies, under 16,050 officers, men and women maintained for the work.

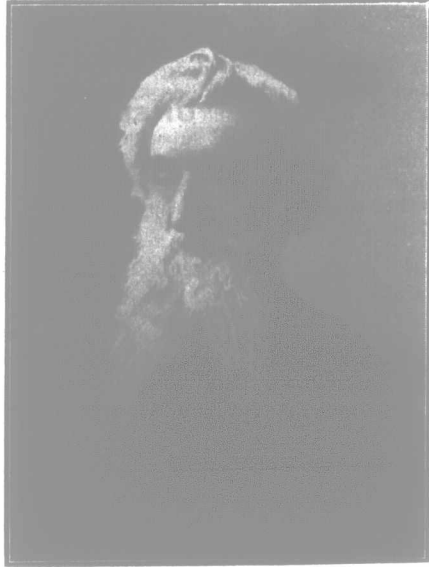
General Booth learned, as have all missionaries, that among the wretched to bring a man to take an interest in his higher nature, it is necessary for the missionary to be interested in the welfare of the man's body. To meet this need he has organized a marvellous system for the benefit of the starving, vicious and criminal classes, which consists now of 18 social farms, 116 rescue homes, 63 workshops, shelters which will accommodate 18,550 people, 180 food depots in which 7,213,500 meals have been served in twelve months.

But he does not believe in making paupers, and one of his books, "In Darkest England and the Way Out," details his scheme for the abolition of the pauper and dangerous classes of England.

Though no military commander ever had more faithful, industrious and willing officers than General Booth, he is not the man to be content with knowledge gleaned from reports of the work being carried on or the opportunities for opening up new fields. Last year he took a motor tour through Great Britain from Land's End to Aberdeen, and recently he finished a second journey of two thousand miles, speaking on

the Army's work in some dozen of the larger towns, encouraging and advising his officers, and being received with the heartiest of welcomes by great crowds of people, who in almost every case showed their honor of the man and enthusiastic interest in his work.

But as his knowledge of the necessity has increased by these tours, so have his plans expanded in proportion to meet the necessity. The evils of overcrowding in cities, so common in the old land—so little known, fortunately, in our own—he purposes to remedy by "placing the landless man on the manless land," and the plan is concisely described by Commander Booth-Tucker as "Putting the waste labor on the waste land by means of the waste capital, and thus converting the trinity of waste into a unity of production." About seven years ago several poor families were taken from the larger American cities; land and



General William Booth.

capital were advanced to them by the Army; instruction in agriculture was given, and these people had their chance. Last January Mr. Rider Haggard was commissioned to investigate these colonies and report to the British Government. The report was exceedingly favorable, and as a direct result, Mr. Haggard visited Canada to confer with the authorities as to forming a national land settlement on the same lines, which would provide lands in Canada to British agriculturists who have been crowded into the cities and have failed to make a living. Because of their successful experience, the Salvation Army were recommended to organize and carry out the scheme.

The reader cannot but notice that in this article little has been said of the man himself; but "by their fruits ye shall know them," and the thoughtful form their opinion of the man who has put the culture, wisdom, natural refinement and kindness that can be seen in General Booth's face into a life-long strenuous effort to make out of the most hopeless "raw material" men and women of ability and usefulness. "Who's Who" says he has no recreation but work, and we find it easy to believe when we consider the quality of the man, and the vast amount he has accomplished.

The Bishop Potter Experiment.

Readers will remember the opening of the Subway Tavern in New York City, which caused so much comment in the press because Bishop Potter had given the scheme his aid and encouragement, and with others of like mind had been present at the opening exercises, which included the singing of the Doxology. That opening took place just a year ago, and William E. Barton, anxious to see what blessings have flowed during the year, paid several visits to "Bishop Potter's Saloon," and gives the result in an article in the Boston Transcript. The chief rooms are the ice cream and soda room, the reading room and the bar room. The first of these he found to be exceedingly dirty, with a superabundance of flies present, but no customers. The second was dark and gloomy, with no facilities for reading, and precious little of anything to read, two daily papers and a few ancient magazines comprising the entire supply. The bar-room, the writer says, was by far the most attractive room in the house, with some good paintings, and an honest attempt at cheerfulness. The only differences he could find between this one and an ordinary saloon are that the Subway Tavern is closed—really closed—on Sunday, that the waiters are instructed not to urge any of the inmates to drink, and a man cannot buy any more drink when he is once intoxicated. This third difference was supplied by a bartender.

"As I came away, I said to myself that the devil must have laughed when he persuaded good men to attempt to help the cause of temperance in that way. I have little faith in the 'like-cures-like' treatment of the liquor traffic, but if my faith had been large it would have received a serious setback when I visited the Subway Tavern." This venture has not been successful from either a social or financial standpoint, as, being neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring, it had no attractions for the good or the bad, and the lukewarm individuals who frequented it could not forward its success. The building has been sold, and the present owner will confine himself to a straight saloon and restaurant business.

On Some September Anniversaries.

It is said that every day is an anniversary, either of a birth, marriage or death, and no less true is it that few days of any month pass by in their yearly round without marking some epoch in the world's history.

The sportsman is not likely to forget the privilege which the first day of September brings to him, though, perhaps, the partridge with her brood, the Michaelmas goose, and maybe the Thanksgiving turkey would rather that mankind had shorter memories and kept no anniversaries at all. There is music in the reminder of the little blue-eyed daughter, "Daddy, don't you know it's my birthday?" "Mumsey" said you'd be sure to remember it," but the happiness of a birthday goes when the "Daddy" of a turkey is being hung in the fall, and except upon the anniversary of the year

school days, often but as a tale that is told.

September is rich in anniversaries. On its second day, in 1726, was given to the world that man of tenderest pity, of undaunted courage and of unselfish devotion, John Howard, the philanthropist. Of him Burke, the orator of the century, said: "He has visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, the stateliness of temples, etc., but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. . . . Howard's was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity." Truly, a life to be remembered; one which has left an undying impress upon the world and made the repetition of such frightful abuses as then existed in the hospitals and prisons he visited an utter impossibility for all time to come.

In September, 1666, happened that baptism of fire which nearly swept the City of London from the face of the earth, but which, following so swiftly upon that still greater scourge, the great plague, which had already slain its thousands and had left disease and infection germs in its wake, might almost be called a blessing in disguise. John Evelyn, the diarist, records of the 4th September: "Ye stones of St. Pauls flew like granados, ye melting lead running down the streets in a stream. Nothing but ye Almighty power of God was able to stop them, for vain was the help of man."

On the 7th September, 1533, Elizabeth, Queen of England, was born, and the 29th September, 1758, was the natal day of England's naval hero, Admiral Horatio Nelson.

MICHAELMAS DAY.

This is the one day of every September which will not allow itself to be forgotten, for in England it is one of the four quarterly terms on which rents are paid, notices given, magistrates and councils elected, etc. There would, perhaps, be nothing illogical in connecting a season for the furtherance of law and justice with the day set aside by the primitive church in honor of St. Michael and all angels, but for the very unsaintlike and mundane aspect of linking with its time-honored celebration that (unless it is cruelly maligned) "fool among birds," the tasty but stupid goose. No satisfactory reason is given. Perhaps one may be found in the season itself, which, from the bird being given the liberty of the stubble fields after the harvest, has reached the highest point of perfection and would be good eating for a sovereign. Indeed, Queen Elizabeth is reported to have been enjoying her Michaelmas goose when she received the joyful tidings of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Churchill rhymingly speaks of "September, when by custom (right divine) geese are ordained to bleed at Michael's shrine," and in Blount's "Tour" it is noted that, "In the fourth year of Edward IV. John de la Hay was bound to pay to William Barnaby, Lord of Lastres, in the County of Hereford, for a parcel of the demesne lands, one goose fit for

the lord's dinner, on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel." The custom of paying "a stubble goose" at Michaelmas by the tenant to the landlord seems not to have been without its diplomatic meaning, a meaning thus revealed by George Gascoigne in 1575, who writes:

"And when the tenants come to pay their quarter's rent,
They bring some fowl in midsummer, a dish of fish in lent,
At Christmas time a capon, at Michaelmas a goose,
And somewhat else at New Year's for fear their lease fly loose."

Nor is the custom wholly without its superstitious origin, either. Witness the following extract from a dialogue in the "British Apollo," of 1709:

A, "Yet my wife would persuade me (as I am a sinner)

To have a fat goose on St. Michael for dinner:

An then, all the year round, I pray you would mind it,

I shall not want money—oh, grant I may find it!

Now several there are that believe this is true,

Yet the reason of this is desired from you."

B, replied with a mixture of common sense and humor:

"We think you're so far from having of more,

That the price of the goose you have less than before."

H. A. B.

Ignorance in Russia.

Of the 130,000,000 subjects of the Czar, ninety-three per cent. can neither read nor write, and what is still worse, they cannot even think for themselves. The result is that between the wealthy, educated aristocracy and the poor, ignorant, common people, there is no middle class, and no public opinion. There is an abundance of cheap, strong liquor to be had, and intoxication is naturally the great and only amusement of the people. When an heir was born to the Russian throne, the event was celebrated in a most revolting way by three-quarters of the population of the capital getting drunk. This wretched condition of the people is directly traceable to the Government under which they live. It is completely out of joint, and to persons who know what freedom is, to go to Russia is like approaching an iceberg—[Onward.

Mixed Company at a Race Meeting.

It may seem a trifle invidious that a picture which so admirably delineates in form, attitude and expression, the several characteristics of the "Mixed Company" which circumstances have collected together at the race-course, should bring to mind an old schoolgirl doggerel with quite another meaning to it, but so it is, and the writer is by no means sure that the apology, if any, should not rather be offered to the noble quadrupeds, seeing that in their enforced companionship there seems not even one which could rightly be labelled "a degenerate"; whereas one of the latter has most certainly crept into the matrimonial list of applicants for the hand of the inquisitive maiden to whom is offered the choice of:

"Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor,
Gentleman, farmer, apothecary, thief."

H. A. B.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Bell-button.

"Always keep cool," said the ice.

"Be up-to-date," said the calendar.

"Never lose your head," said the barrel.

—Tit Bits.



The Duke's Stone.

A certain German duke, who was himself both kind and wise, was made sad by the way that people showed so little kindly thought for the good of others, and he began to wonder how many would take the trouble to do an act of kindness if they were to receive no thanks for it, nor have any hope of reward.

As he thought about the matter, a plan came into his mind by which he thought he could put the question which troubled him to a test. And this is what he did.

One night he dressed himself in a workman's clothes, and putting a bag of gold into his pocket, he went quietly out of his great castle alone, then, taking a spade from a tool-house in the garden, he walked some distance away—walked until he reached a narrow part of the road. Here he stopped, dug a hole, placed the bag of gold therein, and covered it over with a big stone. "Now," he said to himself, "he who moves that stone for his brother's good shall have the bag of gold."

Next day a watch was kept behind the hedge from early morning till late at night to see what would happen.

The sun had scarcely risen when Hans, the farmer's man, came down the road with his lumbering ox-cart, and when he saw the stone he steered his cart aside to miss it, and exclaimed with indignation, "I wonder what careless fool has left a stone like that lying in the road!"

Later in the morning a soldier came along, with his shoulders back and his plumed head lifted high towards the sky; he flipped his cane, and hummed a merry tune as he walked with swaggering air, when suddenly he kicked the stone, and fell headlong upon the dusty road. His words were not sweet to hear as he cursed the country blockheads for putting rocks upon the king's highway.

Later on, again, there came some merchants, journeying on to sell their wares at a village fair, and the company divided in two so as to pass on each side of the stone, saving one to another, as they did so, it was a disgrace to the duke, the owner of the estate, to leave a

Obedient to his word, a crowd assembled, and soon a horn was heard, and a lordly cavalcade drew near—the duke and his household.

When he reached the crowd he sprang from the saddle, and with a pleasant smile addressed the people. He said: "Three weeks ago I placed here this stone to see who would move it out of the way for the sake of the safety of the travellers who passed, but each one, grumbling, left it where it was."

Then the duke stooped down, rolled away the stone, and, taking out the bag of gold, held it aloft for all to see, and on it they read in large letters, "For him who lifts the stone."

You can imagine the vexation and disappointment of these people, "had they only known!"

Yes, had they only done the kindly deed of moving the stone from its place, lest a brother passing along should stumble over it to his hurt, the treasure had been theirs. Let it be written upon your heart—that a selfish want of thought for others will ever cause you to miss the treasure life contains.

How little thought there is for other people we see every day as we walk through the streets of a busy town. We see it in the infuriated rush of the motor car and the mad speed of the scorching bicycle, down to the throwing of orange peel and banana skins upon the pavement.

Selfish thoughtlessness, sooner or later, always brings its sorrow; kindly thoughtfulness, sooner or later, always brings its treasure.

By a clear well, beside a lonely road,
Hassan, the humble, had his poor abode.
He could not roam abroad in search of fame
And noble deeds, for he was bent and lame.

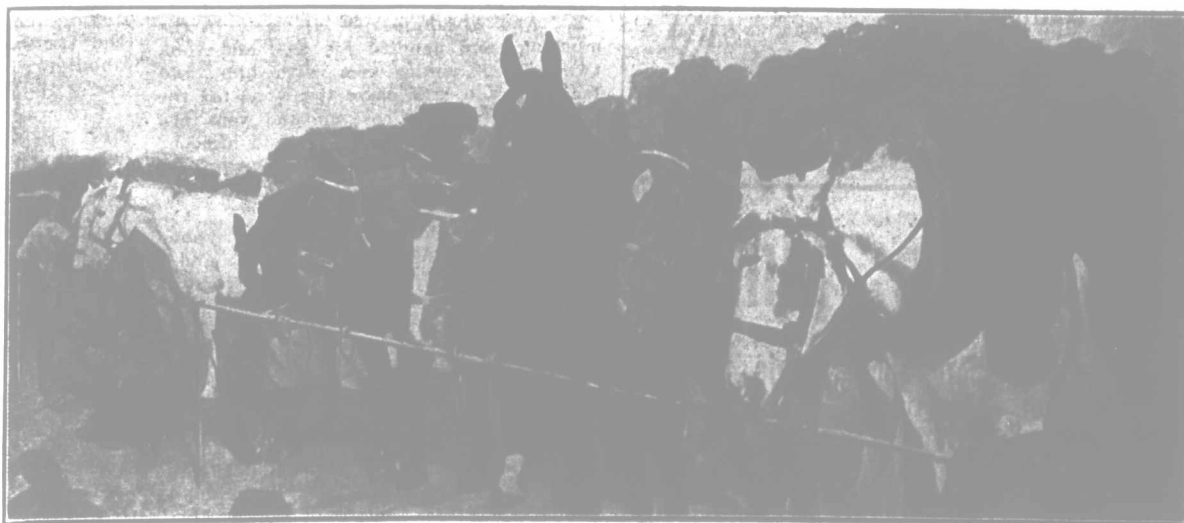
But he pruned the thorns and briars
Which tere

The feet and robes of travellers by his door;

He picked the sharp stones from the trodden way.

Where barefoot pilgrims plodded day by day.

He brought them in his carved cocoa shell



Lu-A E. Kemp-Welch

Mixed Company at a Race Meeting.

stone like that in the road to the danger of every passerby; but it was no business of theirs to move it, and so walked on.

Thus day after day passed, and the stone still lay upon the ground, until three weeks had gone; then a message was sent to all the people round by the duke, ordering him to meet him at Doruthon (this being the spot where the stone was placed), that they might receive his commands.

Drafts of sweet water from the living well.

He found the lost lamb wandering from his own,

And soothed its shivering by his chimney stone;

Spared the poor moth that sought his taper's blaze,

And fed the hungry birds in winter days.

When Hassan sought his bed of boughs to die,

A tall white angel stood beside him there

And said: "thou hast consoled the humblest things,
Behold, beloved, thou didst it unto me."

Then Hassan smiled—and gently fell asleep.

The Fine Princess.

The Princess sat in a chair of state,
A lady of high degree;

Her garments sheen and her stately mien
Were a goodly sight to see;

The children cried as they gazed with pride,
Then ran to their games away—

"We must leave her there—she is far too fair
And fine for every day!"

The Princess mourned her lonely fate
As she sat in her chair apart;

"How I long for the bliss of a child's sweet kiss
And the love of a child's true heart!

One fond caress might spoil my dress,
So I never may join their play.

Unhappy me! It is sad to be
Too fine for every day!"

The Princess fell from her chair of state
(Was it chance, or a bold design?)

As the dog passed by, and she caught his eye—
And she never more was fine!

The children came from their joyous game
To soothe her pain away,

And she smiled to know, as they kissed her so,
She was fit for every day!

HANNAH G. FERNALD.

Be Friendly on the Way.

I have journeyed on life's highway till
The dial points to noon,

And I've learned some useful lessons on the way;

I have proved them o'er and o'er, and I prize them more and more.

And I think you can depend on what I say.

You may hold yourself aloof, and may think it is a proof

That you're made of some superior sort of clay;

But you'll always find it pays in many different ways,

To be friendly to the people on the way.

If the day is dark and dreary, and the way is rough and steep,

And some weary brother falters on the road,

You will never feel the weight, be the burden small or great,

If you turn about and ease him of his load.

And you'll often see the time when a dollar or a dime

Will be a friendly offering most meet—
When to give a little sum
Some mishap to overcome,

Will keep some needy fellow on his feet.

I have learned that shabby garments often clothe a noble soul,

And misfortune lies in wait for great and small;

Better help a friend to-day, who is stranded by the way—

For who knows but that to-morrow we may fall?

Then speak out before the crowd, let your voice ring clear and loud,

And put your heart in every word you say—
For a friendly word, you know, or a handshake
and "hello,"

Will help the other fellow on the way.

—[Methodist Recorder.

Mrs. Hawkins: And 'ave you made all the arrangements for your marriage, my dear?

Mrs. Jorkins: Well, not quite all. I've got to buy me trooso, and take a 'ouse,

and get me 'usband a job, and buy 'im a good suit o' clothes, and get some reg'lar washin' work to do. An' then I'm to name the 'appy day.



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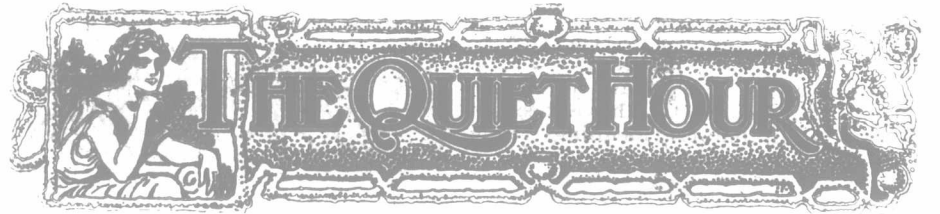
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WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."



The Tapestry Weavers.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson can braver be—
From the ways of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea.
Above their heads the pattern hangs, they study it with care;
The while their fingers deftly work, their eyes are fastened there.
They tell this curious thing, besides, of the patient and plodding weaver:
He works on the wrong side evermore, but he works for the right side ever.
It is only when the weaving stops, and the web is loosed or turned,
That he sees his real handiwork—that his marvellous skill is learned.
Oh! the sight of its delicate beauty, how it pays him for all his cost!
No rarer, daintier work than his was ever done by the frost.
Then the master bringeth him golden hire, and giveth him praise as well,
And how happy the heart of the weaver is, no tongue but his own can tell.
The years of man are the looms of God let down from the place of the sun,
Wherein we are weaving always till the mystic web is done;
Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate;
We may not see how the right side looks, we can only weave and wait.
But looking above for the pattern, no weaver need have fear.
Only let him look clear to heaven—the Perfect Pattern is there.
If he keeps the face of the Saviour forever and always in sight,
His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be right.
And when his task is ended, and the web is turned and shown,
He shall hear the voice of the Master; it shall say to him, "Well done!"
And the white-winged angels of heaven, to bear him thence shall come down,
And God for his wage shall give him, not coin, but a golden crown.

"Obeying When Obedience is Hard."

Genesis 22: 1. And it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham, and said unto him, Abraham: and he said, Behold, here I am.
2. And he said, Take now thy son, thine only son, Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of.
3. And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and saddled his ass, and took two of his young men with him, and Isaac his son, and clave the wood for the burnt offering, and rose up, and went into the place of which God had told him.
4. Then on the third day Abraham lifted up his eyes, and saw the place afar off.
5. And Abraham said unto his young men, Abide ye here with the ass; and I and the lad will go yonder and worship, and come again to you.
6. And Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering, and laid it upon Isaac his son, and he took the fire in his hand, and a knife; and they went, both of them together.
7. And Isaac spake unto Abraham his father, and said, My father: and he said, Here am I, my son. And he said, Behold the fire and the wood: but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?
8. And Abraham said, My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering: so they went, both of them together.

Suppose the sun should to-morrow, just for once, disobey the law of its being, and swerve ever so little from its prescribed course. What would happen—what might not happen among the planets? How many laws might be broken in the one, and how many planets started in the wrong course to bring destruction upon themselves and all about them? Or if for one whole season the seeds

should refuse all over this earth to sprout forth at His bidding, what desolation and suffering would be ours!

We need but think of a few of these homely things about us, upon whose obedience to God's laws depends our daily life, to understand that obedience is necessary. In order to have anything go smoothly in all its parts, with no hitch or break from beginning to end, whether it be machinery, the government of a city, or the manipulation of a universe, there must needs be a wise, far-seeing One at the head, and there must be perfect obedience to the laws laid down for each separate part of that machinery or universe to obey.

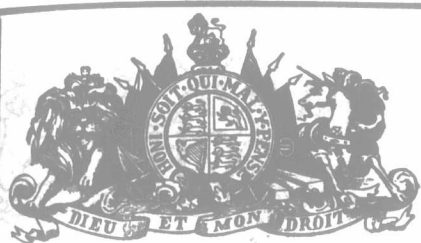
If this be so, and we are also a part of God's great plan, how many, many times each day must we make tangles of God's plans! How often do we start out of our places where God has set us and presume to take another where we do not fit, or where, for some reason, known only to God, He does not want us to be.

And so, when God would choose great souls to be His and do His bidding, He must try them as He tried Abraham. Can one imagine a harder case than to be commanded to sacrifice one's only son? There is a keen test in that reminder of God's, "thine only son, whom thou lovest." It was a test indeed. He might have urged a good many things against this. He might have reminded God of His promise regarding Isaac's seed. He might have pleaded how long he had waited for his beloved son to be sent to him, and how well he had taught the boy of the great purpose for which God had sent him into the world. But he did not. He went straight about obeying with a calm and a trust that is unequalled in history.

The new theory of some who call themselves advanced thinkers in child training, teaches that it is all wrong to make obedience one of the first principles taught to a child. Obedience was the first lesson taught in the Garden of Eden, and for disobedience Adam and Eve were turned out into the world of sorrow and labor. It was disobedience that brought all the sorrow and the many bewildering entanglements into the lives of the kings of Israel. It is disobedience to-day that causes all the trouble, and it is because of disobedience that Christ cannot yet come to His own.

For obedience is of necessity the first principle of all law. It is what the universe has learned. "Even the winds and the sea obey Him." The stars and the water-courses follow the plan he laid out for them. The clouds form at His bidding, and every little seed in the earth silently and regularly obeys the law arranged for it, putting forth its leaf at command of His soft wind messengers. Only man assumes the right to break up God's plans and set the universe in a tangle to fulfill his own petty plans.

Marcus Dods says: "So far from introducing into Abraham's mind erroneous ideas about sacrifice, this incident finally dispelled from his mind such ideas and permanently fixed in his mind the conviction that the sacrifice God seeks is the devotion of the living soul, not the consumption of a dead body. God met him on the platform of knowledge and morality to which he had attained, and by requiring him to sacrifice his son, taught him and all his descendants in what sense alone such sacrifice can be acceptable. God meant Abraham to sacrifice his son, but not in the coarse, material sense. God meant him to yield the lad truly to Him: to arrive at the consciousness that Isaac more truly



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belonged to God than to him, his father. It was needful that Abraham and Isaac should be in perfect harmony with the Divine will. Only by being really and absolutely in God's hand could they, or can anyone, reach the whole and full good designed for them by God."

APPLIED TRUTH.

It is said that at an exhibition of paintings by masters, one which attracted great attention was called "The Roman Soldier at Pompeii." The picture was of the destruction of Pompeii. The sky was livid with flames and dense smoke and burning lava, and red-hot ashes were falling in every direction. Horrified people were rushing hither and thither, not knowing which way they went, to escape, but calm and unmoved in the midst of the tumult stood the single figure of a Roman sentry. He had been ordered to stand there until relieved, and there he stood in spite of the burning lava and falling coals. There in the ruins after all these centuries have passed was found his skeleton, standing calmly in the face of death, true to his trust, a monument of perfect obedience.

Occupy Till I Come.

Luke xix. : 13.

A sacred trust my Lord to me has given:
The pounds are His, to use them is my task.
Whether 'neath skies all bright or tempest-riven
His service leads, it is not mine to ask:
He tells me not how long the time shall be

Till He shall deem it best to call me home:
I only hear Him saying unto me,
"Occupy thou until I come."

He does not say that I may choose my toil,
And only do the things that please me best;
Nor does He tell me when I've served awhile,
That I may lay His armour by and rest;
But He asks for calm endurance to the end,
Alike through joy or pain, through light or gloom,
And promises to be my Guide and Friend,
So I must occupy until He come.

How dare I then enwrap the precious pounds
In folds of uselessness, and lay aside!
On every side rich fields of toil abound,
Where they may be increased and glorified.
I may not understand why He to me
Gives but perchance one talent, while to some
He gives the five or ten, yet faithfully
Must I still occupy till He come.

Why should it matter whether one or ten,
Since all are His, and but a trust retained
To use for Him, until He come again
To see how much my toil for Him has gained.
But it DOES matter whether I, at last,
Among the faithless meet a bitter doom,
Or hear Him say to me, "Well done!
thou hast
Been faithful till I come."
M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.



The Welfare of Many Flowers.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—There are so many things that I want to know that I am just going to ask questions as fast as I can: 1. About four years ago I planted a root of flesh-colored Peony; it had one blossom, but has not flowered since. I changed it to richer soil last fall; it grew, but did not blossom. A crimson one planted last fall has not grown. 2. I have a Dragon Calla in a pot all summer, but it has not bloomed. How would you advise wintering it? 3. What would you do to make Abutilons grow strong and bushy? 4. What can be done for rusty fungus on the under side of Ivy Geranium leaves? Should Cannas roots be wintered perfectly dry? 5. Can Alliums, Anemones, Freesias, Ixias, Ranunculus, Saxifrage and Sparaxis be grown in the open ground and left in over winter? 7. I kept my Gloxina in a cool, shady place, and it would not grow; then I put it in my sunniest window and it grew fast, but the buds never filled out. What shall I do now? 8. My Jacobean Lily is turned out of the pot every fall and wintered dry, and started again in the spring, but it does not bloom. Why? 9. My Trailing Fuchsia flowered well all winter, but when put in a sunny window in spring the leaves fell off. Was it too sunny, or should the Fuchsia rest? AMATEUR.

Ans.—Your questions are not one too many. It is as easy to answer a dozen questions for one person as one question for each of a dozen persons, and, besides, to give help on knotty problems is our reason for existence. 1. Peonies, once established in a well-drained soil and sunny location, should not be moved, as they require several years to recover. 2. Your Calla should rest

in summer from June to September under a tree or in a corner, then the tuber transferred to a pot filled with a mixture of leaf mould and sand, be watered moderately but often, and given a chance to bloom in the winter. 3. Pinch the young plants back while small. 4. Treat Ivy Geraniums with a spray of one-half ounce sulphide of potassium to one gallon of water often; pick off diseased leaves and burn them. 5. Yes, though even with care florists find that they dry rot. 6. All of these mentioned may be wintered in the ground if covered with rough manure, leaves and evergreen boughs, gradually removing these in the spring. 7. An east window is best for Gloxina; see that the bulb is above the earth, and the soil sloping to the rim of the pot, and that drainage is good. 8. The lily is a winter bloomer, and should rest in summer. 9. Trailing Fuchsia does well on east side of house, as strong sunshine is not good. A soil of leaf mould mixed with coarse sand, and generous, regular watering, ought to help. It is not a winter bloomer. Be sure it does not get pot-bound.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

Recipes.

Cream Cake.—Beat yolks of two eggs in a cup, and fill up with sour cream, add one cup sugar and beat well, sift one and a half cups "Five Roses" flour, half a teaspoon soda and a pinch of salt into the liquid mixture. Bake in layers, using this ice-cream filling: Boil two cups sugar in one cup water, until it balls in cold water. When done, pour it over the beaten whites of two eggs. Beat till cool; flavor as desired.
Corn-meal Muffins.—1½ cups "Five Roses" flour, 1¼ cups corn meal, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons of shortening, a scant half teaspoon soda, and enough sour milk to mix stiff; salt to taste, and bake in hot, nattered Gem pans.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

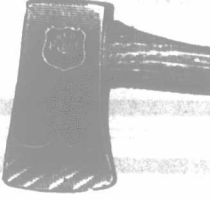
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The Manufacturer's Price for this 10-pint granite kettle is \$3.50 per dozen, or for each kettle, \$30c.

You pay for it, after two or three profits are added to the original cost, \$50c.

A Big Drop

LANTERNS were sold by the jobber at \$6.50 per dozen until about six months ago. The combine on this article was broken, and immediately the price dropped to \$4.00 per dozen, a difference of 20 cts. on each lantern. Under the combine you paid for a lantern, 75c. Your merchant will now sell you one for 50c. MANUFACTURERS have their little combines because THEY PAY. FARMERS join co-operative societies because THEY PAY also. By co-operation the farmer and workman can protect himself from the combines and excessive middlemanism. The Canadian Co-operative Concern promises you that it will save for you 25% on everything you eat, wear and use.

We will buy from the manufacturers and producers only. Only the bare cost of selling the goods will be added. There will be neither middlemen's profits or expenses to pay.

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Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and tool, you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, WILSON, ONT.

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Hearing is Believing.

When you hear a genuine BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE you will certainly believe that it is the best musical instrument on the market. It is the only one which reproduces all sounds equally well. Songs, band and orchestral

selections, instrumental music and dialogue are all reproduced with the fidelity of nature. You can hear in one evening all the world's most famous bands, orchestras and singers in your own home for a trifling cost. It is loud enough and clear enough for dancing.


Prices from \$12.50 to \$65.00. Sold on easy terms if desired. We know that our machines are the best on the market, but want YOU to do so also. We sell thousands of them every year—we want to sell tens of thousands, and in order to do this we want to secure energetic agents in every village and city in Canada. We have a proposition to submit to YOU, showing you how you can secure a machine FREE. Send us your name and address, mentioning this paper, and enclose two 2-cent stamps, and we will send you catalogues and full particulars by return mail.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada,
2315 St. Catharines St., Montreal. Limited.

IT IS A FACT

That **Five Roses Flour** is made only from the highest grade wheat obtainable, and that the most scientific modern methods are used in its manufacture. Consequently, it is superior to any ordinary brands on the market as regards quality, purity, and the results obtained on baking day. Ask your grocer for it and a package of our Breakfast Food, and accept no substitutes.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.



A-2-05

**No
Bone
No
Waste**

.. IN ..

CLARK'S Corned Beef

Open the tin and serve. No cooking. No bother. Excellent. Yet the cost per pound is but little more than what you pay for uncooked beef with bones and waste. TRY IT.

It is Canadian Beef packed in Canada.



Food Values

Dear Chatterers,—In reading one of the best American magazines, I came across an answer given by Mrs. Herrick to a correspondent who asked what she could feed her "home folk" upon that would be best for health and yet attractive to the palate. The reply seemed to be so good and so wide-spread in its application that passing parts of it on to the chatterers appeared to be a good idea.

If you count over the various forms of food, including condiments, spices, flavors, etc., you will find there are about a hundred in every-day use, each one of which can be analyzed to show what proportion of the fine elements, proteids, fats, starch, sugar and mineral salts it contains. The housekeeper who knows something of the elements contained in each food item has the foundation of the knowledge required to cook for her family. Combinations of foods which will supply the elements in proper proportions seem sometimes to be made instinctively. For instance, the favorite dish of pork and beans. Beans are rich in proteids, but lack fat and sugar, which two elements are supplied by the use of pork and molasses respectively, while the tomato sauce or the pickle, eaten with them is a corrective to an over amount of fat. Butter instead of pork is more wholesome in this dish. Soups are good, and there are so many varieties that can be made of milk instead of requiring meat. The water in which vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus, have been cooked, may, with the addition of a little barley or rice and minced onion browned in butter, be made into delicious soup. The cheaper cuts of meat can be used in stews, hash, meat pies with light biscuit crust, or pot roasts, and in these forms are more wholesome than fried meats of any kind, no matter how choice the cut. Use rice freely, but be sure it is properly cooked, not reduced to a mass like glue for stickiness, but each grain separate, yet tender. Try plain boiled, salted rice instead of potatoes occasionally when you have rich gravy.

In the matter of pies, make a crust of good cream as the shakers do, and it will be relished more than the crust shortened with lard. But, instead of pie of any kind, use plenty of fruit, apple sauce, baked apples, fruit jellies, and canned fruit of all kinds being more wholesome and just as enjoyable as pastry or cake. Use cereals regularly, but have on hand several kinds and vary often, but be sure these are well cooked. Grow sweet herbs like thyme and sage in the garden; have a window-box of parsley; use celery and onions frequently, as these both have good influences over the nervous system.

Soups Without Meat.

Tomato Soup.—In a saucepan put a quart of milk, and, when boiling, thicken with a tablespoon of flour and one of butter rubbed together. In another pan put one quart of tomatoes, half a cup of water, one slice onion, one teaspoon sugar, half a teaspoon salt, boil for twenty minutes. Add to tomatoes, half a teaspoon of baking soda, then put it through a strainer. Turn the strained juice into the hot milk, boil a moment or two, and then serve.

Cream of Bean Soup.—(If Lima beans are used for this, they should be put to soak over night.) Put a cupful of dried beans on to boil in a quart of cold water—add a quarter teaspoon of soda—when they have boiled up, pour off the water, and add boiling water and a little salt. When well cooked, press through colander. Then, to the juice, add butter, pepper and enough milk to give the consistency desired.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Take the green tops and outside pieces of celery heads and chop fine till you have a quart when chopped. Add one quart of water. Simmer gently for half an hour, then press

through a colander. Boil a quart of milk, which has been thickened with two tablespoons flour rubbed into two tablespoons butter. Add the pressed-out celery mixture; let boil up, and serve.

A Bright Idea for Kitchen Cabinet.

The following answer to a query in another part of the paper seems to be so helpful that it was considered wise to put it where those most interested would be sure to get the full benefit of the suggestion. I'm going to make one myself as soon as I get home:

Dear Sir,—In response to the "Miscellaneous" query in your issue of Aug. 31st, regarding a homemade kitchen (or baking) cabinet, may I venture my experience? I made one for my wife this spring from an old-fashioned bureau, which has been out-of-date for years. It consisted of four large drawers and a plain level top. I sawed off the bottom drawer, thus making it low enough for a woman to stand conveniently while baking. The top serves as a bake-board, being about three feet long and almost two feet wide.

In the top drawer, which, by the way, I arranged to run easily on two rollers, I made one partition crosswise; the division to the right being larger, to be used for flour, and the one to the left for sugar. In the second drawer, I made numerous partitions lengthwise and crosswise, thus forming small divisions for depositing the various spices on the left, and the other necessities for baking on the right. In the bottom drawer are divisions for table linen, towels, etc.

Lastly, I varnished and grained the front and sides, and have now a very convenient kitchen cabinet, which also serves as an article of furniture, and, "last, but not least," saves a ten-dollar bill.

P. S.—Should "Subscriber" desire any further details of my plan, you may send him my address.

CONSTANT READER.

Domestic Economy.

USES OF SODA.

Soda is one of the least expensive and most indispensable articles in kitchen use. Acid fruits, such as gooseberries, rhubarb, and plums, require less sugar if a little soda—half a teaspoonful to one quart of fruit—is put in before the sugar. Bathing a patient in hot soda water will reduce the fever. A little soda put in water in which meat and vegetables are boiled will make them tender and sweet, besides hastening the cooking, and thereby saving fuel. When added to dish water no soap is needed, and there is no greasy rim around your dishpan. In warm weather meats may be freshened by washing in cold soda water before cooking.—[Woman's Home Companion.

WHAT THE PIE WAS MADE OF.

A cooking expert gave a dinner recently to a cooking class of young married women.

"I am making," she said, "a collection of cooking stories. Only yesterday a new one was told me by a dispirited young wife.

"This young wife, who had never cooked so much as a beefsteak in her life, all of a sudden bought a cookbook, entered her kitchen and plunged into the construction of an elaborate and difficult veal pie.

"The pie, a strange-looking object, was served to the husband, a caustic person, that night at dinner. He helped himself, tried a mouthful and then said:

"What's this?"

"A meat pie," said the wife. "I made it out of the cookbook."

"Ah," said the man, "this leathery part is the binding, I suppose."

"Harold!" began his wife, in a furious temper, "my mind is made up—"

"Mercy!" interrupted her husband: "is that so? I had hoped that your mind, at least, was your own?"

Advertisements on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Turn Corn Stalks Into Money.



The time has come when you can figure pretty close to what your corn crop will bring you this year. But do you realize that the man with a corn binder is figuring on and is going to get 40 per cent more profit out of his crop than you are without a corn binder?

The man with a corn binder gets all the feeding value of the whole crop, while the farmer who snaps or husks his corn in the field and leaves the stalks to go to waste gets only 60 per cent of the feeding value, the remaining 40 per cent being in the stover which, if left standing, soon bleaches, sours, and becomes worthless.

You know that corn stalks are valuable, but perhaps you haven't figured out just what their value means to you in actual dollars and cents. For example, let us suppose that you have a corn crop representing \$2000.00 in feeding value as it stands in the field. If you go over that field gathering the ears and letting the stalks stand, you will get only 60 per cent of that feeding value, or \$1200.00. The other 40 per cent remains in the stalk and you are losing \$800.00 on a \$2000.00 crop. You have done all the work of plowing, planting, and cultivating, and you are entitled to all there is in it. A corn binder will give it to you. It will add 40 per cent to your profit. It will give you the whole \$2000.00.

We could prove these statements by quoting from many Government Experiment Station reports, giving chemical analyses and feeding tests. But better still, we can point to hundreds and hundreds of farmers who are getting this extra 40 per cent on their crop every year.

In figuring up your case, take this as a basis: you can depend upon cutting about two tons of stover from every acre of your crop. Some of the highest agri-

cultural authorities and the most expert feeders place the value of stover at \$8.00 a ton. That means \$16.00 extra profit to you on every acre you have in corn. Just multiply \$16.00 by the number of acres you have in corn, and you will no longer ask yourself whether you can afford a corn binder or not.

The question is, can you afford not to have a corn binder and run your crop through a husker and shredder, when other men right around you are doing it and are realizing nearly double the profit on their corn crop that you are? Don't delay, but turn your stover into money this year. You can no more afford to neglect your crop of corn, stalks and all, than you can afford to neglect your crop of timothy.

You gather your corn when the ears begin to glaze because that is the time when the ears have reached their highest feeding value. Exactly the same argument holds good with the stalk. Go over your field with a corn binder just at this time of maturity; the binder will shape the stalks into convenient bundles ready for shocking, and when the crop is cured you can run it through a husker and shredder. When the crop is cut at the right time it will lose none of its feeding value, and by using the husker and shredder you get the full feeding value of the whole crop, the same as the man who makes ensilage, only you have the advantage of handling your grain and stover separately.

Shredded corn stover has a feeding value equal to good timothy hay, so that if you are expecting \$20.00 an acre from your grain, by cutting your crop and running it through a husker and shredder you can expect about \$33.00 an acre. These are plain, practical figures, and they ought to appeal to any man with a fair acreage of corn.

YOU HAVE THE CHOICE OF

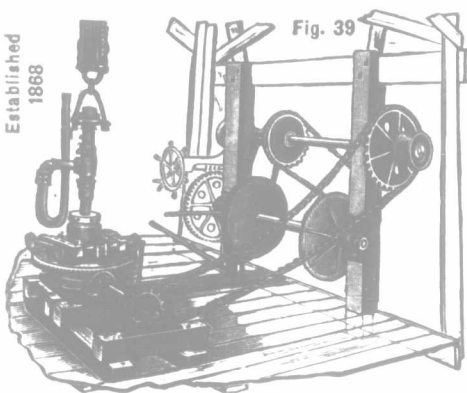
Deering or McCormick Corn Binders, Deering or McCormick Huskers and Shredders.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,

(Incorporated),

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

REMEMBER: The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for Catalogues, or write our nearest branch house: London, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.



LIGHTNING WELL MACHINERY,

Rotary, Coring or Rock Drilling,

Any Diameter, Any Depth, for

Water, Oil, Coal or Mineral

Prospecting,

Descriptive Catalog on request.

The American Well Works,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.

CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEX.

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

Exhibition of J. Crouch & Son at Toronto.

One of the chief attractions in the horse department at the recent Canadian National was the splendid exhibit made by Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, of the Lafayette Stock Farm, Lafayette, Ind. Their exhibit included Percherons, German Coachers and Belgian stallions, and they were certainly magnificent specimens of their respective breeds. A pair of Belgian stallions combined, weighing 4,700 pounds, champion prizewinners in their own country and wherever shown, attracted widespread attention. They also showed in the same class a pair of three-year-old champion stallions that weighed 4,300 pounds. Their bright particular star in the German Coachers was Hannibal. This horse has won the championship of America, and is considered by good judges to be the finest specimen of his kind that ever left Germany. The firm lately refused an offer of \$8,000 for him. This entire exhibition of horses was shipped by express from Toronto direct to Portland, Oregon, where they are entered in the championship classes.

The Percherons exhibited by this firm were the finest specimens of their breed ever seen at Toronto. A pair of three-year-old stallions weighed 4,350 lbs., and were distinguished by magnificent carriage and action.

This firm is the largest importers not only in America, but the biggest dealers in the world in their particular line of horses. In addition to their big display in Toronto and also at numerous fairs in the United States, they are making very large entries at the Ohio and Indiana State Fairs, also the Oregon State Fair and in California State Fair. They have imported 451 head in the last fifteen months, and their reputation extends all over the continent.

They wished to show at the Western Fair in London, but were unable to do so owing to conflict of dates with the Portland Fair. In the near future they contemplate opening a branch also in Toronto. In the meantime correspondence addressed to them at Lafayette, Ind., will receive prompt attention, and most liberal terms can be secured by intending purchasers.

Butter as Medicine.

Butter is so common a commodity that people use it and scarcely ever think what wonderful value lies at their hand in the pats of yellow cream fat. This, according to Science Siftings, is as valuable as the dearer cod-liver oil for weakly, thin people, and doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread thickly spread with butter as a means of pleasantly taking into the body tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get. In all our consumptive sanatoria patients are urged to eat as much butter as possible, and it is no rare thing for a patient to consume half a pound of butter daily. Butter is not a simple fat, but a mixture of no less than seven different sorts, and no more complex oil can be taken than this.

Far out in the harvest fields of Time,
The grain for the reaper is standing
ready,

And they who come to the work sublime
Must toil with a patience calm and
steady.

Truth never was subject to Chance or
Fate—
Its sickle so sharp, cuts clean and even.

Then labor and wait, both early and
late,
For the seed-field of earth yields the
harvest of heaven.

Important Dispersion Sale PURE-BRED

Ayrshire Cattle and
Shropshire Sheep
at DANVILLE, QUE.

Wednesday, Oct. 11, '05

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

25 cows; 6 two-year-old heifers; 18 yearlings; 15 calves; a fine flock of 35 Shropshires, winners for the last three years and mostly all imported.

Catalogues sent on application.

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Will sell

Harvest Excursion Tickets

To the

NORTH WEST

Winnipeg	\$30.00	Sheho	\$33.60
Mowbray		Regina	
Deloraine	31.50	Lipton	33.75
Souris		Moose Jaw	34.00
Brandon	31.55	Humbolt	35.00
Lyleton		Saskatoon	35.25
Lenore	32.00	Pr. Albert	36.00
Miniota		Melfort	
Binscorth	32.25	Battleford	37.00
Moosomin	32.20	Maileod	38.00
Arcola	32.50	Calgary	38.60
Estevan		Red Deer	39.60
Yorkton	33.00	Strathcona	40.60
Kamsack			

Going Sept. 12th, returning until Nov. 13th.
Going Sept. 26th, returning until Nov. 27th.
Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Agent,
W. FULTON, C. P. A., 16 Dundas, cor. Richmond, London, or write C. B. Foster, D. P. A., Toronto.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

PEARL Guinea Fowl for sale. For price and particulars apply to Alex Bell, Amber, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, winter layers. March-hatched pullets, cockerels not skp. Prices right. Chas. A. Goulding, Vinemount, Ont.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Desirable homestead of 150 acres, 140 under cultivation; balance timber and pasture; first-class brick house, bank barns and outbuildings; well fenced and watered. Adjoining Kenilworth village and C.P.R. station. Must be sold. Oliver Hayward, Kenilworth P.O., Wellington Co.

FOR WINNIPEG PROPERTIES AND FARMS in Manitoba, apply, J. Woodward, 318 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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

FARM for sale, 147 acres on base line, 5 miles from Whitby and 9 1/2 from Pickering village. Good soil, stone house and outbuildings, orchard and wells. Desirable situation. Apply to Miss P. Vail on the premises, Pickering P. O.

FOR SALE—50 or 100 acres; good farming land; good buildings and good water; situated 2 1/2 miles east of Beamsville. Apply to A. B. Culp, Vineland, Ontario.

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

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

ONE of the best 100-acre farms in Lambton Co. Everything new and up-to-date. A beautiful home. Situation the best. A big bargain. Write Box 35, Wingham.

WANTED—One good Oxford Down ram lamb. Address Thos. Taylor, Ancaster P. O., Ont.

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

RICHARD WRIGHT, Kenilworth, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

"SUCCESS" MANURE SPREADER



The "Success" with one man and a team, will spread as much manure in a day as five men and two teams, and spread it better.

The spread will be uniform and the manure thoroughly pulverized—is better and more quickly available for the crop—will not choke the plow when plowing it in as does the lumpy, uneven manure spread with the fork.

One of the great advantages of possessing a Manure Spreader is the use it can be put to for **TOP DRESSING**, and will be recognized by the farming community as a long-felt want for this reason alone—because top dressing makes a sure crop, prevents freezing and thawing, protects the crop from dry cold winds, and also acts as mulch after the wheat starts to grow.

The "Success" will spread all kinds of manures, lime, ashes, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE PARIS PLOW CO., Limited, - Paris, Ont.

EASTERN AGENTS:

The FROST & WOOD CO., Limited., Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro

Last Mountain Valley

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

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

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

WM. PEARSON & CO., - Winnipeg, Man.



U.S. Cream Separators

make the largest profits, because they get the most cream.
Hold World's Record for Close Skimming.
Have only two parts inside bowl—easy to wash—large, guaranteed capacities—gearing entirely enclosed and light running—self-oiling devices—low supply tank and solid frame—and are most reliable, giving longest service and least trouble, because they **ARE BUILT FOR LONG WEAR.**

Send for free illustrated book completely describing them and containing also much valuable information about dairying. Write at once.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
18 DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. 414

FOR SALE Ayrshire Bull, Pre-Bonus, 1881, bred by R. Ness, Howick, by Duke of Clarence, imp. red and white. Dam Pansy, by Harcourt of B-7200 with two others by Duke of Lessnessock 1217 imp., 1655. **Stormont, Shorthorn**, 2 years, red, bred by Kerr Bros., by Lord Aberdeen, of Arthur Johnston, Greenock, Ont. (Canada) 2400, 1 year, red and white. Apply for particulars to **J. BERGIN, Cornwall, Ont.**

Stock Farm for Sale Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 140 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen, pig and cattle houses, two dwellings, up-to-date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply, **J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankleek Hill, Ont.**

The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Temperance St., **TORONTO, Canada.**
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.,** Principal. 011

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. **THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.**

TRADE TOPIC.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE WEST have never been more assiduously advertised to the people of the East than by the Canadian Pacific Ry. this year. Their illustrated exhibits at the important fairs attracted the attention of immense throngs of people interested in the development of Canada's great Western country. At Toronto, where their displays were remarkably complete in every way, it was noted that in no previous year had so many people of all classes shown such eager interest in the products and capabilities of the West. It was the same at London, where the C. P. R. showed, by collections of pictures, grains and vegetables, what wonderful fertility the lands of the West possess. These displays were in every way worthy of this great Canadian railroad.

SCOTCH.

A registered Ayrshire bull and two Shorthorn bulls, all of first-class breeding, are advertised for sale in this paper by **J. Bergin, Cornwall, Ont.**

Ayrshire bull and heifer calves from the noted Ogilvie herd at Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, sired by the imported prizewinning stock bulls and from imported and home-bred cows of the best of breeding.

Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., writes: "My fillies, advertised in the 'Farmer's Advocate,' have just landed in good shape at Montreal, and are a choice lot. They are all good dark colors and not much white. They are a thick, clean, stylish bunch of great quality and extremely well bred, a number being of the best sons of Baron's Pride, others by Woodend Gartley, Royal Champion, Prince Thomas, and other noted horses. They are in nice healthy condition, but not fat, and should sell for good money."

Hudson Usher, Queenston Heights Stock Farm, has recently sold to Mr. S. J. Wheeler, of New York, to fill out his show herd for the season, the yearling Shorthorn heifer, Queenston Sonsie 2nd, and the two-year-old bull, Queenston Montallis. The heifer is a beautiful roan, got by Derby (imp.), dam got by Crimson Chief, a World's Fair winner. Queenston Montallis was got by Lord Montallis, and his dam is Tessie's Maid, by the great old Thistle Ha' sire, Royal Prince. He is a rich dark roan of great length, splendid loin and long, full quarters, and, although in but moderate condition, weighed 2,020 lbs. the day he was shipped. The heifers advertised are straight Scotch of the most approved type and breeding, and include some bred from the Toronto prizewinners.

A work which attracts a great deal of attention to Canada is being done by the Intercolonial Railway in sending a magnificent exhibit to all the principal fairs of the United States. The display that has been sent out this year was brought to the Toronto Exhibition, where it was one of its most beautiful features, and aroused the greatest interest. It consisted of a superb collection of pictures, mounted game and fish, and a beautifully-arranged aquarium, containing wild sea trout. The arrangement of the exhibit was most unique. It consisted of backgrounds of hemlock bark and stucco work, which showed it up to great advantage. The pictures illustrated the famous scenes and places touched by the Intercolonial, which has the distinction of passing through what is unquestionably the most famous and beautiful as well as the most interesting historical sections of America. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. A. E. Barton, whose excellent taste in the arrangement of it, and careful attention to the thousands of people who showed their interest in the exhibit, received the highest praise on all sides.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

"WESTERN CANADA LITERATURE"
Have you any copies of a pamphlet called "Western Canada," giving the homestead laws, maps, etc.? **G. S. Hants, N. S.**

Ans.—Apply, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate" to **Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.**

ENSILAGE CUTTERS

Get the benefit of the years we have spent in experimenting with and making Ensilage Cutters. No matter what your needs may be, we have the machine for your purpose. Ensilage Cutters in all sizes and power requirements.

No other concern makes these machines their specialty as we do, and therefore cannot meet your individual requirements. Exhaust Blowers, Fly Wheel Blowers and Carrier Elevator machines. Attachments in any shape necessary to get the ensilage into your silo. Folding, travelling and plain feed tables, safety reverse lever control. Machines unmounted or mounted on two or four-wheel trucks. Size and price considered. Bell machines beat them all in capacity, power required and quality of ensilage.

Write us your requirements and the power you have for running machine and we will tell you machine and attachments best suited for your purpose. We will also send catalogue and full particulars—FREE. Write to-day.

B. BELL & SONS, Limited
St. George, - Ontario.

Dairy Profits



Greatly increased by our

WOODWARD WATER BASINS

They always give water supply.
They give in correct quantities.
They give it at right temperature.
They prevent contagion through water.

PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN ONE YEAR.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd
Toronto, Ont. 0

Reliable information given to Landseekers in the

EDMONTON ALBERTA DISTRICTS

Write us to-day for our Northern Alberta and Edmonton City Maps, Crop Report Literature, Booklet and Lists. The finest climate and soil in the Dominion. For Improved or Unimproved Farms and City property, now is the time to buy; get in on the ground floor. **THE SETON SMITH CO., Real-Estate Brokers, Box 368, Edmonton, Alta.** 0

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

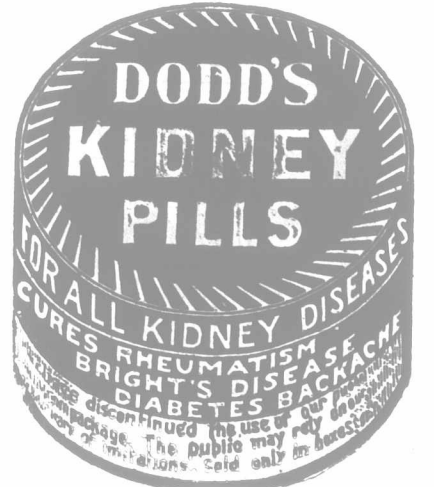
11x15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order. 011

The London Printing and Lithographing Co.
LONDON, ONTARIO.

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING

with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed. **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

To be bright and cheerful often requires an effort. There is a certain art in keeping ourselves happy. In this respect, as in others, we require to watch over and manage ourselves almost as if we were somebody else.—Sir John Lubbock.



IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE BY AUCTION

THE ENTIRE TROUT CREEK HERD OF

**75 Scotch and
Scotch-Topped Shorthorns**

In the Sale Pavilion at the
STOCK-YARDS, HAMILTON, ONT., ON

Wednesday, November 1st, 1905

This offering includes the imported 2-year-old stock bulls, GOLD CUP, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe, bred by Wm. Duthie, and the Marr Princess Royal bull, ARDLETHEN ROYAL. Also a number of bull calves bred from imported stock. Among the females in the herd are **35 Imported Cows and Heifers**, mostly of favorite Cruickshank, Duthie and Marr families, such as **Missies, Lavenders, Roan Ladys, Miss Ramsdens, Village Maids, Bruce Mayflowers, Rosewoods, Augustas, etc.** Many of these females will be sold with a calf at foot and in calf to imported bulls. The cattle will be sold in ordinary breeding condition and not specially fitted for sale. This is a rare opportunity to secure good cattle of the best breeding to found or strengthen a herd and to secure a share of the trade Mr. Flatt has been enjoying.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

For Catalogues apply to

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
THOS. INGRAM,** Auctioneers

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

Important Dispersion Sale by Auction

The entire **Ridgewood Park Herd of Shorthorns**, property of **E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.**, consisting of **30 head of imported and home-bred animals**, together with selections of 10 head from the herd of Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and 7 head from the herd of W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., making a combined offering of

**50 Scotch and Scotch-topped
SHORTHORNS**

To be sold on the **WESTERN FAIR GROUNDS**, in the City of **London, Ont.**, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1905

Mr. Attrill's herd includes 8 imported cows and heifers and their produce by the imported bull, Favourite = 50035 = (83469), and Blythesome Ruler, by imp. Chief Ruler, dam imported Missie 159th, bred by W. S. Marr. Most of the cows will be sold with calves at foot, or forward with calf to the stock bulls. The selections from the herds of Capt. Robson and Mr. Doherty are young and bred from first-class Scotch families. **Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.** For catalogues apply to

E. C. ATTRILL - Goderich, Ont.

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

Prize List Western Fair, 1905.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, W. J. Thompson, Hamilton; 2, G. J. Fitzgerald, London; 3, Alex. Beaton, St. Thomas. Stallion, three years old—1, Jno. Coventry, Woodstock. Stallion, one year old—1, Adam Beck, London; 2, Jno. Coventry. Stallion, any age—1, Alex. Beaton. Brood mare and foal—1, Alex. Beaton; 2 and 3, Adam Beck. Foal of 1905—1 and 3, Adam Beck; 2, Jno. Coventry.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe; 2, A. St. Clair, Aylmer; 3, T. E. Robson, Ilderton. Stallion, three years old—1, E. C. Attrill, Goderich; 2, Jas. Henderson, Belton. Stallion, two years old—1 and 2, Hamilton & Hawthorne; 3, A. St. Clair. Stallion, any age—1, Hamilton & Hawthorne. Brood mare and foal—1, J. W. Coulter, Talbotville. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, J. W. Coulter; 2, E. C. Attrill. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth; 2, Jas. Beatty, Kirkton; 3, Simon Hunter, Exeter. Foal of 1905—1, J. W. Coulter; 2 and 3, Henry Zinn, Listowel. Mare, any age—1, T. Hardy Shore & Sons.

CARRIAGE.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Amos Agar, Nashville; 2, Robt. A. Small, Komoka; 3, Frank Leach, St. Thomas. Stallion, three years old—1 and 2, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe. Stallion, one year old—1, Henry Zinn, Listowel; 2, Amos Agar. Stallion, any age—1, A. St. Clair, Aylmer. Brood mare and foal—1, T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth; 2, Henry Zinn; 3, W. J. Thompson, Hamilton. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, Henry Zinn; 2, S. P. Thompson, Woodstock; 3, J. McCartney, London. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, S. P. Thompson; 2, Jno. Doyle, Paris; 3, J. R. Roberts, Denfield. Filly or gelding, one year old—1, Fred. Broyle, Kintore; 2, Wm. Karnick, Exeter. Foal of 1905—1, Henry Zinn; 2, T. Hardy Shore & Sons; 3, Wm. Moore, Crumlin. Mare, any age—1, A. J. Dewar, Nairn; 2, J. A. Hill; 3, Strathroy; 3, J. McClary, London. Stallion and three of his get—1, A. St. Clair, Aylmer. Pair, 16 hands and over—1, Dan'l Thody, St. Thomas; 2, W. F. Johnston, Ingersoll; 3, P. H. Petrie, Stratford. Pair, 15 h. 2 in. and under 16—1, Adam Beck, London; 2, A. St. Clair; 3, M. Baker, Woodstock. Single, 16 hands and over, sec. 14—1, Adam Beck; 2, A. St. Clair; 3, M. Baker. Single, 16 hands and over, sec. 15—1, Dan'l Thody; 2, P. H. Petrie; 3, P. Farrell, Woodstock. Single, 15 hands and under 16, sec. 16—1, Adam Beck; 2, A. St. Clair; 3, P. H. Petrie.

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, G. J. Fitzgerald, London; 2, Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton; 3, S. P. Thompson, Woodstock. Stallion, three years old—1, H. Raison, London. Stallion, two years old—1, G. D. Maddock, Walnut; 2, D. M. Cole, Lakeside; 3, Geo. Laidlaw, Glanworth. Stallion, any age—1, G. J. Fitzgerald. Brood mare and foal—1, W. D. Hodgins, London; 2, M. J. Siddall, Denfield; 3, Henry Zinn, Listowel. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; 2, Dan'l Thody, St. Thomas; 3, S. P. Thompson, Woodstock. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, S. P. Thompson; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks; 3, Edwin Phillips, Falkirk. Filly or gelding, one year old—1, Henry Zinn; 2, J. R. Roberts, Denfield; 3, R. H. Smith, Ettrick. F. M. D. Siddall; 2, W. T. Hodgeins, London; 3, A. W. Vinning, Belmont. Roadster mare, any age—1, Miss Wilks. Roadster stallion and three of his get, any age—1, G. W. Kennedy, Ilderton. Pair Roadster, 15 hands 2 in. and over, sec. 13—1, Miss K. L. Wilks; 2, Jas. McCortnes, London. Pair Roadsters, under 15 hand 2 in., sec. 14—1, R. J. Henderson, Toronto; 2, R. H. Fortune, Ayrton; 3, R. H. Siddall. Pair Roadsters, 15 hands 2 in. and over, sec. 15—1 and 2, Miss K. L. Wilks; 3, A. Farrell, Woodstock. Pair Roadsters, under 15 hands 2 in., sec. 16—1 and 3, Miss K. L. Wilks; 2, R. J. Henderson.

PERCHERONS.—Stallion, aged—1 and 2, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe; 3, E. C. Attrill, Goderich. Stallion, three years old—1, Hamilton & Hawthorne; 2, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Stallion, two years old—1, Geo. 2, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 and 2, Dalgety Bros.,

Important AUCTION SALE 20 Imported Clydesdale Fillies

Specially selected by expert judges for size, quality and breeding,

at OTTAWA, ONT., on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1905

These Fillies are two years old. A number have been bred in Scotland to A1 sires.

WM. MEHAREY, Russell, Ont.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF Cattle, Sheep and Swine

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be sold at the **ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT.**

On October 25th, 1905

A NUMBER OF

Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway Cattle; Shropshire, Leicester and Oxford Sheep, Large Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, and will be held in the comfortable judging pavilion on the College farm.

Bids by mail will receive special consideration.

For catalogues, apply to G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer. G. C. CREELMAN, President.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys

BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had together. Among them are championship, first, second and third prize-winners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. Look us up at Toronto. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P. O. & STATION. Long Distance Telephone.

Truman's Champion Stud

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

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

We will make the grandest exhibit of 30 head of Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions at the **Western Fair in London, Sept. 8th to 16th**, that has ever been made by one firm in Canada, and we want you to come and see them, and make our stables your headquarters during the fair.

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

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

A few good reliable salesmen wanted.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM

BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

CANADIAN BRANCH STABLES:

LONDON, ONTARIO

H. W. Truman

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

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"CAIRNBROGIE," CLAREMONT

Importers of :: **HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES**

Established for 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived and on exhibition at Toronto.

London; 3, W. M. Faulds, Muncey. Stallion, three years old—1, T. E. Robson, Ilderton; 2, S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll; 3, Jas. Henderson, Belton. Stallion, two years old—1, Jas. Henderson; 2, Dalgety Bros. Stallion, any age—1, Dalgety Bros. Brood mare and foal—1, Henry Hanlon, Rayside; 2, Wm. Young & Son, Mt. Bridges; 3, Geo. Nicol, Wau-buno. Filly, three years old—1, Jas. Henderson; 2, Jas. Malcolm, Lakeside. Filly, two years old—1, J. C. Ross, Jarvis; 2, Wm. Young & Son, Mt. Bridges; 3, S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll. Foal of 1905—1, Geo. Nicol; 2, S. J. Prouse; 3, D. N. Palmer, Jr., Thorndale. Mare, any age—1, Jas. Henderson. Stallion and three of his get—1, S. J. Prouse; 2, W. M. Faulds, Clydesdale, Shire (G. or M.)—1, S. J. Prouse.

ENGLISH SHIRES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, E. C. Attrill, Goderich; 2 and 3, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Stallion, three years old—1, Fritz & Lamont, Zurich; 2 and 3, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Stallion, two years old—1, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm. Mare, any age—1, Fritz & Lamont. Filly, three years old—1, C. F. Maw, Omagh. Mare, any age—1, C. F. Maw.

HEAVY DRAFT. Canadian-bred—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Amos Agar, Nashville; 2, R. Miners, Bothwell. Stallion, three years old—1, A. Blakie, White Oak; 2 and 3, Amos Agar. Stallion, two years old—1, D. R. Palmer, Thorndale. Stallion, one year old—1, Sam Smillie, Inwood; 2, D. R. Palmer; 3, Dan'l Yake, Kintore. Stallion, any age—1, Amos Agar. Brood mare and foal—1, J. H. McCully, St. Mary's; 2, J. Smillie; 3, Geo. Spearin, St. Mary's. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, Chas. C. Brink, Folders' Cor.; 2 and 3, Simon Hunter, Exeter. Filly, two years old—1, Simon Hunter; 2, J. H. McCully. Stallion, one year old—1, Dan'l Yake. Foal of 1905—1, Jas. Smillie; 2, Geo. Spearin; 3, W. M. Faulds, Muncey. Mare, any age—1, Wm. Kernick, Exeter. Pair Heavy Drafts—1, D. A. Murray, Bennington; 2, Jno. McIntosh, Maplewood; 3, Wm. Kernick.

PERCHERON.—Mare, any age—1, Hamilton & Hawthorne; 2, Moir & Walsh.

AGRICULTURAL.—Brood mare and foal—1, D. R. Palmer & Son, Thorndale; 2, Fred Brazer, Kintore; 3, Robt. Spencer, Jr., Clachan. Gelding or filly, three years old—1, D. R. Palmer & Son. Gelding or filly, two years old—1, C. F. Pair, Omagh; 2, W. M. Faulds, Muncey. Gelding or filly, one year old—1, John Sims, Kintore. Foal of 1905—1, Fred Brazer, Kintore; 2, Henry Hanlon, Rayside; 3, W. Faulds. Pair Agriculturals, in harness—1, Harry A. Little, Zenda, Bank of Toronto special, team, in harness—1, D. A. Murray, Bennington.

PAIR HIGH STEPPERS, 14½ hands and over—1, Adam Beck, London; 2, Dan'l Thody, St. Thomas; 3, A. St. Clair, Aylmer.

SINGLE HIGH STEPPERS, 14½ hands—1, A. St. Clair, Aylmer; 2, Adam Beck, London; 3, Dan'l Thody, St. Thomas.

HEAVY HORSES.—1, D. A. Murray, Bennington. Two light horses—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt.

SADDLE HORSE.—1, Adam Beck, London; 2, P. H. Petrie, Stratford; 3, Adam Beck. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, Adam Beck; 2, Jas. McCartney, London; 3, C. R. Marlatt, Stratfordville. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, C. R. Marlatt; 2, Alex. Beaton.

HUNTER.—Heavy-weight—1, Adam Beck, London; 2, Geo. R. Peters, London; 3, Adam Beck. Light-weight—1, Adam Beck; 2, P. H. Petrie, Stratford; 3, Adam Beck.

CAN-BRED HORSES, 3 or 4 years old—1, C. R. Marlatt, Stratfordville; 2, Buttery & Rapley, Strathroy; 3, Chas. C. Brink, Folders' Cor.

(Continued on next page.)

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Western Fair Prize List.—Continued. CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Judges, John Isaac, Markham; John Davidson, Ashburn. Bull, three years or over—1, H. Smith, Exeter, Gold Drop; 2, James Snell, Clinton, Scottish Peer; 3, Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespear. Bull, two years old—1, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Hot Scotch. Bull, one year old—1, J. A. Crerar; 2, H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Deeside Chief (imp.); 3, E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Blythesome Rule. Bull calf, under one year—1, E. C. Attrill, Lovely's Pride; 2, H. Smith; 3, E. C. Attrill. Best bull, any age—Robson, Hot Scotch. Cow, four years or over—1 and 2, Crerar. Cow, three years old—1, Crerar. Heifer, two years old—1, Crerar; 2, A. J. Watson, Castlederg; 3, E. C. Attrill. Heifer, one year old—1, H. Smith; 2, Crerar; 3, Attrill. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2, Smith; 3, Attrill. Best four calves, under one year—1, Smith; 2, Watson. Best female, any age—1, Crerar, Gem of Ballachin Red. Herd: bull and four females—Crerar.

HEREFORDS.—Judge, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa. Bull, three years or over—1, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., Bourton Ingleside; 2, T. Skippen, Hyde Park. Bull, two years old—1 and 2, J. A. Govenlock. Bull, one year old—1 and 2, Govenlock. Bull calf—1, Smith; 2, Govenlock; 3, Skippen. Best bull, any age—H. D. Smith, Bourton Ingleside. Cow, three years or over—1, Smith, Duxmoor Brenda; 2 and 3, Govenlock. Cow, two years old—1, Smith, Sylvan 19th; 2, Govenlock. Heifer, two years old—1, Smith, Amy 4th; 3, Skippen. Heifer, one year old—1, Smith; 2, Govenlock. Heifer calf—1, Smith; 2, Govenlock; 3, Skippen. Female, any age—Smith, Amy 4th. Herd—1, Smith; 2, Govenlock. Four calves—1, Govenlock.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Judge, R. J. Mackie. Bull, two years old—1, Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Bull, one year old—1 and 2, Bowman. Bull calf—1, 2 and 3, Bowman. Cow, over three years—1, Bowman; 2 and 3, John O'Brien, London West. Cow, three years old—1, Bowman. Heifer, two years old—1, Bowman; 2 and 3, O'Brien. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2, Bowman; 3, O'Brien. Heifer calf—1, 2 and 3, Bowman. Herd—1, Bowman. Bull, any age—1, Bowman. Female, any age—1, Bowman.

GALLOWAYS.—All prizes awarded in this class went to R. Shaw, Brantford.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years or over—1, David Duncan, Don, Golden Lad of Thorncliffe; 2, Edmonds & Son, London West; 3, B. H. Bull & Son. Bull, two years old—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Bull, one year old—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan; 3, Edmonds & Son. Bull calf—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan; 3, Bull & Son. Best bull, any age—Sweepstake, D. Duncan, Golden Lad of Thorncliffe. Cow, four years or over—1, Duncan, Gussie Curtner; 2, Bert Lawson, Crumlin, Cream Cup's Pride; 3, Bull & Son, Imp. Sweet Eyes. Cow, three years old—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan; 3, Bull & Son. Heifer, two years old—1, Duncan, Blue Blood's Fancy; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Lawson. Heifer, one year old—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan; 3, Edmonds & Son. Heifer calf—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan;

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

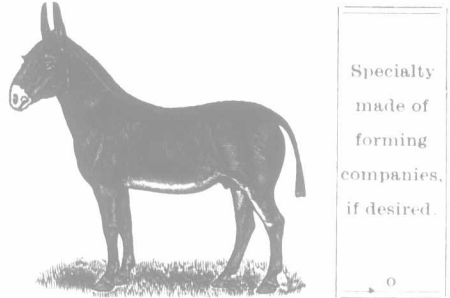
that make a horse wheeze, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

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FOR SALE About 60 HEAD of Hackneys

consisting of highest grade breeding stock in this country, and Full and Half-bred Colts, 4 years and under. For full particulars, address: W.D.W., Post-office box 1461 NEW YORK, N.Y.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont. THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont

Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

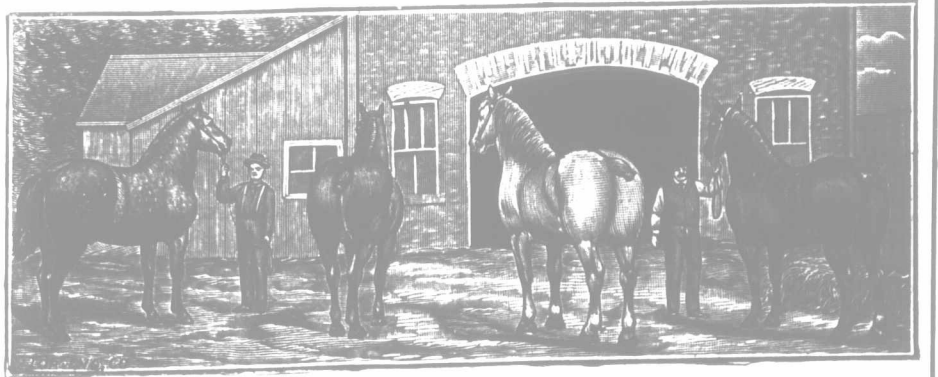
Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters.—Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 26440). Prices reasonable.

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

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

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large black fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brillant, Besume and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers. Hamilton & Hamthorne, Simcoe, Ont. Stables S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash.

3, Edmonds & Son. Female, any age—Duncan, Gussie Curtner. Herd: one bull and four females—1, Duncan; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Edmonds & Son. Four calves—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years or over—1, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; 2, W. H. Simmons, New Durham. Bull, two years old—1, Simmons; 2, Rettie; 3, W. H. Reeves, Hyde Park. Bull, one year—1, Rettie; 2, Thos. Clark, Wyton; 3, Simmons. Bull calf—1, Rettie; 2 and 3, Simmons. Cow, four years and over—1, Rettie; 2, Simmons; 3, Rettie. Cow, three years—1, Rettie; 2, Simmons. Heifer, two years—1, Rettie; 2, Simmons; 3, Rettie. Heifer, one year—1 and 3, Simmons; 2, Rettie. Heifer calf—1, Rettie; 2 and 3, Simmons. Bull, any age—Sweepstake, Rettie, Cornelia's Posch; first-prize aged bull. Cow, any age—Sweepstake, Rettie, Favorit 7th, first-prize aged cow. Herd: one bull and four females—1, Rettie; 2, Simmons; 3, Reeve; 4, Geo. H. Campbell, Aylmer. Four calves, under one year—1, Rettie; 2, Simmons; 3, Reeve.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years and over—1, Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Lessnessock King of Beauty; 2, N. Dymont, Clappison, Dairyman of Glenora; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Rob Roy. Bull, two years old—1, Hume; 2, Dymont. Bull, one year old—1, Stewart; 2, Hume; 3, Dymont. Bull calf—1 and 3, Hume; 2, Stewart. Cow, four years and over—1, Hume, Eva of Menie; 2, Stewart; 3, Chas. S. Aylwin, Freeman. Cow, three years old—1, Hume & Co.; 2, Stewart & Son; 3, Dymont. Heifer, two years old—1, Stewart; 2, Hume; 3, Aylwin. Heifer, one year old—1, Hume; 2, Stewart; 3, Dymont. Heifer calf—1, Stewart; 2 and 3, Hume. Bull, any age—Sweepstake, Hume & Co., Lessnessock King of Beauty. Female, any age—Sweepstake, Hume & Co., Eva of Menie. Herd—1, Hume; 2, Stewart; 3, Dymont. Four calves, under one year—1, Stewart; 2, Dymont.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2, Chas. F. Maw, Omagh; 3, Jas. Snell, Clinton. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Maw; 3, John J. Woolcott, Kenicott. Ram lamb—1, Maw; 2, Snell; 3, Woolcott. Ewe, two shears or over—1, Woolcott; 2 and 3, Maw. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, Woolcott; 2, Maw. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Maw; 3, Woolcott. Pen of five shearlings—1, Maw. Pen: ram and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Maw. Ram, any age—1, Maw. Ewe, any age—1, Woolcott. Ram and four ewes—1, Maw.

LINCOLNS.—J. T. Gibson, Denfield, won 1st and 2nd prizes throughout, having no competitors.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Henry Arkell, Arkell, had no competitors, and won 1st and 2nd prizes throughout.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, J. C. Ross, Jarvis. Shearling ram—1, J. C. Ross; 2 and 3, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth. Ram lamb—1, Ross; 2 and 3, Shore. Ewe, two shears or over—1 and 3, Ross; 2, Shore. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, Shore; 2, Ross. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Shore; 3, Ross. Pen of five shearlings—1, Shore. Pen of four lambs—1, Ross. Ram, any age—1, Ross. Ewe, any age—1, Shore. Pen: ram and four ewes, etc.—1, Shore. Cotswold special: pen of four lambs—1, Shore; 2, Ross.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, Telfer Bros., Paris; 2, Thos. W. Smith, Glandford; 3, Robt. McEwen, Byron. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Telfer Bros.; 2, Smith. Ram lamb—1, McEwen; 2, Smith; 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe, two shears and over—1, McEwen; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Smith. Shearling ewe—1, (Continued on next page.)

Bobby's father had given him a ten-cent piece and a quarter of a dollar, telling him he might put one or the other on the contribution plate.

"Which did you give, Bobby?" his father asked, when the boy came home from church.

"Well, father, I thought at first I ought to put in the quarter," said Bobby, but then just in time I remembered 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' and I knew I could give the ten-cent piece a great deal more cheerfully, so I put that in."

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

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

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

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

FOR SALE: Percheron Stallion

Registered; black with white star in forehead, 6 years old, perfect head, neck, body, legs, mane and tail. High spirit, yet gentle. Sure service and gets splendid colts. Absolutely perfect animal. Weight 1,750 lbs. Address GEO. W.M. BALLON, 402 Produce Exchange, New York City.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young show bulls eight to ten months old, by Hapton Chancellor, (imp.) also cows and HEIFERS. New importation of choice bulls and heifers, due home August 28. All for sale. Write to H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Highgrove Jersey Herd—Our present offering is: 5 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls. ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Am now offering my stock bull, Prince Pauline De Kol 4th, who has six sisters in the Advanced Registry; also 1 imp. cow, 6 years old; 2 three-year-old heifers, prizewinners; 2 one-year-olds and a number of young bulls, some of them out of imp. dams. W. H. SIMMONS, Burgessville Sta. New Durham P.O.

YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

I am offering several young Hereford bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. One nice smooth 2-year-old, sired by sweepstake bull at Toronto, and one 3-year-old, sired by champion bull of Buffalo and Toronto, are in good breeding condition, and will be sold worth the money.

W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont. Box 523.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE

One year-old bull, two bull calves and females of all ages, by imported bull. Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

Western Fair Prize List.—Continued.

2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Smith. Pen of five shearlings—1, Telfer Bros. Pen: ram and three ewe lambs—1, McEwen. Ram, any age—1, Telfer Bros. Ewe, any age—1, Telfer Bros. Ram and four ewes—1, Telfer Bros.

DORSETS.—Aged ram—1 and 3, Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton; 2, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Shearling ram—1, Harding; 2 and 3, Robertson. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Robertson. Ram, any age—Harding. Aged ewe—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Robertson. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, Robertson; 2, Harding. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Robertson. Ram and three ewe lambs—1, Harding. Pen of five shearlings—1, Robertson. Ewe, any age—1, Harding. Ram and four ewes—1, Harding.

SHROPSHIRE.—Aged ram—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 3, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Shearling ram—1, Beattie; 2 and 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ram lamb—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 2, Beattie; 3, Wright. Ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 3, Wright. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Wright. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 3, Wright. Pen of five shearlings—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Pen: ram lamb and three ewe lambs—1, Wright. Ram, any age—1, Beattie. Ewe, any age—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros.

HAMPSHIRE OR SUFFOLKS.—1, Freeborn Bros., Denfield.

FAT SHEEP.—Best fat wether, any age—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson. Best fat ewe, any age—1, Gibson; 2, Thos. W. Smith; 3, W. H. Beattie. Six fat sheep for shipping purposes—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 2, Beattie; 3, Wright.

SWINE.

YORKSHIRE.—Boar, two years or over—1, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 2 and 3, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, under two years—1 and 2, D. C. Flatt; 3, Featherston. Boar, under twelve months—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, H. J. Davis, Woodstock. Boar, under six months—1 and 3, Flatt; 2, Davis. Sow, two years or over—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston. Sow, under two years—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston. Sow, under one year—1, Davis; 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston. Boar and three sows—1 and 2, Flatt. Boar and four of his get—1, Flatt. Sow and four of her produce—1, Flatt.

BERKSHIRE.—All 1st and 2nd prizes awarded to W. H. Durham.

TAMWORTH.—Boar, two years or over—1, D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; 2 and 3, Colwill Bros., Newcastle. Boar, under one year—1, Douglas; 2 and 3, Colwill Bros. Boar, under six months—1, Douglas; 2 and 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, two years or over—1, Douglas; 2 and 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, under two years—1 and 3, Douglas; 2, Colwill Bros. Sow, under one year—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, under six months—1, Douglas; 2 and 3, Colwill Bros. Boar and three sows—1, Douglas; 2, Colwill Bros. Boar and four of his get—1, Douglas. Sow and four of her produce—1, Douglas.

CHESTER WHITES.—Aged boars—1 and 3, D. DeCourcy, Bornholm; 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Boar, under two years—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Boar, under one year—1 and 3, Wright; 2, DeCourcy. Boar, under six months—1, Wright; 2 and 3, DeCourcy. Sow, two years or over—1 and 3, Wright; 2, DeCourcy. Sow, under one year—1 and 2, Wright; 3, DeCourcy. Sow, under six months—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Boar and three sows—1, Wright; 2, DeCourcy. Boar and four of his get—DeCourcy.

Any other pure breed of swine.—Aged boar—1, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2 and 3, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Boar, under two years—1 and 3, W. M. Smith; 2, Featherston. Boar, under one year—1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Smith. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Smith. Sow, two years or over—1, Featherston; 2 and 3, Smith. Sow, under two years—1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Smith. Sow, under one year—1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Smith. Sow, under six months—1, Featherston; 2 and 3, Smith. Boar and three sows—1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Smith. Boar and four of his get—1, Featherston. Sow and four of her produce—1, Featherston.

ASTHMA

Climate wear out. Smokes, sprays and "specifics" only relieve symptoms. They cannot cure. Our constitutional treatment removes the causes of Asthma and Hay Fever from the blood and nervous system. Our patients enjoy life without the slightest return of symptoms. Appetite improved, blood enriched, nerves strengthened, health restored. Book 57F FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, New York.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows. Apply to JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, GREENWOOD, Ont. STATIONS: Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

GLENGORE STOCK FARM

We have five bulls for sale, all imported, bred to a Blackbird Sire. Also females, all ages, just ready to calve. Prices very reasonable. Inspection invited.

GEO. DAVIS, Alton Station, C. P. R.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull: Scottish Hero (Scottish Archer (59988), Missie 134th, by William of Orange. Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly 49th (Sittytton Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, o Compton, P. Q.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., 1/2 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles.

GEO. AMOS & SON, - Moffat, Ont.

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, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont.

Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

Belvoir Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender.

GLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp. dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show.

YORKSHIRE.—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

Good intentions are at least the seed of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, and leave it to the soil and the seasons, whether they come up or no, and whether he or any other gathers the fruit.—Sir W. Temple.

TRIED ALL ELSE TO NO BENEFIT

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Diabetes.

Startling Case of Thos. Harrison, of St. Mary's Ferry—He Tells the Story Himself.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., September 18th.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes, one of the most deadly forms of Kidney Disease, has been satisfactorily proved by Mr. Thos. Harrison, of this place. Speaking of his cure, Mr. Harrison says:

"I began to suffer with severe pains above the region of the Kidneys. When I lay down it was torture to get up again. My appetite failed, and I lost flesh rapidly.

"I doctored with several physicians, but it was all no use. Shortly after this I began to urinate blood, and then I knew I was in the grip of that dread monster, Diabetes.

"At this time a friend prevailed on me to try a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they did me so much good I continued the treatment till I had used three boxes. They cured me completely."

TRADE TOPIC.

WAR AND PEACE.—The South African Republics are apparently beginning to open out, and Canada is beginning to reap the benefit of the South African war by the way of trade extension. We notice that the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, have just received an order from Pretoria for three complete outfits of the well-known Canadian Airmotors. There is a great field in South Africa for Canadian enterprise, and we are pleased to notice that the above firm are pushing their goods into all parts of the world. Trade certainly follows the flag to a great extent."

GOSSEP.

Mr. E. C. Attrill, Goderich, made a capital record with the young Shorthorns he exhibited at the Western Fair at London, winning six prizes with the six head he showed, all of which will be in his dispersion sale to be held in London, Ont., on November 2nd.

The annual private catalogue of the Cargill herd of Shorthorn cattle, property of H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Bruce Co., Ontario, in tabulated form, shows the breeding in all lines of the 170 head of high-class Scotch cattle composing the herd, 95 head of which are imported animals representing the best of the Scotch families, and the balance bred from imported sire and dam of similar character and breeding. This herd contains probably more high-class imported animals than any other in America, and the sires in service are among the best bred in the herds of Duthie, Marr and other noted Scotch breeders, and represent such excellent families as the Golden Drop, Missie, Roan Lady and others. The increase of the herd for the past year, numbering about 75 head of young things, about 38 of which are young bulls, by these sires and out of imported dams, should attract the attention of those who wish to improve their stock, as these can be bought at reasonable prices and can hardly fail of good results to the purchaser and the herds in which they may be used. The catalogue and further particulars may be had on application, or the herd seen by visiting the farm, which is only half a mile from Cargill Station on the Hamilton and Guelph to Southampton branch of the G. T. R.

BLOTTING PADS FOR MAKING BUTTER.

The following method of buttermaking has been endorsed by high authority, no less, in fact, than a committee of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, Not wishing to libel this famous institution, we took the trouble to write the Franklin Institute people and received the secretary's assurance that the subjoined description of the process commended is "substantially correct." We wouldn't advise anyone, however, to throw away his old churn just yet:

"Sweet cream is poured into shallow pans, the bottoms of which are covered with absorbent pads. These pads are composed of heavy white blotting paper supported on Turkish toweling, or similar material, and absorb from the cream nearly all its constituents except the fat. The cream fat remains as a layer on the surface of the pads, and after several hours' standing it may be rolled off. In this condition, the product contains rather too much water and milk proteids; on this account and because of the absence of salt, it does not keep well. If, however, the separated butter-fat be worked and salted in the same way as the ordinary churned produce, the result is a fine grade of butter. The process has the advantage of cheapness, since the pads may be used over and over again, lasting, it is said, for six months of daily use. The labor of churning is avoided, and on account of the use of fresh cream instead of that which has stood to ripen for several days, the finished product keeps better than butter made in the ordinary way."



With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaids' Knees, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites, or write ALBERTS, 73 Farringdon street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Parke & Farke, Hamilton, Ont.

An Opportunity

We have decided to offer for sale our imported Show and Breeding Bull, Prime Favorite, bred by W. S. Marr; one junior yearling bull, one senior yearling heifer, one junior yearling heifer, two senior heifer calves. All in good show form. Also 20 yearling Shropshire rams.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta. Telephone in house.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

The choice breeding bull (imp.) Lord Rosebery, a Broadbent, now leads the head. Our present offering consists of three extra good young bulls, ready for service, from imp. cows; also 40 females bred or with calves at foot, either imp. or home-bred, all of the purest Scotch breeding.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two bull calves, 6 and 8 months, by Derby (imp.) and from good milking dams. Bargains for quick sales. Also a few young cows and heifers.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. Valley Home Stock Farm

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires Young stock of either sex for sale. For particulars apply to:

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont. Streetsville or Meadowdale, C. P. R. Brampton, G. T. R.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS 20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.

H SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

A. EDWARD MEYER Box 378. Guelph, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 13th, 1905.

BELVAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) 32075—; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50—50071—; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778)—45202— Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to:

PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont. SHORTHORNS. Prince Bull (imp.)—45212— at head of herd. Young stock of either sex for sale. Visitors welcome.

DAVID HILL, Staffa P.O., Ont.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

BLOODY MILK.

Cow gave bloody milk, first from one teat and then from another. She continues to give bloody milk. H. B.

Ans.—This is due to a congenital weakness of the vessels of the udder, and while in most cases the flow of blood can be checked, its recurrence cannot be prevented. Bathe the affected quarters long and often with cold water, and give one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily, until blood ceases to flow. If she becomes constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil. V.

ROARS.

Horse had distemper, was getting better, but had a relapse. I worked him some. Now he seems to be broken-winded. He breathes loud and heavy, and you can hear him when working or driving. E. H. P.

Ans.—Your horse has a condition called roaring. It is due to a lessening of the muscles on the left side of the larynx (the cartilagenous box from which the windpipe commences). Little can be done for this trouble, except an operation, which is very expensive and often fails to relieve. In some cases, blistering the throat gives some relief, and the administration of one dram iodide of potash night and morning every alternate week sometimes helps, but treatment in many cases is unsuccessful. V.

WEAK FETLOCK JOINTS.

Mare's hind ankles are weak, especially after standing a long time. When commencing a drive or going down hill, she goes lame, but after an hour's driving she goes all right. D. A. M.

Ans.—This is weakness and partial dislocation of the fetlock joints, due to relaxation of the ligaments. A long rest and repeated blisterings are necessary. Remove her shoes; get a blister composed of two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with two ounces vaseline; clip the hair off all around the joints; rub the blister well in; tie her head so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn her loose in a box stall, and oil every day until the scale comes off, when you will blister again as at first. After this, blister once every month for three or four months. This treatment should strengthen the joints, but little can be done without rest. V.

Miscellaneous.

WATER-GLASS FOR EGG PRESERVING.


I saw a recipe in your paper of last fall for preserving fresh eggs with water-glass. I would be obliged to you if you could tell me how to use same, if used pure or mixed with water, etc., and where is the cheapest place to buy it? H. J. P.

Ans.—Water-glass (sodium silicate) can be procured from Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. The American water-glass is diluted with about seven times its bulk in water, while the English requires about twelve times its bulk in water. The price is from 5c. to 10c. per lb.

A KICKING HORSE.

A bought a horse from B for \$125. When A went to see horse, Mrs. B said to be careful going around her, as she did not like strangers. B did not say she would kick, which she did the very first time she was hitched up, and several times, and at different persons going behind her in the stable. A kept her two weeks and bred her to a horse. He then returned her, but B would not take her back, having in the meantime bought another. Has A any chance of getting his money back, or has he got to keep the horse? NEIGHBOR.

Ontario.
Ans.—A is not legally entitled to return the animal, nor can he recover from B the money paid, or any portion thereof.



Lump Jaw


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

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

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

Scotch Shorthorns
—AT—
HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

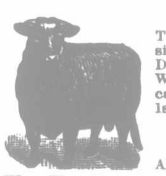


Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.

For particulars, write to

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dublin-bred bull, *Rosy Morning*, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1903.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. om
Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm
Breeders of
High-class Scotch Shorthorns,
Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on **Wednesday, Jan. 10th.**
Herd catalogue on application. Address:
G. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont.
W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. om

R. A. & J. A. WATT
Salem P.O. Elora Station,
C. P. R. and G. T. R.
Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred **SHORTHORNS** compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited. o

BARREN COW CURE
makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from o

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.
—Provoost = 37865 =, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. **RICHARD WILKIN,** Springfield Stock Farm. o Harriston, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing; 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o
JAMES BOWES, Strathnairn P.O., Meaford, Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS. Young stock of both sexes for sale; sired by Scottish Baron 40421 (Imp.). o
H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS. Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40359 = (78286) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock of the leading Scotch families for sale at all times. Apply to **KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.** o
Ayr, C. P. R. Paris, G. T. R.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
ESTABLISHED 1855.
Large and old-established herd of **SHORTHORNS.** Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex. Scotch and Scotch topped. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.** o

Sunnyside Stock Farm—Scotch Shorthorns, imp. and home-bred for sale. For particulars write to o
JAMES GIBB, Brookside P.O. and Tel. J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.

Breeder of **High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**
Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited. o

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. COLE,** Bowmanville Stn., G.T.R. o **Tyrone P.O.**

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking **Shorthorns.** Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty = 37864 =. Also a few females. o
Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

CATTLE.

W. H. SIMMONS' HOLSTEINS.

Imperial Stock Farm lies in the County of Oxford, Ont., four miles from Burgessville Station, and is the property of Mr. W. H. Simmons, New Durnam P. O., who is extensively engaged in the breeding of Holstein cattle. On his splendid farm of 350 acres at the present time are 50 head of this great dairy breed, 12 of which are from the noted herds of F. McDonald, Lambton; Frank Crandell, Hull, and B. Hardy, Owasso, all of Michigan. The present stock bull is Prince Pauline De Kol 4th, by Prince Pauline De Kol, who has six daughters in the Advanced Registry. This splendid bull has left an indelible stamp of superiority on Mr. Simmons' herd, and owing to there being so many of his get now coming on, Mr. Simmons has decided to sell him, and from his rich breeding and grand individuality, he will be a prize for the lucky purchaser. His dam, Wilkop Pietertje Beauty (imp.), has ten sisters in the Advanced Registry. He is now four years old, and all the cows in the herd are in calf to him. Among the females in the herd, seven are in the Advanced Registry, with butter records that average 19 lbs. in seven days. They belong to the De Kol, Pietertje and Mercedes strains, and among them are a number of first, second and third prize winners at Toronto and London. There are for sale: eight young bulls from one to twelve months old, some of which are out of prizewinning and advanced-registry dams, and sired by Iosco Pride's Pan-American, whose dam, Iosco Pride, was the championship cow at the Pan-American, and who has two daughters with seven-day butter records of 17 and 20 lbs. respectively at two years of age. There are also for sale one imported cow, six years old, and two three-year-olds that were in the second-prize herd at Toronto last year. Two of the bull calves are grandsons of the great Calamity Jane. Anyone wanting anything in the Holstein line would do well to correspond with Mr. Simmons.

R. TUFTS & SON'S JERSEYS, SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRES.

Three miles from Tweed Station, in the County of Hastings, Ont., is Highgrove Stock Farm, owned by Messrs. Robert Tufts & Son, breeders of Jersey cattle, and few Jersey breeders in Canada can show a better herd of this favorite dairy breed. Their herd numbers 40 head at the present time, and are all of the well-known St. Lambert strain. Their stock bull is Bimster of Dentonia 61049, sired by the great show bull and Toronto champion, Bim of Dentonia. Until this year he was never shown, when in very strong company at Toronto he was awarded third prize, and many thought he should have been placed higher. His dam is Ruth's Hobby of Dentonia (imp.). The females of the herd are all descended from the cow, Stella's Joy 59150, whose record is 50 lbs. of 5 per cent. milk in a day. Her sire is Stella's Victor Hugo, by Lorne's Victor Hugo, by the \$5,000 bull, Victor Hugo (imp.), and her daughter, Faith of Highgrove 95031, whose milk record is 52 lbs. of 5 per cent. milk per day. His sire is Prince John of Tweed, by Star's John Bull, by Canada's John Bull. As above mentioned, these two cows are the foundation of the herd on which have been used such royally-bred bulls as Signal of Highgrove, by Signal of Belvedere, Mrs. Jones' great show bull, and St. Lambert of Highgrove, by Nero of Glen Rouge. At Toronto this year, in the strongest kind of company, out of fourteen entries, this herd won seven prizes, one being on a young herd, in which there were eight entries. For sale there are five young bulls from four to twelve months old. One of them, Bimster Dick, won first at Toronto this year in a class of eight, some of which were months older. All of these young bulls are sired by the stock bull. Also for sale there are females of all ages, including the prizewinners at Toronto this year. There was also exhibited at Toronto this year the product of this herd two ten-lb. crocks of butter, which was awarded second-prize, scoring 96 points, the first-prize lot being half a point higher; there were eleven entries. Write the Messrs. Tufts to Tweed P. O. They are also offering a few choice Shropshires and Yorkshires of all ages and both sexes.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON
Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 4 high-class imp. bulls.
- 3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
- 14 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams. om

MAPLE SHADE



One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of Shearling Shropshire show rams. Also 8 imported Buttar rams. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.

Stations { Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance
Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
- 29 heifers, calves.
- 4 bulls, yearlings.
- 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON,
om Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale. Champion winners all over America. Both sexes. Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers. om

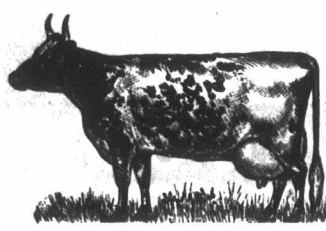
A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

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



AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milking strains. Jan. and March boars and young pigs of good type and breeding. See us at Toronto, or write for prices. ALEX. HUME & CO., - Menie P. O.

In the report of the Hereford cattle at the Toronto Exhibition in our last issue, an error occurred in the statement of the winner of the female championship and grand championship, which should have been credited to the two-year-old heifer, Amy 4th of Ingleside, owned by Mr. H. D. Smith, of Compton, Que., as given in the prize list in this paper.

Where horses are being worked steadily the principal grooming should be done in the evening, because then it is most needed, will be most effective, and the horse will rest better afterwards. In grooming horses there is, unfortunately, a common practice of using a currycomb under the guise of removing itchiness from the skin. Currycombs are too much used for this purpose on nervous, thin-coated and thin-skinned horses. In cleaning such horses the only use to make of the comb is to clean the brush. Who has not seen a horse flinch as a careless groom flourished a currycomb over his body? It is safe to say that most horses that act ugly in the stable have been taught to do so through the use of a currycomb. A strong, heavy brush, if properly handled, will be found quite sufficient to remove any dirt or dust from the horse's skin, and if a glossy coat is desired, a coarse woollen cloth or a piece of shaggy leather will be just the thing.—[Agricola.]

MR. ATTRILL'S DISPERSION SALE.

Owing to ill health and the decision to go abroad for a change of climate for a time, Mr. E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, Ontario, announces in his advertisement that his entire herd of 30 high-class Shorthorns will be sold at the Western Fair grounds in the City of London, Ont., on Thursday, November 2nd, the day following the dispersion of the herd of Mr. W. D. Platt, at Hamilton. Mr. Attrill will be joined in the sale by Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, who will contribute about half a score from his large and choice herd, and Mr. W. Doherty, of Clinton, who will contribute half a dozen nicely-bred animals from his select herd, making a list of about 50 head in all. Mr. Attrill's herd comprises, amongst others, eight imported Scotch-bred cows and heifers in calf to the stock bulls in service in the herd, namely, Favourite (imp.) (83669) =50035=, a dark roan three-year-old bull of proper type and character, that has proved a capital sire, bred by Mr. Geo. Campbell, Harthill, Aberdeenshire, got by the Brawith Bud bull, Golden Fame (76786), bred by Mr. Duthie, dam Buchan Lass (imp.) =48501=, a Jessamine, bred by Mr. Alex. Moir, Waterton, and Blythesome Ruler =52236=, the second-prize junior bull calf at Toronto last year, a rich roan yearling, born in February, 1904, sired by Imp. Chief Ruler =51465= (80694), a Cruickshank Butterfly, by Bapton Chief, dam Imp. Missie 159th, bred by the late W. S. Marr, a cow for which Mr. Attrill paid \$800, when carrying this young bull, and who is included in the sale with another handsome roan bull calf that will be about eight months old at time of sale.

Among the females in the sale will be representatives of a number of popular Cruickshank and other Scotch families, including Missies, Lovelys, Lady Dorotheys, Augustas, Kibblean Beautys, and Villages.

Mr. Attrill was careful in the purchase of these imported cows and heifers to select the best, and he paid higher prices for most of them than he expects to get for them in the sale, as they were bought for foundation stock for a herd that he hoped to keep together for many years, but they have been regular breeders, and the young things, which are of excellent type and character, will, it is hoped, help to make the investment a satisfactory one. Capt. Robson and Mr. Doherty promise from their herds desirable numbers in breeding and individual merit, particulars of which will be given later. The London sale may be counted on as a most attractive offering.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM Scotch Shorthorns

of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star =48585=, by Wanderer's Last (imp.) Special offering: A few choice young bulls.

WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont. Box 426.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. Young bulls of choice quality and breeding for sale. Prices right. Correspondence invited.

R. H. REID, Ripley Sta., G.T.R., Pine River, Ont.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

Shorthorns—Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. A few young cows safe calf; also bull calves.

Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont.

EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O. Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to

Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis P.O. Glenvale Sta., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

Scotch Shorthorns

Three young bulls. One by Scottish Bean, imp., dam Lady Ythan 5th, imp.; 2 others by Invincible, second prize, Toronto, 1904; also heifers of like breeding and quality.

G. H. OKE, Alvinston, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns & Cotswold Sheep

Choice young bull, by Prince Gloster (Toronto winner). Also yearling ewes and ewe lambs for sale. Apply to

S. H. BUCKLER, Glenraven Stock Farm, Myrtle Station, Raglan P.O.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to

John Elder, Hensall Sta. & P.O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to

CHAS. E. PORTER, Tottenham Sta., G.T.R., Lloydtown, Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires

yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address

E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O. Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

A few good Yorkshires, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices.

W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O., Maple Park Farm.

Don't Wait! BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young JERSEYS. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also colts and pups.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont. Box 552.

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

Buff Rock fowl of the Bawden strain, and White Wyandottes of the Duston, Fishel and Hawkin strains are being advertised by J. W. Gosnell & Son, Ridgetown. This firm is well posted in the poultry line, and can, no doubt, supply customers with just what will suit them. They report the sale of several Shropshire sheep at good prices through their advertisement in this journal.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "My flock of Leicesters are making an exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, and Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., and other places on the Pacific coast, hence I am not showing in Ontario. I sent a lot of my best out, and hope will make so creditable a showing they will do the breed some good, and not be any discredit to Canada. I have an excellent lot of young ewes for sale, by Imp. Stanley and Winchester and other good rams, and a choice lot of shearing and ram lambs, and have them for sale at moderate prices. Shorthorns have done splendidly, and I have a number of both sexes for sale."

DALGETY'S CLYDESDALES. Again the old reliable and well-known firm of Dalgety Bros., of London, Ont., are to the front with a fresh importation of Clydesdale stallions. For many years this firm have been importing Clydesdales, their total importations, running up into the hundreds, are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and we have yet to hear of a disappointed or dissatisfied customer. No importer of Clydesdale stallions can give a positive guarantee that each and every horse will give complete satisfaction in the stud, but Dalgety Bros. do guarantee to replace with another equally as good any horse that does not give entire satisfaction. They are perfectly reliable men, and always do exactly as they say, and the buying end of the firm being always on the ground in Scotland, they know exactly where to lay their hands on the kind that will best meet the requirements of this country, and a look over the lot lately landed strikes the man competent to judge as the kind so much wanted. They combine great size, large flat bone, well-sloped pasterns and nice flat knee. The older ones are very heavily muscled, and show great strength just where strength is required. They also possess that very essential Clydesdale quality, nice, open, free and straight action.

Harvester, Vol. 14, C., (11368), is a bay, five years old, that won third at the Royal Aberdeen this year. He is sired by Prince Resemblance, dam Hilda Darnley. This is one of the best horses that crossed the water this year, and with a little more fitting can win in any ring. Royal Carlung, Vol. 14, C., (11486), is a bay, five years old, by Prince of Carlung, dam Royal Queen, a horse of faultless form, choke full of Clydesdale character, and acts remarkably well. Happy Omen, Vol. 14, is a brown, three years old, a massive, big, heavy-timbered colt, with the best kind of bone and ankles, and will certainly make a winner. Baron Hunter 5015 is a brown two-year-old, got by Baronson, dam Arissa. This colt is an all-round good one, of the sort combining size and quality to a very marked degree, and his action is square and clean. Prince Ronald, Vol. 14, (12706), is a brown two-year old, by Montrave Ronald, dam Hebra, also a very heavy-boned colt of great quality, will make a very large horse and well proportioned. Imperial Rozelle, Vol. 14, (1205), is a bay two-year old, by Rozelle, dam Crown Imperial, another big, well-balanced colt, with plenty of quality and nice, smooth action. Brightstone, Vol. 14, (12499), is a bay two-year old, by Aric's Prince, dam Necklet. This colt gives every promise of developing into a very large horse. He possess very large flat bone and well-sloped ankles, and is very heavily muscled. Lord Carlton (128) is a dark bay Hackney, seven years old, got by that great sire of trot winners, Gar-ton Duke of Cornwall, dam Wheel of Fortune, and is no discredit to his illustrious sire, showing a well-developed body and faultless action, and especially his action. In proof of what has been said, send in the name, write to James Dalgety, London, Ont.

Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone. No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

OGILVIE'S Ayrshires

As quite a number of the cows of this herd have freshened since our auction sale of young stock in March last, we are now able to offer for sale CALVES, of both sexes, at reasonable prices, and also a few COWS. Apply to

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager, Lachne Rapids, Que. Telephone M. 2228.

Springhill Farm Ayrshires

FOR SALE: One young bull fit for service; also a few bull calves and females, all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Maxville, C.A.R., and Apple Hill, C.P.R.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address

John W. Logan, Allan's Corners, Que.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago.

DAVID BENNING & SON, Williamstown, Ont. "Glenhurst."

Springburn Stock Farm, North Williamsburg, Ont., H. J.

Whitaker & Sons, Props. We are now offering 10 Ayrshire Bulls, from 6 to 22 months old. Also eggs for hatchling from our Buff Orpington fowls at \$1 per 13.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped Aug. 1905. For full particulars address

D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

Burnside Ayrshires

One two-year-old and two yearling bulls; also females of all ages, just imported June 1st. Scotch prizewinners; also a number of imp. and home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy milking dams.

R. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Meadowside Farm

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, R. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.

A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechtild's Posch, also lately the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Danthe Jewel Mechtild's, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Adlie Posch (14), holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Holstein Bulls

Maple Grove still has a few richly-bred bulls of serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Maple Glen Holsteins

Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to C. J. Gilroy's Son, and one to Mercedes' July Fichte's Park. Secure the best.

C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Please Mention "Advocate"

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

Lincoln and Cotswold Rams--WANTED.

1 and 2 years old.

Quote prices delivered Ilderton.
London, Huron and Bruce R.R.

J. H. PATRICK, Ilderton, Ont.

MR. W. D. FLATT'S DISPERSION SALE.

As the advertisement in this issue announces, the noted and grandly-bred Trout Creek herd of Shorthorns, belonging to Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, will be dispersed, by auction, on Wednesday, November 1st. Many will regret the retirement from the business of one who has so energetically and with so much enthusiasm worked for the advancement of the breed and the advertising of Canada as a wholesome breeding ground for Shorthorns of the best type and constitution. And all will agree that he has done a good work in importing so many good cattle of the best breeding, and that the dissemination of so much fresh blood of the best brand has done great good in the improvement of Canadian herds, while his sales and show record in the United States have made Canadian cattle widely known and highly appreciated in that country, which will continue to be our best market for breeding stock. It has been noticed that at public sales of Shorthorns in the States, Canadian-bred Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle are popular and eagerly bid for, and it is important that the good reputation our cattle have shall be maintained by our breeding the best.

The private sales from the herd, even in the last two years, have been so satisfactory that the dispersion numbers only about sixty head, including a number of spring calves, some of which will be sold with their dams, but there will be quite a few new births before the sale and these youngsters will go with their dams. The catalogue will include 35 imported females, principally of Marr, Duthie and Willis families, also about 15 from imported stock. Most of the cows are young and will have calves at foot or be found in calf by first-class imported sires. These were secured as foundation stock, have never been fed for show or sale, but kept in nice breeding condition, and have been breeding rapidly and well, and will, in many cases, be sold with their calves at foot. The favorite Missie and Lavender tribes are very strongly represented in the herd, as well as several other popular Crickshank families, and while there are no bulls in stock older than last spring calves, the two imported sires in service are young and of first-class merit individually and in breeding. Imp. Gold Cup (86064), a rich roan two-year-old, born in April, 1903, and bred by Mr. Duthie, is of the Sittytton Brawith Bud tribe, which for beef and milk were not excelled in the Sittytton herd, and is a son of Nonpareil Courrier, one of the best breeding bulls used at Collynie. He is a bull of the proper type, low set, thick-fleshed, has a strong, well-covered back, full crops, level quarters, full flanks, and a good head and crest, and has proved a successful sire. Imp. Ardlethen Royal, red, two years old in April last, is of the Marr Princess Royal tribe, and sired by Baron Beaufort (80399) (a Broadhooks bull, bred by Lord Lovat, and sired by Royal Star), used in the herd of Mr. W. S. Marr, a number of his calves being in the Upper mill dispersion sale. Ardlethen Royal is a show bull in type and conformation, smooth, straight, level in his lines and full of quality. His dam was by the Marr-bred bull, My Choice, a Missie, by William of Orange. It is not often that two such good young bulls are found in one sale offering, and most of the females of breeding age are in calf to these excellent sires.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale.

GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, Ontario.

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to

THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn., Warkworth P. O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotawolds and Tamworths.

Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young boars fit for service; young sows ready to breed, and younger ones at reasonable prices.

R. O. MORROW, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.

Maple Park Farm || HOLSTEINS

Bred from the great De Kol Pietertje and Posch families.

S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

Linden Oxfords

Some good yearlings and ram lambs.

Also a fine imp. 2-shear ram for sale.

Write or come and see.

R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS"

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons. Also a few choice Yorkshire pigs of good bacon type.

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

R.R. Stns - Mildmay, G. T. R.; Teeswater, C. P. R.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearing ewes. The right type. Prices moderate.

Come and see.

WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont.

Brooklin Sta., G. T. R.; Myrtle Sta., C. P. R.

We are Importing Shropshires

If you want any sheep brought out, write us.

Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep.

ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P. O., Ont.

DORSETS and YORKSHIRES

Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered.

E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont.

Gilead's Spring Farm, Wentworth Co.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice shearing rams and ram lambs and ewes, from imp. stock. For particulars write to

J. W. GOSNELL, Ridgetown, Ont.

Dairy men will do well to notice the advertisement of the dispersion sale, by auction, on Wednesday, October 11th, of the entire herd of 70 head of Ayrshire cattle, belonging to Mr. T. D. McCallum, at Danville, Quebec, including the young imported two-year-old bull, Admiral Togo, 25 cows, 6 two-year-old heifers, 15 yearlings, 15 calves, and also the fine flock of 35 Shropshire sheep. Both the Ayrshires and Shropshires have been prominent prizewinners at the Sherbrooke Exhibition the past few years, and Mr. McCallum being acknowledged one of the best judges in the country, this stock should attract buyers from near and far. Send for the catalogue, and plan to attend the sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN RECORDS.

The following are official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from June 24th to July 21st, 1905, made under the careful supervision of State Agl. Colleges and Experiment Stations, and their accuracy is vouched for by them; no private records are reported by the American Holstein-Friesian Association:

During the period from June 24th to July 21st, 1905, records of 64 cows have been accepted; five of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day records, two made fourteen-day, five made thirty-day and two made sixty-day records. The average by ages was as follows:

Thirteen full-age cows averaged: age, 7 years 2 months 8 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 491.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.17; fat, 15.583 lbs. Thirteen four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 6 months 19 days; days from calving, 28; milk, 436 lbs.; per cent. fat 3.38; fat, 14.409. Eleven three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 4 months 19 days; days from calving, 30; milk, 374.5 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.19; fat, 11.950 lbs. Twenty-two heifers classed as two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 4 months 28 days; days from calving, 39; milk, 311 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.24; fat, 10.087 lbs.

In this list, while there are many fine records in the seven-day class, it is the thirty-day and sixty-day records that will attract most attention. Not only are the yields large, but the staying quality of the cows is well shown by a comparison of the daily yields in the seven-day, the thirty-day and the sixty-day periods.

During her best seven consecutive days in a period of sixty, Duchess Ormsby 3rd produced 2.554 lbs. fat per day; while for the sixty days she averaged 2.325 lbs. per day. Homestead Gem Pauline De Kol averaged for her seven-day record 2.879 lbs. fat, and for her sixty-day record 2.529 lbs. The difference in either case is comparatively small. The average daily yield in the seven-day record for the three cows and four-year-old listed is 2.854 lbs. fat; while their average daily yield in the thirty-day period is 2.612 lbs. The two-year-old heifer makes a showing equally fine in proportion.

Howell Queen De Kol 57241, age 4 years 7 months 4 days; days from calving, 53; Milk, 383.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 2.97; fat, 11.380 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Sara Jewel Hengerveld 55841, age 4 years 2 months 25 days; days from calving, 44; Milk, 533.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.39; fat, 19.792 lbs. Thirty-day record, days from calving 21; Milk, 2,452.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.19; fat, 78.146 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ontario.

Records Begun at Least Eight Months After Calving.

Adelaide Brook De Kol 48440, age 5 years 10 months 11 days; days from calving, 250; Milk, 212.5 lbs.; fat, 8.139 lbs. Prior record: 16.118 lbs. fat from 450.2 lbs. milk. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Starlight Maid 49815, age 5 years 10 months 19 days; days from calving, 276; Milk, 230 lbs.; fat, 7.192 lbs. Prior record: 13.410 lbs. fat from 394.9 lbs. milk. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Belle Dewdrop 67841, age 3 years 1 month 15 days; days from calving, 250; Milk, 209.4 lbs.; fat, 6.874 lbs. Prior record: 13.454 lbs. fat from 370.4 lbs. milk. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. of Advanced Registry, Darien, Wis., Sept. 9, 1905.

When You Feel Out of Sorts

Look for the Symptoms of Torpid Liver and Billousness.

Billousness is caused by the failure of the liver to filter the bile and other poisonous impurities from the blood. The result is a clogging and poisoning of the whole system.

Indigestion, headache, languid melancholy feelings, irritability of temper, constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels, pains in the muscles and bones and a pale, sallow complexion are among the symptoms.

Fortunately there is prompt and certain cure for billousness and torpid liver in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They cure by thoroughly cleansing the filtering and excretory systems and awakening the action of the liver to renewed energy and activity.

When you feel out of sorts and notice any of the symptoms of torpid liver and billousness, put Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the test, and you will then understand why this great medicine is considered indispensable in the great majority of homes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair.

COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York.

ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep

Scotch Shorthorns & Clydesdales

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ont.

15 SHROPSHIRE

yearling rams, bred by Minton and Buttar. Four Cotswold rams, bred by Garne, have just reached home. They are a grand lot. Have a good lot of Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes bred here. Also a Royal first-prize Berkshire boar for sale. Prices moderate.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Representative in America to Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

WOOL AND HIDES

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have retired from showing at fall fairs. 2 years and over show ewes ONLY now offered. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks?

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.

Champion Dorsets

Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality.

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Ram and ewe lambs, also one shearing ram and ewes for sale.

C. WREN, Uxbridge, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice-bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready.

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

In answering any advertisement in this paper kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I WILL CURE YOU FIRST THEN YOU PAY ME



Dr. S. GOLDBERG,
The possessor of 14 Diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

The physician who has not sufficient confidence in his ability to cure his patients first, and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those who are in search of honest treatment.

My acceptance of a case for treatment is equivalent to a cure, because I never accept incurable cases. I am satisfied to receive the money for the value I have given the patient, but I expect to prove my worth and show positive and satisfactory results before I ask for the fee. So, should I fail to cure the case, the patient loses nothing, while when I cure him I have given what is worth much more than money—I have given him his health again. I am the very first specialist in the United States who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted,

NOT ONE DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED

There is no guess work, no experiment about my method. I am a known expert in my chosen specialties, and offer you the best and only the best treatment. When your life or your health is at stake, inferior treatment (which leaves after effects worse than the disease itself), is dear at any price.

I Have 14 Diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners which should be sufficient guarantee as to my standing and abilities. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, it will be to your advantage to get my opinion of your case free of charge.

PHYSICAL DEBILITY

The Latest Method Treatment is a heaven-sent boon to nervous sufferers. There are scores and hundreds of persons suffering from severe nervous disorders resulting from overwork, hurry, worry, business and domestic cares, bereavements, dissipation, etc. To them life is one continual round of misery, while peace, comfort and happiness are impossible. They suffer from headache, loss of memory, mental depression, strange sensations, dullness, dizziness, restlessness, irritability, constant indescribable fear, forebodings, sleeplessness, weakness, trembling, heart palpitation, cold limbs, utter fatigue and exhaustion. In this class of cases almost immediate relief is afforded by my treatment. The use of narcotics and poisonous stupefying drugs is done away with, and permanent cures accomplished.

I Cure Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Stricture, Early Decay and Waste of Power, All Nervous, Chronic, Blood and Skin Diseases.
X RAY EXAMINATION, ADVICE AND CONSULTATION FREE

HOME TREATMENT

If you are in or near the city you should apply for treatment in person, but if you live too far away, write me a full and unreserved history of your case. You will receive as careful, conscientious and painstaking attention as if you were in my office daily. As men in different parts of Canada and Mexico, as well as all over the United States, are being cured by my system of home treatment, I feel fully justified in claiming that it is the most perfect and successful system ever devised. All physicians coming to me for consultation over obstinate cases which they are occasionally called upon to treat will receive the usual courtesies of the profession. Medicines for Canadian patients shipped from Windsor, Ont., all duty and transportation charges prepaid.

DR. GOLDBERG, 208 Woodward Ave., Suite 435 Detroit, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Our success is attributed to: 1st—We endeavor to live up to representations. 2nd—Furnishing reg. pedigree and guaranteeing to replace non-breeders. 3rd—Our herd consists of the best blood, the sires used are a superior class. The "mail order" business is a boon to breeders who do not abuse the confidence of their patrons.
Vine Sta., G. T. R., 100 rods from farm.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, ready for service. Several calves of both sexes, and a number of heifers about ready to breed, and others well forward in calf. All at moderate prices. Daily mail at our door. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

I have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows, a few sows bred and ready to breed, and my stock hog Elmdale Ned 2503. Also two cows and choice lot of bull calves from one to eight months old.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P.O., Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.
Glenairn Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

TRADE TOPIC.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Toronto, Canada.—The annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College for the approaching session (1905-06) is out. This well-known and popular institution will open on Wednesday, October 11th, with most favorable prospects for a successful session.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.
ORCHARD HOME HERD
Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires Imported and home-bred stock of the most approved bacon type. We furnish registered pedigree, prepaid express charges, and guarantee satisfaction. Our stock are of the highest standard, and have given our customers the utmost satisfaction. **Special prices on fall pigs.** Write for particulars.

S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Have for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of spring litters bred by imported Polkate Doctor. **Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BROWN LEGHORNS WANTED.

Could you let me know, through the "Farmer's Advocate," where to obtain about 50 to 100 Brown Leghorn pullets?
L. K.

Ans.—Advertise in the "Wants" column in the "Farmer's Advocate," or write our poultry advertisers.

EVENING PRIMROSE.

I am sending you a sample of a weed that I found on a piece of land I was walking over, and, as I do not know the name of it, would like you to name the weed in your paper. Is it a dangerous weed?
F. H. O.

Ans.—This is the evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*). Neglected land sometimes becomes full of this weed, but it is not difficult to eradicate. It disappears before cultivation.

BINDWEED.

I send you under separate cover two different weeds. The one with the small leaf I found growing in the root ground; the other we have trailing on the garden fence. The latter I had in a field in Waterloo County and we called it bindweed. The small leaf, I saw it in the oats the last two years, but it did not bulk like down east. Please let me know through the "Farmer's Advocate" what they are?
D. S.

Huron Co., Ont.
Ans.—Both these plants belong to the morning-glory family. The one with the large leaves is either the single or double-flowered form of the hedge bindweed, often called the Rutland beauty. It is not nearly so bad a weed—that is, so difficult to get rid of—as the small-leaved plant, which is known as the small bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

STARTING A PURE-BRED HERD.

1. Would you recommend a young farmer, starting for himself, to invest in pure-bred cattle, say one or two heifers to start with?

2. What is the best way to become informed on the merits of Shorthorn cattle as to pedigree?

3. If starting with a very few, with a somewhat limited capital, would it be advisable to procure the very best, even at somewhat high prices, considering the length of time it would be before I would be able to realize on them?
W. R.

Ans.—1. Yes, if you understand the care and feeding of cattle.

2. By conversation with and enquiry of experienced and successful breeders, and by reading such a work as "Shorthorn Cattle," by Sanders, obtained through this office; price, \$3.

3. Yes, if within your means without embarrassment.

A WELL IN QUICKSAND.

Have a well dug in the sand, twelve feet to vein, cribbed up with cedar poles. After coming to vein, made a tight crib of lumber and tried to get into vein. The sand rushes in with the water and fills well up to the height the water rises. Will you please advise me, through your valuable paper, how to keep the sand back? Would it be a success to drive an iron pipe with holes inside into sand and fasten a pump to pipe? What kind of a pump would I require, and what size piping?
F. L.

Ans.—The quicksand would filter through the perforated pipe and fill it, so that plan would be useless. You have a difficult problem to solve, but we have seen it done by the use of a curb pressed down by a heavily-weighted well-digging machine, coarse gravel being packed in behind and bricking up inside the curb, which is pulled out board by board. A Mr. Harr, well-digger, of St. Thomas, Ont., has successfully operated a plan of that sort. Perhaps some of our readers can send us a clear and concise description of their plan of handling quicksand wells.

The auction sale of 20 imported two-year-old Clydesdale fillies, advertised by Mr. Wm. Meharg, of Russell, Ont., to be held in the City of Ottawa, on Friday, Sept. 29th, will afford a rare opportunity to secure good blood mares of the best of breeding at the buyer's own price. These fillies were selected by a first-class judge and some of them were bred to 14 stallions before leaving Scotland. See the advertisement and write for particulars or plan to attend the sale on the 29th.



Have Restored Thousands of Canadian Women to Health and Strength.

There is no need for so many women to suffer pain and weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, faint and dizzy spells and the numerous troubles which render the life of woman a round of sickness and suffering.

Young girls budding into womanhood, who suffer with pains and headaches, and whose face is pale and the blood watery, will find Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills help them greatly during this period.

Women at the change of life, who are nervous, subject to hot flashes, feeling of pins and needles, palpitation of the heart, etc., are tired over the trying time of their life by the use of this wonderful remedy.

It has a wonderful effect on a woman's system, makes pains and aches vanish, brings color to the pale cheek and sparkle to the eye.

They build up the system, renew lost vitality, improve the appetite, make rich, red blood and dispel that weak, tired, listless, no-ambition feeling.

See per box, or 2 for \$1.00 ALL DEALERS.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to:

Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to

GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. **LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.**

Glenburn Herd of

YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P.O.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boars. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice things 3, 4 and 5 months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

William Wilson, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for

Poland Chinas

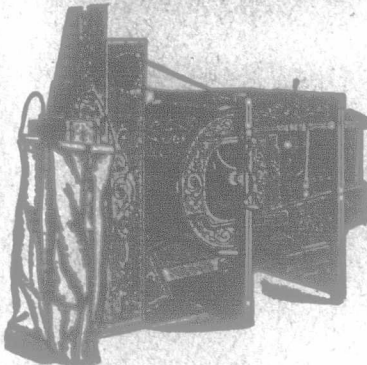
Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered.
F. S. Wetherill, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

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.

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

INCREASE YOUR GRAIN CROPS 20%



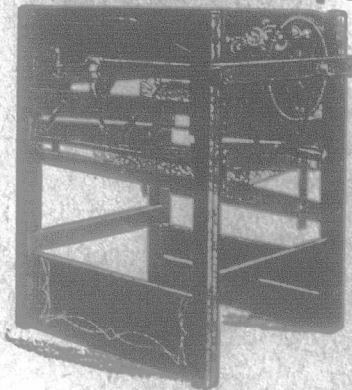
CHATHAM FANNING MILL.
Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour.

The Earth Will Yield It Up If You Sow Good Seed.

The Chatham Fanning Mill is the most perfect invention in existence for cleaning and grading seeds and grain. Its use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States and in all the grain-raising countries in the world proves its absolute merit. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour, and 16 screens supplied, which adapt it to every natural use. It cleans the grain and sorts it into all kinds and sizes and insures

PURE, PLUMP, HEALTHY SEEDS

absolutely free from weeds, a gain of fully 20% in the crops and a great reduction in labor. Bagging attachment will save labor of one man.



CHATHAM SEPARATOR
For separating Oats from Wheat

PRIZE AWARDS at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo; World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Only One Example

Mr. O. E. Perkins, of Hallsport, N.Y., got \$550 more for 1,000 bushels of wheat than his neighbor did, by cleaning it with his Chatham Mill and selling it for pure seed at \$1.25 per bushel, against 70 cents per bushel which his neighbors received in the market.

Chatham Separator, for separating Oats from Wheat illustrated above is indispensable to those who want to thoroughly separate oats from wheat. It is used for this purpose only, and is operated with practically no effort.

Guaranteed for Five Years

Every Chatham Fanning Mill and Chatham Separator is guaranteed to give satisfaction for five years, and our easy payment system will enable either one to earn its cost many times over before the bill is fully paid.

We also sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. Write now before you forget it; a post card will do.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, Dept. 202 CHATHAM, CANADA

Alberta Customers supplied from Calgary, Alta., John I. Campbell, Agent. Manitoba, Assinibois, Saskatchewan supplied from Brandon, Wm. Aivell, Agent. British Columbia supplied by Thos. Elliott, New Westminster. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick supplied by G. S. McPherson, Halifax.

Chatham Farm Scale

is a necessity to every farmer who wishes to know how much he buys and sells. It is standard weight, guaranteed by the Canadian Government, and is made in 3 styles, capacity, 2000 lbs.—3-wheel truck scale, 4-wheel wagon scale and 4-wheel wagon scale, high beam.

Simplest and handiest scale made; drop a lever and it becomes a strong truck, raise a lever and you have an accurately adjusted, perfectly constructed farm scale. When the lever is dropped no weight or wear comes on knife edges of the scale, an advantage which no other farm scale possesses.

Sold also on easy-payment plan
Five Years' Guarantee



CHATHAM FARM SCALE, CAPACITY 2000 LBS.
Also Two Other Styles.

YOUR ROOF

What's the test of a good roofing? First, wear and tear; second, reputation. "Paroid" has stood both tests for good many years. Before you build new or repair old buildings, write us for free sample of

PAROID

and our booklet "Building Economy." It will help you in deciding the important question about roof covering. The difference in price between "PAROID" and the numerous imitations represents quality, not profit. Write today.

F. W. BIRD & SON,
M. S. K. E. S.
(Originators of the complete roofing kit—disturbs in every way.)
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
Established in U. S. 1817.

ROOFING

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
Tanks,
Boiler Supplies,
Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Boold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

FARM LABORERS

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

Thos. Southworth
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

QUEENSTON CEMENT

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Don't be misled by statements of agents handling cement paying large commissions. Go yourself and see Queenston walls and floors built in your own locality. Our barrel contains as many cubic inches as any other cement, and as cement is gauged by measure, not by weight, your cement will go as far. Write us for all information. Freight rates and estimates cheerfully given. 10c per barrel, strictly cash, f.o.b. case Queenston. Go in with your neighbor and get benefit of carload rates.

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Weak Men, Look Here!



YOU PAY WHEN CURED.

Men Who Suffer from Waste of Strength, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Stomach and Kidney Trouble, I WILL CURE YOU OR IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his loss of strength, and no cost until cured.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with Special Electric Suspensory, will restore your strength. It will check all drains and give back the old vigor of youth. I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. I will cure you or no pay.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wm. K. Thompson, Minto, Man., writes:

Dear Sir,—I am perfectly satisfied with the results from your Belt in my Varicocele. It has helped me a great deal.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows how it renews the vigor of youth.

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble. It banishes pain in a night, never to return.

T. J. Sweeney, care of Seaman's Institute, St. John, N.B., says:

Dear Sir,—I have worn the Belt about three months, and it has done me lots of good. The pains in my back have gone, and the parts have developed. The varicocele has all disappeared. If I can do anything for your Belt I will, as I shall always recommend it.

What ails you? Write and tell me, and no matter where you are, I think I can give you the address of some one in your town that I have cured. I've cured thousands, and every man of them is a walking advertisement of my Belt.

Every man who ever used it commends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the most grateful because the cure costs so little.

Every man who uses my Belt gets the advice and counsel of a physician free. I give you all that any medical man can give you, and a lot that he can't.

Try my Belt. Write to-day for my beautifully illustrated book with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God," A MAN. Inclose this ad, and I will send this book, sealed, free. Call for free consultation.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

If You are going to Build,

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

UNION FIBRE CO.,
WINONA, MINN.



If You Want to Buy or Sell

a Farm Try an "Ad." in Our "Want and For Sale Column." Always Sure to Bring Results.

Address: Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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



Why we can make a SUIT or OVERCOAT to your individual measure for **\$15.**

that you can't buy, ready-made, for \$5. more.

When you buy ready-made clothes, you pay the wholesalers', jobbers' and retailers' profits. A suit that costs \$15. to make, grows into an \$25. suit by the time the retailer has put his price tag upon it.

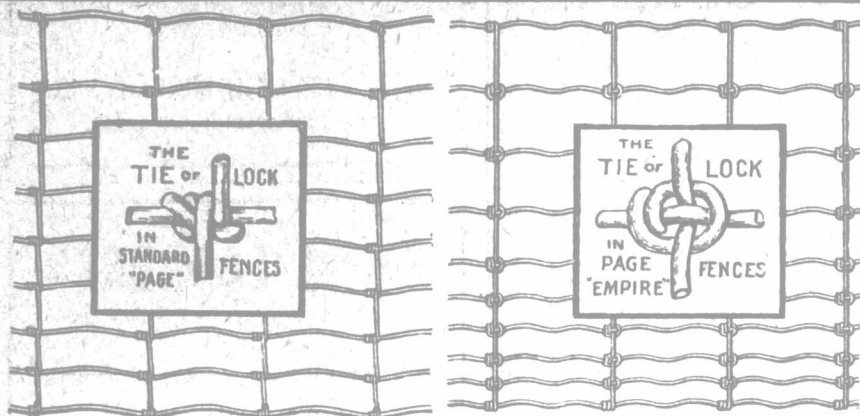
We buy all our Tweeds, Woolens, etc., direct from the mills. Every garment is made in our own workrooms, by expert tailors. We buy in enormous quantities—get the lowest prices—and share all these savings with you.

We send a fine assortment of sample patterns—a book showing latest styles—a tape line—and measurement blanks—FREE OF CHARGE.

We ship the garments C. O. D. express prepaid and leave it to you to say whether or not you will take them, after trying them on.

Send for samples of our new fall and winter suitings and overcoatings—made to measure for \$15., \$20. and \$25. Write us to-day.

**Royal Custom Tailors,
TORONTO, ONT.**



Page Fences Wear Best

Because

- Wire is double strength.
- Wire is coiled—not crimped.
- It has twice the elasticity.
- Wire is not injured at joints.
- Joints cannot slip—see cut of lock.
- Superior quality galvanizing.

Page Fences are painted WHITE—this is our trade-mark; don't rust and are easily seen. Two styles: The old reliable "Page" with continuous wrapped stay, or the "Page Empire" with straight stay. In medium weight or extra heavy—all No. 9.

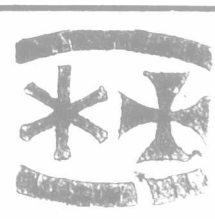
**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED,
WALKERVILLE, ONT.**

Branches: Montreal, Toronto, St. John.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade, on

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



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Fire box is OVAL,—no dead corners—no dead ashes to heat.
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Perfect VENTILATION of oven prevents soggy baking.
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