

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

EDITORIAL	PAGE
A FIELD FOR DEVELOPMENT; BARLEY AS STOCK FOOD; POINTERS	785
INTERVIEW WITH A FAKER; THE CHARM OF DISTANCE	786
HORSES. —AMPHION (11243) IMP. (ILLUSTRATION)	787
THE GENERAL CARE OF SICK HORSES; ABOUT THE EMBARGO	787
TROTTING AND PACING RECORDS	787
FIDELITY 3347, IMP. (ILLUSTRATION)	787
EARLY TRAINING OF COLTS	788
PAIR HIGH-STEPPERS: BOBBIE BURNS AND WIRY BILL (ILLUSTRATION)	797
STOCK. —NORFOLK UNION EXHIBITION	788
THE HORRORS OF A CATTLE SHIP	788
EVERYBODY LIKES THE FARMER'S KNIFE	788
SHORTHORN HEIFERS BREED BY H. M. THE KING (ILLUSTRATION)	789
CHANGING TO WINTER FEEDING	789
SNAP-SHOTS OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE	789
HIGHLAND STERNS AT SANDRINGHAM (ILLUSTRATION)	789
SHORTHORN MATRONS AT SANDRINGHAM (ILLUSTRATION)	789
THE DODDIE AT HOME; THE CATTLE FEEDING OUTLOOK	790
ANTRAX; SOFT CORN FOR FATTENING CATTLE	790
LIKES THE MICROSCOPE; BETTER BEEF CATTLE WANTED	790
THE OUTLOOK FOR FAT STOCK	791
OUR SCOTCH LETTER	791
VIEW OF CHAPELTON FARMSTEADING OF MESSRS. BIGGAR & SONS, DALREATH, SCOTLAND (ILLUSTRATION)	791
A DOG-WORSHIP INDUSTRY; HOW BLUE-GRAYS ARE BREED	792
DEATH TO DOGS! REVOLVING AGAINST THE TEST	792
THAT SWINE SALE STATEMENT	792
WHITACRE BRUCE 2544, IMP. (ILLUSTRATION)	793
WESTERN FAIR MANAGEMENT	793
ENDORSES MR. O'LEARY'S POSITION	793
DORNFORD NO. 1 (ILLUSTRATION)	794
CAPTAIN MAYFLY—28838—, IMP. (ILLUSTRATION)	794
PRINCE WILLIAM (ILLUSTRATION)	795
BELVOIR KING 40297 (ILLUSTRATION)	795
MAPLE CLIFF 39382 (ILLUSTRATION)	798
LADY GLADSTONE 39382 (ILLUSTRATION)	798
WATER LILY—43628— (ILLUSTRATION)	799
FARM. —HOUSE PLANTS FOR THE FARMER	793
A BIG CEMENT PROJECT	798
THREE TO ONE IN FAVOR OF THE CALF	798
FALL PLOWING; INSECTS AND WEEDS	791
A STRAW FLOW; INSECTS AND WEEDS	791
SNAP-SHOTS AT BRITISH AGRICULTURE	791
PROBLEMS IN DRAINAGE	791
HOW TO LIVE LONG; APPRECIATED	795
DAIRY. —SHALL WE PASTEURIZE? MONTHLY CREAMERY STATEMENT	795
MILK TESTING; BUTTERMAKING AT CORK EXHIBITION	796
QUANTITY OF MILK TO POUND OF BUTTER	796
DAIRYING AND THE LABOR QUESTION	797
LONDON DAIRY SHOW	797
QUEBEC DAIRYMAN FAVORS PASTEURIZING	797
GARDEN AND ORCHARD. —THE GARDEN IN NOVEMBER	796
EDGAR E. MACKINLAY (PORTRAIT)	796
THE SAN JOSE SCALE IN SUMMER; A GRAND BIBLE	797
"BUG DEATH" UNDER TEST	797
THE BEST FAIR TO COME	797
APIARY. —HOW SHALL WE WINTER OUR BEES?	797
POULTRY. —WHAT'S WANTED: WINTER EGGS	797
AT MOULTING TIME; THE WINTER SHOW	797
FACTS ABOUT TURKEYS	798
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
VETERINARY: UNTHRIFTY MARE; TUMORS ON COLT'S SHOULDERS; NAVELE RUPTURE IN COLT; DIARRHEA IN PIGS; SWELLING IN LEGS, AND OTHER TROUBLES; LUMP JAW	798
MISCELLANEOUS: CEMENT FOR ROOT-HOUSE; KILLING SHEEP TICKS IN AUTUMN; FIREPROOF ROOFING; CHICOBY; THE BOUND STALL; CUTTING MEAT (ILLUSTRATED)	798, 799
FARM GOSSIP. —OUR PREMIUMS; SOUTH PERTH, ONT.; NOTES FROM OTTAWA; THE B. C. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT NEW WESTMINSTER; TROUT REARING AND FISHING; E. C. LUMBERING; THE ALGOMA EXHIBITION; C. P. R. LAND SALES; FORESTRY AT THE O. A. C.; SCHIOLIN; THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, VICTORIA, B. C.; AND NOTES ON AGRICULTURE IN THE PROVINCE; APPLE MARKET PROSPECTS; CANADIAN PRODUCTS IN BRITAIN; INTERNATIONAL ENTRIES CLOSED; HOW I BECAME A SUBSCRIBER TO THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE"	793, 800, 801, 802
MARKETS.	
BUFFALO MARKETS; CHICAGO MARKETS	802
BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS	802
MONTREAL MARKETS	802
TORONTO MARKETS	802
HOME MAGAZINE.	
THE FAMILY CIRCLE	803
"THE SPARTAN'S TEMPERANCE LESSON" (ILLUSTRATION)	803
THE QUIET HOUR	804
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER	804
SCENES IN THE COTSWOLD COUNTRY, NEAR STROUD (ILLUSTRATION)	805
PAINSWICK, FROM THE CHURCH, COTSWOLD COUNTRY (ILLUSTRATION)	805
INGLE NOOK CHATS	806
GOSSIP	781, 802, 807, 808, 811, 812, 817, 819
NOTICES	807, 811, 812, 819
ADVERTISEMENTS	781 to 784, 807 to 820

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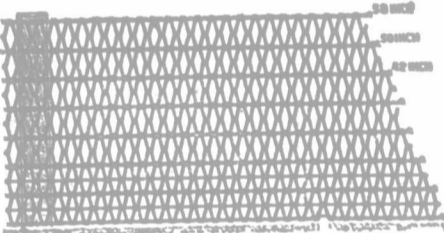


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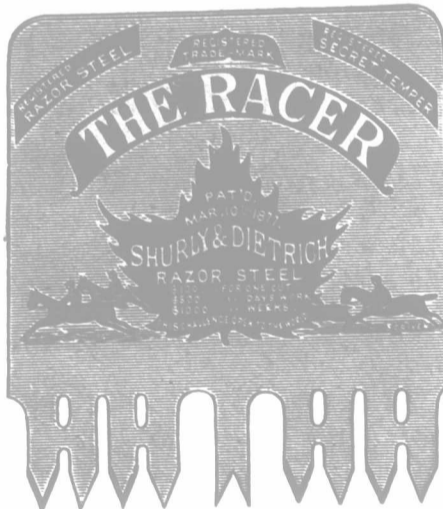
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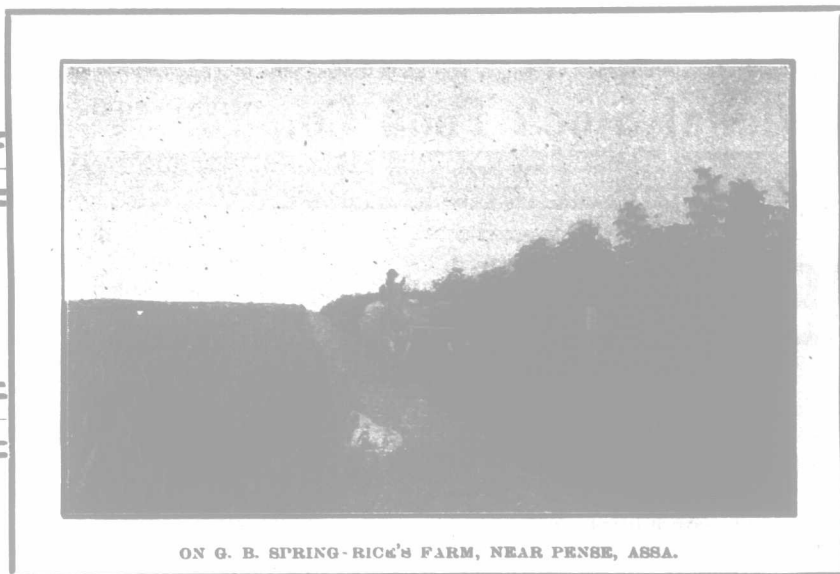
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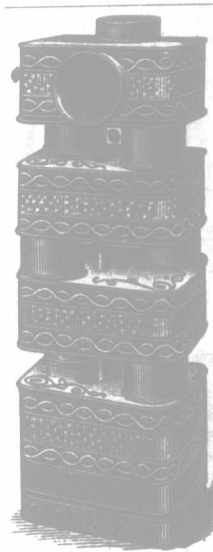
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GOSSIP.

One of the best herds of Shorthorns in Ontario is that maintained on Sunnyside Stock Farm, the property of Mr. James Gibb, Brookside. This splendidly arranged farm lies in the county of Oxford, nine miles north of Embro station, on the C. P. R., and ten miles south of Stratford, on the G. T. R. The herd numbers 45 head of imported and Canadian-bred animals, representing the following well-known Scotch families: Lady of the Boynes, Miss Nightingales, Nerissas, Eugenas, Ruffys, and Early Buds. At the head of the herd is that richly-bred and perfectly-formed bull, imp. Prince William, bred by A. Watson, North Auchroich, Aberdeenshire, sired by Reveller 71339, by A. A. Gwynne, by Star of Morning; dam Madge 2nd, by Red Prince, by the Missie bull, Match Hill. Prince William was never shown but once, this year at London, where he succeeded in carrying off third prize in a very strong class. His predecessor in the herd was Spicy Marquis, imp., bred by W. S. Marr, and sired by Spicy Robin; dam Maude 37th, by High Commissioner; g. d. Maid 32nd, by William of Orange. Spicy Marquis this year swept everything before him at Toronto, winning the gold sweepstakes medal as best bull, any age. A number of the young things in the herd are by him. Also the cows are all in calf to him again. A number of the yearlings are sired by Double Diamond, by imp. Diamond Jubilee; dam Myrtle 3rd, imp., by Royal Blossom. Older ones again are sired by Trout Creek Bampton, by Vice Regent 22920, by imp. Aberdeen; dam Maid 30325, by imp. Indian Chief 31433. Among the cows we noticed the richly-bred Rustic Beauty, imp., bred by A. Watson, Aberdeenshire; sired by Clan Alpine; dam Ruffy 20th, by Queen's Guard. She is now suckling a six months' heifer, by imp. Spicy Marquis, a calf that will surely prove a winner. Another of the good ones is Lady of the Boyne 4th, imp., bred by Robert Turner, Cairnton of Boyndie, Scotland; sired by President; dam Lady of the Boyne 3rd, by Master of the Ring. A 9-months-old daughter of hers, Lady of the Boyne 9th, by imp. Counsel, is very hard to duplicate, being wonderfully perfect in form and finish. Her dam is now in calf to imp. Speculator. Nerissa 12th 7375 is sired by Duke of Lynden 1675; dam Nerissa 7373, by imp. Lord Aberdeen. The Eugenas are represented by Lady Eugenia 19279, by imp. Baron; dam Eugenia 7th 14922, by Lewis Strathallan. The Miss Nightingale family is represented by White Rose 5011, by imp. Scotsman 2nd; dam Nelly Bly 4141, by Merry Duke. Individually, Mr. Gibb's Shorthorns are certainly a superior lot, being low-down, fleshy animals, with the best kind of skins, and are easy feeders and good doers. There are six young bulls coming a year old, that, taken all together, are hard to beat, and will certainly do good to whoever is fortunate enough to secure them. There are also for sale a few heifers, three of which are in calf to Spicy Marquis. Mr. Gibb reports sales for the year past as away ahead of anything he ever experienced. His sales have reached as far as Nebraska, Virginia, British Columbia, etc.

STRONG PRICES FOR BULLS IN ANGUS CATTLE.
In the course of eight days in last month, at as many places in Scotland, 433 head of this "black brigade" sold for an average of \$150 each, 20 head bringing \$500 to \$1,415 each, four of them reaching 200 guineas to 270 guineas each. A pretty good indication of the appreciation in which the breed is held in the Old Land!

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

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EDITORIAL.

A Field for Development.

In a recent issue, the "Farmer's Advocate" set forth, at some length, the advantages accruing to the business and agricultural interests of Canada by the expansion of the milling industry. A most important consideration from the standpoint of the farmer is that nearly all the elements of fertility taken from the soil by the wheat plant are contained in the bran and shorts; consequently, by feeding these on the farm and exporting only the flour, the fertility of the soil may be maintained. One of the most gratifying evidences of the permanent development of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is the large number of new flour mills that are being erected. The latest announcement in this direction is that the Lake of the Woods Milling Company intend, in the near future, to erect another mammoth mill. Commenting upon our former article on this subject, the Toronto Globe agrees that the milling industry, which has helped to build up some leading commercial centers in the United States, has a splendid field for development in Canada. There is no reason why a larger export of the finished product and a comparatively smaller export of the raw material should not be found more advantageous. The time has gone by when talk of developing an industry was the prelude to obstructive legislation, and there is absolutely no danger of the milling industry being stimulated by an export duty on wheat. The policy of the present day is to remove all obstacles in the way of the natural development of industry, to facilitate the purchase of material and supplies, and to open and retain all available markets. The Globe points out that transportation is one of the influences affecting the development of milling. While there is virtually no control of railway rates, it is possible for the carrying corporations to determine arbitrarily whether the Dominion will export wheat or flour. It is not suggested that there is any discrimination against the Canadian milling interests by the railways, nor that charges are in any way unfair. Nor is there any complaint of unfair treatment with regard to grinding for the home market or for export. The advantage of utilizing the lake route for western grain and the consequent hurry to move the crop before the close of navigation has perhaps thus far hindered the development of western milling for export. The West is the natural seat of a great milling industry corresponding with that of Minnesota. A great deal of Western hard wheat or flour is utilized in conjunction with the softer fall wheat to supply the grades of flour required in Ontario and Eastern Canada, and in the Old Country millers combine it with the soft winter wheats of eastern countries. But Canada-made flour should reach the British consumer as early as if shipped as wheat and ground in Britain. The water powers and other facilities of Canada, with the additional advantages to which we have already alluded, should turn the balance in favor of Canadian milling, which so far has evidently not developed in proportion to the natural opportunities of the Dominion.

Barley as Stock Food.

It has been frequently stated by investigators and intelligent feeders that the true value of barley as a stock food is by no means appreciated as it should be by the farmers of Canada. From our own experience and observation, we are persuaded that a good deal of truth lies in this statement. In certain quarters, an unenlightened prejudice against it has existed, some even asserting that it was prejudicial to stock. Such views are unworthy of intelligent men, and in the past were probably propagated by persons interested in diverting this useful stock food to other purposes detrimental to the country's well-being.

In all European countries where feeding is carried on extensively barley holds a prominent place as a stock food, and in our own land, as well as the United States, experiments have demonstrated the economy of its use under various conditions in the production of beef, pork and mutton. It, hence, becomes a worthy subject for consideration in view of the failure of the pea crop and the improbability of being able to produce this once reliable fattening grain for some time to come. Moreover, the increased interest which is being taken in the feeding of cattle and hogs for the British market makes the necessity of having some easily-grown fat and flesh forming food more apparent.

Previous to the passage of the McKinley Bill by Congress, much of this cereal, as is well known, was grown for the American market, but upon the increase of tariff at that time hundreds of Canadian farmers lessened the area devoted to it, and instead increased the acreage of oats and peas, and in some cases even began growing rye. Others continued to grow considerable of the awny cereal, but devoted more attention to feeding, thereby leaving the fertility upon the farm, and as time has gone on, have increased the productiveness of their soil. Unfortunately, the number who did so was comparatively small and the increase to their ranks has been slow. Had there been more of this class, it might have been said that the change in the tariff laws of our southern neighbors was to us a blessing in disguise, and indeed it is even yet a question if for other reasons such was not the case.

In comparing the different grains which are commonly fed, scientists find by analysis that barley is much higher in digestible protein (a flesh-forming substance) than corn, and almost equal to oats; and in carbohydrates (starchy matter), very much superior to oats and practically equal to corn, having, in chemical terms, a nutritive ratio of 1 to 8, or one part nitrogenous to eight parts non-nitrogenous substances. Theoretically, therefore, it is in a large measure just such a food as stockmen require to replace peas or corn in the preparation of a ration for economical feeding. This has also been borne out practically in various countries in the production of bacon of the highest quality. Long ago, Danish investigators determined that in this respect no single grain was its equal. The lines pursued by these people have been sufficient to place them in the first rank as hog-raisers. They have been and are still our strongest competitors with England's bacon consumers, and what they have demonstrated enlightened Canadians believe to be true. Barley is a grain which enters

largely also into the composition of the famous Irish bacon. Pork packers everywhere in this country are continually advising farmers to feed barley or peas during the main and finishing periods of feeding, knowing that from the use of either foods a firm, sweet side of "Wiltshire" may be obtained.

Now, while it is seldom, or never, economy to feed a whole ration of one grain, we are satisfied that none, except it be peas, can be of greater service than barley in growing and preparing hogs for market. For young pigs it contains rather much starchy matter to be fed extensively, but after they are three months old the quantity may be safely increased until in the final stages in feeding it may safely constitute the bulk of the ration. As cattle food, when mixed with a quantity of bran, it is very satisfactory both in the feeding of young or growing stock and when finishing the mature bullock for market. Progressive dairymen, too, are learning more and more to appreciate its value, realizing, as the best European investigators have done, that in so doing a beneficial influence is imparted to the quality of milk and butter. In the winter feeding of lambs or the fattening of full-grown sheep, barley likewise is unsurpassed, whether fed alone or in conjunction with other concentrates.

In view, therefore, of its general usefulness, it is indeed surprising that any farmer should harbor views which not only scientific but practical investigation has proven to be unsound. The price of the grain this season is comparatively low; beef and pork are, on the other hand, commanding fair prices; hence, the encouragement to feed should be sufficient to prevent any of this cereal finding a resting place in the elevators of the country.

Pointers.

As a result of good management the Toronto Exhibition of this year shows a surplus of almost \$12,000, after paying all liabilities, including last year's deficit.

The patient endurance of the average Canadian ratepayer with bad roads is one of the most discouraging aspects of the dawn of the twentieth century.

To pasteurize or not to pasteurize cream is a question to which Mr. Fred Dean, of the big creamery in Perth County, Ont., gives elsewhere in this issue a very emphatic answer. Read it.

We must again warn farmers generally against becoming infected with the mania for stock gambling. In our last issue we called attention to a luring circular sent us from a St. Louis firm, suggesting how "fortunes" could be made by sending them money to speculate in corn. Now we are sent a letter from a New York commission firm telling how big profits are in sight by "dealing" in cotton. Thousands of people have been lured to their financial and moral ruin by being drawn into the meshes of "bucket shops" and so-called stock brokers or commission men, who in various cities and towns afford the facilities for gambling on the ups and downs of market quotations in New York and Chicago. He that maketh haste to be rich falleth into a snare.

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Interview with a Faker.

While returning home by train from one of the fairs, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, without disclosing his identity, enjoyed the rare privilege of an interview with a real professional faker, from whom was extracted the most improved methods of wringing the hard-earned dollar from innocents who are continually expecting something for nothing.

This glib-tongued individual had been visiting a number of the leading towns in Ontario during show-time, either fleecing the unwary within the confines of the exhibition park or doing business on a smaller scale beyond its limits, according to the intelligence and wit of directors to scorn the presence of such bloodsuckers. At night he busied himself with the "smart set" in the seclusion of some hotel lobby, where, over the card table, as the hours rolled by, scores of dollars changed hands, a fair percentage of which usually went his way. While the sun shone he was present with the country people, whom he declared were his easy victims in the purchase of watches, chains, charms, rings, etc., which he carried for a so-called firm in Chicago, the city of his home. "To make money in this country," said this crook, "there is not the slightest difficulty. People everywhere are looking for something big. Let a man undertake to present anything at its value and a certain class will at once turn away, but when offered a seventy-five dollar diamond ring for five bills they invariably bite, although the imitation really cost thirty-five cents."

As an attractive-looking watch was drawn from his pocket, he continued: "All classes have to be dealt with. Some, you know, are suspicious: they will not buy a timepiece from the box," pointing out a fancy leather valise near by. "but are ready to pay a good thing for the one that I am carrying." It was from every appearance made to sell. The case was of nickel, but stamped "coin silver," with an open face, and the movement made to appear dust-proof by being incased in glass. Around the dial, with its colors of red and blue, circled a beautiful pair of imitation gold hands, and within was stamped that old reliable name "Elgin," one of the many inscriptions, the writer was told, it was easy to have put on when ordering in quantity. Wholesale, these imitations, he declared, cost exactly one dollar each, but from those who were prepared to do business with a stranger, eight or

ten was easily taken. "Why, people," he went on, "love to be humbugged. I could go down into that country from Toronto to Hamilton and across to London, and lift from six to eight hundred dollars before Xmas. I know whereof I speak, because I have been in this business for years and have handled a good-sized pile."

"At the small shows," he said, "the wheel-of-fortune was a fair money-maker, but just a little slow compared with the bean in the nutshell. The latter suited those better who had money to burn and wanted something swift; it also gave the operator something worth while." Upon enquiry as to how it was managed, he stated that it was first necessary to get up a little enthusiasm. This was done by the aid of a good voice, and a few pals who assisted by hauling in the "give-aways" and otherwise making their presence felt when the business showed a tendency to lag. Over at Chicago International Show, each December, the faker said a rich harvest was regularly gathered in. He explained that the game which worked best in the big city was selling jewellery, accompanied in each case by a money prize. All that was necessary was a fine outfit, including a dashing team and costly phaeton. With these, a fine suit of clothes, silk hat and strong voice, a fair-sized audience is assured. "First, perhaps," he continued, "a gold watch is offered at \$10.00; if a bid is not made at once, a \$5.00 bill is added, and very soon the seedy fellows from away back in Cornstalk Valley walk forward with their coin "in paying quantities." This schemer went on to relate plans which were now under consideration for getting away with the cash at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, but these as well as others in which Canadians would be more particularly interested, we cannot at this time publish for want of space.

In parting company with this inimical character we could not but ask ourselves the question, "How long will people continue to be humbugged?" The statement made several years ago by a noted circus manager, that "you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time," seems to be as true to-day as ever. The explanation of the schemes adopted by this faker in doing business, we believe to be substantially correct. They are going on every day in this land. One had only to visit some of our leading fairs this fall to see them in operation. Throughout the country hundreds who never read an article such as this are the victims; they are too ready to deal with unknown persons who offer large bargains. These men are gone when the empty box is opened, and so is the hard-earned cash which was given them. The only possible remedy for this condition seems to be with intelligent citizens. Everything possible should be done to give these characters a wide berth. We have no room in Canada for such.

The Charm of Distance.

Policy prevails in almost every line of business, and men in the race for fame or fortune are frequently found following courses and adopting methods which their better judgment, apart from the exigencies of fashion or custom or the trend of the times, tells them are not calculated to conserve their own best interests in the long run, nor those of the special line of business in which they are engaged. This thought has been suggested by a consideration of the course of many, if not most, of the breeders of pure-bred stock in depending too much on the judgment, methods and advice of others, and too little upon their own good sense or intuitions and the teachings of their own experience and observation. The enchantment which distance lends, or the desire for possession of something outside our own, while, if followed wisely and with discretion, sometimes and under some circumstances proves to be for the best, is frequently found to be a mistake. For instance, a breeder is fortunate in possessing a good family or strain of stock that has proved its potency in reproducing, with a fair degree of uniformity, the good qualities that have made it satisfactory, but he hears or reads of a family made famous for the time being by the payment of a fancy price for one or more of its scions, it may be by men who have more money than knowledge of what constitutes a good beast, having perhaps made their pile in some other business and having taken up stock-raising or dealing as an investment or a pastime. Straightway our formerly staid and satisfied breeder becomes uneasy in his mind, under the impression that he has not the fashionable and moneymaking strain, and rests not till he has disposed as best he can of his well-tested and well-favored families and has put his money into fewer of the fashionable sort, and as the best of these are likely held at too high a price for the

size of his purse, he invests in such as his means will afford, which may be but the culls of a class the best of which it may be are no better than the average of those he parted with, if indeed they are as good, but he congratulates himself that he has been fortunate in getting into the swim, and although his practiced eye, not less than the scales, may convince him that the newcomers put on less flesh or yield less milk than those he used to feed, he pats the pocket containing the pedigrees of his purchase and recalls the records of their grandparents, their cousins, or their aunts, and soothes his doubts and fears with thoughts of the prospect of selling their produce for fancy prices to other deluded seekers after scions of the same strain. Of course, it is not fair nor just to assume that the average of fashionable families are inferior in individual merit or performance to those not in the "society" class, but it is the tendency to buy and breed from inferior members of the family when one cannot afford the price of the better ones that so often leads to degradation and disaster in the herd. The same fascination attaches to and the same consequences not infrequently follow the desire to place an imported sire at the head of the herd, a worthy ambition when discretion and good judgment are exercised in making choice of a suitable one, for it must be acknowledged that American stock breeders owe an incalculable debt to the influence of the blood of imported animals, but we have to admit the fact that not all that are imported are imperial in the sense of superior excellence; that, indeed, of not a few that have been brought over the sea the best that can be said of them is that they left their country for their country's good. Yet, who has not seen such here displace home-bred sires superior to them in individuality and just as soundly bred, and from as good or better ancestry? All things being equal as to individual merit and breeding, one can appreciate the ambition and the wisdom of selecting a sire of differing blood lines, raised on other soil and in other surroundings, for the conservation of constitutional vigor or for conformity to a desired type; but if the change be made only or mainly for the mere name of his being imported, the result may be, as we have known it to be in many instances, not only disappointing, but disastrous. It is surely wiser to breed from an animal of one's own breeding that he knows is a good one and from worthy parentage and a line of good breeders than to take on trust one that is below par in his personal make-up and of whose ancestry, individually, little or nothing is known. Yet, we have known the opposite course to be taken in many a case, the breeder having seen his own production, in the hands of others, go to the top in the show-ring, and as a sire, his purchase to replace proving a failure in both these respects. This, too, has often been the result of following the fascination of fashion or fads—it having been found that fashion in the field of fine stock changes as it does in the cut of men's clothes or the headgear of women—and when one who follows the fashion finds that it has changed, and realizes that he is "out of it," he is of all men the most miserable.

The lesson in all this is that men should do their own thinking, and while watching the tendency of the times and the legitimate requirements of their markets, use discretion in the use of means to attain the desired end, keeping a vigilant eye on fanciful theories and the vagaries of faddists, and working out their own salvation by the use of their own best judgment, founded on their reading, experience and observation. While advising caution in the adoption of changes of doubtful expediency, we would also remind our readers of the fate of some who have split upon the rock of stubbornness, for it does not follow that a stamp of stock that is standard for one time will be suitable for all times, and it is better to join the procession when one is convinced it is heading the right way than to stand still or to wait till it is out of sight, or to follow when one is too late for the fair.

The letters of Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of Iowa, on methods of dealing with hog cholera, published in the "Farmer's Advocate" for October 15th, put the subject in a new light, and have started some serious thinking on the part of a good many Canadian swine raisers and others.



AMPHION (11243), IMP.
Three-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion. Sire Golden Sovereign (10198); dam Heather Jess (4238), by Topsman (886).
OWNED BY JAS. HENDERSON, BELTON, ONT.

HORSES

The General Care of Sick Horses.

While it may be said that the care of a sick horse depends to a great extent upon the peculiar ailment from which he is suffering, there are many generalities which should be observed in all cases. The result of an attack of illness in many cases, especially those of a protracted nature, depends as much upon nursing as upon medical treatment administered or prescribed by the veterinarian in attendance. Except in case of accidents, fractures, etc., for the treatment of which it is necessary to place the animal in slings, it is advisable to put the patient in a good roomy box stall. This allows him the freedom of movement and ability to change his position that is so necessary to his comfort. The stall should be large, clean, well supplied with bedding, well ventilated, but free from draughts and foul odors. Especially in painful, spasmodic intestinal or other diseases, in which the animal is liable to lie down and roll and kick, it is necessary to have a box stall with strong walls. The walls or partitions should be so strong that the patient can neither kick them down nor force his feet through them. There should be an absence of feed boxes and mangers, projecting nails and pins, and anything upon which he can injure himself. In diseases of this nature, the horse, if tied in a single stall, is much more liable to get fast by rolling on his back with his feet up against the partition, or in other positions from which he is unable to extricate himself, than he would be in a box. If he should get in such a position in a box stall, the attendant has room to change his position with greater ease and much less danger to himself than he has in a narrow stall. In dietetic diseases, it is always wise to restrict the food. Even though the patient will eat, he should be given very little and that of an easily-digested nature. There is probably no food as suitable as bran for cases of this kind. The average horse owner is usually alarmed if his horse is not eating well. In cases of digestive trouble, the appetite is usually impaired, and frequently entirely suspended for a time. When the disease has yielded to treatment, the appetite returns and this is the period at which particular care should be taken in feeding. He should be fed sparingly on light food and the quantity gradually increased. It is not unusual for a relapse of digestive derangement to be caused by allowing too much solid food immediately after the symptoms of the first attack have disappeared and the appetite returned. Care should be exercised in the allowance of water. In some cases the patient is very thirsty and will consume large quantities of water if allowed access to it. In such cases, it is better to give water in small quantities and often. If the weather be cold, it is wise to take the chill off the water, but in warm weather, and especially in cases of febrile diseases, cold water is more palatable and gives better results. The clothing of the patient will depend upon the weather and the temperature of the stable. In all cases, the patient should be kept comfortable. Too much clothing is often as hurtful as

too little. Except where it is desirable to cause perspiration, as it frequently is in respiratory diseases, the patient should not be clothed sufficiently heavy to cause sweating. It is necessary to have a pure atmosphere. Where this cannot be obtained without reducing the temperature of the stall below a comfortable point, it is better to so reduce it and compensate the patient by extra clothing.

In treating and care of sick horses, the first essential is to diagnose the disease; then give proper attention to the patient and give him the proper medicine in proper doses and at proper intervals. If the owner can diagnose the disease and knows how to treat it and how to administer medicines, he will doubtless undertake the cure himself; but if he cannot make a diagnosis, he should

send for his veterinarian early. It is too common a practice for horse owners to neglect calling in professional assistance until it is too late. In case the veterinarian is called in, strict observance of his directions should be given. He will give what medicines are required while he is there and leave what will be required until his next visit, with instructions for its administration. On the observance of these directions a great deal depends. We assume that the attendant has sufficient knowledge to enable him to administer the doses as directed, and he should be very careful to see that the patient actually gets them. It too often occurs that the medicines left are wasted in a careless way. It requires care and a certain amount of skill to give medicine, either in a solid or liquid form, to a horse; hence it is essential that the attendant be careful and skillful. Another point that should be carefully observed is to not give any more nor any less than directed, and to not pay any attention to the wise neighbor who happens to call and recommend some nostrum that cured a case exactly like this, only worse, that he had a few weeks ago. When a patient is under treatment by a veterinarian, his directions, and his only, should be followed. If the owner is not satisfied with his treatment he should either dismiss him and call in someone else or demand a consultation. Interference or noncompliance with his instructions often results disastrously and the practitioner gets the blame.

"WHIP."

About the Embargo

Mr. W. H. Dean, one of the largest shippers from the Toronto market, says: "If the embargo were taken away the cattle would be bought here, while quite young, and would be shipped to England to be fed and finished. This would drain the country of all the best young stock, and the cattle-raising industry would suffer accordingly. We want to keep on raising and feeding cattle here, and continue to ship them in the fattened state. The removal would suit the shipping companies and those who want to sell half-grown cattle."

Trotting and Pacing Records.

The best records for the year 1902 are as follows:

TROTTERS.

Stallion—Cresceus, by Robert McGregor, 2.17½	
dam Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, 2.04	
Mare—Susie J., by Jay Hawker, 2.14½, dam Millionaire, by Norwood, 2.06½	
Gelding—Lord Derby, by Mambrino King, dam Claribel, by Almont Jr., 2.05½	
The Monk, by Chimes, dam Goldfinch, by Mambrino King, 2.05½	
Four-year-old colt—Directum Spier, by Directum, 2.05½, dam Lulu Campau, by Axtell, 2.11½	
Four-year-old filly—Zephyr, by Zombro, 2.11, dam Gazelle, 2.11½, by Gossiper, 2.11	
Three-year-old colt—Pat Henry, by John G. Carlisle, 2.20, dam Pattie Patterson, by Grand Sultan, 2.14	
Three-year-old filly—Nella Jay, by Jay Hawker, 2.14½, dam Paronella, by Parkville, 2.14½	
Three-year-old gelding—The Rajah, by Prince of India, 2.13½, dam Buffalo Maiden, by Jerome Eddy, 2.14½	
Two-year-old filly—Katherine A., by Wiggins, 2.19½, dam Zoraya, by Guy Wilkes, 2.14	
New Performer—Prince of Orange, by Prince of India, 2.13½, dam by Cuyler, 2.07½	

PACERS.

Stallion—Dan Patch, by Joe Patchen, 2.01½, dam Zelica, by Wilkesberry, 1.59½	
Mare—Daphne Dallas, by Quartermaster, 2.21½, dam Kitty Lambert, by Daniel Lambert, 2.05	
Gelding—Anaconda, by Knight, 2.22½, dam by Algona, 2.02	
Four-year-old colt—Kavall, by Kremlin, 2.07½, dam Almera, by Kentucky Prince, 2.07½	
Four-year-old filly—Alone, by Nearest, 2.22, dam Greenetta, by Hambletonian Chrisman, 2.09½	
Three-year-old colt—Doc Marvin, by Ira Band, 2.14½, dam Augusta, by Gusto, 2.15½	
Three-year-old filly—Ethel Evans, by Noisy Bells, dam Lulu C., by Ponce de Leon, 2.17	
Two-year-old colt, Grey Dick, by Little Dock, 2.12½, 2.24½	
Two-year-old filly—Jessie Herr, by Charley Herr, 2.07, dam Jessie P., by Neapolitan, 2.18	
New Performer—Direct Hal, by Direct, 2.05½, dam Bessie Hal, by Tom Hal, 2.04½	

RAYMOND.

The secret of the character and success of an exhibition depends upon the officers and directorate. The editorial review which we publish on another page, of the Norfolk Union County Fair, demonstrates that fakes, side-shows and horse-races are not necessary to success, financially or in any other way. And it is not a new thing at Simcoe, either. It's been done there for years. The Norfolk public are not exceptional, but they have been educated to relish something clean and wholesome, and they patronize it by thousands. Away with the "attraction" follies of our fall fairs!

If the farmers of this country would have free rural mail delivery they must ask for it.



FIDELITY 3347, IMP.
Two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first prize, Toronto Exhibition, 1902. IMPORTED BY DALGETY BROS., LONDON. SOLD TO T. E. AND W. W. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

Early Training of Colts.

A young horseman of Huron County, in writing of the early training of colts, says: "Few things are more neglected by farmers than colt breaking." It is an easy matter if the young chap be taken in hand in good time and the process carried on slowly. First accustom him to the bit by putting on a bridle for a few times, and allowing his coltship to roam at will in the yard. After a while the harness may be safely introduced, and ere his acquaintance with this addition is complete he may be hitched to a cart, great care being exercised that everything about the harness and rig is solid, for now, as at no other time, is a misunderstanding easily arrived at which may cause unpleasantness to the driver in future. A whip should not be used, if avoidable, on this occasion, and the first drive should be short, so as not to tire him too much. A good time to begin this work is when the colt is two years old, and at four his education should be complete. It is much better to pursue this course than allow him to grow up and not undertake to give any training until there is constant work to be done."

[Ed.—Our own experience has been that it is better to handle the colt continually from youth. The lines laid down by Young Horseman are very good as far as they go, and we would be pleased to have similar letters from other young men who have an ambition to some day stand in the front ranks of the horsemen of this country. Take an interest in the colts, teach them to lead and show on the halter while yet depending on their mother; continue this education and at a year old let the bridle be a part of the paraphernalia. Teach to drive nicely, and when barely two years have been reached hitch to a cart, but do not tire your friend on any occasion. Treat kindly and do everything in your power to increase the confidence which the promising youngster should have in his trainer, and when the days of colthood have been passed you will have something to be proud of.]

STOCK.

Norfolk Union Exhibition.

A MODEL SHOW.

As an illustration of what good management, when coupled with energy and enterprise, is capable of doing in the solution of that widely discussed problem, "Improvement of Shows," the Norfolk Union Exhibition, held in the town of Simcoe, October 14th to 16th, was by far the best example to be seen anywhere in Ontario this season. For several years the Agricultural Society, represented by an equal number of directors from the north and south ridings of this county, has spared no effort to present to the public each fall an exhibition clean in every respect, and calculated only to educate and enlighten those interested in the various branches of agriculture.

With such worthy objects in view, the name of the Norfolk Union has become known wherever model shows are considered, and when the writer, as representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," visited this progressive institution at its last meeting, a fortnight ago, it was found that the good reports heretofore circulated were by no means exaggerated. As the situation was looked into, it was at once apparent that everyone in connection with the show meant business. The officers, from the president down, knew what they had to do, and they did it. Every department was completely organized and in charge of a superintendent, each of whom appeared to have been appointed solely on account of his ability to give satisfaction.

That this show should be more liberally patronized from year to year, is not to be wondered at. One of the most important factors in the success of any exhibition is the selecting of good judges, and in this the Norfolk Union people have been leaders. Specialists on different classes of live stock and general farm produce have always been chosen, regardless of expense, and treated in the most courteous manner. This year the directors held an informal reception on the evening previous to the principal day of the show, at which the judges and a few visitors of more or less note were invited; the object being to get acquainted and make the strangers feel, as they truly did, that for genuine hospitality Simcoe is without a peer. Dominion Live Stock Commissioner Hodson and Superintendent Creelman, of Institute fame, were present and gave short addresses on the object of exhibitions and their improvement. The former emphasized particularly the necessity for uniformity of ideal amongst expert judges; and the latter, the need of more educational features at shows. It was intimated by President Donley that the interesting little meeting held that night was intended merely as a nucleus of a big public gathering which would henceforth be held on the second night of their annual fair to discuss questions of real

significance to farmers, and create an even greater interest in the exhibition of farm produce.

For some time this show has occupied three days, on the first of which everything except live stock is obliged to be on the ground. On the second day the exhibits are always open for inspection by the public, and in the afternoon the horses entered for special prizes are inspected in front of the grand-stand by the judge. There was quite a respectable turnout this year on this, the children's day. The band, of which Simcoe has reason to boast, was present and enlivened the proceedings very much, making everyone appear happy. On the first floor of the main building was to be seen a very creditable display of fruit, flowers, and dairy products. The latter were all enclosed within a large glass case, which prevented damage from dust or meddling fingers, and at same time afforded a splendid opportunity for outward examination. Upon going upstairs, the principal space was found to be occupied with a show of art, the most commendable we have seen in this Province outside of Toronto or London. In an adjoining building, buggies and cutters, numbering upwards of one hundred, told what Simcoe was doing in the manufacturing of vehicles. Next in order came the apartment for grain, roots and vegetables. Potatoes and corn were especially in evidence, but all other classes were well shown. The poultry building stood next, and in it about 300 cases, containing almost twice that number of birds, representing all the leading breeds of chickens, geese, turkeys, ducks, as well as pigeons, guinea fowl, rabbits, and even the historic Irish magpie.

It was not until Thursday, however, that a revelation came to those who had never before seen Norfolk's "Model Fair." The day was fine, although somewhat cool, and early in the forenoon the people began pouring in, the 25 cent gate fee being sufficient ere the afternoon was done to swell the receipts to the handsome sum of \$1,228.43. The horse barns soon overflowed, and when the books were closed 467 entries had been made. About ten o'clock carriage brood mares were called, and as no less than eleven lined up, horsemen from a distance were inclined to ask, "From whence cometh this display?" It was easily answered when remembered that no more horse county exists in Canada. Good as this lot was, and truly amongst them was much quality, they were soon forgotten when into the circle came a string of foals to the number of twenty, all broken to halter and some trained to step like aged performers. Could it be that Toronto Industrial or the Western Fair had ever had an exhibit of carriage foals like this? It was certain they had never, and further, that their combined entries in 1902 would not equal this little show away down in Simcoe. In fact, any of the breeding sections for carriage would have been creditable to either of the big fairs mentioned. In roadsters, hunters, high-steppers, and heavy drafts, too, they were also well up to the mark, while in several of the harness classes marvels of perfection were shown, with competition to be wondered at. It is certain from what was seen that the farmers in that country have an ideal in breeding. They know what they want and are mating their mares to get it. Never did the writer see, at one exhibition, so many youngsters that could get their feet up high and do it so nicely. Future shows will continue to see them, and those who are their breeders will be justly rewarded. The horse department was especially well managed, and to Superintendent W. F. Kydd much credit is due.

In cattle, the competition was generally keen. Dairy stock of all the leading breeds, including Guernseys, was represented, Holsteins being perhaps in the majority, with Ayrshires next. As this is largely a butter- and cheese-making country, the beef breeds were not strong. Some fair Shorthorns were out, but, as a rule, were not in show condition.

The sheep exhibit was distinguished by having several prominent Toronto and London exhibitors. Altogether, about 160 were shown, but the splendid new covered pens erected this season would have accommodated several more. The hogs were also enjoying new apartments, the addition being a shed about 300 feet long; a capital place for his porcine majesty, for which a fair share of the thousand dollars set apart for building improvements this year was contributed. Yorkshires, numbering 35, were in the majority, with Berkshires and Tamworths following in the order named.

In the shape of attractions, there was not a thing but the show itself, and the people didn't want anything else. Miss Smith, of Hamilton, was there to lecture to the ladies on domestic science, in a commodious big tent, and Prof. Graham, Guelph, at the poultry building on dressing chickens for market, each of which had appreciative audiences, but as for the faker, or luxter, he was not to be seen, nor would he be allowed within the gates of Norfolk Union for a minute. This society, for whom J. T. Murphy is the efficient secretary, has rules to run a show and they stick to them in such a way that every-

one knows they mean it and little trouble is forthcoming. Never, indeed, have we seen a more peaceable and happy crowd of people who met to enjoy themselves, and never did we see a crowd wait longer on the grounds in the evening to appreciate the show of horses within the ring. It all goes to show what may be accomplished by running things on right lines, and aiming to educate the people on something useful. Would that those who believe horse-racing, skirt-dancing and other degrading features are necessary to draw a crowd and ensure a successful exhibition, could be induced to peep into the affairs of such a model association as the Norfolk Union.

The Horrors of a Cattle Ship.

Having decided several weeks ago to make a trip from England to South Africa on a first-class steamer, where, in company with gentlemen, every attention that money could afford was to be had, it first became my duty to cross to the Old Land by means of a cattle boat, in charge of stock. So novel and, indeed, horrifying was that experience that I herewith give you in part what I trust may serve as a warning to enterprising young men who think of crossing the Atlantic on what, without exaggeration, might be painted as Hades Inferno.

Starting from Toronto with three loads of distillery bulls, I found myself seated on top of a car, with one hand holding on for dear life and the other clutching a valise of clothes. A quick run was made to Montreal, where we arrived in a heavy downpour of rain, and after a wait of six hours, re-shipment to Portland took place, which, with a short inspection of the fine steamer Norseman, on which we were destined to put in ten days of the greatest hardship of a lifetime, completed the second day of our trip. Our charge being made up of 1,300 cattle and 600 sheep, we decided, on account of the latter, to take the open deck, but little did we realize what was in store. All together, sixty men went on board, including medical and divinity students, young farmers, mechanics, a prominent Toronto cattle dealer, and others destined to see Edward VII. crowned. There was also in that company much scum of the earth, represented in characters of the jail-bird type. Words fail to describe the conduct of these ruffians, whose language, most vile, picked up from the docks of Liverpool and stockyards of Chicago, when coupled with their merciless acts of brutality, brought forth sympathy for those who were so unfortunate as to incur their disfavor. From any who foolishly responded to their entreaties for money they would continue to insist for more, and even punish their benefactors when further consideration was not forthcoming. It is surprising that greater protection from the officers in charge is not afforded to those who are peacefully inclined.

The first duty of the day was to rise at four o'clock and, without breakfast, clean out the feeding troughs and water the sheep, which required most of the time until eight, when the first meal was served. This consisted of a preparation most abhorrible, in which beef, or even horse meat, is unknown. One dose is sufficient for anyone. The only way to overcome this difficulty is with the aid of a little money to curry favor with the cook and baker.

The sleeping apartment was a large berth containing forty iron beds with straw sacking, hard from long-continued use and filled with vermin of a most obnoxious character. We preferred a quiet corner, where, on some hay and wrapped in a blanket, an occasional snooze was enjoyed. So great was the hardship to be endured that some who had been engaged to work were forced to buy their freedom, which they did at a fee of \$5.00 each.

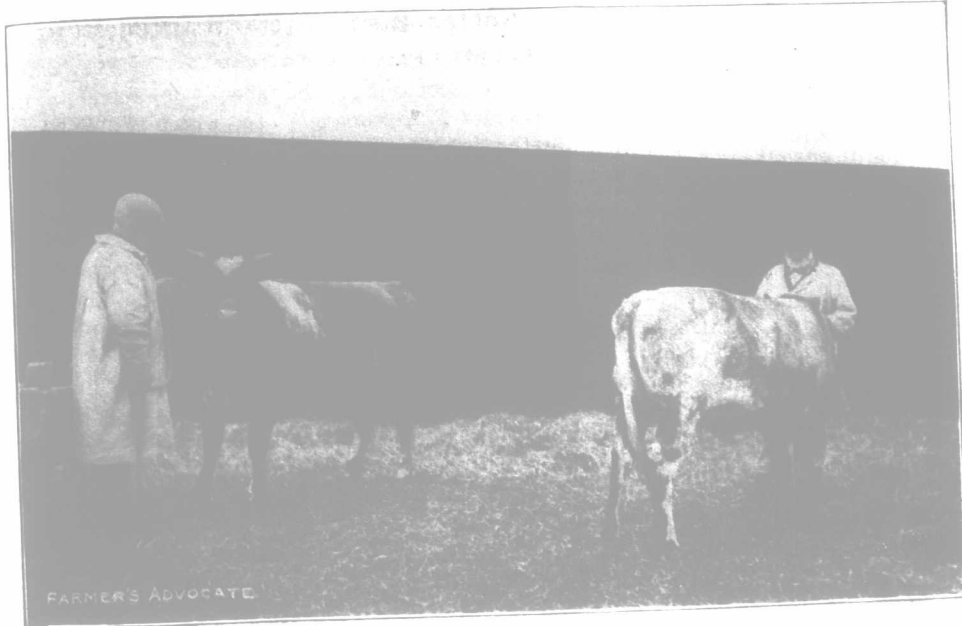
A very favorite pastime of the scoundrels above referred to was to drop a bale of hay or a bag of meal weighing 200 lbs. on any man's back who was passing the hatchway. To call him early, a pail of cold water was commonly used. Such are the cruel practices carried on, and surely there ought to be some means by which this scandal could be prosecuted. Men, I know, are loath to complain, and no doubt scores of others could be obtained who would vouch for the truth of these statements. I feel that a strong representation should be made to the authorities to stop this, an abuse from which our export cattle trade suffers severely, and through which the country is maligned; all owing to the blackguard foremen who make money out of the ship's provisions by selling to deceived persons who make a journey in a cattle boat.

SECOND CLASS.

York Co., Ont.

Everybody Likes the Farmer's Knife.

I received the knife and was very much pleased with it. I think it was well worth my trouble of getting the two subscribers. I will try to get more subscribers for you. JOS. PETERSON.
Brockville Co., Ont.



SHORTHORN HEIFERS BRED BY H. M. THE KING.
OWNED BY SENATOR DRUMMOND, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC.

Changing to Winter Feeding.

The present season finds the farms so full of grass that farmers have probably as yet given little thought to the approach of winter and the need of feeding stock something more than they can find in the fields. The tendency is to save labor and feed by leaving the animals out to get their own living as long as there is a bite for them, but there is a danger of overdoing this, and of making it a case of "saving at the spigot and losing at the bung-hole." This is especially true in the case of milking cows, which should be stabled nights as soon as cold, frosty nights set in, and fed a little hay and chop or other food. There will be no danger of financial loss in this course, as the cows will pay liberally for it in milk and butter, which is as good as cash, but there will certainly be loss if they are left out to be chilled by cold winds and frost. Judgment should be exercised in seeing that in moderate weather the stable windows are not kept closed except in so far as necessary to prevent cold draughts. Good ventilation should be had at all times, and especially in mild weather. Keeping the animals too warm while in the stable makes them tender when they go out, and more liable to shrink from the cold winds and become chilled.

Young cattle, and those not giving milk, are healthier running out as long as there is sufficient grass in the fields to fill them, but it must be remembered that the young grass resulting from fall rains is soft and watery, and that even old grass, and especially clover, after being frostbitten has not the feeding qualities of summer grass, and that while, owing to the heavier coat of hair that nature provides as winter approaches, cattle may look thrifty, they are liable to come to a standstill in the process of flesh-forming, and even to lose weight by reason of the less nutritious quality of the feed. This is the point where judgment needs to be used in keeping up the condition that has been gained, for if the animals are allowed to fail, time and food is lost in bringing them up again, as they must first make up what has been lost before they can make any gain. This applies in a money sense more particularly to cattle intended to be fed for beef during the coming winter, but is applicable in a general way to all stock. A little hay or cornstalks fed in racks or boxes in the barnyard, or even access to a straw-stack at this season, may be sufficient to preserve the balance between gaining and losing flesh, while later on a light ration daily, of chop or roots, or both, will be needed. A sudden change from grass to dry feed wholly on coming into the stables for the winter should be avoided, as it is liable to be followed by impaction of the stomach, indigestion or constipation and serious illness or loss of life. A feed of roots or ensilage and bran once a day will serve as a preventive of these ailments, and will tend to keep the system in healthy working condition. A reasonable amount of exercise is also essential to the health of all farm animals, and especially of horses, which are liable to become stocky in their legs and constipated if confined in the stall when farm work ceases owing to the setting in of winter. These are points of which the thoughtful and observant farmer needs not to be reminded, but which, in the rush of work or from lack of thought, may be overlooked by the inexperienced, to their disappointment and loss.

Let every farmer in whose neighborhood there is need for free mail delivery write the "Farmer's Advocate" a concise statement of the case, as was done by Mr. Burgess, of Lincoln Co., Ont., in our issue for October 15th.

Snap-shots of British Agriculture.

THE PREMIER FARMER OF GREAT BRITAIN, H. M. THE KING.

The coronation and the attendant splendor all tend to overshadow the home life of King Edward VII., which is nowhere so like unto that of an English country gentleman as at Sandringham. This estate lies close to the Eastern coast of Great Britain and is much exposed to the sea breezes. Game abounds over the heather-covered wastes, and as one journeys along the well-kept roads,

rabbits may be seen scurrying for their warrens and pheasants running for cover. For all that, however, high-class agricultural methods are followed, and stock of the finest character kept. Here is to be found a model village and farm laborers' club, and a comfortable country mansion, which might belong to a wealthy mill or mine owner, and at which place the King can, if

mated with these stallions, their harem being the most select in the world. Matrons whose ability to produce winners has been demonstrated are in the paddocks nursing colts and fillies, some of which will undoubtedly carry the orange, blue and gold to victory; while in the boxes are yearlings, just physicked preparatory to going into training at Newmarket. The stud groom remarks, "A royally-bred one, and a beautiful mover, sir!" and then, with a tinge of sadness in his voice, due to remembrances of favorites which were behind the money, says: "It's often the most unlikely one turns out a winner, and the most promising colt the most disappointing!" which trite saying helps to corroborate the classic quotation of a long-dead political chief, "There's nothing so uncertain as an election and a horse race!"

Even a time exposure cannot be lengthened out, and the cattle which graze the fields must be seen and a hurried glance given at the deer that browse the parks. If prizes have been won in hot contests on the turf by the Thoroughbreds, no less have been the victories in the show-yard, whether of breeding or fat stock. To-day the big, deep, beefy roan, Carlyle, and the immaculately smooth, deep and thick white, Crystal Duke, do duty as herd sires, being assisted in the perpetuation of a race of Shorthorn aristocrats by matronly cows, some beefy and others deep milkers, of Bates, Booth and Scotch breeding. The illustrations show these cattle on the luxuriant and well-shaded pastures, and also the progeny of these matings in the two heifers held by the herds-men attired in the quaint old English smock frock. The Highland steers to be seen in the feed lot

are grand looking beasts, their shaggy coats, massive, well-fleshed frames, expansive horns and general air of hardiness making up an attractive picture to a beef-loving Britisher; and when the call resounds at the coming Smithfield, we need not be surprised if King Edward VII. is crowned anew as a farmer and stockraiser.

INTER PRIMOS.

A Big Cement Project.

The Western Canada Portland Cement Co., Ltd., of which A. F. McLaren, M. P., of Stratford, Ont., president of the A. F. McLaren Cheese Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., and Dr. David Jameson, M. P. P., of Durham, Ont., president of the Durham Furniture Co., are the heads, have made application to the Provincial Government for a charter to incorporate a company for the manufacture of cement, the capital of which is to be \$1,000,000.

Subscribe for the "Advocate" now and get the balance of this year and all of next for \$1.



HIGHLAND STEERS AT SANDRINGHAM.
Preparing for the Smithfield Show.

possible anywhere, throw off the cares of state and enjoy himself. The gardens are well kept and are worthy of inspection, a fine avenue of trees calling for especial attention; also the young trees now growing, several of them planted by royal notables or prominent statesmen. The employees, from the head gamekeeper or stud groom down, wear an air which betokens satisfaction and

pleasure in their work, as well as being under a kind and considerate employer. The most noted stock at Sandringham is undoubtedly the Thoroughbreds, captained by the unrivalled Persimmon and the splendid Diamond Jubilee. Bred by His Majesty, they have each won the classic races of the turf, and now at stud duties earn sums which would be very comfortable incomes for many a man. These two horses, in stud fees, are worth \$120,000 a year. As is to be expected, only the greatest and best-bred beauties and fleetest damsels of the race-course are



SHORTHORN MATRONS AT SANDRINGHAM.

The Dottie at Home.

To the Canadian visitor, the condition and standing of the Aberdeen-Angus at the big British shows must have been, in a way, a revelation; in fact, several well-known Canadian seekers after members of aristocratic Shorthorn families (they are not all aristocrats, because you can't find their ancestry in Coates' herdbook previous to Volume XX.) were free to express their admiration, especially at the Highland Society's Show, where the dottie was unquestionably on top of the heap. The beef ideal was more nearly approached by the Aberdeen-Angus there than any other breed—such smoothness, evenness, quality and likelihood of little offal was not to be found in the other claimants for favor at the hands of the beef growers. This bonnie black polled breed has always been a keen contestant at big fat-stock shows, and a successful one too, except in Canada, where the breed has not been brought out as it ought to be. Unfortunately for this paragon of beef virtues, whose evenness and firmness of flesh and great quantity of that flesh over the high-priced cuts, are convincing, even to a prejudiced Durhamite, they are in Western Canada in the hands of dilettantes, whose only ambition seems to be to grow polled cattle with black skins.

Judging by the "Advocate's" report of the Winnipeg Show, the Angus henchmen are only stall fillers—and take money in the form of prizes for stock which brings no credit to the breed or the show. The specious excuses of "lack of feed, or time to fit up for show, or a belief in field condition for breeding stock," should not be allowed—what is worth doing at all is worth doing well! The Angus men should get the parable of the buried talents well into their minds, and spend a few shekels for bran, oats and oil-cake. It would be philanthropy to use the money hitherto offered for prizes at Winnipeg and Brandon as a travelling scholarship, so that the breeders of this great beef breed might see at the Chicago International, the Highland, the Royal, and the Smithfield, what the breed can do if properly and intelligently handled. These breeders probably do know, yet by the attitude they take are a positive drag on the wheels of progress, and are recreant to their trust—the care, upbringing and advertising of one of the paramount breeds at the block. No man is entitled to money intended to be used for educational purposes in agriculture, merely because he pays freight on a few critters to the shows. In a country where "grain and grass are king," one would at least expect the cattle to be fitted for show. As it is, the specimens appearing at the Industrial and the Western Agricultural damage the reputation of the breed rather than help it.

This season, a few good Angus cattle have been bought in Great Britain for Canada. The majority of dottie emigrants, however, settle in the States, where inducements are held out by the lucky, good-market-potential Yankee, who knows that corn and the dottie make that valuable alloy called beef. The most wonderful alchemist of modern times is the beef steer, which can convert corn into gold, and who does it in nature's laboratory without fire, crucible or acids. Seeing that the great Canadian West possesses the alchemists and the raw material, why are these two great forces, on which the health of mankind depends, not brought together by the Canadian breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle?

INTER PRIMOS.

The Cattle Feeding Outlook.

The two main items which enter into the cost of cattle fattening are the cost of cattle for feeding purposes and the cost of the feed. While there is no doubt a big corn crop in the West this year, it is probably overestimated and a good deal of it will be soft. If this be correct, prices for good corn will be higher. The U. S. National Provisioner recently sized up the cattle situation as follows: "Stockers and feeders furnish the feature of the cattle market. They are being bought in very large quantities, but at high prices for such stock. This indicates that next year's market will be well supplied with finished beef, but at what price the future alone can tell. As the feeders cost now an average of over \$4 per 100 lbs., live weight, it is safe to say that they cannot come back into the market as finished beef steers at under \$6.50 per 100 lbs. average price on the hoof. That means high finished beef next year. The present lower price of grass beef means nothing. Such beef is always cheap at this time of the year."

Do you want to do a good turn, lasting in its benefits, to some friend near or far away, who does not know the "Farmer's Advocate"? Then put him in possession of its stores of information for one year. He will appreciate it ever after.

Anthrax.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Perhaps a note of warning with regard to one of the most insidious of diseases may at the present time be a help to some who may have lost cattle from anthrax. The disease seems to be confined to low-lying meadows, and to be, perhaps, more prevalent in wet seasons as the present. Often the first sign of anthrax is the finding of a dead animal, which a few hours before appeared in perfect health, so quickly do the germs multiply after once gaining an entrance to the circulation. Death, in many cases, occurs painlessly; in others, life is not given up without much struggling. Any animal dying suddenly, and from whose nostrils bloody froth is escaping, and blood is seen upon the dung, should be viewed with the greatest suspicion, and means taken at once to remove or confirm the almost certainly correct idea of anthrax. A trace of the blood, after being strained, may be examined under a microscope, when the rodlike form of bacillus anthracis, the largest of all bacteria, may be seen, or an ear of the deceased animal may be sent to the bacteriologist at Guelph or to the nearest veterinary college. In cases of death from anthrax, or allied diseases, as blackleg, the body of the animal should be at once either entirely burnt or, what is generally easier, buried with quicklime in plenty above and below. All the excrements should be thoroughly disinfected by a plentiful supply of lime scattered upon and around them. If it is necessary to move the body, the anus, mouth and nostrils should be plugged to prevent blood from issuing, which would infect the ground and cause trouble, perhaps many years after. The anthrax bacillus in its productive state is very easily killed, but as soon as the germs are exposed to the air they form spores which are extremely difficult to kill, and which will live in the ground for an unknown period—ten years at least. From this it will be seen how important it is that the body should not be opened; the bacilli will die off very quickly in the dead carcass. It seems that little can be done to prevent a future outbreak, except what has already been spoken of. Plowing the field for a number of years would not much lessen the possibility of reappearance of the disease.

SUFFERER.

Soft Corn for Fattening Cattle.

Many American cattle feeders are inclined to believe that the early frost has almost completely ruined the feeding value of late corn. The corn being soft and presenting a chaffy appearance is considered to be almost worthless. We have taken the matter up both from a scientific and practical standpoint. The results in feeding two lots of cattle up to this time would indicate that "soft corn" possessed nearly as much feeding value as fully matured corn. The chemical analysis shows that the "soft corn" contains about the same amount of protein and fat as mature corn. The only perceptible difference is that it contains about twenty per cent. more water and in some instances a trifle higher percentage of protein. On a water dry basis, the results are approximately the same. This would indicate that when the corn is husked out and dried, pound for pound, it will contain as much nourishment as fully matured corn. The chaffy appearance of the corn is unmistakable evidence that the yield per acre is very much less than it would have been had the corn fully matured. There will be a much larger percentage of cob in comparison to the amount of corn than in former years. Thus corn-and-cob meal will not be as valuable as when fully matured corn has been ground. We were unable to find any noticeable difference in the chemical composition of the cob of the "soft corn" and that of the cob of mature corn. From the chemical analysis made, we would be inclined to regard 120 bushels of the "soft corn" in its present state to be equal in feeding value to 100 bushels of matured corn. As the "soft corn" dries out, this difference will gradually grow less, pound for pound, until the "soft corn" is thoroughly dried, when they will be of equal value, pound for pound.

If the corn can be properly dried, feeders need not change their former methods of feeding. While the corn is "soft" nothing will serve a better purpose in "firming up" the ration than the addition of from five to ten pounds of ground barley, ground oats, Buffalo gluten feed or old mature corn. Feeders will have to feed about twenty per cent. more of the "soft corn" than they would of mature corn to supply the same amount of nourishment.

W. J. KENNEDY.

Iowa Experiment Station. P. G. HOLDEN.

Likes the Microscope.

Dear Sir,—I received the microscope and I am very much pleased with it. Many thanks for your promptness. I remain,

Yours respectfully,
Prince Edward Co. ERNEST BOND.

Better Beef Cattle Wanted.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The section of the stock department in the "Farmer's Advocate" to which I wish to draw attention is that devoted to beef cattle, in particular, the noble red, white and roans. That section relating to the dairy breeds I am sufficiently narrow-minded to care very little about, and will leave it to some one who has the bad taste to prefer the scrawny "triple wedge." Now, I think all lovers of good beef cattle unite in deploring their scarcity in the hands of the average farmer, while the market is flooded with inferior stuff which never has paid for the food consumed in fattening them. Also, I think they are fairly well agreed that the fault lies, in a great measure, in the general lack of knowledge of what actually constitutes merit in live stock. "Inter Primos," in your October 1st issue, says, "The remedy for this is in the judging school"; and, in a slightly less restricted sense, I think this is true. Men will never breed good stock till they know definitely what constitutes such and what enormous advantages they possess, and, in consequence, abhor the "scrub." But we cannot all attend the judging school or see the ideal beef animals for ourselves, and this brings me to what I wish to say. I think the next best thing, and an excellent substitute, inasmuch as it is available to all, is a careful, persistent study of first-class engravings of the best cattle. In this I find the "Farmer's Advocate" exceedingly valuable, and yet this is just where I wish to find fault. We all know the old saying among horsemen: "No foot, no horse," and I think Shorthorn men might almost say: "No back, no beef." Now, taking the "Advocate" for a year back, we find upwards of half a hundred good illustrations of Shorthorns and only one giving a glimpse of a back, and one or two of chest, yet the Shorthorn score card gives 24 points out of 100 for chest, back and loin. In personal experience I have noticed many animals sadly deficient in chest measure and width back of the shoulders. In fact, it seems to me easier to find an animal perfect in any other points. Now I think it would be an excellent thing, and a great help to all beef-raisers, if the "Advocate" could, from time to time, give illustrations of an approximately ideal front, rear and top view of Shorthorn bulls and cows (not necessarily naming the animals), and discussing the strong and weak points, as it did those of feeding steers in a recent issue. I know such articles are always exceedingly interesting to me, and I expect to others, and I think that in this way we should have a very good chance of becoming as good judges of cattle as those who are fortunate enough to be able to attend the judging classes at Guelph and elsewhere.

F. WM. WRENSHALL.

Grey Co., Ont.

The Outlook for Fat Stock.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Gentlemen,—Replying to your recent favor, would say that the feeling here in the States, especially in the market centers, seems to be that cattle will sell lower next spring; to what extent, however, nobody seems to care to venture an opinion. Times are prosperous, and we don't believe that the decline will be very severe from present prices. Of course, there was a big shortage of ripe, well-finished cattle this spring, and prices were forced, and we look for these ripe, well-finished cattle to sell about steady at present prices.

We think that there will be quite a few fat cattle on the market around Christmas time, and they will sell lower, but think that a little later in the season again, towards January or February, they will command good prices, especially as the country seems so prosperous and there is an excellent demand at all periods. We fail to see any prospects of any severe decline in hogs or lambs, and feel the same way on cattle.

Even in the face of the extremely heavy supply of lambs in all the markets, prices have held up very well, and in a short time the exporters will be buying these heavy lambs and shipping them to Europe, and this will force the price of the handy weights up a little higher.

Just at present, the Canadian heavy lambs that are coming in the market for sale are rather dull and draggy, especially when weighing over 90 lbs., in the market. It is the handier or lighter grades that the trade are wanting.

EIRICK BROS.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Stock Yards.

Our Scottish Letter.

SHORTHORN AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES.

It would be easy this week to write in a fashion fitted to irritate some of our readers. If the opinion entertained in some quarters regarding Canada and its import regulations were to be reflected in this communication, very likely there would be let slip the dogs of war. But that would neither help us nor help Canada, and the wisest course, therefore, is to leave the disturbing cause severely alone. Briefly, it is this. The great northern Shorthorn sales have been taking place this week, and like a "bolt from the blue" at their commencement on Tuesday came the intimation that Canada had scheduled all herds from which had come more than five per cent. of reacting cattle. Whether Collynie and Uppermill are amongst the scheduled herds we do not know. It is to be presumed they are not, as a small regiment of buyers from the United States and Canada was present at the Duthie-Marr combination sale, prepared to operate. The owners, however, refused to sell with a tuberculin guarantee while this embargo on any herd remained, and the over-sea contingent refrained from bidding. It was anticipated that Messrs. Duthie and Marr would sell their bull calves subject to the guarantee, and they could easily have done so without risk, but they resolved to defy the tuberculin test, and the magnificent demand realized showed that they were right. Rightly or wrongly, breeders in this country attach little or no importance to the test, and the fact that with only home buyers operating, Mr. Duthie's eighteen bull calves made an average of £115 15s. 10d., and Mr. Marr's fifteen made an average of £118 1s. 9d., is proof sufficient of the value attached by home breeders to the test. The Newton joint sale came on the following day. Mr. Gordon had passed his word that his bull calves would be sold subject to the guarantee, and he adhered to that. He, however, only had nine to sell and they made an average of £29 12s. 8d. His average over head for 18 animals, one-half of which were sold without guarantee, was £41 15s. 4d. His colleague, Mr. Wilson, Pirriesmill, Huntley, followed the lead of Messrs. Duthie and Marr and defied the test. He sold 14 bull calves at £42 13s. 6d. of an average. These figures are very suggestive, and admirably reflect the temper of breeders here with respect to tuberculin and its value. Another member of the Newton combination was Mr. Fran-

cis Simmers, Whiteside, Alford, who has been breeding high-class Shorthorns for several years. He sold 12 head at an average of £43 16s. 9d. The Pitcaigie laird, near Huntley, on the same day sold 35 at an average of £22 16s. 7d.

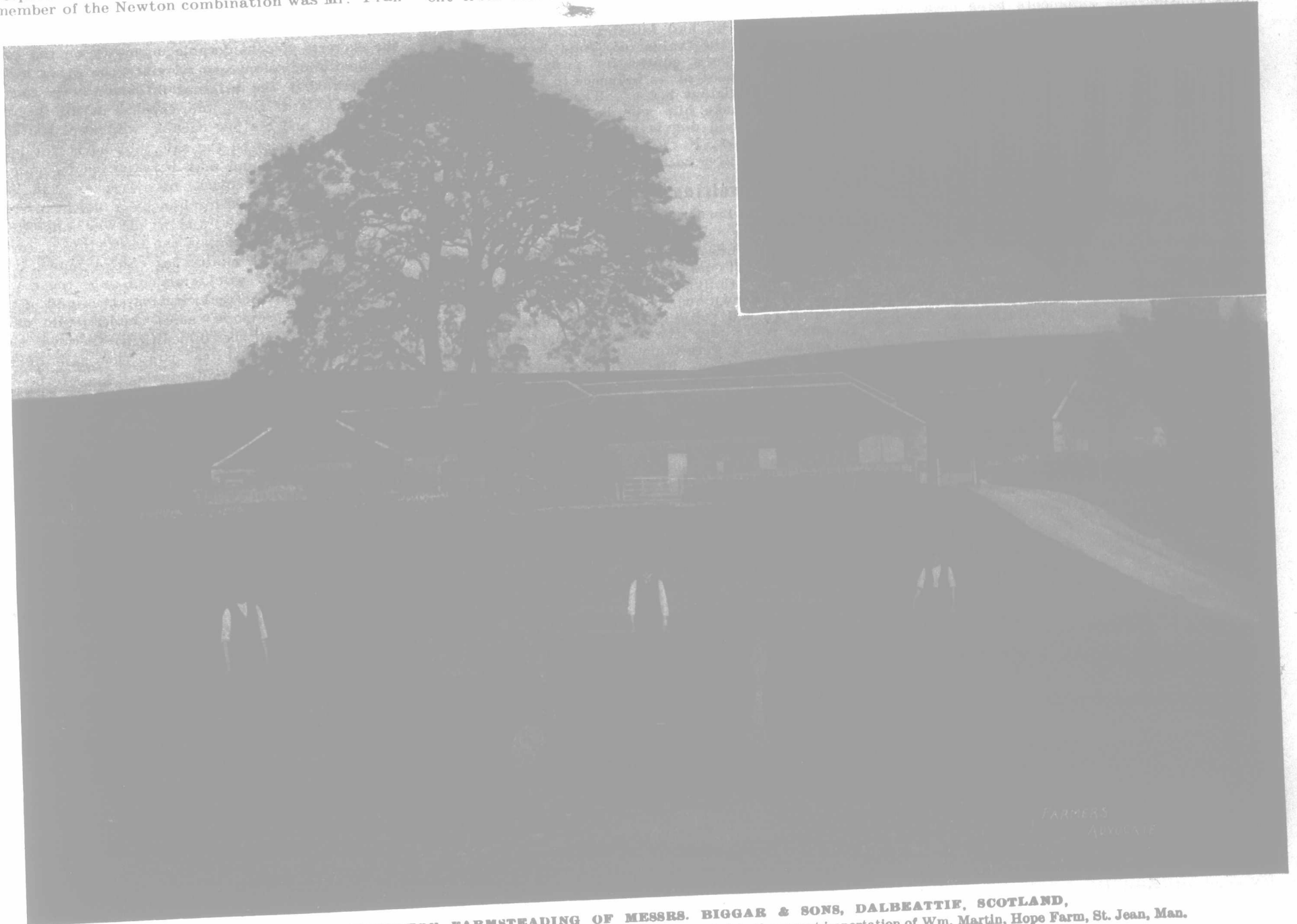
The greatest of all the sales took place on the third day at Jackston, Rothie-Norman, when 29 head from the home herd of Mr. James Durno and 31 head from the Westertoun herd of his cousin and namesake were sold. The yearlings and two-year-olds at this joint sale were sold subject to the test. The quality of the cattle in both herds was unusually high. Alike as breeders of Clydesdales and of Shorthorns, the Messrs. Durno are distinguished, and as honorable and upright Scotchmen they are not surpassed on this side of the Atlantic. They had a magnificent sale, and the United States men and Canadians backed them for all they knew. Jackston's offering of 29 females of all ages made an average of £71 17s., and Westertoun's offering of 31 females made £43 8s. 9d. This indicates that the guarantee meant something. The highest price of the day was for a Jackston yearling heifer, by the Collynie stock bull, Lovat Champion. The average for nine yearling heifers was the magnificent figure of £89 2s. 8d., and the eight two-year-olds were not far behind with £83 6s. 10d., while £61 11s. 1d. for eight cows leaves nothing to be desired. The Westertoun averages were also excellent. Six yearling heifers stand at £54 6s. 6d., and seven two-year-old heifers at £54 6s. On all hands there are congratulations on the results of this joint sale. The old herd at Shethin, Tarves, was dispersed to-day (Friday), but the results have not yet reached me.

Harking back to the Tillycairn sale, on Tuesday, something may be said about individual prices. It will have already been noticed that Uppermill average beats Collynie by about 45s. per head. This is, perhaps, the first occasion on which the figures have so turned out. The two highest prices of the day also stand at the credit of Uppermill. These were 320 gs. and 300 gs. Mr. Duthie's highest was 250 gs., and he had one at 180 gs., and another at 165 gs., also one at 130 gs., and three at 100 gs. Mr. Marr had one at 160 gs., two at 120 gs., one at 105 gs., and two at 100 gs. What the averages for both herds would have been had their owners sold subject to the tuberculin guarantee it would be hard to determine. There were quite enough buyers present from across the Atlantic to have made the

purchase of a Collynie or Uppermill bull calf impossible to a home buyer. In the circumstances, the action of the Canadian authorities has been a godsend to home breeders, and it does not appear that anyone here is sorry the "bolt from the blue" fell.

Aberdeen-Angus breeders completed their wanderings a week ago. The closing week was spent in England, where a series of five sales was held, in which the blacks had a fine run of prosperity, and good averages were recorded. But before going south, the breeders assisted at the dispersal of the excellent herd owned by the late Mr. J. Morrison, Hattonslap, in the Oldmeldrum district. The sixty-two head of all ages made an average of £24 11s. 7d. Another dispersion, due to the same sad cause, the death of a respected owner, took place a week later, and on the eve of the English sales at Perth. This was the last of the famous Powrie herd of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, a born enthusiast in cattle-breeding, and a man of the finest moral fibre. He persistently refused to over-feed his cattle, and they were sold in store condition. The 49 head made an average of £30 13s. 1d. Twenty-two of these were cows, and their average was £35 2s. 8d. The notable tribe in the sale was that of Witch of Endor. White udders were not uncommon, and indeed some of the best of the cattle had rather more white about them than purists whose knowledge of the breed is derived mostly from books would regard as possible. Powrie was a very old and very pure herd, but its proprietor believed in an animal rather than in a color, and he liked the symmetry to be right rather than its shade. Cattle-breeding in Great Britain has a history which in some cases has not been written.

The English week began at Eshott, in Northumberland, and closed at Battle, near the place where Norman William landed in 1066 and defeated Harold, the Saxon, in that memorable year. The best average of the week was made by the 19 sold from Mr. Clement Stephenson's herd at Balliol College farm, Longbenton. The figure was £43 13s. 2d. None of the other averages reached the £40, but they were good enough for all that. The scene of the second sale was Preston Bisset, in Buckingham, where Rev. Charles Bolden sold 31 head at an average of £36 13s. 7d. The characteristic of Mr. Bolden's cattle is their strength. They are a healthy, long-lived race, and grow to greater scale than is custom-



VIEW OF CHAPELTON FARMSTEADING OF MESSRS. BIGGAR & SONS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND.
With group of their Galloways, which, with the three-year-old bull, Grand Scot, are included in the recent importation of Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean, Man.

ary with animals of this breed in general. On the third day, the sale was at Mr. J. J. Cridlau's farm, of Maisemore Park, near Gloucester, where 40 head made an average of £37 1s. The highest price was 110 gs., paid by Mr. Bolden for a yearling heifer of the famous Trojan-Erica strain. Another yearling heifer made 107 gs.; a two-year-old made 108 gs. and a good cow went at 105 gs. The highest prices, although not the highest average of the week, were made at Trosley Court, in Kent, on the fourth day, when two full sisters, of the same Trojan-Erica cross, a two-year-old and a yearling, made 205 gs. and 140 gs., respectively. This herd is but recently founded. It is the property of Mr. Sofer-Whitburn, of Addington Park, and is managed with much ability by Mr. John Kitchin, a keen-witted Aberdonian. The average for the 44 head was £33 6s. An equal number from Mr. Bainbridge's herd at Eshott Hall, in Northumberland, on the opening day of the English sales made £25 11s. 6d. The feature of all the A.-A. sales this year has been the unquestioned supremacy of the Erica cross. Wherever that appeared there was a demand, and breeders did not seem to know where to stop when once they began bidding. Erica was bred by the Earl of Southesk, at Kinnaid Castle, Brechin, where now a celebrated fold of Highland cattle is kept. She went to Ballindalloch and proved a phenomenal breeder. She had produce by two bulls, Kildonan and Trojan. The produce of the former were sold off, but the Trojan-ERICAS were retained. They have contributed in no small degree to build up the splendid reputation of the Ballindalloch cattle. It is difficult to define what constitutes the supreme excellence of the ERICAS, but of its existence breeders cherish no kind of doubt.

HORSE SALES and exports have during these recent weeks been numerous and most successful. Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, has dispersed his studs of Hackneys and Clydesdales. For the former, 28 of which were sold, he got an average of £44 3s. 6d.; and for the latter, of which he sold 16, he got an average of £77 6s. 1d. The Seaham Stud Co. (Ltd.), which took over the farms and studs of the Marquis of Londonderry, K. G., held its annual autumn sale of surplus stock the other day, and got £34 2s. 6d. for seven Clydesdale filly foals, and £33 18s. for 14 Clydesdale colt foals. The demand throughout was steady, and it was considered that there had been a profitable sale. Of late days considerable shipments have been made to Canada by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.; to Italy, from the Seaham Harbour Stud; and to Russia, from the famed studs of the Messrs. Montgomery, at Netherhall and Banks.

In spite of difficulties there is still a living to be picked up in this effete old monarchy.

"SCOTLAND YET."

A Dog-worried Industry.

The cry is going out from many sections of the country that the one serious obstacle in the way of the advancement of the sheep industry is the injury to the flocks from the ravages of dogs. A farmer in Tennessee states that it is the one great trouble that the stockman in that State has to encounter. Similar statements come from the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The same cry is being raised in Ontario at the present time. It does seem peculiarly unfortunate that one of the most important live-stock industries of the country should be thus seriously handicapped, and for such a reason. Our sheep must be given protection in some form at an early date. We trust the Legislature of our State will consider it their duty to do all they possibly can to bring about such a result.—(St. Paul Farmer.)

How Blue-Grays are Bred.

The famous blue-gray cattle which are so largely bred in the border country—the north of England and the south of Scotland—are the result of a cross between white or light-colored Shorthorn bulls and cows of one of the black polled breeds—usually the Galloway. Curiously enough, blue-grays obtained in this way are much more in favor than animals of the same type got by mating black bulls with white cows. So great is the esteem in which these blue-gray cattle are held in some of the great feeding districts of the south and east of England, and so large is the demand experienced for them, that in certain parts of Cumberland and Northumberland farmers make a specialty of breeding white bulls of the Shorthorn type with the special object of subsequently using them for the production of blue-grays.

There were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1901-02 horses to the number of 103,200 head, valued at \$2,692,298. These were the heaviest shipments ever made from this country and exceeded the previous high record in 1900-01 by 20,770 head. Almost 60 per cent. of the 1901-02 exports were consigned to South Africa.

Death to Dogs!

The article in your issue of October 15th, under the heading, "Sheep or Dogs, Which?", signed M. E. G., brings to my mind one of the sayings of Josh Billings, "It's better not to know so much than to know so much that isn't so." M. E. G. evidently looks at this matter from the standpoint of a dog fancier rather than one of a sheep breeder or one at all interested in sheep. An experience of thirty years has led me to believe that the breeding of a dog, or his feeding and care, are not factors at all in determining whether or not he will be liable to take up this vicious habit of killing sheep. The half-starved mongrel is no more apt to kill sheep than the pure-bred dog that is liberally fed, provided the cur is as carefully guarded and kept shut up at night as the pure-bred dog is.

In my experience, dogs have attacked my flock four times. The first attack was by a very large dog of mixed breeding, but owned by a neighbor of whom it was said that he thought as much of his dog as of one of his family. The dog was always well fed and cared for. The sheep killed was a valuable Cotswold ram, and was bitten about the face, ears and neck, but not eaten at all.

The second attack was by a pure-bred Scotch collie of supposed great value. He was owned by a near neighbor, who was a great dog fancier, and his dogs are always well fed, as often as his children. He killed several Cotswold ewes simply for sport—chasing, biting face and neck until the sheep dropped dead, and then go to the flock for a fresh one. Not a sheep was eaten in the least. The third attack was by a collie—said to be of pure breeding—owned by one of the best families in town, and well cared for. He was discovered and shot before any sheep were killed. The fourth attack was by a pair of pure-bred Irish setters that were valued by their owner at \$60 each—always well fed and cared for, in the best of quarters. These dogs were in the flock twice. The first time they were driven off by one of the men, who was at work near by. Within a week they attacked the sheep again, and tore about one-quarter of the pelt off from a lamb, but left the flock of their own accord without further damage. One of the finest pure-bred English mastiffs I ever saw was owned by a wealthy gentleman, who had a fine kennel and kept a man on purpose to cook for and care for his dogs. This mastiff was shot in his neighbor's flock after he had killed several sheep. I fully appreciate the value of good breeding, but I wouldn't give a copper for pure breeding in a dog on account of its influence in restraining him from this vicious habit. The only way to feed him and make him safe is to feed strychnine—the only good dog is a dead one!

Genesee Co., N. Y.

F. D. W.

Revolting Against the Test.

[From the London (England) Farmer and Stock-breeder.]

English breeders will learn with some surprise, perhaps not unmixed with pleasurable feelings, that at the Collynie and Uppermill sales last week the well-known owners of these Shorthorn herds refused to sell subject to the tuberculin test. For some years now the test has partaken of the nature of a veterinary imposition. In America, breeders without distinction have strongly opposed the tuberculin regime, but the authorities have decreed that cattle will not be allowed to land in the States or in Canada without first undergoing the test. A modification was introduced some time ago, and exporters were allowed to have their animals tested prior to shipment, by an accredited veterinary representative from the different countries on this side of the water. It has been felt, however, that the test is an extremely dangerous weapon. In the human subject it would not be tolerated, and the same mischief which it is capable of working in man it is equally capable of effecting in the lower species. Messrs. Duthie and Marr have taken up a very strong position in this matter, and although it is greatly to their own detriment to do so, in so far as numerous foreign representatives present at the sale could only withhold their patronage, the action undoubtedly has the approval of breeders on both sides of the water.

The position which breeders take up is this: The test is unsympathetically received and even revolted against by cattle breeders everywhere, as it is capable of so much misuse without proper regulation, and it is also very liable to be misleading, as cases of tuberculosis vary in degree and importance. If concerted action is taken by breed societies in England and in the States and Canada, it is conceivable that the veterinary ring which imposes this test would, under the circumstances, have to give way. In this country we impose no such test on animals landed for consumption, so that the views of Scotch breeders are perfectly in accord with official action. Subject to inspection our imported stock are, and what is good enough for cautious officials in this

country breeders have some reason to think is quite good enough for them.

What may be the upshot of this movement it is extremely difficult to conceive, but it is hoped that the refusal to recognize it on this side of the water will lead the veterinary authorities abroad to regard their action in a somewhat different light. We have quite sufficient experience of the test to regard it as useful under prescribed circumstances, but why should animals imported into Canada and America be subject to a much stricter regime than is imposed upon stock which are bought and sold publicly in either of these countries? That is one of the difficulties which veterinary authorities cannot explain away, and breeders in the States and Canada who are wishful to continue improving their herds by importing the best blood have every reason to regard the test as distinctly prejudicial. Indeed, it is evident, in view of their refusal to make the test general, that the authorities do not regard it in the light which they profess to. We are not aware that tuberculosis increased before the test was introduced. Much more good will undoubtedly accrue by a natural system of breeding animals and rearing them, giving them plenty of fresh air, which is inimical to the disease. Meanwhile, breeders will undoubtedly discuss the question anew, and if strong action is taken in this country it is not at all improbable that the sympathy which it will undoubtedly excite among breeders abroad may result in its abolition.

That Swine Sale Statement.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Canadian swine breeders have been patiently waiting for the publication of the statement promised by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner in a letter to the Toronto World of August 29th, said statement to be forwarded in a few days. If, as claimed by the Commissioner in the letter above referred to, the statements in my letter to the "Farmer's Advocate" and Mr. Gibson's letter in the Toronto World in regard to the Guelph swine sale were "incorrect in every particular" it would appear to be reasonable to expect that the Commissioner would favor the public with a true and correct statement of the facts in the case, carefully revised and warranted to hold water. I am quite sure it will require the exercise of considerable ingenuity on the part of the Commissioner to convince the other swine breeders that the original intention was not to run the sale at the public expense in the interest of himself and his few friends who were the contributors of hogs to the sale, but he is not lacking in ingenuity and may be expected to make a bold effort to cover his tracks. If the labored defence made for him by a Toronto weekly soon after the sale, and which was admittedly of his own inspiration, is the best vindication of his conduct in the affair that can be made, it is weak indeed, and would mislead only those who are ignorant of the real circumstances and of the methods of previous sales under the same management. It is difficult to believe that it was not intended to run the sale of the stock of private individuals, his own included, at the public expense, when we reflect that the Government auctioneers were engaged, the catalogues, with their contemptible attack upon other breeds, I understand, printed in the Government offices and mailed on His Majesty's Service free. The belated statement that the expenses were borne by the parties contributing animals to the sale, if credited at all, will only be accepted on the assumption that a virtue was made of necessity when it was found that exposure was imminent and that the game was up. The yarn about the cheque sent to cover postage after the deed was done would suit fairly well if told to a company of sailors who live most of their lives where there are no post offices, but it will be found uphill work to persuade intelligent "land lubbers" that it is not a cock and bull story. It is well known that sometimes the reports and accounts of Government officials are fearfully and wonderfully made, and that the average farmer finds it a hopeless task to trace the expenditures, so cunningly are they covered up, but there is, I believe, an agricultural committee in Parliament whose duty it is to investigate the expenditures in this connection, and stockmen will do well to urge their representatives to look into this matter when the proper time arrives. In the meantime, let us have the promised statement of expenses of the swine sale. As another correspondent stated in your paper some time ago, it was a "bad smelling mess," but just what might have been expected as the result of such schemes, which have been productive of scandal whether bulls or hogs were being sold.

Yours respectfully,

Wentworth Co., Ont.

D. C. FLATT.

FARM.

House Plants for the Farmer.

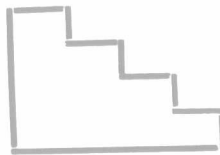
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Any farmer possessing a house from which frost is excluded would be surprised at the number of varieties of flowering and foliage plants he can successfully grow in windows, providing a few simple rules are followed. During the summer, geraniums (of different varieties), fuchsias, heliotropes, begonias (both fibrous and tuberous rooted), roses, abutilons, petunias and many others equally beautiful, may be made to give a continual display of bloom, and if these are interspersed with a few foliage plants, such as rex begonias, a hardy palm such as one of the Dracaenas (Fountain Plant), a fan palm (Lantonia), and a fern, say the "Boston," the result would be a revelation to those who have not taken up this delightful hobby. In the fall the chrysanthemum would be in full flower, followed during the winter by the cyclamen, and in the early spring by the host of beautiful bulbous flowers available.

To insure success, a good window (preferably a south one) is necessary, together with a framework containing four or five shelves built a foot or so away from the window in the manner of

accompanying illustration:

During the early morning, up to 9 or 10 o'clock, and in the evenings after four, the window may be left clear, but it is very necessary between these hours that there should be something to protect the plants from the fierce glare of the sun on bright days. One of the cheapest methods of accomplishing this is to tack on to a wooden roller a piece of white cotton the size of the window, and to lower this during the hours mentioned. Of course, more elaborate methods may be used at discretion.



It is also imperative that a good soil be used for potting, and a compost which will answer all requirements for the majority of house plants is one composed as follows: two-thirds of well-rotted sod (which can be procured from a piece of breaking) and one-third, collectively, of well-rotted cow manure and sand. This should be well pulverized and thoroughly mixed.

Careful watering is perhaps one of the most essential things to success in the cultivation of plants. Do not water a plant except it is dry, and then water thoroughly, leaving until again dry. The habit of watering at certain fixed times is one of the principal causes of failure in plant-growing, and its damaging effect is only equalled by the practice of leaving the plants in saucers or jardinières.

If it is possible to procure earthen flowerpots, do so, but if the almost inevitable tin can has to be requisitioned, see that the edge is cut clean, so that the plant may be removed without disturbing the roots, and that several good-sized holes are made in the bottom and covered with bits of broken crocks to ensure good drainage.

HARRY BROWN.
Horticulturist.

Exp. Farm, Brandon.

Three to One in Favor of the Calf.

"I can take three calves," says T. F. B. Sotham, the noted Hereford breeder, "and make them increase two pounds per day on the same feed needed to make one mature steer gain two pounds. That is six pounds gain on calves against one on the steer. Double the money can be made feeding calves that can be made on two-year-olds. A man must feed stock with good blood, and he will not be in financial trouble. Let him buy calves and develop them. It is a far better system than putting two- or three-year-olds into the feed lot."

The following table is of interest as showing the number of live stock in proportion to population in some of the European countries:

	Per 1,000 acres of total area.			
	Persons.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ireland	219	230	215	60
Scotland	220	64	320	7
Hungary	232	85	100	92
Denmark	248	186	115	88
France	293	103	164	48
Switzerland	311	132	27	57
Austria	320	117	43	48
Wales	345	147	685	50

The consumption of sugar in the United States increased from 956,784 tons in 1880 to 2,219,847 tons in 1902.

Fall Plowing.

The benefits to almost all spring-sown grain crops from plowing the land in the autumn and leaving it in a rough state with as much surface as possible exposed to the mellowing influences of the winter frosts and spring sun are so well known that it is scarcely necessary to be reminded of the importance of getting as much plowing as possible done before the land freezes hard enough to stop the work.

There are so many other things needing to be done in the fall months that in these times of scarcity of help it has become more difficult than ever to find time for getting all the plowing done that one would like. The importance, however, of this work is so great and the character of next year's crop depends so much upon its being done that only the most urgent business should be allowed to stop the plows. The time in which it can be done in this country is always uncertain after the first week in November, and the fact that October this year was uncommonly free from heavy frosts is no guarantee that winter may not set in earlier than usual. If plowing remains to be done, the sooner it is done the safer, and it is better to be sure than sorry. Another matter of no less importance is surface drainage. Even if the land is underdrained, artificially or naturally, care should be taken that all necessary surface ditches to carry off surplus water are well opened and have a free outlet. Early spring seeding generally yields by far the heaviest crops, and the seeding is often delayed for many days in spring by water lying in low places while the higher parts of the field are ready for the sowing. This fact calls for attention to the necessity in many cases for tile drains to relieve these slack places and to make the fields more uniform in condition, but the natural openings from such low places can often be greatly improved by a few hours' work with plow and scraper, and the results in rendering earlier seeding practicable will pay for the labor a hundred fold.

Stay on the Farm.

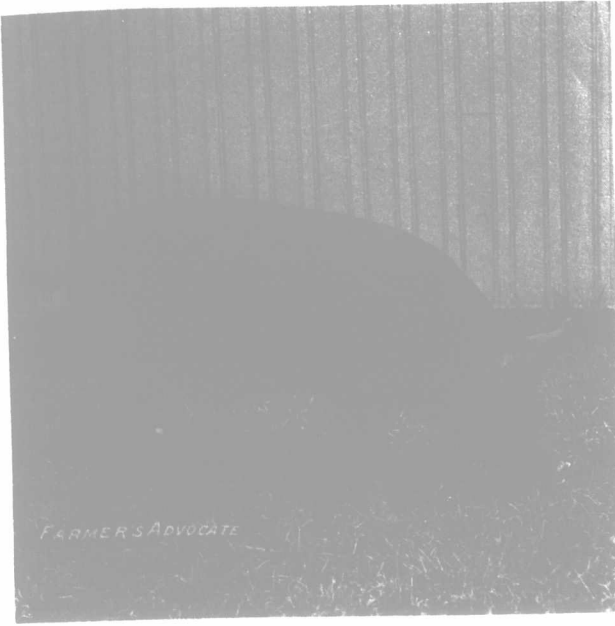
Clark M. Drake, in the Country Gentleman, throws out the following hints to those who contemplate retiring from the country to "enjoy" town life, and they are worth pondering: "Remaining on the farm where the mind and hands may be occupied, and still severe labor be avoided, is really an ideal life. How much better than to settle down with absolutely nothing to do! There is an abundance of fresh milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables, which are not always readily obtainable after leaving the farm. The noise, dust and flurry of town life are avoided, and in their places we have the genial air, pleasant surroundings, absence of vice, and other desirable things. A friend of mine has left the farm and settled in town, where he has no business to occupy head or hands. He lolls away his time in an arm-chair or in a hammock. I can see that he is losing ground in physical and mental powers. His days will be fewer and less enjoyable than if he had remained where both mind and body might be occupied. Unless one is actually sick, it is better to have something to do. It is the busy life that always tells favorably with one's self and with the world."

President Roosevelt has determined to put a stop to the waste of labor, paper and ink in the U. S. Government printing bureau, and proposes, as the Chicago Journal puts it, to shut off, if possible, the interminable, unfathomable, unmeasured, illimitable and perpetual printed reports and documents of all sorts, kinds and descriptions, on every conceivable topic of human dullness, that come like spawn from the Government printing press.



DORNFORD NO. 1.
Yearling Oxford Down ewe, bred by J. H. Wilsdon, England. Winner of first prize and sweepstakes at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY R. J. HINE, DUTTON, ONT.



WHITACRE BRUCE 2544, IMP.
Tamworth boar. Winner of first prize at Royal Show and Ottawa Exhibition, and second at Pan-American, 1901; first at Ottawa and Toronto, 1902.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.

Western Fair Management.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Now that the bustle of the exhibition season is over for another year, we can quietly look over the field after the battle, recalling both the agreeable and disagreeable incidents which the livestock exhibitors run against. With regard to "The Western," the thought has often occurred to me, if this show is such a success under the present mode of management, what would it be with judicious management? If the directors and their officials could only get the idea into their heads that it takes others besides themselves to constitute a fair; that it is necessary to have exhibits, and therefore exhibitors, to fill the bill; that if the stock barns, palace, fruit and root sheds, and the numberless things that go to make up a successful show, are not there, there will not be very heavy gate receipts.

I was one of the unfortunates mentioned by Mr. Harding in your last issue, who clustered around the entrance gate trying, unsuccessfully, to make a Western Fair official comprehend that highly-fitted and well-cared-for stock needed something to eat and drink on Sunday. We arrived from Toronto late on Saturday night. After getting our sheep in their pens and feeding and watering them, we had to look for lodgings in the city, there being no fit place at the sheep pens. Having secured our passes with the assurance that we would be admitted in the morning to attend to our stock, on arrival in the morning a Sunday pass was demanded. On our asking where to find the party who would grant us one, nobody knew. Not a very agreeable predicament to be in.

I think it would be well for the board to reconsider another thing if they desire the sheep pens filled. As you are aware, the Sheep Breeders' Association requested the different fair boards to change the sheep classification. Before beginning to prepare our sheep I wrote the Toronto secretary, asking if the classification desired by the breeders would be given. He said yes. Now, why could not the London Board do the same thing? Why could they not make it as convenient and agreeable as Toronto does, so that the same lot of sheep could be shown, and in the same way? I think, Mr. Editor, from the remarks made by exhibitors, that if another show were being held at the same time very few would come to London. I don't know how the fair board is appointed; if elective, I would suggest to the electors: give the lady who is now, I think, assistant secretary, absolute power; relegate the present management to an old ladies' home for about two months preceding and during the next fair, and don't try to prepare the crowd of visitors to join the white-robed throng while there, because they are not in a proper state of mind at that time to go in that direction.

R. J. HINE.

Elgin Co., Ont.

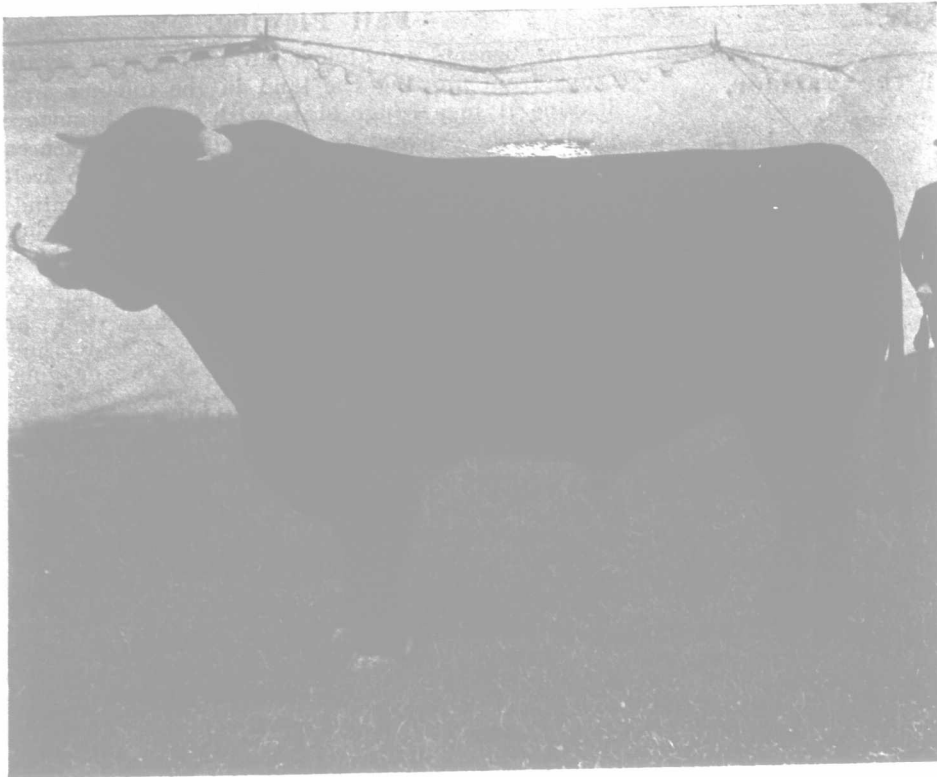
Endorses Mr. O'Leary's Position.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I think your paper is a No. 1 publication. I also endorse what Mr. D. O'Leary says about the embargo on Canadian cattle. I would say let it alone. Let us get them (feeding cattle) at reasonable prices so we will be able to finish them for the British markets at paying prices, and this will help to build up this beautiful Canada of ours.

W. POWEN.

Wellington Co., Ont.



CAPTAIN MAYFLY -28858-, IMP.
Four-year-old Shorthorn bull. Winner of first prize at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902.
OWNED BY J. C. BRICKER, ELMIRA, ONT.

A Steam Plow.

A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, have lately purchased a new Canton Scotch Clipper steam plow. It is a colossal gang, turning six furrows of fourteen inches each at every sweep, the power supplied by their threshing engine. The regulating levers, being long and conveniently placed, makes it as light and handy, in this particular, as the two-furrow gang. With this new plow more work can be accomplished during the time best suited to give surest results, whither it be in the form of killing weeds through summer fallowing at the right time or owing to the possibility of getting more stubble turned when the soil is in the most favorable condition for the largest returns. Another advantage is that the acreage plowed per man is increased, and this is worth taking note of, where help is so high priced and difficult to get. This large farm contains three sections, the crop acreage, for the present year being as follows: Wheat, 390 acres; oats, 260; brome grass, 150 (nearly all cut for seed), and barley, 25. During the present summer 100 acres were broken and 320 summer-fallowed. The fallowed portion was plowed in June, after which it received surface cultivation, which answers the double purpose of killing weeds and packing the lower part of the plowed portion, thus forming conditions favorable for holding moisture for the following crop. Mutch Bros. are well known as extensive Clyde breeders, and their present stallion, Prince Stanley, is proving a useful sire, having left some fine growthy colts this season; all their pure-bred mares are with foal by him. They also keep a large number of good grade horses, and average about sixty-five hogs the year round. The swine business, they claim to be a good-paying one, and purpose building a large piggery—would, in fact, have had it up this summer, but could not get building material, the demand for such being greater than the shipping facilities could supply.

Insects and Weeds.

In reply to your invitation, regarding insects and weeds, would say that the horn fly comes, by all means, first. Few of us realize what it costs us to feed those troublesome pests on our stock during the summer. About the best remedy we have tried is tar and tallow applied to the animals occasionally. Next I think would come the pea bug. The only thing tried here is to stop growing them. Grass peas have been tried as a substitute, but have not many friends here this year, as some of them are green yet. I think, in weeds, ragweed is fast gaining ground, though it is well watched and pulled or the stubble plowed immediately after harvest, yet it seems to be gradually creeping in. Some claim that it forms seeds between the branch and main stem, though I have never been able to find them. Is this so? Wild carrot and swine thistle are also quite a nuisance. The old remedy has been to summer-fallow and seed down, but growing roots and corn is taking the place of that to a great extent. I think growing corn for silage is one of the best methods of getting rid of the weeds I have seen tried. Where it is taken care of, the weeds are destroyed, the land brought into a better state of cultivation, and a lot of valuable feed grown. J. W. C.
Huron Co., Ont.

Snap-shots at British Agriculture.

FASHIONS IN FARM CROPS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON LIVE STOCK.

One of the practices of the British agriculturist that draws the attention of the transatlantic visitor is the reliance placed by the island farmer on roots, either turnips, swedes, carrots and mangolds, and green crops, such as lucerne (alfalfa), cabbage, vetches and kohl-rabi.

Recent statistics of British farming show, among other things, that the number of live stock kept is decreasing in these islands. Since the previous yearly returns, a falling off of 207,918 cattle and 611,494 sheep is noted, and the significance of these figures will be more appreciated when it is known that

a lot of the arable land is being let go back into grass, which means that the number of live stock must continue to decrease, with the inevitable result that the Britisher will have to depend more and more on other nations for his foodstuffs. One thing that the statistics do is to, in a measure, confute the argument of some farmers for their lack of stock, whose excuse is "no pasture." The statistics show conclusively, and thinking farmers admit, that the arable holding has a far greater stock-carrying capacity than the grass farm of the same size. Such being the case, the longer the plow's rested in Great Britain, the better the market and the greater the demand for Canadian grain, dairy products and meats, provided those things are up to the standard called for by this lucrative and all-absorbing market. Canadians can well afford to take a leaf out of the book of their British confreres in the use of green crops and roots, by means of which young stock are grown cheaply and matured early in life. Mangolds are supplanting turnips and swedes in England, which is not altogether surprising, as the fly and the dreaded finger-and-toe disease play such havoc with these roots. The cultivation of lucerne, cabbage, kohl-rabi and vetches is increasing; one does not see much of that protegee of agricultural colleges, professors and press, the rape plant, possibly because of its well-known tendency to cause bloat unless carefully handled. As one would expect in this country of high rents, and therefore intensive agriculture, that extravagance of farming, the bare fallow, is fast disappearing. The British farmer yet grows twice as much barley and three times as many oats as he imports, so that corn-growing, as it is called,

is not yet one of the lost arts, nor is it likely to become so, as on the successful continuance of grain growing depends the successful growing of live stock, and vice versa. The inference is, therefore, that grass is not, even in its realm (Great Britain), a complete and satisfactory diet on which to grow and mature a beast or a breed. We see at once the correctness of the principle of combining the two—grass and grain, or finishing the grass-grown bullock on grain—which is one of the key-notes to the success of the American bullock in the British markets, where he has beaten his Canadian confrere, hands down, and is a very strong rival to the best Aberdonians. Canadian beef-growers would do well to meditate on this fact and cudgel their

brains for new methods so that they may put on the British market cattle equal to the American 30-months-old corn-fed bullock, in place of the 4-year-old steers in fair store condition, which are now coming with such a handicap they are bound to be beaten and their Canadian grower is bound to be dissatisfied with the results of his labors. INTER PRIMOS.

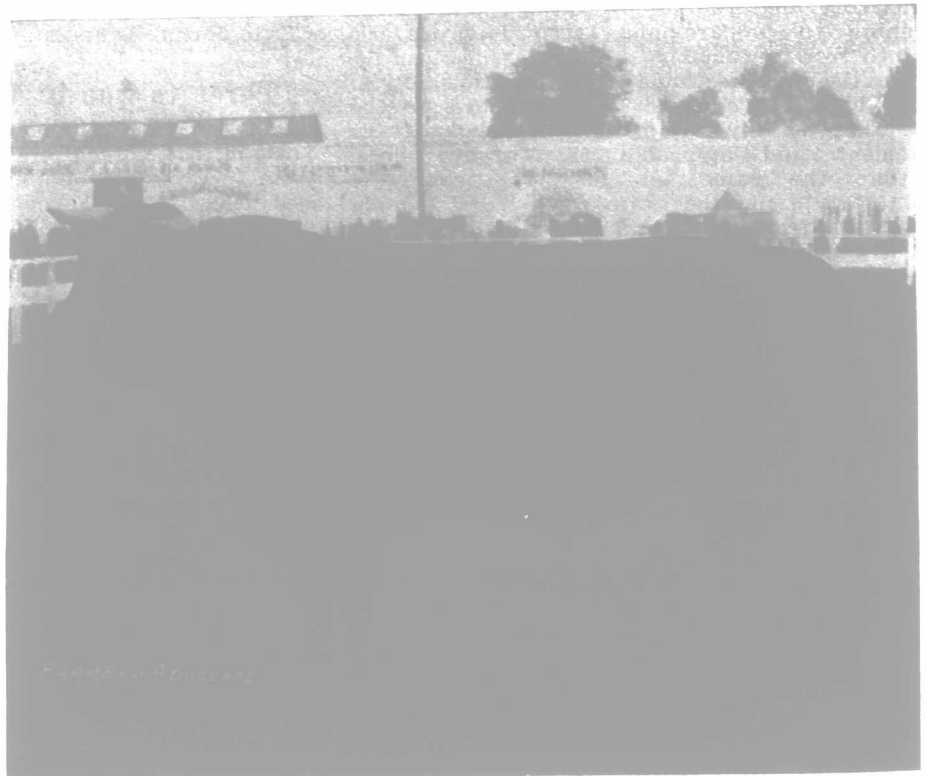
Problems in Drainage.

The unusually wet summer just closed, causing great loss in crops in many sections, has turned the attention of farmers afresh to the subject of underdraining. The same conditions are liable to be repeated in any year, and in response to a number of inquiries involving various problems in drainage, we herewith present, in part, the main principles on that subject, together with answers to questions of comparatively minor importance, but peculiar to the conditions of certain readers, among whom are Gordon L. Lamb, Prescott Co., and M. S. Arthur, Northumberland Co., Ont.

In commencing to underdrain a piece of land, it is first necessary to determine, by means of a leveller, the amount of fall which is to be found in any direction. With this information, the lowest point at which a free outlet may be obtained should be selected as the starting point. To this spot, unless there be others more convenient and equally satisfactory, all the main drains should lead. The number of drains will depend altogether upon the consistency of the soil and the amount of superfluous water contained therein. On a tenacious clay having a hard bottom, from 50 to 75 feet apart may be found about right, but where it is more loamy and open 100 feet may be found none too great. However, in this as in other problems of drainage, no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, the circumstances in each case determining the course of procedure. The particular kind of drain to be used is not worthy of much discussion. It is now pretty generally admitted that in every case, except where the bottom is too soft to allow the formation of a level pipe, tile is the most economical. Even under such circumstances the difficulty is overcome by placing an inch board in the bottom, or by leaving the drain open for a season until the floor has had a chance to become firm.

The size of tile to be used also depends upon conditions, but in no case is it advisable to use anything smaller than 2½ inch bore. These may be bought at any place where manufactured, for about \$10.00 per thousand. For a main drain with several laterals, a larger size is required. The depth to which they should be laid must be sufficient to insure against danger from frost. Three feet is the usual distance below the surface, but it must be borne in mind that the greater the depth the slower the action after a heavy rain and the greater the area drawn from. In land devoted to fruit trees drains should be put down at least the distance mentioned, as a large feeding ground for the roots is very necessary.

To have a successful system of drainage the amount of fall or grade which it is necessary to have will depend upon the care exercised in laying the tile. Drains having only two inches to



PRINCE WILLIAM.

Imported Shorthorn bull, bred by A. Watson, Auchronic, Aberdeenshire. Winner of third prize at Western Fair, London, 1902.
PROPERTY OF JAMES GIBB, BROOKSDALE, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 784.)



BELVOIR KING 40297.
Sweepstakes Jersey bull and head of first-prize herd,
Western Fair, London, 1902.
PROPERTY OF B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

every hundred feet are known that are satisfactory, but in such instances the earthen tube formed by the tile was made very true. It is easily understood that if under such a condition a few tile in the center of a hundred-foot stretch were allowed to be two inches lower than the others that the drain would suddenly close. This is true no matter how much the fall, and only draws attention to the necessity of being careful in levelling.

In commencing to open a drain the plow may be used for a few times to remove the surface soil, but many of our best authorities on this subject claim that to do perfect work all the way through, the spade, pick and shovel must be the principal tools. Some commence at the outlet and complete fifty or a hundred feet as they go along, but it is questionable if under this method the grade can be evenly maintained. It must not be forgotten that the more main drains there are in a system and the lesser laterals, the better satisfaction is likely to be had. The manner in which these laterals join the larger drain is very important. They should discharge their water at the top of the main, and on such an angle as to retard the rapidity of flow as little as possible.

The question has been asked as to whether good tile are perfectly round and the ends formed at right angles to the body. These are comparatively small considerations. The principal necessity is that the center be free from any obstruction, and that the tile be of a uniform size inside. In laying, it is very easy to overcome the unevenness of ends by matching, and where the soil to be placed on top is sandy or very fine a layer of old sod or pea straw may be used before filling in. Where drains are very long and necessarily somewhat complicated, the danger of them clogging can be overcome by having settling basins at doubtful points. In these silt or anything likely to cause an obstruction may be collected; and if a map of the entire system be made and kept, these can be easily located and cleaned out at convenient periods.

How to Live Long.

When a man lives to be a hundred, he has the privilege of telling how he did it.

Darius Drake, of Hebron, Conn., is the latest to give testimony. "I made my dead self my stepping-stone," says he, for one thing. This means that Mr. Drake has taken care of himself. Learning from experience and example the things likely to do him no good, he has done without them. So he has never drunk liquor and he stopped using tobacco years ago. He has made his life "a ministry of love." That is, he has found it more healthful to do good and to live at peace with men—governing his temper—than to submit to the exhausting effects of selfishness and strife. This centenarian appears, then, as the embodiment of the kindly, sensible citizen, more than a little above the average in the application of his common sense. He has neither overeaten nor starved himself for a fad; he has not worn himself out with work, nor let himself degenerate through idleness. He has slept well, performed well, lived well, reasoned well and kept well, shunning worry and all phantoms. May the peace of his hundred years continue!

Appreciated.

It is to be hoped that Miss Laura Rose will favor your columns with letters on buttermaking. She was here some time ago, and her clear and able manner of dealing with the subject, coupled with her charming personality, made her coming quite a treat. People who considered themselves good buttermakers admit, after hearing Miss Rose and seeing her methods, that they are behind the age in the art of buttermaking.
Antigonishe Co., N. S. R. McM.

DAIRY.

Shall We Pasteurize?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In regard to flavor and keeping qualities, it is unmistakably the only way to treat cream for buttermaking when the butter is to be held for any length of time or for the foreign markets. The flavor of pasteurized butter, when first made, would not be called perfect or as full a flavor or aroma as first-class or extra butter made from unpasteurized cream when it is fresh, but in two weeks' time or less it will be better, and under good conditions will develop a better flavor than the unpasteurized had when fresh. We have kept pasteurized butter five and six months that could not be distinguished from fresh goods.

Our customers in the local market always prefer it by two to four cents more than they will pay for unpasteurized butter, while the English market gives it next place to, and often the preference to, Danish butter, which is made entirely from pasteurized cream and leads the world in obtaining the highest prices. This is a proof that it is the proper method.

As to pasteurizing gathered cream or cream obtained from the farmers using separators or other methods, it has proved somewhat of an improvement in making a little better article than when the stuff was not pasteurized, but it is quite difficult to get it in the right condition for pasteurizing, as it will often curdle up and get doughy, which spoils it completely, and if it has too much acid or not enough it will not be a success. When the gathered cream is received at the creamery it is generally past the stage where pasteurizing fulfils its object. On the other hand, milk comes to the creamery fresh and good every day. The sediment and dirt that cannot be strained is taken out by the separator apart from the cream which is immediately pasteurized and cooled. Then science takes a part in inoculating the desired flavor called a starter that cream-gathered buttermakers have no use for, as their cream when received already has thousands of kinds of bacteria that are very undesirable and which a good starter would have no action upon.

The best method of pasteurizing is a machine that is an economical user of power and steam, easy to clean, simple in construction, durable, and will keep the cream in a thin layer around the heating surface so as to thoroughly heat it from 165° to 175° Fah. If the cream is pasteurized at a lower temperature all the undesirable bacteria are not destroyed, and if higher, it will give a cooked flavor to the cream and butter. I believe that pasteurizing will become general among all factories that wish to be up with the times and improvements, and wish to compete in foreign markets where a uniform and mild-flavored butter is desired. It has already become general in Denmark, New Zealand and Australia, who are our greatest competitors.

The first year we were in operation, 1898, we did not pasteurize, consequently we had no end of trouble with cream coming in from the stations; the loss occasioned by overripe and curdled cream making a quality of butter often next to gathered-cream butter, with prices from three to five cents less per pound than the average of following years. The average pounds of milk to pounds of butter is greatly reduced, owing to better condition of cream that has been pasteurized; and, taking everything into consideration, a pasteurizing outfit would pay for itself in a very short time.
FRED DEAN.
Perth Co., Ont.

Monthly Creamery Statement.

MacLeod's Creamery, Middlesex Co., Ont., furnishes its patrons with a monthly statement, as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR JULY, 1902.

Pounds milk received	151,044
Pounds cream received	23,397
(which contained 10,480 lbs. butter-fat.)	
Pounds butter manufactured, 12,168.	
From 100 lbs. butter-fat was made 116.1 lbs. butter.	
Price butter sold for, 19c. per lb., which will leave for patrons, after deducting making price, 15½c. per lb. for butter, or 18c. per lb. for butter-fat.	

INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT.

Name—James G.	No. 195.			
Lbs. milk or cream sent	Test.	Lbs. butter-fat.	Price/lb. butter-fat.	Amount.
2784	3.6	99.5	110.0	18c.
51	19.5	10.5		\$19.80
4 lbs. butter at 19 cts.				\$7.76
Hauling				2.52
				3.28
Amount due, which you will find enclosed \$16.52				
W. K. MACLEOD.				

Milk Testing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—In your issue of October 1st, page 722, you reply to a correspondent seeking information about butter-fat test not increasing when cream is added to milk. I would suggest to this patron, or any patron of a creamery who is sending milk to a creamery and has occasion to skim milk at home, that it is a much better method to send the cream separate and have it weighed and tested separate from the milk, and amount of butter-fat for cream shown in monthly statement. The patron will then know that he is getting credit for his cream. It will also be more satisfactory for the creamery operator, because he will know that he is giving this patron full credit for all he is entitled to. The difficulty with adding cream to milk is that it may not be thoroughly mixed through the milk on account of having become thick or clotty.

I take some exception to your statement that "under the present system of paying according to the Babcock test, it is certain that justice is not done to all patrons." This throws a doubt upon the system or the persons carrying it out. I do not suppose we have arrived at perfection in this matter yet, but paying by the Babcock test for milk or cream delivered at creameries is the best known method, and when carefully conducted, I believe, justice is done to all patrons. Milk that is properly aerated and cooled and sent to a creamery on wagon is pretty well stirred up, and if sample is taken immediately after milk is poured into weigh-can it will be a fair representation of milk in can. There should be no blame attached to either the system or careful operator. I understand full well the necessity for the greatest care in all details of sampling and testing, and the creamery man who does not give these things special attention will soon find that he will loose the confidence of his patrons, and also their patronage. I would also remind patrons that the greater care there is taken of the milk or cream by themselves the more surely will the sample taken be an honest representation of the whole milk or cream.
Yours, etc.,
W. K. MACLEOD.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Buttermaking at Cork Exhibition.

At the great International Exhibition, Cork, Ireland, this year, a dairy competition took place. The judges adopted the following standard of points in deciding as to the merits of the competitors:

Dress of competitor and work done in preparation for churning	10
Time taken in work	5
Grain of butter on the worker	10
Weight of butter	5
Appearance of butter when made up	20
Grain of butter	10
Freedom from water	10
Conditions of utensils at close of work	10
General smartness and dexterity	20
Total	100

In the first competition there were twenty-three entries, and after a very keen contest the judges awarded leading honors to Miss M. Holahan, of the Munster Institute, Cork, whose work was characterized by much neatness and smartness all through. For the second place they selected the butter made by Miss Mary E. Smith, also of the Munster Institute; while their choice for third place was Miss M. O'Brien, who, like the two placed above her, received her instruction at the Munster Institute. A northern competitor, in Miss J. C. Wark, of Crindle Cottage, Myroe, Derry, was given fourth, and the reserve place was accorded to Miss R. Magan, of Cork.



MAPLE CLIFF CORRADE.
Ayrshire bull calf. First in class under 6 months at Ottawa and Toronto Exhibitions, 1902. Sire Duke of York 2nd 2301; dam Nellie of Maple Cliff by Gold King, son of Imp. Nellie Osborne.
BRED AND EXHIBITED BY R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, AND SOLD TO H. K. DENYES, FOXBORO.

Quantity of Milk to Pound of Butter.

A writer in a dairy exchange gives the following practical explanation of the use of the Babcock in ascertaining the number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of butter, figuring from the fat per cent. of the milk. The Babcock tester is a definite and sure guide, and the dairyman should know the quality of milk given by every cow in his herd. I insert a table below, which, with accompanying explanations, will enable a person to determine approximately the butter content of milk:

Butter-fat, per cent.	Lbs. milk to lbs. butter.	Qts. milk to lbs. butter.
3.0	28.56	13.28
3.1	27.65	12.86
3.2	26.78	12.45
3.4	25.20	11.72
3.6	23.80	11.07
3.8	22.25	10.48
4.0	21.42	9.96
4.2	20.40	9.49
4.4	19.47	9.05
4.6	18.63	8.66
4.8	17.85	8.30
5.0	17.14	7.97
5.2	16.48	7.66
5.4	15.87	7.38
6.0	14.28	6.64

I insert this table not so much that any dairyman should make this his permanent guide as to get him interested in the matter of determining the quality of milk, knowing that when his thoughts are once aroused upon the point he will not rest content until he has a Babcock, and thenceforward, and to his great advantage, will know exactly what every cow in his herd is doing and be most likely to weed out the unprofitable animals and endeavor otherwise to improve his herd, their care and feeding, until he has a dairy herd worthy of the name.

It will be seen by the table that 3 per cent. and 6 per cent. milk are the extremes noted by it; while these are not the extremes as found in milk, yet they are sufficient to illustrate the method of computation I have in mind. Commencing with the first column of figures at the top of the page and reading across, it is found that 3 per cent. milk requires 28.56 pounds, or its equivalent, 13.28 quarts, to make a pound of butter; while at the bottom of the columns of figures it is seen the 6 per cent. milk requires 14.28 pounds of milk, or 6.64 quarts, to make a pound of butter. Now to test one's own milk to ascertain the rate of its butter content, test the cream from the milk of each cow separately. Either weigh or measure the milk and set it to cream, and, when fully creamed, skim it cleanly and let the cream ripen as usual. Then, as the cream will most likely be in too small a quantity to churn it conveniently in an ordinary churn, place it in a glass fruit jar, close down the cover and shake the jar until the butter "comes," then pour out the contents into a milk pan, separate the butter from the buttermilk, wash and "work" the butter as usual and weigh it; then there will be only an easy problem to solve to get the rate of the butter yield of that batch of milk.

The problem will be this: So many ounces of milk (naming them) produced so many ounces of butter (naming them); now, what rate per cent. do the ounces of butter bear to the ounces of milk used in its production? The answer will be the rate per cent. of the butter content of the milk. To learn the quality of the milk of one's cow or cows, is it not worth this little trouble to ascertain? When this is done, perhaps one would be willing to get a Babcock tester and have it on hand to test the milk in a few minutes as soon as drawn. In computing milk by the quart or pounds, it is well to remember that a quart of milk is rated to weigh 2.15 pounds.

Dairying and the Labor Question.

The renewed movement of people during the past couple of years to the West, the industrial activity in the cities and towns, and the unusual amount of building improvements being made upon the farms of Eastern Canada, has lessened greatly the supply of labor for the ordinary occupations of the farm. This, naturally, affects dairy farming, which requires a great deal of close personal work. With abundant pasturage and water, ideal weather for the care of milk, of which there has been an abundant flow, a strong demand at high prices for dairy products, the past season has been exceptionally favorable for this industry. Shortage in labor means adding to the cost of production, but still the outlook for the dairy cow was never more promising. The Canadian dairyman is resourceful, and so long as the business pays well he will contrive to surmount the labor problem. Should it become yet more serious the milking machine may come to the rescue. A good many men are now turning their attention to beef-raising as involving less constant labor, but it not likely to materially lessen the volume of Canadian dairying. A few years ago men went out of the beef cattle business because the margin of profit was too narrow, and to-day there is a swing in the other direction, but in the main we apprehend that the balance between the two industries will be fairly well preserved, the current demand for meat and dairy products being the regulating force.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Garden in November.

After the garden crops are harvested and stored away for winter, or otherwise disposed of, there still remains much work to be done in the garden. The clearing away of the waste and refuse and the preparation of the soil, in order that an early start can be made the following season, is absolutely necessary, and the protection of bushes, shrubs, young trees and perennial plants, including asparagus and rhubarb, is also a duty that should not be neglected at this season of the year. A few hints and a description of methods found to be the best in my experience I will now state for the benefit of those interested.

The waste tops, leaves and other refuse that will easily rot I rake into small heaps, discarding all sticks, stones and stalks of weed seed, and let them stand for a few days. If a disease has infested the leaves or stalks, such as potato blight for instance, the refuse should be dried and burnt or buried deeply, but in most cases this is not necessary. In one corner of the garden I dump a load or so of sods, as a foundation for the proposed compost. Three loads of refuse are added and well tramped down, a peck of dry lime being sprinkled over the mass to ensure decomposition; then another load of sods or manure, and so on until the pile is finished. In the spring I have usually fifteen or twenty loads of excellent fertilizer, far superior to stable manure, being in a fine condition, and the elements of plant food, by the action of the lime, being in a more available form so that the crops can readily obtain them. This seems like a lot of trouble, but it pays, and when a little chemical fertilizer is used



EDGAR E. MACKINLAY.

A contributor to the "Farmer's Advocate," who for the last three years has been awarded first prize, special first and sweepstakes for the best display of garden produce, and 15 other first prizes this year, at the Halifax Exhibition.

to give the crop a start this compost gives a steady growth till maturity. By this means, not only is a large proportion of the plant food returned to the soil, but humus or organic matter is added, which has the effect of improving the mechanical texture, making the soil capable of holding moisture and in other ways being of great benefit. As soon as the refuse is cleared away, the garden should be deeply dug or plowed, in order that the winter's frosts can act on it, the alternate freezings and thawings breaking up and fining the coarse particles and lumps to a considerable extent, the soil being rendered easier to work in the spring and also much earlier than it otherwise would be.

Fruit bushes and young trees need to be protected in order that they can safely withstand the winter without winter-killing, as they are very liable to do in this locality. A good forkful of straw manure placed around each bush or tree and covered with a shovelful of ground to keep it in place is about the best protection that can be given, though leaves, spruce boughs and other like materials are excellent, but do not add any fertility. In the case of rhubarb, asparagus, and such perennial bedding plants as phlox and dielytra, the manure had better be applied in a finer condition and then covered with coarser material, cornstalks being most satisfactory. All wounds left from pruning or otherwise on fruit trees should have a little white-lead paint or coal tar applied to them, which will prevent splitting of the bark or other disfigurement caused by frost and cause it to heal readily in the spring. These are the main duties to be fulfilled during the month, and which will result in much good to the soil, the plant, and, consequently, the owner also.

EDGAR E. MACKINLAY.

Halifax Co., N. S.

The San Jose Scale in Summer.

It is important to keep a close watch on infested orchards during summer, and if at any time the scale becomes plentiful to promptly treat such trees as are seriously affected. Kerosene, which was so disastrous in our winter tests, has in the recent experiments proved correspondingly useful as a summer spray, and if in July the fruit is infested a good application of kerosene emulsion will not harm anything, and will so reduce the scale that it is not likely to be plentiful again before the crop matures, which by this means escapes infestation. When the crop has been harvested, treating in many cases is imperative, for trees which are found badly infested at any time in summer or early fall frequently become seriously debilitated and sometimes die before the end of the season. For general work on apples, pears and plums an emulsion made of crude petroleum is very useful indeed. Kerosene emulsion may be safely used on peach and other tender plants the foliage of which does not successfully resist crude oil. In making these emulsions, place the oil in an open barrel, dissolve the soap in rather more than half as much water as oil used, and bring it to a boil; pour the boiling soap and water into the barrel over the oil and churn violently, kerosene five minutes and crude oil a little longer, and then churn more slowly while the quantity is being increased with cold water. Soft water is always best for emulsion. Two and a half pounds of whale oil soap or other good soap are necessary to properly emulsify one gallon of crude petroleum, and one half pound per gallon is enough for kerosene. Kerosene emulsion is frequently used in proportions varying from 1 in 5 to 1 in 10, 1 in 6 being a suitable strength for apple, pear and plum, and 1 in 7 for peach. That is one gallon of kerosene in a total quantity of seven gallons of emulsion. If properly prepared, and thoroughly applied in suitable weather, kerosene emulsion of the above recommended strength will reduce the scale to a narrow limit without injuring even peach foliage. We have used crude petroleum emulsion in proportions ranging from 1 in 5 to 1 in 20, which if properly made will hold, but we find 1 in 10 gives a good strength for general use on foliage. When the foliage is not considered, as toward the end of the season, we dilute less, but 1 in 10 gives a quarter of a pound of soap to the gallon of emulsion and ten per cent. of oil, and this is about all most foliage will withstand. Either kerosene or crude petroleum may be successfully applied with a combination pump. It is remarkable to what an extent the oils prevent reinfestations. Crude oil treatment, however, is the most lasting in this respect. Even if there be considerable breeding after it is applied this will not signify, as the young scales do not fix successfully on either of these oils. Emulsions should always be used in clear weather, particularly kerosene emulsion, which gives much the best results when applied on warm, bright, airy days. A rather coarse nozzle is best for spraying trees in leaf, for the heavy spray from it splashes off the foliage and penetrates to the wood. In emulsions there is always a tendency to separate, which is very slight, however, when the preparation has been carefully attended to, and may be easily overcome by stirring occasionally as the work is in progress. In infested sections it is not desirable to cut away trees or parts of trees that are not already much weakened. Do not spoil your orchards in this way, without first trying what can be accomplished by promptly treating with these emulsions all trees that have recently become badly affected. The emulsions will probably not do more than afford temporary relief, but they will reduce the infestation well below the danger point and carry the trees safely into winter. This must be followed by a thorough general spraying with lime and sulphur in the winter or spring, which may be expected to work an almost perfect cure. In our experiments, the results from this latter treatment, after standing all summer, are very much better than we even ventured to hope for; in fact, almost complete. Some trees on which it is now difficult to find live scale were, before treatment, heavily incrustated. Those scales remaining alive are exposed, and if the treatment be continued for a year or two it seems probable that this pest may be exterminated in orchards that are well cared for. Lime and sulphur treatment has been considered impracticable because of the difficulty of preparing by ordinary methods of cooking. We hope to show that by utilizing steam from threshing engines for this purpose the finished material can be furnished in any quantity required.

G. E. FISHER, Inspector.

Halton Co., Ont.

A Grand Bible.

I wish to thank you for the grand premium, which I received in good shape, and was much pleased with so beautiful a Bible. Wishing the "Advocate" success.
LOREE MILLER.
Lincoln Co., Ont., Oct. 24th, 1902.

"Bug Death" under Test.

We have received from Dr. Wm. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, memorandum of the result of an investigation relative to "Bug Death," conducted at that institution by three of its officers.

Prof. F. T. Shutt, the chemist, reports as was published in full in the "Farmer's Advocate" for Feb. 15th, last, that the preparation is practically commercial zinc oxide, deficient in the essential elements of plant-food, the only constituent of any fertilizing value present being nitrogen, of which there is only one tenth of one per cent. Claims for it as furnishing nourishment for crops are without foundation.

Dr. James Fletcher, the entomologist, found that rows of potatoes treated with "Bug Death" were freed from potato bugs rather more quickly than with Paris green, either alone or in combination with Bordeaux mixture, but not so quickly as those created with arsenate of lead. "Bug Death" did not keep the vines free from bugs quite as long as Paris green and other mixtures. Bordeaux mixture was more effective in combating potato rot than "Bug Death," and the expense of using being greater, he prefers to recommend the old standard remedy, Paris green. There was no noticeable increase in the yield of plants treated with "Bug Death."

Prof. W. T. Macoun, the horticulturist, reports as to its value respectively as an insecticide, fungicide, and fertilizer. His conclusions are that as a fungicide, it is not as economical to use as Bordeaux mixture. As an insecticide and fungicide, combined, it can probably be used more profitably than Paris green alone, which is an insecticide only, as there is a difference of 61 bushels 12 pounds (potatoes) per acre in favor of "Bug Death," as compared with Paris green alone. "Bug Death," however, cannot be used as economically as Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined. Nine varieties out of the 11 in the test yielded more per acre where Bordeaux mixture was used than where "Bug Death" was applied. In two varieties the yield for "Bug Death" was greater. There was no evidence to show that it was a plant food, the vines were no more vigorous than where Bordeaux mixture and Paris green were used together. "Bug Death" adheres well to the foliage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London Dairy Show.

At the 27th annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, held in London last month, there were 224 entries in the cattle classes, including those for competition by inspection and for the milking and buttermaking trials. In the butter test, only Jerseys and Shorthorns entered, the number of the former being eighteen and of the latter eleven. In the Jersey class, the five-year-old cow, Oxford Dewdrop, entered by the Bishop of Ipswich, won first prize and gold medal. In the one-day test she yielded, 178 days after calving, 43 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 8 ozs. butter, a ratio of milk to butter of 17.50. The second prize and silver medal went to Lord Rothschild's Bayleaf 4th, age 5 years; yield, 164 days after calving, 36 lbs. 13 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 4 1/2 ozs. butter; ratio 16.02.

In the Shorthorn class, Mr. Albert Merry's six-year-old cow, Molly, won first prize yielding, 28 days after calving, 58 lbs. 11 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 10 ozs. butter, ratio 22.35. Second award went to Chas. Bordsey's Duchess; age 6 years; yield six days after calving, 55 lbs. 11 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 13 ozs. butter; ratio 19.80.

Quebec Dairyman Favors Pasteurizing.

Dear Sir,—With satisfactory work, the immediate flavor of butter from unpasteurized cream is very apt to be superior to that from pasteurized cream, but the ultimate flavor cannot possibly be as good, the deterioration being more marked as its age increases. The flavor of butter from pasteurized cream suits the English consumer better, but the local consumer less. Pasteurization is an absolute necessity in handling gathered cream to obtain uniformity, but where separation is done at the factory uniformity can be obtained without pasteurization. Continuous pasteurization of milk or cream at 185° F., and immediate subsequent cooling to 58° F. The system must become general if we wish to dispose of our butter in England at paying prices. Can we afford to lose our hold in the English market and stop making butter altogether?
Compton Co., P. Q. H. WESTON PARRY.

The Best Fair to Come.

The greatest of educational live-stock shows of the year is the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, Dec. 8-12, announced on page 819 of this issue. Breeders and feeders will be out with grand exhibits and everybody should attend. Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, is the secretary.

APIARY.

How Shall we Winter our Bees?

Although "wintering" has lost most of its terrors to the practical beekeeper of to-day, yet the fact remains that it is still one of the most important problems that the apiarist has to deal with.

As nearly all are aware, two systems of wintering bees are in vogue, viz., outdoors, with protection, and placing them in cellar or other repository.

Which system is best is, of course, a matter of opinion, some preferring one method, some the other. So good an authority as Doolittle says that for wintering indoors or outside, abundance of good stores is more essential than any other one thing to insure successful wintering. No doubt a great many beekeepers would be even more emphatic and say that good stores is more important than all other things combined. Granted that all colonies have sufficient well-ripened stores, the question of wintering will resolve itself into one of individual opinion, locality, and the facilities for either system that the beekeeper may have at hand. As to how far north bees can be successfully wintered outdoors I am not prepared to say. To my knowledge, a number are wintered that way in the Parry Sound district. Further north than that, I suppose, there is no question but that a repository of some sort would give the most satisfactory results. It seems to be quite generally conceded that bees in the cellar will consume less stores

ventilation as a secondary matter at most. The aforementioned authority, Doolittle, winters his bees in a practically air-tight case; in fact, there is so little ventilation that on entering with a lighted candle sometimes the flame will be extinguished. Notwithstanding, there are few but will admit that Doolittle is successful in wintering, as he is in all other phases of beekeeping. The bees should be placed in the cellar some time in November, the sooner after having had a cleansing flight the better. The bottom row of hives should be at least twenty inches from the floor, then tier up one above the other to the ceiling, not touching it, however, as the jarring from above would disturb the bees too much. Of course, it is understood that all board covers should be removed from the hives, only the quilt being left over the frames. If loose bottom boards are used, it is desirable to raise up the hives from the bottom, behind, an inch or more, by means of a wedge or block in each corner. This will keep the combs drier, and thus insure better wintering. The room that the bees are in should be kept dark at all times. Aside from seeing that the temperature is right, the bees will need but little attention from now until spring, save such little details as sweeping up dead bees about once a month, being careful to see that mice and rats are not playing havoc with the bees, etc. The latter named pests can best be disposed of by placing a little "Rough on Rats" within their reach.

POULTRY.

What's Wanted.

On the dressed poultry market, at the present time, the price to be obtained depends greatly on type of bird marketed. The highest prices are being realized for those with great width across the shoulders and breast carried well forward, but not too deep. The more breast meat the better. Montreal is calling for white-fleshed birds, weighing five pounds when dressed, and are paying as high as 13 cents per pound for the right kind. Our experiment stations tell us that the Rock and Wyandotte are about the right conformation, and Prof. Graham, of the O. A. C., has found that by feeding in the fattening crates on two parts oat dust, two parts ground buckwheat, and one of corn, with an equal weight of skim milk, the desired color may be produced.



PAIR HIGH-STEPPERS: BOBBIE BUENS AND WIBY BILL.
First at Aylmer show, first at Tilsonburg, and third at London, 1902. (See Gossip, page 807.)
BRED AND OWNED BY C. D. WOOLLEY, PORT BYERSE, ONT.

than those outdoors; while, on the other hand, many claim that the consumption of stores after the bees are set out in the spring more than makes up for the extra amount consumed by those left outdoors during winter. From my very limited experience with cellar-wintered bees, I am led to believe that this theory has some truth in it. Again, there are those that claim that taking one year with another, bees wintered outdoors will invariably out-distance cellar-wintered bees when it comes to the honey harvest. In my opinion, this will depend much upon whether the season is early or late, as bees wintered outside are generally ready for an early flow before those wintered inside.

As to the method of wintering outdoors, I have nothing new to offer. The bees are put upon from five to eight Quinby frames, according to strength of colony. Each hive is protected with four inches of sawdust on back and sides, with two inches in front, allowing, of course, a passageway to entrance for bees to fly from. Over the frames is a cotton quilt, with a cushion filled with sawdust five or six inches deep over all. Care should be taken to see that the roof is waterproof, as dampness is the arch-enemy of outdoor wintering. Bees invariably winter well with me when prepared like this, and, no doubt, for the beginner at least, the outdoor method will prove most satisfactory.

For wintering inside, any repository that can be kept at an even temperature of about 45 degrees should winter the bees all right. Much has been said in the past about providing very elaborate systems of ventilation, but at present the majority of beekeepers who winter indoors regard

Seldom has the outlook for good prices for winter eggs been better than at the present time; in fact, the cry is coming from almost every quarter that a shortage is certain. Farmers and poultrymen cannot, therefore, do better than prepare to share in the profits. The essentials to successful winter egg production are young healthy birds, good food, clean, well-ventilated quarters, and exercise. Select all the pullets and hens likely to respond to good treatment, fix up the pens, and get ready to run this department on business principles.

At Moulting Time.

During the moulting season, mature birds are apt to require something to improve their vitality, and even when that period is passed a tonic may be given with profit. Nothing is better than the Douglas mixture, which consists of sulphate of iron (copperas), one pound, and sulphuric acid, one fluidounce, dissolved in two gallons of water to be used as drink. Some good poultrymen recommend its use once a week throughout the year.

The Winter Show.

Keep in mind the great Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 8-12, announced on page 819 of this issue. Secretary A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, will furnish prize lists and full information.

Facts About Turkeys.

Not infrequently the mortality of turkey chicks is tremendous, and quite sufficient to eat up any possible profits. But there are persons who for years have raised almost every chick, and under these circumstances rearing turkeys yields a very fair return.

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that turkeys do not thrive in confinement. Some of the best fanciers of these birds in the country practice yarding successfully. Of course, the space in which the turkeys are enclosed should not be too small, not less than from one to three acres for a moderate-sized flock. One advantage of yarding is that it enables the breeder to get all the eggs laid by the hens. Another is that it facilitates the protection of the chicks against the attacks of hawks and predatory animals. It is commonly supposed that because a turkey will fly up a tree to roost, it would fly over the moon if it saw a grasshopper on the other side. A turkey will fly over anything on which it can alight, but it will not attempt to fly over a wire-netting fence, as it cannot see anything to rest its feet upon. Turkeys may be prevented from flying over a fence by attaching a light board or shingle, ten inches long by five inches wide, to their backs by means of soft, flat strings run through holes in the boards and tied under the wings. By this method the birds can be as easily confined as sheep or other small stock without injury. When not allowed to run at large turkeys need something in the nature of gravel as grinding material.

Turkeys can be fattened in a week or ten days. In this country they are usually fed all the corn they can eat three times a week to bring this about. But in England the birds are principally fed upon mixtures of equal parts of barley meal and wheat meal, made into a crumbly mass, either with skim milk or water. The use of skim milk for this purpose has been largely on the increase of late years, as it has been found that its employment leads to the production of a beautifully white and fine quality of flesh.

Considering the labor required in raising turkeys, they pay very well, despite the large mortality among the young birds, and it is surprising they are not more extensively bred. With the continual increase in our population and decrease in the acreage available for grazing, it is a foregone conclusion that there will be a corresponding increase in the demand for turkeys and other fowls. The breeders of these birds will therefore never lack a market.—[Country Life.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.
3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.
4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

A fourteen-year-old mare has not cast her last year's coat yet, although she has been well fed. I am feeding chopped oats and flaxseed. She is in poor condition. L. J. S. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your mare has chronic indigestion. Give her a purgative of 7 drs. Barbadoes aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Feed her bran only until purgation ceases, then feed hay of good quality, and a reasonable supply of scalded chopped oats with a little flaxseed. Get the following powders, and give one night and morning: Powdered ginger, gentian, bicarbonate of soda and sulphur, of each three ounces. Mix and make into 24 powders. Give regular exercise and good grooming, put two or three blankets on her, and drive her until she perspires freely, and then take her to a warm stable and rub her until thoroughly dry. Do this two or three times weekly. It would be well to have her teeth dressed by a veterinarian. J. H. REED, V. S.

TUMORS ON COLT'S SHOULDERS.

A 3-year-old colt has a lump on each shoulder. They appeared last spring. One broke and ran matter, and the other, raw on the surface. I cannot get them to heal. They will not disappear when he is rested and get sore again as soon as I commence to work him. J. W. C. Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—The lumps are fibrous tumors. They will have to be carefully dissected out; the wound stitched with carbolized silk sutures, with the exception of a small opening at the bottom, to allow the escape of pus, and treated with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. Of course, he must have rest during this time. Unless you are accustomed to perform such operations, you had better employ your veterinarian. J. H. REED, V. S.

NAVEL RUPTURE IN COLT.

A four-months-old colt has a navel rupture nearly the size of an egg. It appeared when the colt was about two weeks old. T. M. Cardwell, Ont.

Ans.—In many instances nature effects a cure in cases of this kind, but as the rupture is still present at four months it would be well to treat. The safest method of treatment is a truss. Apply a bandage of either leather or strong cotton. Form a bunch about the size of half a cricket-ball, fasten this to the bandage and apply so that the bulging on the bandage presses the rupture into the abdominal cavity. Fasten the bandage with buckles or strings so that it can readily be tightened or slackened if required. The bandage will be inclined to slip backwards, and this must be prevented by strings running forward and attached to a strap around the colt's neck. You will need to exercise your ingenuity in adjusting the truss so as to keep it in position. If the truss is kept on for three or four weeks, a cure will, in all probability, be effected. If not, you will have to get your veterinarian to operate. J. H. REED, V. S.

DIARRHOEA IN PIGS.

I have four pigs that were farrowed in May last. Two of them are now fit to kill, while the others are no larger than they should have been at eight weeks old. They have the diarrhoea all the time, and although I change their feed from time to time, giving sour milk and slop, they eat but little, are poor, and fail to grow. What is the cause? A. A.

Ans.—From the description given, it is quite certain your pigs, while young, have partaken of some indigestible substance which the intestines



LADY GLADSTONE 39362.

Aberdeen-Angus cow. Winner of first prize and sweepstakes at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902.

OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY WALTER HALL, WASHINGTON, ONT.

were unable to discharge, and as it hence remains in these organs, a local inflammation has been set up, with an increase in the secretions of that part and diarrhoea as the result. Often, however, the swill tub is the origin of the trouble. While you cannot now hope to make profitable porkers from the ailing specimens, the difficulty may be overcome by causing purgation. Give six ounces Epsom salts, either in food or dissolved in water as a drench. Afterward supply only clean water and dry food, such as ground oats, wheat or corn. Should the diarrhoea continue, repeat the dose, but never afterward allow any swill or sour food to be supplied, owing to its influence in causing a return of the complaint.

SWELLING IN LEGS, AND OTHER TROUBLES.

1. Have a pair of four-year-old mares that swell in the legs when standing. Exercise reduces the swellings, but they reappear at nights. They also have small lumps and scales on the sides.

2. A four-year-old mare has windgalls of about a year's standing.

3. About one month after weaning my pigs got sick. They cough and breathe heavily, appetite irregular. Get very thin, and scratch themselves until they bleed. Have no lice. Three have died and others are dying. I have another lot that seem to be taking the same trouble. The pen is concrete, both walls and floor. D. V. E. Elgin Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Give each mare a purgative of 8 drs. Barbadoes aloes and 2 drs. ginger. After the purgative has ceased to act, give 2 ozs. Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, night and morning, and give regular exercise. Hand rub and bandage the legs.

If the lumps on the sides become sore, dress with a five-per-cent. solution of creolin, twice daily.

2. Long rest and repeated blisterings will reduce the bursal enlargements.

3. The symptoms are suspicious. The disease is either contagious or due to local causes. You had better call your veterinarian in and have him investigate, as the trouble may be hog cholera or swine fever, and it requires a personal investigation and post-mortem to determine.

LUMP JAW.

Will "Subscriber," Siltou, Ont., who enquires about ailment, kindly forward his name, as per rule at head of this department.

Miscellaneous.

CEMENT FOR ROOT-HOUSE.

1. I want to build a root-house, 12 x 14 ft., inside, with 6 ft. 6 in. ceiling. How much cement would it take? 2. What thickness of wall would you advise? 3. What proportion of gravel? 4. How long would it take to harden? Muskoka Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. According to the estimates given by cement manufacturers, a wall of the aforementioned dimensions and eight inches thick would require about 7 barrels good Canadian cement. 2. Unless a great weight had to be carried, eight inches thick would be quite sufficient. 3. In building walls the proportion advised is usually about six of gravel to one of cement, while for floors, three to one is considered necessary. 4. The length of time for drying would depend upon the weather, usually about one week.

KILLING SHEEP TICKS IN AUTUMN.

Please give a full treatment for ticks on sheep. M.

Ans.—When the weather has become too cold in the fall for dipping sheep, pouring may be practised with good results. This consists in opening the wool in several places and pouring, from an old coffee pot or other vessel having a convenient spout, the liquid commonly used in dipping. In this way the entire skin may receive an application without completely saturating the fleece, and hence little danger from the animals becoming chilled is experienced. Three men: one to hold the sheep, another to part the wool, and the third to do the pouring, will go over a large flock in a short time.

FIREPROOF ROOFING.

I am building a stone house and would like to roof it with a fireproof roof. Would you kindly give me some information concerning the same through your most valuable paper, and the names of firms that would supply me with either slate or metallic roofing? Wm. McLESTIE. Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—Information may be obtained from any of the following: Pedlar Roofing Co., Oshawa, Ont.; Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto, Ont.; Metal Roofing and Siding Co., Preston, Ont.; or from any slating firm in your nearest town.

CHICORY.

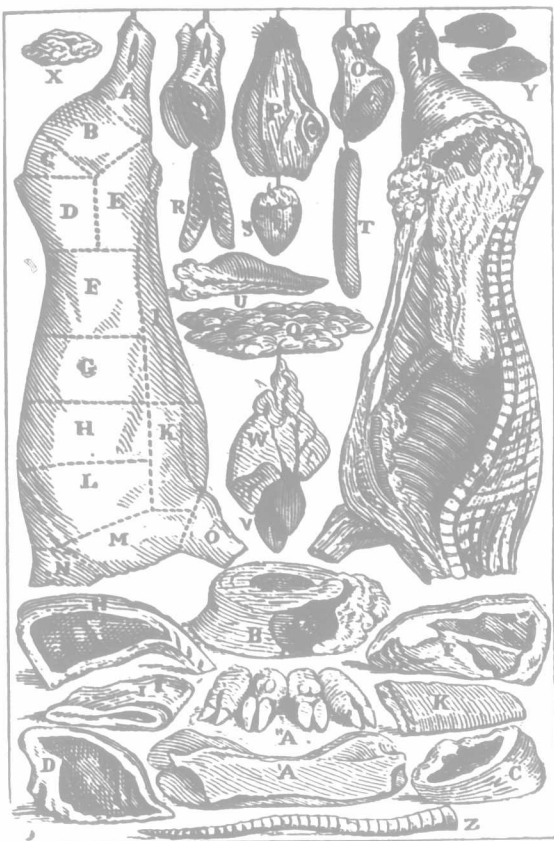
In a small box, to your address, I have enclosed a weed; please give name, and if it be a bad one, the best method of destroying it? Halton Co. Wm. W. BROWNRIDGE.

Ans.—The specimen has been received, and although in an imperfect condition, we are quite convinced that it is chicory (*Cichorium intybus*). No great difficulty is ever experienced in ridding land of this weed. Roadsides, waste places, and occasionally old meadows, are its favorite resorts. Ordinary cultivation, such as is practiced for cereals, should be sufficient to wipe it out at any time.

THE HOURD STALL.

Please let me know the number of the "Advocate" giving the cut and dimensions of Hourd's stall. D. N. McLENNAN. Glengarry Co., Ont.

Ans.—January 15th issue, 1900, page 42.



CUTTING MEAT.

About fifteen years ago I remember seeing an illustration in the "Farmer's Advocate," showing how to cut up beef and mutton, each piece being named and numbered. Will you kindly illustrate the same again? ROBT. POWNDER.

FARM GOSSIP.

Every reader is invited to write something for this department that other farmers ought to know. Do it while you think of it. Put it on a post card if you haven't time to put it in a letter.

Our Premiums.

The reader's attention is directed to the splendid list of premiums announced on pages 809 and 810 of this issue, given to our subscribers for sending us new subscriptions to the "Farmer's Advocate." Among the noteworthy are the Farmer's Knife, Collie Dogs, "The Big Four" Pictures, Curb-link Bracelet, Microscopes, Watches, Books for the farmer's library, and the celebrated Bagster's Teacher's Bible. In consequence of the recent increase in postal rates, that on books being doubled, we are now unable to offer this Bible for two new subscribers, as formerly. Hereafter three new subscribers must be secured. The small effort required to obtain these for so good and popular a paper as the "Farmer's Advocate" makes it still a "bargain," for such Bibles cannot be purchased anywhere for less than \$3.00 cash. Notice also the changes made in number of new subscriptions required to obtain books offered for farm library. Look up the Premium announcement, and begin to canvass at once. You may offer the balance of this year and all of 1903 for \$1.00.

South Perth, Ont.

We had an excessively wet season in this section, which, combined with the scarcity of farm help, has made it hard for the husbandman to harvest the crops in good condition. The heavy yield of straw, too, rendered the task still more difficult and delayed the threshing till root digging and plowing time. Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, the corn and potato yield is, with most farmers, practically a failure. The ravages of the potato blight are the worst the writer has ever seen, and unless potato-growers will take the trouble to spray the patch every season there is danger of this staple article of diet following in the wake of the pea crop, which apparently is finished in this part of the Province for some years at least. Grass peas, which promised to partially replace the larger variety, have completely failed this year, many of them not ripening at all, but doubtless another year would result in a medium yield. Apples, though giving a good yield, were of rather inferior quality, and many complaints are being made of unfair treatment by some of the shippers, who, for some unexplained reason, neglected to take the fruit after purchasing. Probably the quality was worse than at first expected and might not pay for extra labor in culling. The only remedy for this state of affairs at present is spraying, but in a cold, wet season, like the present one, it could only be a partial one. Those who attended to their roots in the busy time are now reaping the reward of their labor. Mangels are large and of good quality, and turnips are (where they got half a chance) forging right ahead, though it is possible

that the rot may reduce the gross yield considerably. Abundance of grass is making the milk yield hold out wonderfully well, and stock will stable in good condition. The honey yield is only medium and prices are being well maintained to those of last year.

Referring to the suggestion of your correspondent in last issue, re mail delivery by milk drawers, I may say that the experiment tried here is giving general satisfaction. Each family get their mail regularly twice a week from the office four miles away for fifty cents for about six months, the farmers themselves bringing it in the winter. It is a great convenience, but may not be equal to the free Government delivery. J.H.B.

Notes from Ottawa.

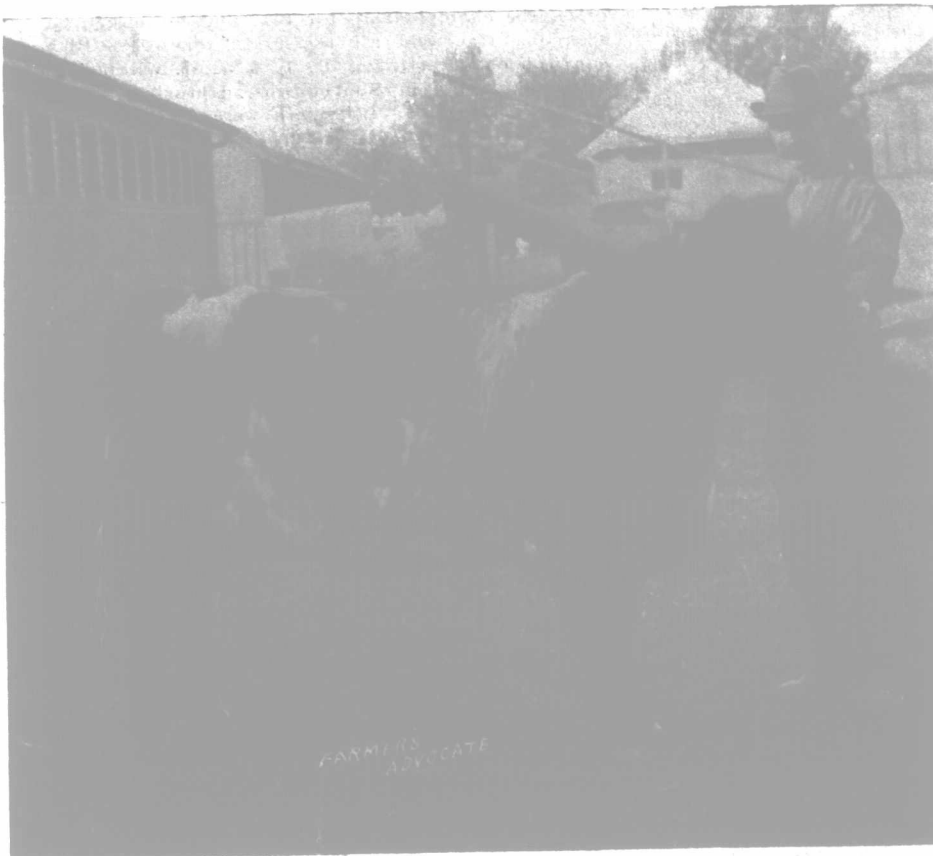
IMPROVEMENT OF POULTRY.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has decided to erect, at Bowmanville, Durham County; Homesville, Huron County, Ont., and Bondville, Brome County, Que., large poultry houses, at each of which will be wintered one hundred Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte pullets. These places are being built to supply the demand for pure-bred pullets and cockerels, which this season has been very large. Last year, the difficulty met with at the Illustration Stations, where the eggs were purchased from the farmers, was that the quality of the chickens reared was not uniform. Next spring, the chickens wintered at the stations referred to will be mated with pure-bred cockerels of the best market type, and then the eggs will be sold to farmers in the neighborhood at an advance of about five cents a dozen over market prices. In this way, the Department of Agriculture intends to introduce,

Division, now in England, in a letter to Mr. Alex. McNeill, Fruit Inspector for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, referring to the large quantities of second-class fruit now going forward, says: "I shall, at the risk of wearying you, state once more that this is no place for poor apples or pears. There are tons of trashy fruit in the country, and they find their level in the poorest class of shops, some being really too miserable to sell from costers' barrows. It is simply absurd for shippers to forward poor fruit, paying as much for all incidental expenses (except, alas, for commission) as they do for good merchantable stock. I wrote you to this effect from Paris, early in September, and you have undoubtedly passed the unheeded warning on to the public. Yet to-day's lot, ex Numidian, showed up in painful contrast to similar varieties from Boston ("New England"). Greenings were especially poor, and have suffered greatly from 'sweat spots,' particularly in the heart of the barrel. Buyers summarize thus: 'Canadian fruit very poor this year, but packing marvellously improved.' There are exceptions, but two Irish buyers to-day said they could at last count on the bulk bearing definite relation to the face, which they had not been able to do for years past; and they knew nothing of the Fruit Marks Act."

CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

During the past year, experiments have been carried on at the Central Experimental Farm to ascertain whether or not clover sown with grain lessens the yield of grain. Plots have been sown without clover, and others with clover, in quantities varying from two to sixteen pounds per acre. The yields showed no material difference when the grain from the separate plots was compared with that from the mixed plots. It is generally conceded that each ton of clover plowed under will add to the soil as much nitrogen as ten tons of average barn-yard manure. The quantity of seed per acre giving best results seems to be from ten to twelve pounds. Common red clover seed suits the purpose well. A large increase in leaves, stems and roots is noticed when the crop is allowed to grow till about May 21st the year after it is sowed. It is urged by some, that the burying of such a large amount of rich food as is contained in a good crop of clover is wasteful. Prof. Saunders states that this statement would undoubtedly be true if the farmer had the stock to consume it, for by feeding the clover a part of it would be converted into high-priced animal products, and the manure produced and returned to the soil would give back about seventy-five per cent. of the fertilizing elements contained in the crop. Continuing, Dr.



WATER LILY -43628-

Seventeen-months Shorthorn heifer (imported in dam). Winner of first prize as junior yearling and gold medal as best female in junior classes, Toronto Exhibition, 1902. PROPERTY OF GODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

among the local farmers, pure-bred chickens of the most profitable breeds for farmers to raise. Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Department, is away, at present, looking after the construction of these stations.

One of the most successful crosses that has been made for many years in the Poultry Department at the Central Experimental Farm is that of Light Brahma with Barred Plymouth Rock hens. Successful as this cross is, it promises to be outstripped by its progeny. This second cross has given cockerels which weighed from four and one-half to five pounds in three months and six and one-half pounds in six months. If this cross can be perpetuated with equal success, it is likely to be one of the most valuable market fowls. As to laying methods, the merits of this fowl has yet to be proved. The fowls at the Farm are all over the moult, with the exception of a few, and are giving evidence that winter egg-laying will soon commence. All the fowls present a very handsome and healthy appearance.

JERSEYS FOR OTTAWA DAIRY.

Mr. P. Clarke, who is operating a model dairy farm at Lake Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa, purchased, recently, from Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, eighteen head of registered Jerseys. Every animal is milking and among them cows with a record of from fourteen to sixteen pounds per week on ordinary feed and attendance. Mr. Clarke paid a high price for the stock, but felt convinced that in them was money for him. The cows are all of deep-milking strain, and Mr. Clarke is to be congratulated on his purchase.

CANADIAN FRUIT IN BRITAIN.

Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Canadian Fruit

Saunders states that on most farms there is not sufficient stock kept for this purpose, and he recommends in such cases the growing and plowing under of clover for recovering, maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil, owing to the fact that no other material of equal fertilizing value can be so cheaply obtained. He states that by sowing ten or twelve pounds of common red clover seed per acre, costing from \$1.00 to \$1.25, there would be a gain of at least one hundred pounds of nitrogen, the lowest price for which, in artificial fertilizers, is ten cents per pound. The added store of humus with its associated mineral elements is also of much value. It should be understood that in advocating green manuring with clover, this crop is not brought forward as a material to replace barn-yard manure, but rather to supplement it and make its application more effective. Barn-yard manure, of good average quality, contains about the following proportions of the chief fertilizing constituents: Nitrogen, ten pounds per ton; phosphoric acid, five pounds per ton, and potash, nine pounds per ton.

An application of ten tons per acre will, therefore, enrich the soil approximately by the following amounts: Nitrogen, one hundred pounds per acre; phosphoric acid, fifty pounds per acre, and potash, ninety pounds per acre. Chemical investigations have shown that a vigorous crop of clover will contain, at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, nitrogen, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds per acre; phosphoric acid, from thirty to forty-five pounds per acre, and potash from eighty-five to one hundred and fifteen pounds per acre.

The B. C. Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster.

The annual Provincial exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Association of British Columbia was held in the beautiful exhibition park, at the Royal City of New Westminster, the first week in October, and was decidedly the most successful in the history of the Association, which is saying a good deal, since their shows from the first have been a succession of successes. In no other city of its size that we know of, do the citizens take so keen an interest in their show or subscribe so liberally towards the expense for attractions and the entertainment of visitors, and in no city are judges, exhibitors and visitors better treated in every way. The attendance at this year's show was far away greater than in any former year, which was doubtless, to a considerable extent, due to the great lacrosse match between the Shamrocks, of Montreal, and the Royal City club, resulting in a signal victory for the home team, which enjoys a continental reputation as the champion aggregation of the Dominion. The live stock department was the leading feature of interest in the exhibition, and here marked improvement was noticeable in nearly every section, the cat-class being especially good. Dr. S. J. Thompson, St. James, Man., judged the horses and hogs, and Mr. James Bray, Longburn, Man., the cattle and sheep. Their work was well done and gave general satisfaction. Horses of all the lighter classes were well shown and attracted much admiration. In Thoroughbreds and Standard-breds, J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, and E. Bullock-Webster, Keremeos, were principal winners. In Suffolk Punches, J. M. Steves, Steveston; in Percherons, H. F. Page, Mission; in English Shires, Jos. McLaughlin and J. W. Hollison, secured the principal prizes, while in Clydesdales, H. M. Vasey, Ladner, won first honors in stallions, with the handsome and typical bay 3-year-old horse, Premier Prince 2721, winner of first prize at Toronto and the Pan-American as a 2-year-old last year, and winner here of first and sweepstakes in his class, and the grand sweepstakes for best draft stallion any age, as he did also at the Victoria exhibition the following week. He is a horse of splendid quality and finish, sired by Handsome Prince, and out of Moss Rose 2nd. Other winners in the Clydesdale class were Jas. Bryce, Victoria, and C. S. Pearson, Sardis.

CATTLE.—In the Shorthorn class, which was the most numerously represented, W. H. Ladner, Ladner, B. C., made a strong show, winning first prize and sweepstakes with his roan 3-year-old bull, Squire Wimple, imported from Ontario last spring, a typical, modern Shorthorn, of straight Scotch breeding, combining high-class quality and character with ideal conformation. He is admittedly the highest type of Shorthorn bull yet brought to the Pacific Province, and was the center of admiration for cattlemen. He also headed Mr. Ladner's first-prize herd, of one bull and four females over one year old, which included the first-prize cow. The Inverholme Farm exhibit, in charge of A. D. Paterson, Ladner, also made an excellent showing, winning first for yearling bull with Virgil, a splendid individual and a strong claimant for champion honors, first for two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer and heifer calf, second for herd, and sweepstakes for best female. H. M. Vasey, of the same place, had the third-prize herd, yearling bull and cow, and second two-year-old heifer. Alex. Ewen, New Westminster, had the first-prize two-year-old bull, and Jos. Tamboulme, the second-prize aged bull; Donald McLean winning third prize in this section.

Herefords were shown by J. Merryfield & Sons, Mt. Lehman, and the Kirkland Estate, Ladner, between whom the prizes were divided, the latter securing all first prizes but one, and the herd prize and sweepstakes for best female any age. Merryfield & Sons won first for bull 3 years and over, and the diploma for best bull any age.

Polled Angus cattle were shown by the Kirkland Estate, winning all prizes competed for.

Red Polled cattle were exhibited by E. Barkley, Westholme Island, and J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, the former winning first for bull three years or over, the male championship and the herd prize. Maynard had the first yearling bull and bull calf, first-prize cow, and sweepstakes female.

Holsteins were shown by W. P. Newlands, Eburne; J. W. Hollingshead, Ladner, and Jas. McCulloch, New Westminster; Newlands winning the herd prize and diploma for best female any age.

In Jerseys, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, had the first-prize bull over three years old in Hanmer's Stoke Pogis, and they won the diploma for best bull any age with him, also first for bull calf. T. R. Pearson, New Westminster, had the first-prize cow and won the diploma for best female in the class. E. Goudy, Coquitlam, had the first-prize yearling bull and yearling heifer, second-prize cow and first-prize herd of one bull and four females.

Ayrshires were out in strong force, shown by Jas. McCulloch and Alex. McEwen, city; A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack; W. R. Austin, Sapperton; Jos. Paterson, Ruskin, and W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., who won first with a fine bull calf under one year, second for cow and first for 2-year-old heifer. Wells & Son had the first-prize cow and sweepstakes female. McCulloch had the first-prize herd, open to all, and also first-prize herd of one bull and four females under two years, all but bull to be bred by exhibitor.

Guernseys were shown by Geo. W. Beebe, Agassiz, who was awarded all the prizes he entered for.

SWINE.—In a strong class of Berkshires, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, were the principal winners, capturing first prizes for boar two years old, yearling boar, boar under six months, sow two years old, yearling sow, sow over six and under twelve months, and for sow under six months; also for champion sow and first for herd of one boar and two sows. J. A. Wood, Whonnock, and the B. C. Penitentiary were also exhibitors, the former winning second for aged sow, and the latter second for aged boar.

In Poland-Chinas, F. E. Page, J. C. Henderson, Jas. Bailey and W. M. Smith were exhibitors, the prizes being well distributed, Bailey winning the principal honors.

Duroc-Jerseys were shown by E. A. Kipp and W. M. Smith, the latter winning the herd and sweepstakes prizes, and the former, the first and second for sow two years and over, second for boar under a year and championship for sow.

Chester Whites were shown by Jos. Thompson, Sardis; W. R. Austin and W. M. Smith, Thompson winning the championship for boar and sow, and the herd prize.

Yorkshires were shown by Jos. Thompson and E. A. Kipp, Thompson winning the herd and sweepstakes prizes, and Kipp the first awards for boar under six months, sow under six months and for sow two years and over.

Tanworths were shown by the B. C. Penitentiary and W. M. Smith. The prizes for bacon hogs, best pen of three, were awarded first to E. A. Kipp and second to Jos. Thompson.

SHEEP.—In Oxford Downs, Shannon Bros., J. Richardson, C. S. Smith and H. M. Vasey were the principal exhibitors. Shannon Bros. secured the flock prize, the championship for ram and for ewe, first for shearing ram and all the firsts for ewes. Richardson won one first prize. J. T. & J. W. Wilkinson were as usual strong in Southdowns, capturing practically all the best prizes. Leicesters were shown by Messrs. Beebe, Smith, and Kirkland, and Shropshires by F. Kirkland and E. A. Kipp, the latter winning both championships and most of the firsts. Lincolns were shown by A. C. Wells & Son and F. Kirkland. J. Thompson and J. Richardson were exhibitors of Suffolks, the former securing the best awards. Richardson had the best of it in Cotswolds, and Hampshires; Maynard in Dorset Horns, and W. M. Smith in Merinos. The sheep classes were decidedly an improvement on former years.

The annual meeting, held the evening of the last day of the show, for the election of officers and other business, was largely attended. The gate receipts were reported as some \$3,500 in excess of those for last year. Mayor Keary, who has acted as secretary and manager, to fill a vacancy during the year, spoke cheerfully of the result of the year's work, and hopefully of the future, but said there was one matter, however, upon which he must strike out from the shoulder, viz., in reference to the judges, and the inconvenience the society had been put too to secure competent independent judges of live stock in particular. The local member of Parliament, Mr. Aulay Morrison, had done all he could, but the Hon. Sydney Fisher had allowed his deputies to have too much to say in certain matters. If he, the speaker, were the member of Parliament, he would have Mr. Hodson, the Live Stock Commissioner, brought to account. In this Province, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture also had acted a part not to his credit as a public official. To Messrs. Palmer and Cunningham, of the Horticultural Board, he was indebted for much assistance, but only for the reverse to the two gentlemen first mentioned.

Trout Rearing and Fishing.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has followed, with a great deal of satisfaction, the remarkable success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Chas. Wilmot in promoting fish culture in Canada, and in developing the practically unlimited possibilities of the Caledon Mountain District, in the forks of the River Credit. Under his far-seeing and skillful direction, this area, now under control of the Caledon Mountain Trout Club, of which he is manager, has become a veritable anglers' paradise, filled with beautiful lakelets and streams, lying some 1,300 feet above Lake Ontario. Like his father before him, Mr. Wilmot is thoroughly versed in the art of fish culture, and since his resignation in 1893, of the official position (Inspector of Fisheries and Fish Culture for Canada), he has devoted himself to the development and perfecting of the present project, which is now one of the most popular and successful sporting enterprises in America. The hatcheries have an annual capacity of 5 to 7 millions of eggs, and there are no less than 16 nursing ponds for the "speckled beauties" of various ages for restocking and sale. We are glad to learn from reports to hand, of the success of the enterprise, which we believe to be the largest on the continent, a business proposition with which many of the foremost citizens of Ontario are now associated.

B. C. Lumbering.

In the course of a few months, the export duty on lumber imposed by the Government of British Columbia has resulted in driving a number of United States sawmills across the line, and largely prospering the Canadian lumber trade, according to a short report to the State Department from United States Consul Dudley at Vancouver. He also says that shingles produced in Canada go into the United States, notwithstanding the duty.

The Algoma Exhibition.

The Algoma Exhibition was held in the town of Sault Ste. Marie, on the 7th and 8th of October this year, and although held later than last year, the weather was nicer, the attendance larger, and the exhibits more numerous and of a better quality. There were exhibits sent this year from 100 miles east of the Sault, and the people of the St. Joe are to be congratulated on the quantity and quality of their exhibit. Another good feature of the exhibition was the absence of the side-shows and catchpenny devices. Everything on exhibition tended towards the education of the farmer, of which there were a representative number from all over Algoma, showing the interest that is being taken in this exhibition.

A special improvement was shown this year in the horse exhibit, also in the fruit and dairy products. The directors are to be congratulated on the improvement made in the grounds and track, on which they expended about \$100, and it is to be hoped that the grounds will be further enlarged next year. Another improvement that could be made here, as elsewhere, would be to induce manufacturers of farm implements to make exhibits at the different fairs.

The exhibit of stock was a decided improvement on any previous year, and there were also more pedigreed animals shown. I wish to especially mention bulls and stallions shown, as they are of more importance to the farmer. For draft, the first prize was awarded "Glen Lad" No. 2250, a dark bay, with docked tail, owned by Jno. McPhail, of Bruce Mines. This horse also won the sweepstakes. The second prize was won by a stallion owned by the Sault Ste. Marie Clydesdale Association. He is a lighter bay, four years old, with black mane and tail, fine action, and will likely make things warmer another year. In the general purpose class, the first prize was won by a Clydesdale, owned by J. J. Wright, of St. Joseph's Island, "Lord Early" No. 2722. This is a horse of the blocky type, with fine action and style, and has not missed a first prize in his class this year. The second was awarded a horse owned by Jno. Nott, of McLennan.

The only pedigreed bulls shown were Shorthorns, owned by Mr. Nott, of McLennan, and Herefords by Mr. L. Londry, of the Sault. It is hoped that another year an improvement, both in quality and quantity in the sheep and swine departments will be seen.

C. P. R. Land Sales.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's land sales for the month of September were more than double what they were for the corresponding month a year ago. The sales for September, 1902, were 145,535.83 acres for \$542,811.11, as against 60,060.46 acres for \$197,057.61 in September, 1901.

The total sales since January, 1902, as compared with the total sales of the previous year for the corresponding months show a very substantial increase. The total sales for this year are 1,403,513.93 acres for \$4,825,238.60, while for the same months of 1901 the sales were 896,275.46 acres for \$1,261,292.87.

The sales for September of 1902 were only 21,807.57 acres for \$69,012.54, and the total amount sold for the preceding months to January were 363,330.29 acres for \$1,161,390.08, which gave an increase of \$200,000 for September of 1901.

The increase in revenue from C. P. R. lands for the company for this year over the preceding year up to date is \$3,563,943.73, making a total increase for the past two years of \$3,763,943.73.

Forestry at the O. A. C.

The suggestion has been made that instead of the present short series of lectures on forestry in the degree course at the Ontario Agricultural College, a regular department of forestry be established, with a professor in charge. In this connection, the experimental union has been collecting information from ex-students, regarding wood lots, their care, etc., and forestry will be made the special feature of the annual convention to be held at Guelph, on Dec. 8 and 9, during the winter fair. The secretary of the union, Mr. Zavitz, has succeeded in securing the presence of Dr. B. E. Fernow, who will deliver two addresses upon that occasion.

School Competitions at Fall Fairs.

The Bowmanville Statesman makes some suggestions for the improvement of the West Durham Fair, and urges that preparations should be commenced at once, that there may be abundant time for the perfecting of plans. It is proposed that each of the fifty-five public school sections in the riding prepare a separate exhibit, which should be arranged with taste and attractiveness by a competent committee. A committee of from twelve to fifteen representative men and an equal number of ladies is suggested for each school section, with the various lines of exhibits managed by sub-committees. The exhibits should include the best products of the farm, orchard, garden and home, including all classes and varieties of grains, seeds, grasses, vegetables, fruits, plants, flowers, cookery, needlework and fancywork of various kinds.

Oil and Gas Struck.

A Moncton despatch says: "The New Brunswick Petroleum Company, at St. Joseph's, shot well No. 13. Within a few minutes afterwards, 68 feet of oil had flowed in and pressure gas was working. A pipe was put in, and a twenty-foot flame illuminated the valley. The well is certainly the best struck yet, and promises to be a flowing one."

The Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., and Notes on Agriculture in the Province.

The present year has been a very favorable one for British Columbia farmers generally. In the famous valley and delta districts of the Fraser Valley, and in all the interior farming sections, farm crops have been uniformly good, in many cases exceptionally so. The only exceptions being the high lands of Vancouver and the adjacent islands, for which the summer season has been too dry.

The wheat crop of the Spallumcheen Valley is a record breaker in both quantity and quality, and both hay and grain in all other districts are excellent in quality and saved in fine condition owing to the long, dry spell of harvest weather which prevailed generally. Potato and other root crops are very good too, and the profitable marketing of the potato crop is a very live question with interior district farmers. Prices for hay and grain are ruling high as compared with preceding years, with an active demand.

The fruit crop of the Province, while not uniformly good, was excellent in the Okanagan District, and outside shipments of apples, pears and plums will largely exceed those of any previous year, going principally to Northwest and Kootenay markets. California styles of packages and methods of grading and packing are closely followed for this trade.

A very large extension of the area in fruit is close at hand. In the Okanagan and Kamloops Districts, both noted for the fine appearance and quality of the fruit grown there, large tracts of land have been syndicated and arrangements perfected for irrigating and subdividing lands which up to the present time have been used only for ranching purposes, but will now offer fine opportunities for fruit growing and intensive farming operations. The rainfall in the interior districts during the early part of the season was much heavier than usual, making the range feed unusually good and abundant. The grass had recently cured well for winter pasturage, so that range cattle are in first-rate condition and prospects good for winter. A hard winter is predicted, but there is no reason to fear a shortage of feed. Much attention has been paid to the growing of alfalfa and brome grass of late years by stockmen for hay, and much of last year's crop remains unused, in addition to that of the present season. Prices for all stock fit for the butcher rule high, and never before in the history of the Province were times as good for the stockmen. The dairy industry is flourishing in all districts where creameries are in operation, although during the summer prices for butter were forced down unreasonably low owing to ill-advised competition between some of the creameries for the Victoria market. A first-rate creamery plant has recently been established at Armstrong, in the Okanagan District, and heralds a change for the better in the farming operations of the country it serves.

During the last thirty days, agricultural exhibitions of all degrees of excellence have been held in the different farming districts, closing with Provincial exhibitions at New Westminster and Victoria.

The British Columbia Agricultural Society's Exhibition opened at Victoria on the 7th inst., and was continued until the 11th. From an agricultural standpoint, the exhibition was much in advance of any previous show held in Victoria, but the industries of the city, usually a prominent feature, were but partially represented. The weather was fine throughout. While cloudy in the earlier part of the week, it steadily improved, and the last three days were perfect.

The exhibition was well patronized, although it must be confessed that the racing and other special attractions were big factors in drawing attendance.

Probably the best features of the exhibition were the excellent showings of Shorthorn cattle, and sheep, in Hampshire Downs, Cotswolds, Shropshires, Suffolks and Southdowns. The veteran breeder, W. H. Ladner, Delta, had no less than nineteen animals on hand in Shorthorns. In the main hall of the exhibition building, space was given this year to district exhibits of fruits, grains, grasses, seeds, roots, dairy produce, etc. These were from the Saanich Islands and Kent districts, and were most artistically arranged and displayed.

The B. C. Experimental Farm, Agassiz, also had a splendid exhibit on the same floor, of fruits (fresh and bottled), grains, nuts, etc., in countless variety, all correctly named and labelled, arranged by the farm superintendent, Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe. In apples alone, over 360 varieties were shown. On the second floor of the main building was displayed all the fruits competing for class prizes, and a notable collection it was, consisting of nearly a thousand plates of apples, pears, plums, grapes, peaches, etc., from the different fruit-growing sections. The development of the industry, particularly in the production of market varieties of apples and pears, was well indicated. In this division, Messrs. W. C. Grant, of Gordon Head; Thos. G. Earl, of Lytton; R. Layritz and W. R. Palmer, of Victoria, were notable exhibitors and prizewinners.

Roots and vegetables were well represented, including mammoth specimens of squashes, mangolds and turnips, but unfortunately these were shown in a separate building, too small for the purpose, and were seen by comparatively a few people only.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns were a grand lot, and most of the animals were fitted for exhibition, showing a vast improvement in this respect as well as in the quality of

the stock over any previous exhibition. Mr. W. H. Ladner was by far the largest prizewinner, his herd being headed by the imported bull, Squire Wimple 33006, a grand, massive roan, in the pink of condition. His yearling bull, Commander, a nice, level, white youngster, also calls for special mention. "Squire Wimple," besides heading the winning herd, also scored specials for registered bull of any breed, best animal in beef classes, and in best exhibit of cattle, any breed. Mr. Ladner's herd included the first-prize cow, Delta, a fine roan animal, but beginning to show traces of age. The contest between her and a very level, smooth, young cow, shown by Mr. Jos. Tamboline, of Westham Island, was very close for first place, and the cattle judges, Messrs. D. C. Anderson and John Gardhouse, differed, so that final decision was not arrived at until other experts were called in. In this connection, no event created more interest amongst stockmen attending the show than the discussions incident to this contest, and the lectures delivered in connection therewith by the judges. Their educational value can hardly be estimated. Both Messrs. Tamboline and F. B. Pemberton showed good stock in the Shorthorn classes, the former's stock, especially, showing good care and feeding. It is safe to predict that he will be heard from at future shows.

Holsteins were fairly well represented, considering that the principal mainland breeders did not show. Honors were pretty evenly divided between G. T. Corfield and H. Bonsal, both of Cowichan.

The Kirkland Estate showed a fine herd of Herefords, headed by a very blocky, level bull. Competition was lacking. Herefords bid fair to take a leading place on the ranges of the interior, and many good bulls are owned, especially in the Nicola District, but range bulls are never seen at exhibitions.

In Red Polled cattle some excellent stock was shown by R. E. Barkley, of Westholme, and J. T. Maynard. The cows in the Barkley herd had fine udders, and probably came as near the standard of general-purpose animals as may be, but would have been greatly improved by better fitting and feeding for show purposes. Some nice Polled Angus stock was shown by the Kirkland Estate.

In Ayrshires, the showing, while small, was of excellent quality. Mr. Jas. McCulloch showed a couple of typical cows, with fine udders and teats. His aged bull, although placed first, was considered by some to be lacking in constitution, but as a bull of dairy type would be hard to beat. A. R. Wilson, of Cowichan, showed a fine, vigorous bull, but heavy in the shoulder.

Guernseys and Jerseys were but poorly represented, and the latter, especially, could not be considered as typical of the stock, owned in the Province.

HORSES.

There was a very large exhibit of horseflesh, particularly in the classes for light horses. In the classes for Roadsters, Messrs. Wilkinson Bros. had a nice string of all ages. In saddle horses, Mr. F. B. Pemberton took first for both ladies and gentlemen's saddle animals, with well-trained animals.

In the heavy classes, H. M. Vasey, Ladner's, showed a grand Clyde stallion, Premier Prince. This horse has great style and action; quality was evident in bone and sinew. As a two-year-old, this horse took firsts at the Pan-American and Toronto exhibitions, 1901, and is a decided acquisition to the Province. He far outclassed all competitors. In Clyde mares, J. Bryce, of Victoria, showed a grand pair, which also swept everything in their class, and had also a very promising lot of young stock.

SHEEP.

The showing of sheep was a long way ahead of anything previously got together in the Province, and it was evident that considerable care had been taken to fit the stock for exhibition; a most commendable feature, as too often at B. C. fairs stock is shown in poor condition.

The honors in Southdowns all went to Wilkinson Bros. for a very choice lot, blocky, level and compact. Cotswolds, Hampshire Downs, and Suffolks, shown by J. Richardson, of Prevost Island, were all very good, and although competition was easy, his prizes were well deserved. In Shropshires, E. A. Kipp had a very choice lot of sheep, showing altogether eighteen heads, including the imported ram, Traveller No. 16195, almost a perfect specimen of the breed, and decidedly the best in the Province. In Oxford Downs, also a very good lot, honors were divided between Messrs. Shannon Bros. and J. Richardson.

SWINE.

The exhibits of swine were comparatively small, but of good quality. The Yorkshires and Chester Whites of Mr. J. Thompson, of Sardis, and the Berkshires of the Shannon Bros. were good enough to hold their own anywhere.

The annual dinner of the B. C. Agricultural Association was held at the Exhibition grounds on the evening of the 9th inst., and was well attended. In the course of his reply to a toast to agriculture, the Hon. J. D. Prentice, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, complimented the association on the success of the fair, and in closing an excellent speech, stated that the best attention of the Government would be given to three great needs in connection with the development of agriculture in the Province, viz., the completion of the dykes on the Fraser, the clearing of land on the islands and timbered districts of the mainland, and the irrigation of the dry belts in the interior districts.

Apple Market Prospects.

Dear Sirs,—Your enquiry to hand. The quotation (Gravenstein apples at Hamburg, 22—24 per barrel) mentioned meant from \$5.45 to \$5.95 per barrel. Early in September, sales in England went as high as \$6.00 per barrel for strictly first-class fruit, and at the same time in Germany, fancy fruit brought \$2.50 per bushel box. The outlook for home fruit in England and Germany is not at all bright. Messrs. Edward Jacobs & Son made a very careful canvass early in the season, and found the home crop unusually short. From the best information they can obtain, it will be as small or smaller than the crop of 1901.

We send only red fruit to Germany. In reference to the kinds of fruit most largely exported, that depends very largely upon the section sending the fruit. In Annapolis County, N. S., you will find large quantities of Nonpareils, while in the two counties just to the east, that variety is not grown to any large extent. In Ontario, you will find certain sections ship their special kind of fruit. Probably a fairly close list of the kinds most exported would be Gravenstein, King, Ribston Pippin, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Greenings, Nonpareil, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Spitzenburg, Fameuse (snow), Colvert, Wagner, Stark, and possibly two or three other kinds.

Early in the season reports of a very large crop, of good quality, were circulated. Shortly after this, I paid a visit to the great apple district of Nova Scotia, and found that in that section the crop was very disappointing. It is small to begin with, and the apples in many cases spotted badly. This made many of the growers dubious about shipping on consignment, for they feared, beside the good fruit of Ontario, theirs would command but a small price. This, in my judgment, is wrong, for, with a possible few exceptions, I believe that much of the Nova Scotia fruit will compare favorably with Ontario fruit.

Recent reports from all parts of Ontario are about the same. Perth County reports that the average yield, fit for export, will fall below that of 1901. From Bruce County comes the report that prospects are very poor for large shipments of first-class fruit. And so this condition is now, at a little later date, having about the same effect on the man who otherwise might consign his fruit, and secure what is to be made out of it. He fears better fruit than Nova Scotia or Ontario will be put against his, and that his will be sacrificed. These people often forget that a good strong house will often allow shippers who are dealing honestly to draw a good sum against their shipping bill, in many cases all that a buyer would pay them for the fruit. Our firm, Messrs. Edward Jacobs & Son, make this arrangement, and any man having apples that are fit to ship need not take much chance, for the money is right here in a good bank in his own country where he can get it as soon as he has his shipment ready. There is more money in sorting closely and shipping one fourth the quantity you have of really first-class, choice kinds, than to mix them all up and trust to luck to get the shipment over without getting caught by the Fruit Marks Act.

The magnitude of the English and German markets are little appreciated by the majority of growers.

Reports of sales from the houses of Messrs. Edward Jacobs & Son, sent under separate cover, will, in part at least, prove the very good prices being obtained by them for the earlier shipments of fruit. In the face of this, should any one who has fruit to sell, even though it be not as good as we have seen in more favorable years, sit down and complain that he can get nothing for his apples?

E. P. BLACKFORD,

Canadian Products in Britain.

The British Board of Trade's remarkable figures relating to Anglo-Canadian commerce, during the past nine months, show that, despite the duty imposed upon imported wheat and flour—a duty from which British Ministers were reluctantly compelled to refuse to exempt Canada—British imports of wheat during the past nine months increased in value no less than £716,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1901, while the increase in flour imports was £250,000. In other Canadian commodities, the increases are remarkable, as the following list will show:

Cattle	£ 17,000	Butter.....	£217,000
Horses	8,000	Cheese.....	277,000
Bacon	236,000	Hewn wood.....	9,000
Hams	92,000	Sawn wood.....	190,000

As against these figures must be set the fact that the British purchases of the following Canadian commodities fell off considerably, namely:

Sheep	£13,500	Oats.....	£194,000
Eggs	30,000	Peas.....	116,000
Maize			£417,000

International Entries Closed.

The entries for the International Show, which begins in Chicago, Dec. 1st, have closed, showing an increase over last year of nearly 80 per cent. In cattle, there are 881 entries in the breeding and 213 in the fat classes. Sheep will be present to the number of 1,301, and horses, 415, while in swine the usual large display will be made. It is now certain that this year's exhibition will be the greatest in the history of U. S. live-stock shows.

How I Became a Subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate."

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, I was busy in the chippyard making an ox sleigh. I noticed a young man coming along my lane with a satchel in his hand, I put him down for an apple-tree agent and decided I didn't need any fruit trees. He sat down on a log where I was busy with auger and axe, and after a few general remarks about the weather, he introduced his business, by telling me he was taking subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate." If I remember aright, he said he was the son of either the editor or proprietor of the magazine, but I gave him no encouragement. He didn't press his business or leave showing disappointment, but sat looking at my practice work on that sleigh. When I thought all was ready, I tried to put the thing together, but, do my best, the thing wouldn't "go." On noticing my patience getting short, the young man rose, and picking up the axe, gave the thing a blow and my sleigh went together as slick as a whistle. That was enough; he got my name at once, for I reasoned that if connection with a good agricultural journal could put a pesky sleigh together so easily, I would welcome any hint or help the paper would give. I only regret I have not preserved the successive issues since I commenced; and heartily commend it to every one following the farmer's calling.

Lambton Co., Ont.

MARKETS.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Oct. 28.—Cattle—Quiet; asking steady prices; veal tops, \$8.25 to \$8.50; common to good, \$5.50 to \$8. Hogs—Heavy, \$6.95 to \$7.05; one load, fancy, \$7.12½; mixed, \$6.70 to \$6.90; Yorkers, \$6.60 to \$6.70; light Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.55; pigs, \$6.50; roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stags, \$5 to \$5.75. Sheep and lambs—Top lambs, \$4.90 to \$5; culls to good, \$3.75 to \$4.85; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; sheep, top mixed, \$3.40 to \$3.50; culls to good, \$1.75 to \$3.25.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Cattle—Good to prime steers nominal, \$7 to \$8.40; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.85; bulls, \$2 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.75 to \$7.35; western steers, \$3.75 to \$6.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$6.35 to \$6.70; good to choice heavy, \$6.60 to \$6.75; rough heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.45; light, \$6.20 to \$6.55; bulk of sales at \$6.35 to \$6.55. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.15; fair to choice mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.50; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Oct. 27.—American cattle, 6½d.; Canadian, 6¼d.; sheep, 6d.; trade slow.

GOSSIP.

A herdsman to take charge of a Short-horn herd in Minnesota, also one to care for a choice herd of Yorkshire hogs, are wanted. See advertisement.

GRAHAM BROS.' CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

At the leading shows of Canada and United States for many years, Cairnbrogie stud, the property of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., has demonstrated its supremacy in the production of Clydesdales and Hackneys of the highest excellence. This firm have been satisfied only when handling the best. It was there that the sensational Royal Standard, King of Hackneys, received this education, and was afterward taken back to England, at \$7,000, to be patronized by such horse-men as His Majesty King Edward VII. To the same stable came the noted Macqueen, King of Clydes, when first he landed on Canadian soil, some fifteen years ago, and at Cairnbrogie to-day is he to be found the illustrious sire of more good stock than any Clydesdale in America. A recent visit to this farm found him yet in possession of much of his old-time vigor. With a vim and dash he can still move with the younger ones, while his cleanliness of bone and general quality still to be seen is marvellous at the age of seventeen years. Back of these all lies the secret of his greatness—prepotency. Only to Baron's Pride, in old Scotland, can we point as his equal as a getter of good ones. This year it will be remembered that both the champion male and female at Toronto could proudly claim him as their sire, while all along the line of prize-winners at the same show and at London his blood showed up quite prominently.

Not content with breeding, Graham Bros. have continued to import ideals of perfection from across the Atlantic, until it is quite safe to say that nowhere in this land, or that of our southern neighbor, can be found so much quality combined with size. This is a combination which Clydesdale men everywhere are looking for, and the Claremont string has it in abundance.

Their recent importation includes some of the best that money could release in Great

Britain, and it was an unfortunate delay in landing that prevented their being at Toronto Industrial, where they were entered. However, this firm succeeded in landing the male championship with Young Macqueen (2290), by Macqueen (imp.) (462); dam Belle of the Lyons (imp.) (2325). When "Cairnbrogie" was inspected a few days ago by the writer, this noted winner was found still in good form; on feet and legs of the finest quality stands a form that for smoothness is unsurpassed. His style is charming, and his action faultless, being in every respect a complete copy of his great sire. Among the lot recently imported is Stately City (10466), a six-year-old, by Prince Romeo (8144), out of Nancy (12710), by Roving Boy. Had this Scottish prize-winner arrived in time for the Industrial, it is a question whether Young Macqueen would have carried away the laurels of that show. He is a dark, dappled bay, a well-quartered horse, with grand bone. His legs are under him in just the right place, and supported by a set of feet and pasterns which for quality are unsurpassed. This fellow has a way of going that commands attention, and Messrs. Graham Bros. are truly to be congratulated upon his acquisition to their stud. Of the new arrivals there is a 3-year-old, Foremost (11339), by Prince Sturdy (10112), out of Myrtle (7733), by Macgregor (1487). This young stallion was well named, because if he don't be foremost in his class hereafter, we'll be surprised. He is of that low-set, thick type, possessing wonderful size, smoothness, and quality. His feet and ankles are without a fault, as is, indeed, his entire make-up. His ship companion was the 2-year-old Craig's Stamp (11316), also an uncommonly well-bred colt, his sire being the celebrated Up-to-Time (10475), a son of the great champion, Baron's Pride. His dam, Mayflower, a mare of great breeding and quality, was got by the well-known horse, Cairnbrogie's Stamp. This is a remarkably big, tippy fellow for his age, with legs and feet of the best quality. Above all he is characterized by style and action that is amazing. The gracefulness with which he can move away is admirable. The biggest one in the bunch is Royal Lad (10435), a massive horse, weighing considerably over a ton, sired by that noted prize-winner, Prince Gallant (6176), out of Jean of Brauchal (13285), by Nohleman (6110). He is an exceptionally well-quartered animal, and can step away on a good set of limbs

with unusual dash. In fact, there is not a horse in Graham Bros.' stud that is not characterized by the kind of action that is wanted in Clydes. A 3-year-old half-brother to Royal Lad, by the same sire, is Gallant Lorne (11344), also a big fellow, and the making of a good one, but not yet fitted to show. His dam has produced others that became notable in breeding circles. Another 3-year-old is Bucepholus (11288), sire Sir Christopher; dam Jean 10th of Balmanno (13766), by Prince of Carruchan. This is a young horse of commanding appearance, with strong, flat bone, and feet and pasterns of faultless conformation and quality; his action, too, is simply perfection. It will be remembered also that this firm is the owner of Burnbrae (8378), by Rosewood (7207), the 2nd prize mature stallion this year at Toronto. In 1901 he won 1st and championship at Ottawa and at the Pan-American. His superior character is too well-known to need comment, and when seen a short time ago he could step out as heretofore. The first-prize Canadian-bred 3-year-old at Toronto this year was seen in Baron Linden (3168), sire Granger (13168); dam Lady Malcolm (1969). This is a big, strong, dark bay colt, with first-rate action and a body that is hard to beat. Earl of Fyfe, a 2-year-old, sired by Duke of Fyfe, and out of a Here-You-Are mare, is also a big, smooth, promising fellow. Still another 2-year-old, and a beauty, is Cairnbrogie Model (2926), sire Macqueen (imp.) (462); dam Corinne (2226), who at three years old was champion female at Toronto Industrial. This young stallion is marked by strong Clyde character throughout. In foals, Graham Bros. have the most sensational filly seen by the writer this year. As would be expected, it is by old Macqueen, and is justly called Princess Macqueen, out of Countess of Derby, a direct descendant of Boydston Boy. It has as fine a set of legs as were ever seen on a colt, with feet of the most excellent character. Nor is her body any less praiseworthy, being heavy, thick, smooth and well-quartered. In action she gets up and goes with a dash that is remarkable. Had it not been for a misunderstanding in calling out this class at Toronto Industrial, she would undoubtedly have been first. We shall hear of her hereafter. A full brother, Macqueen's Best (2844), a grand one, was first-prize foal at the Industrial one year ago.

Several others might be mentioned if

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—About 600 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 2,800 sheep and lambs offered. Trade slow and prices are lower. Mr. G. W. Robertson, of Stanstead, sold 20 pretty good, large steers, the pick of two carloads, at 4c. per lb. Six head were bought by Geo. Nickolson at 4½c. per lb. Pretty good animals sold from 3¼c. to 4c., and the common stock at from 2c. to 3c. per lb. Mr. A. Richards paid \$25 for the two best calves on the market at a little over 5c. per lb. The other calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$10, each. Sheep sold at from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb., and the lambs at from 3¼c. to 3½c. per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6c. per lb., weighed off the cars.

Toronto Markets.

The decline in prices for shipping cattle is affecting all classes. The demand by farmers for feeding purposes is slackening, or they are unwilling to pay the high prices demanded. The feeding byres are being rapidly filled, the distilleries starting on Monday last. The new weigh-scales, as suggested by the "Farmer's Advocate," are being placed in position; a much needed improvement. The run of cattle consisted of 101 cars of cattle; 800 hogs; 1,800 sheep, and 25 calves.

Export cattle are from 15c. to 25c. lower than last report. Butchers' cattle lower; feeders and stockers steady. Hogs lower. Quality of the receipts of cattle, lately, have been inferior; market quiet.

Export Cattle.—Trade was slow, with a further decline of from 15c. to 25c. per cwt. The bulk of export cattle sold at \$4.40 to \$4.75. One load only fetched top price of \$5. Good loads of heavy shippers, \$4.75. Medium exporters, \$4.40 to \$4.60.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice, picked loads of best-class butchers' cattle, \$4.40 to \$4.75. Extra choice animals, weighing 1,150 lbs., equal in quality to export, \$4.75. Mixed loads of heifers and steers, 1,000 lbs. average, \$4.25 to \$4.60. Good butchers', \$3.65 to \$4.25. Common butchers' cows, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Bulls.—Choice export bulls, \$4.00; light export, \$3.75. There is a good demand for choice feeding bulls.

Feeders.—Well-brad steers, suitable for distillery-feeding byres, are in good request; desirable weight, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.80 to \$4.20. Light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Stockers.—\$3.25 to \$3.50, selected weights, 500 to 700 lbs. Poor quality, off colors, same weight, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Sheep.—The run of sheep and lambs large; market steady, prices at from \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt. for ewes; bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Lambs.—Easy at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Calves.—Only a few on offer and not choice, \$3.00 to \$10.00 per head, or \$3.00 to \$5.00 per cwt.

Milk Cows and good early springers sold to a good demand at from \$30 to \$50 per head.

Hogs.—Best selected bacon hogs not above 200 lbs., not below 160 lbs., unfed or watered, off cars, \$6.00; light and thick fat, \$5.75. Sows, \$4.50 and

stags at \$3.00. The prospects of the hog trade are still downward and our former reports still hold for lower prices in the future. One feature of the hog trade, at present, is that too many light hogs are coming forward. They are of the right size and quality, but unfinished, they are culled a quarter lower. The drovers are to blame for this fact, as farmers are well aware that unfinished products can and do not bring top price. A great many hogs on to-day's market were too light—that is, below 150 lbs.; quality and size A1, but not up to standard weight. Not below 150 lbs., not above 200 lbs., live weight, is the packers' standard.

	Extreme comparative prices to-day, Oct. 26th.	Two weeks ago.	Same date last year.
Export cattle....	\$ 5 00	\$ 5 50	\$ 4 50
Butchers' cattle....	4 75	5 00	4 50
Export bulls.....	4 00	4 35	4 25
Feeders.....	4 20	4 50	4 00
Stockers.....	3 50	3 50	3 00
Sheep (per cwt.)....	3 40	3 40	3 25
Lambs (each).....	3 75	3 85	3 40
Hogs.....	6 00	6 25	6 00
Milk cows.....	50 00	62 00	45 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Millers are paying 68c. for white wheat; red, 68c. per bushel; Manitoba No. 1, hard, 83c., for old 83c. per bushel; No. 1 Northern at 76c. per bushel.

Barley.—No. 3 sold at 42c. per bushel.

Wheat.—At St. Lawrence market, six hundred and fifty bushels of white sold at 70c.; 200 bushels of red at 69½c.

Barley.—Five hundred bushels sold at 45c. per bushel.

Oats.—New oats at 31c. per bushel, west; at Toronto, 33c. per bushel.

Bran.—City mills sell bran at \$14 per ton; shorts at \$18.50 per ton, in bags, F. O. B. Toronto.

Hay.—Fifteen loads of hay on offer, \$13 to \$16 per ton for timothy, and at from \$7 to \$10 per ton for clover.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices in sympathy with live hogs, lower at from \$7.75 to \$8.25 per cwt.

Poultry.—The export poultry trade is progressing more favorably after a great many discouragements.

Farmers are now taking pains to feed their birds so as to bring more mpney. Feathers do not weigh heavy against meat on bones, and chicken fat is worth nearly 25c. per pound. A season's contract for 50 tons of dressed poultry is in process of being filled by the Canadian Produce Company, of Toronto.

Eggs.—The export egg trade is also in a flourishing condition; over 2,000,000 have been exported this season from one house on the Toronto market. New-laid are quoted at from 17c. to 18c. per dozen.

Apples.—Deliveries were large. Fall apples are worth from 50c. to \$1.00 per barrel. Choice keeping winter apples of good quality in request and are worth from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel.

Potatoes.—Scarce; prices firm at from 80c. to 90c. per bag. From farmer's waggon, single bags, of choice hand picked, are worth from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bag.

Dressed Meats.—Beef fore quarters, per cwt., \$6.00; beef hind quarters, per cwt., \$8; mutton carcass, per lb., 6¼c.; spring lambs, per lb., 7c.

space would permit. The same firm recently sold to Ezra Pearson, Medicine Hat, N. W., 15 registered Clyde billies, one and two years old, mostly sired by Macqueen; also a yearling stallion by the same sire, and a foal by Burnbrae for the handsome sum of \$300, the highest price paid for a colt this year. This was said to be the best lot ever sent out of that part of the country, and some had won good prizes. The firm have still on hand a grand lot of brood mares, the dams of noted Canadian and American winners.

In Hackneys, Graham Bros. are the proud possessors of Attraction 371, a worthy son of that illustrious sire, Randango, the unbeaten prize-winner in America's biggest shows; dam Wild Thyme (3372), of the celebrated Fireway stock. This horse has to his credit the following first prizes: In 1900, at New York State Fair and National Horse Show, New York; in 1901, Philadelphia Horse Show, New York State Fair, and at National show, New York. He should have been first in Toronto this year, being exactly the kind suited to bring high-priced ones when crossed on our mares. Since the Industrial, he has improved considerably, and on the day in question showed action superior to anything seen in Toronto's ring this year. Attraction has a magnificent set of limbs, supporting a head, neck and body which, from a purely American standpoint, are faultless. Before these people are through with him, he will carry away a few trophies, enviable in Hackney circles. Of the younger sort they have two gets of the famous old Lord Roseberry, who was imported by the same people, but owned at Barrie for some time. The 2-year-old Lord Brilliant, although not yet handled to any extent, has winning ways and an attractive style. He is strong in bone, yet clean, and in color represents his brilliant sire. The yearling is Storm King, a youngster of unusual excellence, having an ideal head and neck, with well-formed Hackney withers, and a back that is without a fault. Lower down, too, his conformation is right, and he can get up and go in a fashion that future show-rings must honor. In the stable are many others, both males and females, of the different classes, worthy, and in fact, demanding attention, but space will not permit. A complete realization of the quality and excellence of what Cairnbrogie possesses can only be had by paying a visit to Claremont, which lies about 25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R.



"Though sharp may be our trouble,
The joys are more than double.
The brave surpass the cowards, and the leal are like
a wall
To guard their dearest ever,
To fail the feeblest never;
And somehow this old earth remains a bright world,
after all."

Travelling Notes.

GENEVA.

[Sent by "Mollie" before her last visit to London.]

I write now from a comfortable pension at Geneva. We are paying only five francs, or \$1.00 a day. It is nice and warm, although cooler than at Nice, and we look out from our windows upon the snow-capped Alps. We only arrived yesterday, having travelled a day and night, passing through Marseilles, where we had three hours which we turned to good purpose, and Avignon, an old place in France built by the Italians; at this wonderful place we stayed one night. The guidebook says "to enter the gates of Avignon is to enter the gates of Paradise." Certainly it was unique, and one got a grand view from the top of the hill within the city wall, of wonderful old churches and statues, narrow streets and Roman architecture, but one is much handicapped from finding very few there who speak English. From Avignon we went on to Lyons, a great industrial center where silk factories abound, and there we changed trains for Geneva, reaching it through some very beautiful scenery.

Geneva is the largest and richest town in Switzerland. It lies at the south end of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the Rhone emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the junction of the Rhone and the Arve. The Rhone divides the town into two parts. The two halves of the city are connected by eight bridges, which gives such a pretty effect! Looking out and beyond, one sees snow-capped mountains in every direction, and on a clear day the Mont Blanc group presents a majestic appearance. An idea of the relative heights of the different groups is better obtained at this point than at Chamonnix, for here one sees that grand Mont Blanc (15,781 feet) towering over all.

Geneva possesses an educational center of the highest rank. After the Reformation, Calvin founded the College of Geneva, and the traces and influence of his Protestant teaching are still prominent everywhere. There are many schools and colleges, and the place is full of students in all arts and departments. It is a beautiful place and well worth a visit from my Canadian brothers and sisters who may have an opportunity of making the trip, which I can assure them need not be expensive to be comfortable. The third-class railway carriages are quite good enough for our party travelling during the day, whilst board and lodging is less expensive here than in England. I can well recommend Pension Labarthe, where I am now staying, for moderate prices with every comfort. We have a variety of nationalities at the dinner table: Five English, one Scotch, four French, two Germans, one Swiss, two Russians, one Greek, and two Canadians; quite a happy mixture, too, for some are very musical, some are clever, and all are jolly. They with their imperfect English, and we with our imperfect French, manage to make conversation, often very amusing of its kind. I do not at all wonder to find that families of so many nationalities take up their abode in Geneva. The exemption from taxation, the favorable conditions of life in general, and the merely nominal prices in the educational establishments of every kind, bring most unusual advantages within the reach of the most limited income. Every possible help is afforded those who contemplate a visit to Geneva. For the last ten years there has existed an official enquiry office, 3 Place des Bergues, where, free of cost, information is afforded either verbally or by letter, as to hotels, boarding houses, schools, or, indeed, upon any subject upon which questions may be asked. It may be interesting to our Ontario readers to know that there are not only art and general industrial schools, schools for music, and schools for architecture, but Geneva has its horticultural school, and its common-sense, practical, much-needed-everywhere school of housekeeping. It could hardly be expected that a people of such simple, industrious habits would omit a training for the coming generation of its daughters.

Geneva has been called the Pearl of the Leman, and we are looking forward with very great pleasure to exploring its many beauties. At first one feels almost satisfied to know that the

mighty Mont Blanc looms above us, that the blue waters of the lake lap the shores at our feet, and that every inch of ground upon which we step is historic. Our practical souls, too, are comforted by the assurance that such sanitary precautions are taken by the authorities that no epidemic sickness ever spreads in Geneva. Cholera and smallpox are unknown, and no child is admitted unvaccinated into any school. The sewage system for centuries has been based on the principle "tout a l'égout" (all for the sewer), a system the abundance of water scientifically applied makes it possible to carry out. Indeed, so immense is the volume of water and so rich is it in oxygen that within its grasp no noxious germ can live; whilst the drinking water for the inhabitants is taken from the lake far above the breakwaters, and is plentifully distributed in all the houses. As regards the prevailing winds, Geneva belongs to the Mediterranean basin, and it is the Bise, or north wind, which is most common, but it is this wind which contributes so much to the healthiness of Geneva. I said that we were looking forward to visiting the many beauties of the place, but we are hoping to see its industries, too, perhaps more especially its wonderful watch-making and jewellery, for which the Genevese have been renowned from as early as the thirteenth century.

Again I say, if any of my Canadian friends would like to ask me any questions regarding Geneva, how to get to it and what to do on first arrival, I shall be greatly pleased to answer them. Meanwhile I am their very sincere friend.
MOLLIE.



"THE SPARTAN'S TEMPERANCE LESSON."

How to Get Good and Beautiful Books.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

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First come, first served.

"The Spartan's Temperance Lesson."

In their palmy days the Spartans presented the remarkable spectacle of a whole people dominated by a single idea. Every private interest, the closest ties of blood, all were sacrificed in favor of the dominant principle of national glory. That glory was to be obtained by might in war; hence everything in public and private life was shaped to that end. Rugged physical health was of prime importance. The training of both boys and girls began in infancy. If the infant was puny and weak, it was deemed useless and exposed to die. Strong men were needed as soldiers, and strong women were required as the mothers of a healthy race. Boys and girls alike were schooled in every exercise that was calculated to produce a healthy physique. The discipline of the boys was especially rigorous, and that nothing might interfere therewith, they were usually removed from their homes in tender years and brought up under public supervision. Thus they were saved from the possibility of parental indulgence, although they probably ran little risk in that direction, for the Spartan women seem to have been scarcely less severe in their ideas of discipline than were the men.

A scheme of education destined to develop the body in its utmost perfection sought to implant in the pupils a disdain for softness and luxury as things disgraceful to manhood, while all physical excesses tending to corrupt and enfeeble the powers were severely frowned upon. Temperance was thus maintained, not on moral, but on political grounds. The homes of the people, high and low, were severely, even rudely, plain, lest

refined and comfortable surroundings might beget indolence and effeminacy; but to counteract the barbarizing tendency of rude dwellings, the public buildings, especially the temples, were stately and beautiful. Our artist has commemorated a characteristic incident in the domestic life of the Spartans. One of the rulers, wishing to excite in the mind of his son the utmost loathing for drunkenness, having reduced a slave to that condition, causes the boy to witness the bestial antics of the maudlin wretch. From the repugnance expressed in the countenance of the youth, the lesson has produced the desired effect.

Luigi Mussini was born at Florence in 1813, and was instructed by his elder brother, Cesare M. He is noted for his accurate design and simple, but effective, composition, in which particulars he has been compared with the fifteenth century masters. He ranks as one of the foremost of the modern painters of Italy.

Humorous.

"Do you believe in heredity?" "Certainly; I know a barber who has three little shavers."

"Did you ever take an oath?" asked the judge. "Wance only, Y'ur Honor," replied the witness. "Big Moike shwore at me from the top av a sivilshitory buildin', an' I couldn't lave me team t' get at him—so I had t' take it."

"Do you play by the ear? I see you don't require notes," said a gentleman to a musician of the city orchestra. "No, sir," was the reply. "I play by the night, and require bank-notes."

THE QUIET HOUR.

They Have Their Reward.

"O eye, O soul, is your thirst yet sated?
Or what more do ye claim for your own?
Must this world, at the best, be so lightly rated,
For the sake of a better, unknown?"

Our Lord solemnly declares, in his first great sermon, that all who give alms, pray or fast to win glory from men, have their reward. We naturally think of a reward as of something worth striving for, but in this case it is quite the reverse. Surely it is waste of time to "spend money for that which is not bread, and labor for that which satisfieth not." The praise of men can never satisfy the thirst of the soul; but it is a dangerous taste to cultivate, for it is like a spiritual intoxicant, drugging the soul and holding it down to earth. Satan is lying in wait for us, even when we are trying to do right; and if we listen to him we can go comfortably along, leading outwardly blameless lives, and yet utterly worldly and conceited of heart.

"Some lead a life unblameable and just—
Their own dear virtue their unshaken trust!
They never sin!—or if (as all offend)
Some trivial slips their daily walk attend,
The poor are near at hand,—the charge is small,—
A slight gratuity atones for all!"

In these days, people are more apt to be ashamed of prayer and fasting than to make a parade of them, but in the matter of almsgiving the temptation is as great as ever. When a subscription list is taken round, how anxious we are to be thought as generous as our neighbors. Is all the work of our missionary and sewing societies done for God? Don't we care at all whether the published report reflects credit on us or not? It is very hard to keep our motives pure, they are often so hopelessly mixed that we don't know ourselves why we do things. Two rewards are put before us, and we may take our choice which we strive after. It is possible to win both, for one who sets his heart on pleasing God is pretty sure to be respected by men. But if he is making the praise of men his object, he cannot possibly win the higher reward. We are not left in doubt on that subject, for our Lord says plainly that those who do their alms to be seen of men have no reward from God. This explains the fact that in the last judgment both those on the right hand and those on the left will be surprised to hear what they have done or left undone in the matter of ministering to Christ. Some may have given thousands, or even millions, in so-called "charity," and in the end be astonished to find that it has profited them nothing. They were seeking the earthly reward, and they have won that, but no other. On the other hand, some who think their gifts too small to be worth remembering will find that every act inspired by love is remembered before God. It is hard for us to understand that the widow's mite was not only larger in proportion than the gifts of the rich, but that she really cast more into God's treasury. The familiar story of the king who built a magnificent church, and was astonished to see that a poor woman's name had been inscribed by angel hands over the door, may be only a legend, but it is true to life. Instead of taking credit to ourselves for our good deeds, as the Pharisee did, we have more need to ask God's forgiveness for the pride and self-righteousness that spoil the beauty of our best actions. A careful examination into motives will probably result in the sorrowful confession: "All our righteousness is as filthy rags"; and we shall be compelled to plead with the great Searcher of all hearts, kneeling humbly before the throne and saying, "Have mercy upon us miserable sinners."

"Not for our sins alone
Thy mercy, Lord, we sue;
Let fall Thy pitying glance
On our devotions too,
What we have done for Thee,
And what we think to do.
The holiest hours we spend
In prayer upon our knees,
The times when most we deem
Our songs of praise will please,
Thou Searcher of all hearts,
Forgiveness pour on these;
And all the gifts we bring,
And all the vows we make,
And all the acts of love
We plan for Thy dear sake,
Into Thy pardoning thought
O, God of mercy, take."

But, although we are commanded to give alms so secretly that even we ourselves may not know their extent—"Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth"—still, I don't think we have any right to pretend to be ungenerous with our Master's goods, of which we are only stewards. A man may be miserly in outward appearance and yet give away large sums in secret. Such a man is disobeying the command, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which

is in heaven. Good works should not be altogether hidden, for a Christian is like a candle—useless if the light is hidden. Men must see his good works, and yet those works should never be inspired by a desire for self-glorification, but only to win the glory for God. If a Christian's life is outwardly unattractive his personal influence will drive others away from God, instead of drawing them nearer to Him. We are bound to avoid even the appearance of evil, as far as we consistently can, for the world always judges Christianity more or less by the lives of those who profess that faith. Those who don't read the Bible are very sure to read the lives of Christians, which are epistles of Christ, "written not with ink, but with the spirit of the living God; not in tables of stone, but in fleshy tablets of the heart."

HOPE.

Climbing the Hill.

Place your dear little hand in mine, dear love,
Your sweet little velvet hand,
And I'll help you up the hillside, dear,
Over pebbles and rocks and sand;
And I'll carry you, dear, when you're tired out,
Or the way is extra rough,
And a kiss from your baby lips, dear love,
Will be more than pay enough.

Place your dear little hand in mine, dear love,
Your dear little velvet hand,
And I'll help you up Life's hillside, dear,
Over pebbles and rocks and sand;
And I'll shelter your dear little helpless head
From winds that are fierce and rough,
And a kiss from your rosy lips, my pet,
Will be more than pay enough.

Place your dear little hand in mine, dear love,
Your dear little velvet hand,
And we will wander away from here,
To our beautiful, own dreamland—
Where you are strong, and good, and great,
But gentle and tender still,
And you give some weaker self a lift,
As he journeys up Life's hill,
—'Paul's Mammy.'

Household Hints.

BOIL CLOTHES LINES for ten minutes before they are used, for thus they are made much more durable.

WHEN WASHING SILK, add a tablespoonful of methylated spirit to each gallon of rinsing water, and the silk will look bright and new.

AFTER PEELING ONIONS rub your hands with a bit of celery, and then wash them and the knife in cold water. Cold water removes onion juice, whereas hot water sets it.

TO CLEAN AN ELASTIC STOCKING.—Heat some flour in the oven without coloring it, and rub it into the stocking with a piece of flannel. Shake out, and repeat the process if necessary.

MARKS MADE ON THE TABLE BY HOT DISHES should be rubbed with paraffin. This will also remove white marks from furniture, and you can afterwards polish with beeswax and turpentine or with a good furniture cream.

A CHEAP POLISH FOR OILCLOTH.—Save all ends of candles, put them in a jar and melt on the stove. Mix with enough turpentine to make a soft paste, and you will have an excellent polish for linoleum, oilcloth, etc., which will cost you almost nothing.

NEVER LEAVE FOOD IN TINS.—Fully half of the cases of poisoning from using tinned foods arise from their being left in the tins after opening. Whether you need all that the tin contains at once, or only part of it, the whole should be turned out immediately on to a plate or dish.

CEMENT FOR MENDING EARTHENWARE.—A useful cement for mending earthenware jars and stopping leakage at the seams of kettles is made by mixing litharge and glycerine to a thick cream. This cement will resist the action of acids and of both hot and cold water, but it must be allowed to harden before applying these tests. After mending any article, it is well to put it away on a shelf in the store-room for a good rest before taking it into use again.

A CHARMING HANGING PLANT FOR THE WINDOW.—Pull a large carrot from the garden, taking care not to injure its leaves more than you can help. Next cut off the end of the root, leaving a piece about three inches and a half long adhering to the green. Now hollow out this piece, and in the edge of it make three little holes by which wire or string may be inserted to hang it up with. You will now have what will look very much like a little terra-cotta pot. Keep this filled with water, and you will soon find the green growing up round it, and without expense you will have a feathery, fern-like plant for your window.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Making a Man.

"The boy who's always wishing
That this or that might be,
But never tries his mettle,
Is the boy that's bound to see
His plans all come to failure,
His hopes all end in defeat;
For that's what comes when wishing
And working fail to meet."

Is that what you are doing, boys? Are you waiting for something to turn up, and wondering why other fellows have all the luck? There is no excuse for your living in this world at all unless you are a worker of some kind—and work pays, I can tell you. Do you know that 75 cents' worth of iron ore may be made so valuable that it will sell for \$400,000? How is this possible? Work—skilled work, of course—makes all that difference in its value. If you are clever enough to turn your iron into first-class hairsprings, you need never complain of being poor. If you turn it into needles, it will be worth nearly \$7,000. If it be made into table-knives, it will only sell for about \$180.

You see if you are willing to work, and have thoroughly learned a profitable business, you can make common iron worth its weight in gold—and it isn't only iron that is worth working at. But no one can become a skilled workman by loafing around street-corners or idling about for hours at a time.

Nearly a hundred years ago a lad was hunting for work in London. Sometimes he tried in thirty shops a day, but without success. When at last he got a situation, he worked sixteen or eighteen hours a day, with the result that in five years he was made a partner in a firm of lace manufacturers. You may have some idea of the way that poor, friendless lad prospered when I tell you that in one year he gave \$75,000 to build a church and schools in a miserable part of London. The people living there were terribly poor, hardly a family had more than one small room in which to live, eat, and sleep. Very few owned a blanket or a change of clothes. Our friend, George Moore, also gave more than \$1,000 a year to carry on the parish work among them. He deserved success, for he used it for the good of others, taking for a motto:

"What I spent, I had;
What I saved, I lost;
What I gave, I have."

People soon learned to look to him when a reliable man was wanted. He was sent to Paris after the siege, with food and money to the amount of \$900,000, subscribed by the City of London. The sights there were, as he says, enough to make a strong man weep. One day there were more than ten thousand people waiting their turn to get a little food. They had waited through a long night of sleet and fearful wind. Another time, about eight thousand people were waiting. They were frantic from starvation, and many in the front ranks were nearly crushed to death. It was a regular fight for food, and five unconscious women were dragged into the warehouse just in time to save their lives.

Mr. Moore was always helping somebody, especially children. He assisted Miss Rye to find homes in Canada for many homeless little ones. He often got 40 or 50 begging letters in a day. Everybody seemed to want money, and no one could have been more willing to give it than our hero. He gave \$30,000 to one society, \$75,000 to a hospital, and any amount of smaller sums here, there, and everywhere. His death caused intense grief in the City of London, and the Archbishop of York and Sir Wilfrid Lawson were among the pall-bearers at his funeral.

I have told you all this so that you may be encouraged to make something of your life too. I read a story once of a man walking along a narrow path with a precipice on each side. He could not go back a step because the path vanished behind him as he moved on. Everybody's life is like that. We can never live over again a single day or hour, so we ought to be careful to use the time when we have it. People talk of "self-made men" as though they were scarce. It seems to me that every man is self-made to a very large extent. You are making a man now; it takes a good many years to build one. Will the kind of man you are making be any use in the world? If not, you had better make a fresh start, and produce something worth while in the shape of a man. Trusting to luck won't help you much.

"The 'luck' that I believe in
Is that which comes with work,
And no one ever finds it
Who's content to wish and shirk.
The men the world calls 'lucky'
Will tell you, every one,
That success comes, not with wishing,
But by hard work bravely done."

COUSIN DOROTHY.



SCENES IN THE COTSWOLD COUNTRY, NEAR STROUD.

Amongst ye Hills of Cotteswolde.

I am sending to the "Advocate," in the hope of space being found for them, some pictures of places all within a drive or walk from quaint little Birdlip, in which I expect to be for still another ten days, although even at the end of that time I shall by no means have exhausted all its beauties. Drives are expensive luxuries, and when one has left one's youth long years behind one, there is a somewhat strict limit to one's walking capacity. Two miles out and two miles back is about all I dare ask of my powers of bodily endurance, and yet so keen is my interest, and so provokingly young is the other part of me, that I never turn homewards without a distinct sense of loss. If I meet a party of bicyclists—and I often do—upon a rare flat stretch of road, I may have a passing twinge of envy; but I have not only no envy, but rather a cause for rejoicing that, after all, I have but myself to carry, when I see them panting up one of our long, long hills, pushing before them machines which seem to have lost all their buoyancy and to have become illustrations in wood and iron of the well-worn old fable of the old man and his donkey. No, a bicycle must be a positive nuisance upon these tiring, but very lovely, Cotswold hills.

Last week we drove to Painswick, through a road which a little further on overlooks the water-worn valley of the Slad, where but a trickle remains, amongst the alders and willows, of what must have been once an immense volume of water, a most active agent for ages in the denuding work which has resulted in so much natural beauty, and also, once upon a time, played an important part in the industrial history of the valley, where even now stand cloth mills which find employment for a considerable number of workers. Painswick interested us greatly; not only its church, with its fine spire and peal of bells, but its narrow streets, its old-time shops, with their still narrower doorways, through which one entered warily, lest one should dislodge, respectively, a bunch of bananas, a dangling feather brush, or a bright tin saucepan, hanging from the low ceilings, according to the stock in trade. I wanted a package of envelopes, and found it amongst patent medicines and perfumery; but as a rule each trade, so to speak, looked after itself, as in the good old fashion when it was well understood that a "cobbler should stick to his last."

To get to Painswick from Birdlip, we had to pass through "Paradise." Just think of it, dear people! The lovely surrounding scenery may have demanded a name transcendental, but what

to have read the record on the ancient monument, with carved figures, within. In the pillar slantwise behind the pulpit was a wide slit called "a squint," a provision made in the old days of Roman Catholicism for people who could not do otherwise to witness the elevation of the host. To the walls were affixed, in some three or four places, what looked like large blackboards, upon which, in quaint old lettering, was recorded the names of those long passed away who had left benefactions for the poor of Painswick. Some were as follows: In 1680, £10 per an. In 1687, Mr. Samuel Webb, the interest of £10 yearly. In 1695 another, a clothier, of Painswick, had left the same; nothing being so small to be recorded, and these benefactions probably exist to this day. In 1730 a silver flagon and plate costing £40 had been bequeathed, and also a clock costing £140. To some of the legacies were appended the manner of their investment, which one would think would be somewhat confusing to the trustees of trust money left some three or four centuries ago. However, so far as one could judge by a merely cursory view of this quiet little corner of creation, there existed no poverty claiming a dole, but rather indications that Painswick folks were a self-respecting community, well able to meet their own modest requirements.

The yew trees of Painswick churchyard are world-renowned. It is said that they cannot be counted, but that is a point I should feel inclined to dispute. They certainly are very numerous, lining the several pathways leading amongst the numerous monuments and ivy-covered gravestones, many of them of ponderous size and shape and recording virtues which probably would have been a surprise to those who lay beneath them had they been attributed to them at any moment of their lives. Altogether, there lingered a depressing influence upon our minds as we left behind us those elaborately worded sermons in stones, those carefully-clipped but funereal-looking yew trees, and struck again the Painswick road, which led us once more through Paradise to lovely Birdlip.

H. A. B.

a disillusionment it was to drive by a public-house dedicated to our first parents, and through a road leading in a direct line to a cemetery! An "Adam and Eve" tavern for the living and a last home for the dead in this earthly paradise.

To the right of us stood the hill which marks the site of a very important Roman camp, with its well-preserved earthworks. From this hill, the story has it, can be seen the spot where King Charles, after the siege of Gloucester had been abandoned, is reported to have said, in reply to the young Prince's enquiry, "When shall we go home?" "Alas! we have no home to go to."

We were fortunate enough, it being Saturday—airing and cleaning day, preparatory to the services of the morrow—to find the doors of the fine old Painswick church open to visitors. Our time was too limited to enable us to take copious notes of its many points of interest. The hand of the restorer had been and still was at work. A fine new "In memoriam" marble screen separated the belfry from the aisle, and there was a smaller chapel, arranged for probably a daily service, to which we could not obtain admittance, though we should like

Co-operative Laundry.

An exceedingly burdensome and vexatious portion of the duties in every farm home is the weekly wash-day. The suggestion of co-operative laundries located in towns or villages was recently discussed in the Iowa Homestead.

L. H. Warner, Glenville, Neb., wrote: "The co-operative laundry certainly ought to be successful if faithfully tried. Wash-day is generally dreaded, not so much because the work is hard or disagreeable beyond other occupations, but because of a lack of needed machinery and accommodations, as also a lack of strong hands to do the work. By getting from twenty-five to one hundred families to put their washings together, to be done at one place, by one set of machines, by one set of hands, the work would be much less, better done, and so cheap that even poor people could afford to put their time and strength into other employment and hiring their washing done. The principle of wholesaling applies here as in everything else, and one set of hands can make good wages in washing for 100 families at a figure so low that people cannot afford to refuse the offer and do their own laundry work. The way to begin is to find someone who will establish the laundry and let him take agreements from patrons to have their work done; then he can purchase machinery and equip for the work. Patrons might advance something to establish the plant. There is certainly a field here for such occupations that will pay both operators and patrons."

R. E. Roberts, Corliss, Wis., wrote: "The co-operative laundry, I think, can be made practicable in the rural districts by being established adjacent to the creameries and cheese factories in operation throughout the country. There equip a building with all the modern machinery for performing such work, place a competent man in charge to operate same. Each week the farmer's wife can send the washing of the family to the laundry to be washed and ironed when the farmer goes to the creamery. When the work has been performed the same may be returned during the week as the farmer returns home from the creamery. The same may be charged to each farmer pro rata for amount of work performed."

Other contributors thought many fine fabrics could not be entrusted to the tender mercies of the public laundry, and some believed in still pinning their faith to improved washing machines, with occasional help from "the men folk", female help on the farm now being largely out of the question. What say the readers of the Home Department of the "Farmer's Advocate" to the proposition?

Was Shott Shot by Nott or Not?

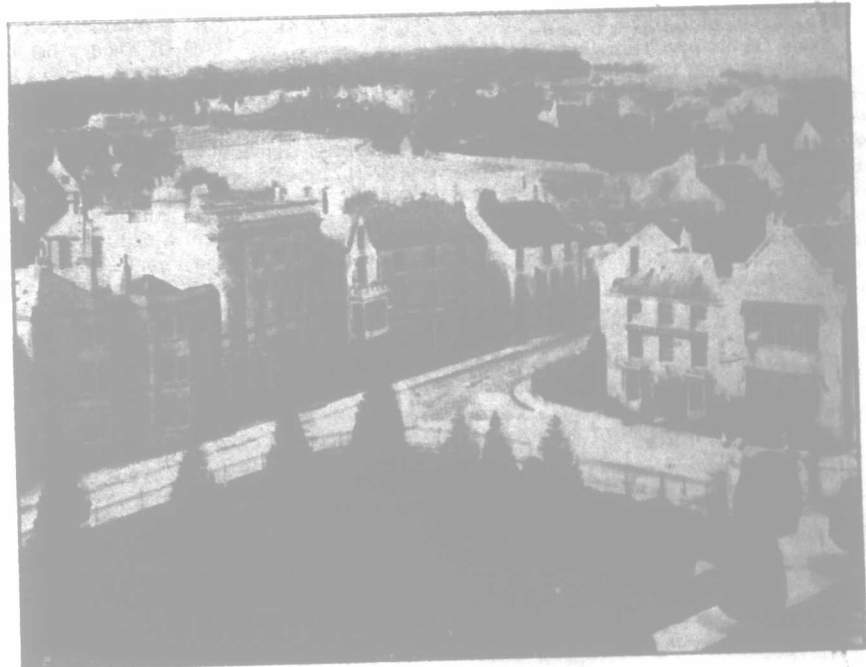
A London newspaper professes to have found the following in an American newspaper:—

"A duel was fought in Texas recently by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot, and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott."

"There was a rumor that Nott was shot, and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding. Circumstantial evidence is not always good."

"It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot shot Nott, or, as accidents with firearms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott, when the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements, and Shott would be shot and Nott would be not."

"We think, however, that the shot Shott shot shot not Shott but Nott; anyway, it is hard to tell who was shot and who was not."



PAINSWICK FROM THE CHURCH, COTSWOLD COUNTRY. [Note—the yew trees.]



My dear Guests,—

"I heedlessly opened the cage,
And suffered my bird to go free;
And though I besought it, with tears, to return,
It nevermore came back to me;
It nests in the wildwood and heeds not my call;
Oh, the bird once at liberty, who can enthrall?"

"I hastily opened my lips,
And uttered a word of disdain
That wounded a friend, and forever estranged
A heart I would die to regain;
But the bird once at liberty, who can enthrall?
And the word that's once spoken, ah, who can recall?"

Perhaps some of you, in writing a letter of condolence, have used the expression "words are weak"; and so, in that instance, when one's heart is full of sympathy for the sorrow of a friend, they are indeed too feeble to express all that you feel; and yet have you ever tried to measure the power of a word? That tiny instrument may alter the whole course of a life, may bring a ray of light and happiness to a heart to whom such things were strangers, or may win a friend for life. On the other hand, it may drive to desperation one who stands upon that dreadful brink, or may cause in the heart of a loved one a wound that will never heal. That words have this awful power would not be such a serious consideration if we could retract them, or apply any antidote to counteract their poison when they have been unkind or unjust; but the impossibility of effectually doing so is just what renders it trebly significant. F. W. Faber says our thoughts are a truer index to our character than are our words, and no doubt he is right; but our thoughts have at least no ill influence on any but ourselves, whereas we have already seen the evil words may do.

If these dangerous weapons were used only against our enemies, or those who have injured us, there might be some excuse for them; but, saddest truth of all, we are constantly employing them to wound the very ones we love best, the members of our own family, the companions with whom we associate every day. If we could read the pain we thus cause others, as we can feel the effect of unkind words upon ourselves, we should hesitate to speak them. "If you are angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count twenty," said a holy man. Do you not think it good advice? How often a hasty word leads to a long and painful misunderstanding between two formerly loving hearts! and is there on earth a keener pain than to have our motives misinterpreted by those who are dear to us? I once heard Heaven described as a place where there were no misunderstandings, and even did this alone constitute its happiness, we should strive our utmost to reach so desirable a haven.

"Life, alas, is often dark and dreary,
Ocheating shadows hide the truth from view."

How true are these words! It is usually only a shadow, and not a reality, that causes the pain of misunderstanding, which is, in turn, the hidden rock upon which the majority of broken friendships have been wrecked; but as shadows disappear when we approach them with a bright light, would it not be wiser to bring the light of an explanation to bear upon these misconstrued motives and drive the shadows away? It is hard to do this; the one is too proud to offer unasked, the other too proud to ask this shade-dispelling explanation; and so two hearts go drifting apart, the sacred tie of friendship, sometimes of love or kindred, blighted by a thoughtless word, and allowed to wither and die for lack of a trifling condescension.

"No bitter tears,
No passionate words of fond regret,
No yearning grief can pay the debt
Of thankless years.
Oh, now, while the kind love lingers near,
Grudge not the tender word of cheer;
Leave none unsaid,
For a heart can have no sadder fate
Than some day to awaken—too late—
And find love dead."

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

The Tramp.

Bohemian! Knight of the ragged coat and bundle over the shoulder! Inspirer of charity in the hearts of men and of inhospitality in canines! Devastator of the pantry and decorator of the gate-post! Driftwood on the sea of existence from the wrecks of fortune, tossed and battered and seasawn by the ever-seething waves!

That is the tramp. Have you the honor to be acquainted with him? Have you ever known him to come to your kitchen door, and mumble in his obsequious, sullen way, "Could ye give me a bite t' eat, lady?" No doubt you have, and no doubt you gave him the "bite," and thereby won the patronage of various "friends" of his who came in due time after his departure with a similar request. Some are seemingly intent on important business; they are "travelling from Jonesville," and want to know "how far it is to Smithtown." Other have lost even that show of independence; they have fallen a degree lower. They make no attempt to maintain their self-respect. They merely gulp down their meat and drink, and shuffle off at their aimless, grovelling gait.

I confess I have a soft spot in my heart for all such vagrants, even though they "can't chop wood because it gives them a pain in the side," or "can't dig ditches because it gives them a pain in the back." It certainly pains me at heart to see how low men may fall, to realize the weakness of their downward-tending nature, and to feel how much of happiness and joy such types of humanity must miss.

However, tramping appears to be an absorbing profession, considering the large numbers who adopt it as such. It has its attractions, doubtless, in that it doesn't require a college education, though possibly such a course of training would prove an acquisition in the way of asking favors. The chief object of its followers seems to be to solve the problem of gaining a livelihood without labor, but they have been probing and dissecting it for several thousand years now, and don't appear to have solved it yet. But the great reason, I suppose, of there being so many tramps is because of ill-fortune and incompetence. More the latter than the former. Of course, there are thousands of men, honest, good of intention, and earnest of purpose, who fail in everything they attempt because of positive ill-fortune. But is it altogether that? Is it not largely incompetence in the man—blindness of his when an opportunity is in sight, lack of foresight and nerve on his part to strike when the iron is hot?

"By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to-day;
They make up the item of life."

Such men do not always descend to the lower strata of society, but others there are, vagabonds from childhood, idle of hand, evil of heart, vacant of soul—and yet they have a soul. Perhaps that is why I can never turn away the vilest tramp when he asks for bread. In spite of his misery, his repulsiveness, his lowering, crafty eye, he has a soul; and surely there must yet remain some tiny spark of the fire of purity and truth that once filled that soul, before his lips could frame revolting words or his infant mind know aught of their meaning.

The professional tramp generally has his specialty. First, there is the man who is looking for work, and, incidentally, money. He isn't a real tramp, exactly; he is just journeying from one point to another, and expects you to provide him with a substantial repast as a just tribute to his industrious spirit. Strange to say, although there is plenty of work, he rarely seems to find it. Then there is the man who is looking for money, and, incidentally, work. He likes a cup of steaming coffee and a fresh doughnut, but he doesn't like the sawhorse. Sometimes he is a particularly hardy looking individual, and then he is sure to be afflicted with some malignant physical ailment, and is taking up a subscription to pay his expenses in the hospital; or his faithful wife and supporter has recently departed this life, and left him as the sole provider and mentor for a family of ten small children. But there is another type that is truly pitiable—the halt, the maim, and the blind. There come to us sometimes such miserable, deformed human beings that it makes one heartsick. On the streets of large cities, where such sights are common, one becomes hardened and indifferent to them, for they seem but an adjunct to the great workshop, as is the reeking saloon and the smoke-grimed chimney; but out "among the hills of God," where the eglantine bows before the pure south wind, and the goldfinch draws out his long, sweetening notes, and the sunset rays leap from valley to hill and from hill to tree-top, out here such evidences of suffering and misdeeds (be they their own or their progenitors') are "as vinegar to the teeth and as smoke to the eyes." And yet one must not let one's pity run away with one's judgment. Most pitiable of all mendicant types are the mentally diseased. Scum of the earth they are, dross from the refining of the world's

gold. It often puzzles me how such poor unfortunates can play a part in the plan of the great Creator. There is such a leap from the gold to the dross, from the night dew on the clover meadows to the polluted river in the heart of the metropolis, yet the same veins run through them all. Canon Scott Holland solves some little of the mystery when he writes in his recent article on the coronation: "Was all this splendid spectacle but a whited sepulchre? Within it is there nothing but dead men's bones? . . . Ought the fire to burn it? And yet, the truce, the deeper moral is, not that the glory should be pulled down to the level of that which is poor and ugly, but that it should be widened out beyond the narrow limits of the privileged to lay hold and uplift that which now lies outside its reach. We are not meant to abandon splendor, but to make all life splendid. It is not the glory that is wrong, but the narrowness of its range."

In Russia there has arisen of late a literary genius. Perhaps you have read of him. His name is Maxime Gorki. He is a man about thirty years of age, and though he has been writing for only five or six years, already the lights of Tolstoi and Turgenieff are paling before his brilliancy. And Gorki was a tramp!

Be kind to the asker of alms. When he stands at your threshold do not shut the door in his face, with a scornful, suspicious glance. It will do you no harm to speak kindly to him, and it may do him good. Besides, none of us are infallible.

"Answer him softly, lest you be tried
On your weaker side,
And fall, as before you so many have done,
Who in thought had won.
Fall, too, ere temptation had spent its force
In its subtle course.

Speak gently: the weakest may stand the gale—
When the storm clouds swell,
Whose barque shall weather the tempest or whose
Its venture shall lose,
"Speak to him gently, for none can 'ell,
The stoutest may fail."

CHRYSOLITE.

"Tickets, Please!"

The conductor was one of those gifted men who remember where each passenger got aboard and can look through at the conscience of a raveler and find out if a ticket is still due the railroad. He stopped, says the Detroit News-Tribune, by a seat in which were a small boy, kneeling, of course, so that his shoes were soiling the plush covering of the seat, and a woman whose face was a declaration of independence.

She handed the man in brass buttons a pink trip slip, then folded her hands as if her duty was done. But the conductor was not satisfied.

His official glance took measure of the boy, whose back was turned to the aisle and who was staring at the landscape through greasy finger-marks with which he had decorated the window.

"I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that boy, ma'am."

"I think not."
"He's too old to travel free."
"That's all right."
"He occupies a whole seat and the car is crowded."

"That's the fault of the road, not mine."
"And there are people standing up."
"Well, that's not my affair."
"See here, ma'am, I haven't time to argue the matter."

"It won't do you any good to argue it with me."
"You'll have to pay for that boy."

"I never have yet, and I'm not going to begin now."

"Don't you expect to begin some time?"
"That's not the question now."
"If you haven't had to pay for him you've been mighty lucky, or else you don't do much travelling."

"Oh, yes; I travel about six months a year."

"You'll have to pay for him, ma'am, or I shall be obliged to put him off."

"That won't help you to get any money out of me."

"You know what the rules of the road are, ma'am."

"No, I never read them."
"How old is that boy?"

"I don't know. I never saw him before. You'd better ask the old gentleman who's asleep three seats up. They got on together at Beckenham street."

Servant (delivering message)—"Mr. F sends his compliments to Mr. G., with the request that he shoot his dog, which is a nuisance in the neighborhood." G.—"Give Mr. G.'s compliments to Mr. T., and ask him to kindly poison his daughter and burn up her piano."—Texas Siftings.

BE A TRAINED NURSE

And find READY EMPLOYMENT which is agreeable and profitable. A thorough, practical course of instruction and training is given by us, a course which you can take at home in your own town by mail at small expense...

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS

Of nearly all makes, including REMINGTONS, JEWETTS, FRANKLINS, UNDERWOODS, CALIGRAPHS, HAMMONDS, RAR-LOCKS, FOXES, OLIVERS and BLOKENSBERGERS, which we are selling at from \$15.00 up.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER Which is the business and professional man's typewriter. All the largest railroads, insurance and commercial companies use the Smith Premier almost exclusively...

NEWSOME & GILBERT, SOLE DEALERS. 68-72 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Advertisement for an electric battery. Includes an illustration of the battery and text: 'ELECTRIC BATTERY THE GREAT HOME CURE. NOT ONE CENT TO PAY TILL YOU SEE IT.'

NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to the advertisement of Dr. D. W. J. Arnott, Berlin, Ont., whose treatment of stammerers has been very satisfactory.

THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" is indebted to the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, through their secretary, W. W. Chapman...

THE ATTENTION of farmers and poultrymen generally is directed to the advertisement in this issue of the Toronto Poultry and Produce Co., 470 Yonge Street, Toronto.

THE DOMINION SHORTHORN HERD-BOOK.—To Mr. H. Wade, Secretary and Registrar of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association...

A COLLEGE EDUCATION.—In your spare time you may take a college education at home by enrolling as a student of the Canadian Correspondence College...

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Toronto, opened its session Wednesday, Oct. 15th, with a lecture by the Principal, Prof. Andrew Smith...

AMERICAN SHORTHORN HERD-BOOK.—The "Farmer's Advocate" is indebted to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for a copy of Herdbook, Vol. 52...

GOSSIP.

A right good sale of Shorthorns was that from the herd of Mr. Chas. E. Ladd, North Yamhill, Oregon, under the management of Frank Brown...

GOSSIP.

At the Royal Show of British Columbia, held the first week of October, an excellent showing of pure-bred stock was made. The prize list shows that in the Shorthorn class W. H. Ladner...

Messrs. Rowat Bros., Hillsdale, Ont., report the sale of Shropshires, as follows:—Two shear ram and 5 ram lambs...

Mr. John Makolm, of Sheffield, Beverly township, proprietor of the Sheffield cheese and butter factory, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper...

A clearing sale of 21 head pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, 38 head grade Durham cattle and the working horses, store hogs, and fowl of the farm, property of C. Querengesser...

Elsewhere in this issue is portrayed a pair of 3-year-old high-steppers, owned by C. D. Woolley, Port Ryser, Ont. Although not full brothers, they are both by the Hackney sire, Hillhurst Sensation...

The advertisement appears in this issue of the herd of Shorthorn cattle on Beechgrove stock farm, owned by Mr. C. McNulty, Rathburn, Ontario...

BUTTER TESTS ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION BY THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

For the week ending Oct. 14, 1902. Integrity 2nd 161743; sire Ida's Rioter of St. L. 9th 41010; dam Integrity 92388; butter, 18 lbs. 4 1/4 oss.; milk, 337 lbs. 8 oss.;

Notice to Breeders.

THE THIRD ANNUAL PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALES of Pure-bred Breeding Stock will be held at Ottawa, Ont., February 11th, 1903, and Guelph, Ont., February 25th, 1903.

40 Shorthorn bulls and 10 Ayrshire bulls will be sold at Ottawa. 80 bulls (beef breeds) will be sold at Guelph.

ENTRIES CLOSE DEC. 1ST, 1902.

For rules, entry forms and further information apply to A. W. Smith, President, Maple Lodge, Ont. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED HERDS- MAN for a large Shorthorn herd, also a man competent to take charge of Large Yorkshires. Unmarried men preferred. State references in first letter.

Dairy Farm for Sale

A first-class Dairy or Stock Farm for sale, being lots 12 and 13, con. 6, Beverly, containing 175 acres, more or less. Dairying has been carried on on the farm for over 50 years.

JOHN MALCOLM, Sheffield, Ont.

500 Men Wanted.

The Ontario Sugar Co., Limited, Berlin, Ont., can find work for over 500 men (farmers' sons Preferred) harvesting sugar beets on the sugar-beet farms in the County of Waterloo.

GOSSIP. A right good sale of Shorthorns was that from the herd of Mr. Chas. E. Ladd, North Yamhill, Oregon...

Will You

Write a Postal

To Get Well ?

Send me no money—simply a postal card, stating the book you need.

I will then mail an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may test it a month to prove what it can do.

I will leave the decision to you. I risk those six bottles on the faith that my Restorative will cure.

After a lifetime of effort, I have learned how to strengthen the inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone makes every vital organ act.

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Mil' cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Advertisement for a watch. Includes an illustration of a pocket watch and text: 'EARN THIS WATCH by selling at 10c each only 10 packages of Lemoine, Vanilla and Almond Flavouring Powders...

WANTED. 10,000 (ten thousand) cords of No. 1 hardwood, softwood, hard and softwood slabs, edgings. Apply to THOS. MYLES' SONS, Hamilton, Ont.

Advertisement for 'FUR SOLE FREE'. Includes an illustration of a fur hat and text: 'Soft, warm, glossy black, 3 Ounces long, 5 inches wide, made of selected full fur...

LYNDALE HERD now offers for sale Holstein stock of all ages; calves of both sexes, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol, whose dam has an official record of 23 lbs. 5 oss. in 7 days...

JOHN GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT., Breeder of SHIRES, SHORTHORNS and LEGHORNERS. Young stock for sale, both sexes. Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of such noted families as Imp. Rollas, Clarets, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Circea, Roses, and other noted families.

IT IS TOO LATE for this year's apples, almost, but every farmer, painter, carestrougher or householder should have a ladder always about for stocktaking and general use and fire protection.

The Waggoner Ladder Co. (LIMITED), LONDON, ONT.

GOSSIP. An auction sale of 30 head of Shorthorn cattle, property of John Knox & Sons, Norwood, Peterboro Co., Ont., is advertised in this paper, to take place on Tuesday, November 11th.

The following sum in subtraction shows the great decline in Japan Tea imports during the past three years :

1899	-	-	-	11,667,757 lbs.
1902	-	-	-	5,736,495 lbs.
3 YEARS' DECLINE,				5,931,262 lbs.

This is the net result to date of the Japan Tea situation. The imports have fallen off over 50 per cent. in three years.

"SALADA"

Natural Green Tea of Ceylon is the enemy in the camp, and the sort of an enemy that Japan tea drinkers are giving their unqualified allegiance to. "It's Pure Tea"—"That's why."

Sealed Packets Only—same form as the famous "SALADA" Black Teas—25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. Per Pound.

GRAHAM BROS.' GREAT STUD.

Seeing is Believing.



Come to our stables and see 15 Clyde stallions weighing 15 tons, of the best quality, action and color. We also represent the best Hackney blood in America.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL, ILL.,

Has for 24 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Sixth importation for this season received November 10th.

20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood please write us. For our 24th annual catalogue, etc., address

J. G. TRUMAN, MANAGER, BUSHNELL, ILL.

FACE TO FACE WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON. LARGE POWERFUL TELESCOPE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY



Needed by Farmers, Ranchmen, Sailors, Hunters, Tourists, etc. Of use to everybody. A great source of amusement and instruction. Made by the largest Telescope Manufacturer in the World. Measures nearly 3 ft. when open. Fitted with powerful lenses, carefully ground and adjusted with scientific exactness. Brass bound tubes, both ends protected by brass dust caps. It brings objects miles distant so close that you feel as if you could put out your hand and touch them. We sold over 1,700 telescopes last year and all our customers were well pleased with them and astonished at their cheapness. William Sites, Blackville, N.B., writes: "I enclose find \$2.00, for which send me two more Telescopes. I am very much pleased with the one I got, and some friends of mine want one like it." Alva Froom, Heckaton, Ont., says: "I received the 99c. Telescope all right. It is a dandy. I would not take three times what I paid for it if I could not get another one like it." Seattle Gibson, Chilliwack, B.C., writes: "Your 99c. Telescope brings objects miles away very near to me." Telescopes of this size have formerly sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Our Special Introductory Price only 99c. postpaid. A Grand Bargain. Don't miss it. Mail Order Supply Co., Dept. F. A., Toronto.

GOSSIP.

"Nubbins" from the Scottish Farmer: "Duthie and Marr defied the tuberculin test. 'Twas well done. The scheduling of herds by the foreigners is a piece of impertinence. The Shorthorn men have done well to put down their foot firmly."

At a combination sale of Shorthorns, held at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14th, five females, contributed by R. Mitchell & Son, Nelson, Ont., made an average of \$278, the highest price of the lot, \$565, being realized for imp. Rosemary 200th, a red 3-year-old, purchased by Moorman & Miller, Winchester, Ind. Seven females, contributed by T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., sold for \$1,635, an average of \$234, the best prices ranging from \$130 to \$350, the latter price being paid for Lulu Dorn, a red 2-year-old heifer, by Valkyrie, sold to John Blade, Roachdale, Ind.

Mr. W. A. Shafar, Secretary American Oxford Down Record Association, Hamilton, Ohio, writes, under date of Oct. 13, 1902:—"My attention has been called to a mistake in the preliminary classification of the International Live Stock Exposition for 1902. Page 86, under American Oxford Down Record Association Specials, the line reading "(sheep to be sired by rams recorded in above Record)" should read "(see rule 451)," same as classes before and after our specials. This line must have been copied from last year's list, as it was not the intention of the A. O. D. R. A. to admit any but registered Oxfords to compete for these specials.

The Scottish Farmer, of Sept. 6th, says: "Mr. Nell Smith, Brampton, Ontario, shipped that day three useful Clyde stallions, purchased from Mr. James Picken, Kirkcubright. These include the noted horse, Right at Last (8947), which, in the hands of Mr. John Crawford, in Beth, on one occasion came within an ace of winning the Glasgow prize. He was bred by Mr. James Walker, Malzie, Newton-Stewart, and, although now well up in years, is still fresh and active. His sire was the good breeding horse, Barney, while his dam was by the noted Topsman, and he has left some useful stock. The others, a two-year-old and a yearling, are straight, level, well-colored animals, with good feet and legs. The two-year-old, named The Kinloch, was bred by Mr. Samuel Mitchell, Dailivad, Campbeltown, and got by Gallant Prince, out of a Premier Prince mother. The other, Rent Payer, out of a mare by Captain Pinch. He was bred by Messrs. J. & G. Graham, Shawhead, Salport, Longtown."

Mr. H. Wade, Registrar of Live Stock, Toronto, presented a couple of championship prizes for Shorthorns at the Hope Township Show, held at Port Hope, on the 1st of October. They were awarded to the two following animals:

Mr. H. Wade's special prize for best Shorthorn female, any age, was awarded to Sailor's Beauty—39268—, exhibited by Thos. Coyte & Son, Port Hope. She was bred by Thomas Redmond, Millbrook, and got by Sailor Champion—27235—, a bull whose pedigree contains the blood of some of the most noted Scotch sires. Her dam is Marigold's Pride—20432—, by the K-nellar Ruby Hill bull, Oxford Lad—1483—, grandam Marigold—17502—, by the noted prizewinner and sire of winners, Challenge—2933—.

Mr. H. Wade's special prize for best Shorthorn bull, any age, was awarded to Prince Royal 2nd—40583—, a red and white bull, bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, and exhibited by A. E. Meadows, Port Hope. He is grandly bred, as he belongs to the celebrated Princess Royal (7263), of his sire, Morrigan (imp.)—32075— (7263), of the favorite Magazine or Matilda tribe, was got by Reveller (71359), bred by Wm. Duthie, and a noted sire. Prince Royal 2nd's dam was Princess Thule 3rd (imp.), by the Cruickshank Lovely bull, Brechan Hero (65200).

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., changes his ad in this issue. He says in note to this office: "I am expecting my recent importation of high-class young Shorthorns to arrive home from quarantine about the 10th to 12th of Nov. I have never imported a more attractive or better-bred lot of cattle. The importation consists of 2 yearling bulls, one an exceedingly well-bred red Marr Missie, the other an equally well-bred roan Cruickshank Lavender. The Marr Missie was bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Colynie, and sired by his great Broadhocks bull, Lovat Champion, and his dam is full sister to the great champion bull, Marengo. There are also two red bull calves of the very nicest breeding, both Miss Ramsdens. The females consist of 1 5-year-old Miss Ramsden cow, 2 three-year-old heifers, 4 two-year-old heifers, 10 wonderfully nice yearling heifers (six of which are in calf, to service in Scotland), 3 beautiful heifer calves, about 9 months old. The families represented in the importation are Marr Missies, Marr Princess Royals, Cruickshank Lavenders, Cruickshank Royals, Miss Ramsdens, Jealousies, Lustres, Miss Floms, Cluny Castle Patiences, Bruce Mayflowers, etc., etc. They are a light nice lot individually, and the breeding is exceedingly good. The two-year-olds and yearlings are the very finest lot I have ever imported. As usual with me, I am prepared to sell any or all of them, at the lowest living prices.

FREE TO EVERYONE.

A Priceless Book Sent Free for the Asking.

"There be books and books;" some edifying, others entertaining, and still others instructive. The average man is so busily engaged in the labor of money-making that he has little time and less inclination for books which instruct; hence when he gets out of sorts, either he gives no heed to Nature's warning, or he consults a physician, at an expense which a little knowledge would have enabled him to avoid. There is probably no complaint upon which the public is so little informed as hemorrhoids, or piles; this little book tells all about their nature, cause and cure; it treats of the different forms of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, describes their symptoms, and points the way to a cure so simple and inexpensive that anyone can understand and apply. The importance of promptness and thoroughness is vital, for the disease will not cure itself, and Nature, alone, unaided, will not accomplish a cure, while the consequences are too painful for detailed description. You are told how piles originate, the reason for their appearance usually being that some of the rules of correct living have been violated, and (what is more to the point) how you may rid yourself of this bane of human existence. All affections of the rectum are treated in simple, plain language, so that all may understand and learn how the cause may be removed. Many people suffer from piles because after trying the numerous lotions, ointments and salves that are on the market, without relief, they come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the only thing left to try, and rather than submit to the shock and risk to life of an operation, prefer to suffer on. This little book tells how this may be avoided and a cure be effected without pain, inconvenience or detention from business. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.—Adv't.

Thoroughly and quickly taught. Full-course scholarship, telegraphy and typewriting, \$40. Expenses low. Write to-day for free catalogue. Sharp's School of Telegraphy, Huntington, Ind.

Reliable elderly man, single, for Eastern Ontario, to take care of small herd of Shorthorns. Able to milk. Give references and wages expected by the year, with board. FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

FREE STEAM ENGINE

Easy running, swift and powerful, with iron stand, brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and fly wheel and Russian iron burner compartment, given for selling at 10c, each only 3 packages of Ancient Chinese blue-black Ink Powders and securing a few more agents for us. Each package makes five 5c. bottles (25c. worth) of superior ink. It is so cheap and useful that everybody buys. Write to-day and we will send you the ink Powders postpaid. THE WESTERN INK CO., Dept. 554 Toronto.

CLEARING SALE

Shorthorn and Grade Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Poultry, Implements, Etc.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11TH, 1902,

Will be sold by public auction, on lot 28, con. 9, Tp. Logan, near the town of Mitchell, Ont.

23 Head Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle,

consisting of 6 cows in calf, 6 cows with calves at foot, 2 heifers in calf, 6 heifers 1 to 18 months old, 2 bull calves, 1 bull 30 months old, bred by Harry Smith, Exeter. Pedigrees furnished on day of sale. 38 HEAD GRADE DURHAM CATTLE, also 15 hogs, work and driving horses, and 75 hens. Teams will be at Hicks House, Mitchell, to convey parties coming by train. Sale at 10 o'clock. Terms: 12 months' credit on approved joint notes; 6 per cent. off for cash.

C. Queregensser, Brodhagen, Ont.

JAS. JONES, AUCTIONEER.

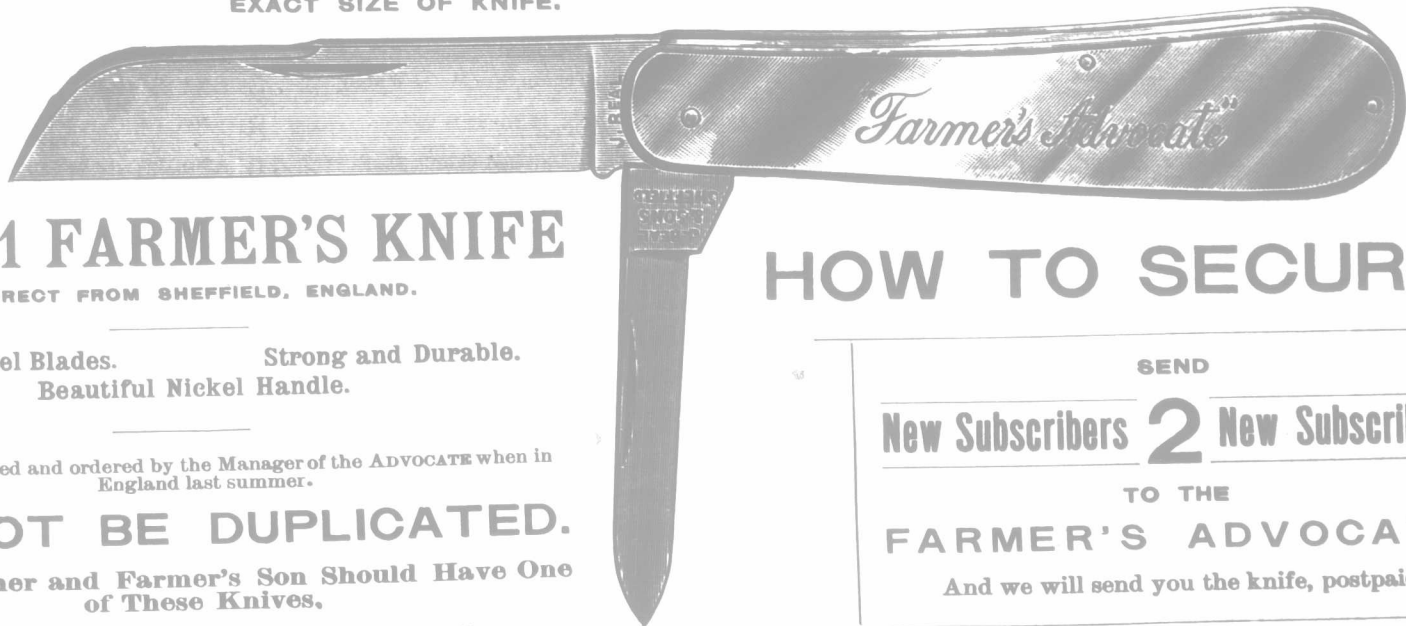
Beechgrove Shorthorns. Present offering: 3 females from 1 to 4 years old, heavy milking strain; also one roan bull calf 8 months old. Prizewinners; a thick, beefy lot.

EARN THIS WATCH

by selling at 10c. each only 10 packages of Ancient Chinese blue black Ink Powder and securing a few more agents for us. Each package makes five 5c. bottles (25c. worth) of superior ink. It is so cheap and useful that everybody buys. This handsome watch has polished silver metal open face case, the back elaborately engraved, with keyless wind imported works, genuine lever escapement, an exact and reliable timekeeper. Write to-day and we will send the 10 packages postpaid. You can sell them and earn this Watch in a few minutes; Western Ink Co., Dept. F. A., Toronto.

PREMIUMS

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE
DIRECT FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable.
Beautiful Nickel Handle.

Specially selected and ordered by the Manager of the ADVOCATE when in England last summer.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND
New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers

TO THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE

And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

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THE GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE OFFER, FOR OBTAINING NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" AT \$1 A YEAR.

"CANADA'S IDEAL" Admitted by judges, breeders and artists to be the most magnificent engraving of high-class modern Shorthorns ever issued in any country. 24 x 36 inches. Twelve animals.

"CANADA'S PRIDE" Nine celebrated draft horses.

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Your choice of any two of these for 1 new subscriber, or all four beautiful pictures for only 2 new subscribers.

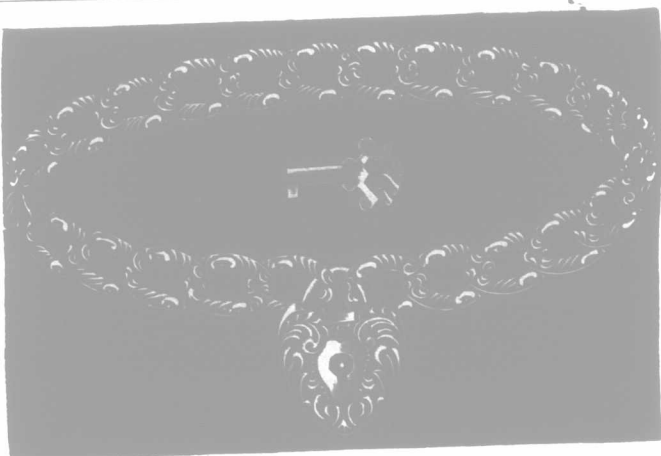
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Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and an Indexed Bible Atlas, with SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOR.

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Would retail at from \$3 to \$4. We will send (carefully packed, post prepaid) this Bible to anyone sending us the names of THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.00 each.

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

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HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS and \$2.00.

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AT ONCE

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The balance of 1902 will be sent FREE, including Christmas number, to all who now subscribe for 1903.
Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum

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FIRST-CLASS COLLIE

Twelve New Subscribers.



TO ANY SUBSCRIBER sending us the names of 12 NEW yearly paid-up Subscribers we offer a young COLLIE, six weeks old or over, eligible for registration, and bred by Mr. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., whose stock has been so successful in the leading shows in Canada and the United States.

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MICROSCOPE



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

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

A three-inch Magnifying Reading Glass for one new subscriber.

Write for a sample copy of the Farmer's Advocate, and begin to work for these premiums. Cash must accompany new names.

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

Cash to accompany names in every case. Subscriptions credited a year in advance from date received.

The WILLIAM WELD CO., Ltd., London, Ontario.

WANT A GOOD WATCH?

WE have succeeded in procuring from one of the most reliable jewelers in Canada a complete list of Gents' and Ladies' Watches of sufficient variety to suit every one, and have no hesitation in recommending them to our readers as premiums worthy of an effort to secure. These are not by any means trashy goods, but first-class in every particular, and we assure you that you will be pleased with whatever of the above premiums you may obtain. Let us hear from you at an early date with a good list of new subscribers accompanied by the cash, and take your choice.

Gents' Watches.

No.	Description	New Subscribers.
No. 1.	Yankee Nickel Watch	2
No. 2.	Trump Nickel Watch.....	4
No. 3.	Trump Gun Metal Watch	5
No. 4.	No. 14 Silver Watch	8
No. 5.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case.....	10
No. 6.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case.....	11
No. 7.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case.....	14
No. 8.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case.....	18
No. 9.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case.....	21
No. 10.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case.....	15
No. 11.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case.....	15
No. 12.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case.....	18
No. 13.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case.....	21
No. 14.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case.....	25

Ladies' Watches.

No.	Description	New Subscribers.
No. 15.	Gun Metal Swiss Chatelaine	4
No. 16.	Sterling Silver Swiss Chatelaine.....	5
No. 17.	Nickel American O. F., large size.....	5
No. 18.	Gun Metal American O. F., large size.....	5
No. 19.	Nickel, small size.....	9
No. 20.	Gun Metal, small size.....	10
No. 21.	Sterling Silver, small size.....	10
No. 22.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case.....	20
No. 23.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case.....	22
No. 24.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case.....	23
No. 25.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case.....	25

Description of Watches.

The accompanying cuts fairly well represent all the Ladies' and Gents' Watches, and a description of each as numbered is as follows :

No. 1. American Nickel Key-wind Boy's Watch that is absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction.

No. 2. Gent's Nickel American O. F. Watch; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is a very strong, reliable Watch.

No. 3. Same as No. 2, excepting that it has Gun Metal case instead of Nickel case.

No. 4. Is a smaller-sized Gent's Watch, has sterling silver case, O. F. Screw Back and Bezel; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is the lowest-priced and most reliable Boy's or small Gent's Silver Watch that is on the market.

No. 5. Is fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement. The case is a 3-oz. O. F. Nickel case; stem wind and set; screw back and bezel case.

No. 6. Same movement in Gun Metal or Black Steel screw back and bezel case.

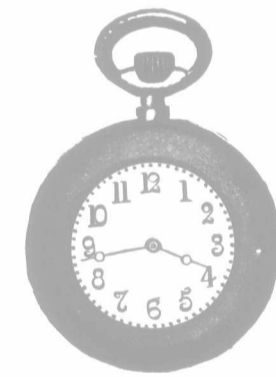
No. 7. Same movement with Sterling Silver O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 8. Same movement in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 9. Same movement in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are fitted in the same style of cases as Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the difference is in the movement, and the movement is 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement.

No. 15. Is a small-sized Swiss O. F. Gun Metal Chatelaine Watch.



No. 16. Is the same, only with Sterling Silver case, which can be had nicely engraved.

Nos. 17 and 18 are a good-quality American Watch, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. These are a little larger than the usual Ladies' Watches, and are smaller than the usual Boys' Watches, though can be used for either Boys, Girls or Young Ladies.

Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

If a nice leather wrist case is desired with these watches, send two extra subscribers.

Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 are similar to the accompanying cut. These are regular Ladies' Hunting Watches. Nos. 22 and 24 are fitted in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, nicely ornamented, or to be had in plain or plain engine turned, and the same applies to Nos. 23 and 25, excepting that they are fitted in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, and 14k Gold Filled; 22 and 23 are fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements. Nos. 24 and 25 are fitted with 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements.

When making your choice of Watch as premium, be sure to mention its number as given in premium list, also whether Ladies' or Gents'.

The WM. WELD CO., Ltd., London, Ontario.



A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles.



These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meats, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg, cut into small pieces, was placed in a bottle containing warm water, heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach.

After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the package, and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia, and absolutely incurable, as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy.

Mrs. Sarah A. Skeels, Lynnville, Jasper Co., Mo. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages—Advt.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES. The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of full breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph, Clarkson Station, G. T. E.

Advertisement for a bicycle. 'FREE' 'LADY'S \$40.00 BICYCLE'. High Grade. 1902 Model, best seamless steel tubing, finely enamelled frame, all other metal parts made from best steel, handsomely nickel-plated, good pneumatic tires, rock elm rims, improved saddle, new style handle bars, etc., etc. In fact a regular \$40.00 Bicycle, free to you for selling at 10c, each only 3 doz. packages of Lemon, Vanilla and Almond Flavoring Powders and helping us to secure a few more agents. One package equals 15c worth of liquid flavoring and is far better. Every housekeeper buys one or more packages. Write to-day and we will send you the 'Home Supply' postpaid. You can easily sell them and earn this High Grade \$40.00 Bicycle in a few hours. THE HOME SUPPLY CO., Dept. 557, TORONTO

GOSSIP.

DALGETY BROS.' CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ontario, who have shipped so many noted stallions to Canada during the past few years, sailed last week with perhaps the best consignment that they have yet selected. From Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, they purchased the well-known stallion Sir Oswald (10288), winner of many important prizes, including first at the Stallion Show at Glasgow, as a two-year-old, the Derwent Valley premium as a four-year-old, etc. He was got by the Prince of Wales horse, Prince of Scotia, out of a M'Camon mare, and is of great size and weight, with capital feet and legs, and close action. He should be popular in any district where the aim is to produce big commercial selling stock; and other horses of his class also purchased from Mr. Crawford are County Squire (10723), a thick, weighty, five-year-old, by the Sir Everard horse, Kippendavie Stamp, and Prince of Knockdon, a stylish, big three-year-old, by Balmedie Prince Charming, alias Prince Murat. These are substantial, weighty horses of a good class, and have also won numerous prizes. Another very well-bred three-year-old is Britannic, by Prince Sturdy, out of a Prince of Wales mare, gr. dam by Darnley. He was bred by Mr. MacMaster, Challoch, and has capital bones and feet. Linn's Prince, a two-year-old, by Prince Shapely, and bred by Mr. Methews, Linn's Dumfries, is big and promising, and being out of a Warrior mare (902), should go on improving. He completes the Dargavel lot. Of the others, a couple were supplied by Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer—viz., Baron Lawrence (10030), a noted breeding and prize horse, by the great Baron's Pride, and Baron Dunraven, a three-year-old son of the champion Hiawatha. The former has left a lot of good stock throughout the country, and had the Cupar premium last year. He is also particularly well-bred on his dam's side, being out of a St. Lawrence mare, which was closely related to the grand breeding horse, Gartsherrie, and it can safely be said that few better breeding sires have left this country than Baron Lawrence; indeed, he is one that we can ill afford to lose, but what is our loss may be Canada's gain. The Hiawatha three-year-old was bred by Mr. Goodiet, Bridgend, and is out of a fine breeding strain of mares, the same that produced Bridgend Quality, the Glasgow premium winner a few years ago. Besides the above stallions, there are another couple of particularly well-bred horses, viz., Royal Blantyre (10269), and Lord Wellwood (Vol. XXV), the former purchased from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, and the latter from Mr. Alexander McIntyre, Dunallan, Rottisay. Royal Blantyre is by the Cawdor Cup winner, Prince of Carruchan, out of the great breeding Darnley mare, Hatton Beauty, dam of Prince of Erskine, King Park, etc., and his gr. dam, Hatton Bella, will always be remembered as the dam of the great breeding horse, Lord Erskine. The two-year-old colt, Lord Wellwood, purchased from Mr. McIntyre, was bred by Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Wellwood, Muirkirk, and is by the champion horse, Royal Carriek, out of a grand thick mare which has produced several high-priced geldings. He has won three first prizes at Bute shows, and is a very thick colt, not of the biggest size, but of good quality, with excellent feet and legs. Being descended from a big kind, he should get big stock. The shipment was completed with a couple of exceptionally good two-year-old fillies, Begonia, by Leading Article, out of a Lord Ailsa mare, and Marchioness V., by Robin Oig, out of a splendid mare by Prince of Wales, bred by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. These fillies are of the right stamp and strain of blood to breed from. They will be bad to turn aside in the Canadian showyards, and altogether the Messrs. Dalgety are to be congratulated upon purchasing so many high-class and well-bred animals. Several of the horses which they have bought have done considerable good to this country, and breeders on the other side of the water should feel deeply indebted to them for selecting such good doing and reliable animals. The firm, owing to a couple of their members being located in this country, are in a position to find out the best doing horses and the best breeding horses procurable, and no doubt this fact stands them in good stead in their foreign business.—[Scottish Farmer, Oct. 11.]

NOTICES.

IMPLEMENTS AND LOVE.—In the way of farm implement advertising literature we have seen nothing more unique than the Massey-Harris Australasian annual catalogue, between the beautifully lithographed covers of which are brief illustrated descriptions of all the leading products of these famous Canadian factories. Sandwiched midway between the more matter-of-fact business announcements is a rather "taking" implement love tale, "Won in Western Canada," by J. Macdonald Oxley, whose skill as a story writer is well known.

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam, applied as per directions, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Many people would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this note is given as a reminder.

As TIME is the stuff Life's made of, take it from an Elgin Watch

the timekeeper of a lifetime—the world's standard pocket timepiece. Sold everywhere; fully guaranteed. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

Sure of Its Victim.

Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last eight years, with soothing balmic oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later, inquiring after their condition. To his surprise and grief, he learned that nearly twenty per cent. had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of oils. Address, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.—Advt.

GOSSIP.

At a sale, on Sept. 25th, of Jersey cattle belonging to Hon. J. H. Walker, at Worcester, Mass., 33 head sold for an average of \$131, the highest price for a female being \$335, for The Owl's Alcante, a two-year-old heifer, and the highest for a bull, \$400, for Hillside Patrician, 4 years old.

R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., write that they have a good selection of young Tamworth boars and sows for sale, bred by Imp. Whitacre Bruce, illustrated on another page in this paper, a first prize winner at the Royal show, and second at the Pan-American shortly after importation. Also first this year at Ottawa and Toronto Exhibitions.

At the joint sale, Oct. 8th, of Shorthorns from the Scottish herds of Messrs. Gordon, of Newton; Wilson, of Pierriemill, and Summers, of Whiteside, good prices were realized. Mr. Gordon's 18 head averaging \$41 15s; Mr. Wilson's 14 bulls, \$42 18s, and Mr. Summers' 12 head, \$43 16s. A goodly number of the cattle were taken by Canadian and United States breeders. The highest price, 115 guineas, was paid for Bound to Win, a seven months' calf of Mr. Wilson's, by Prince of Sanquhar.

At the joint sale of Shorthorns, Oct. 8th, from the herds of Messrs. Durno, of Jackston and Westertown, Aberdeenshire, a strong contingent of Canadian bidders was present, and a number of the best animals were secured for Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; W. G. Pettit, Freeman, and others. Mr. E. S. Kelly, of Ohio, was also a buyer of the best. The yearling heifer, Pandora, brought the highest price, 200 guineas, to the bid of Mr. Sinclair, Dalmeny, probably for a Canadian breeder. The average for the 29 Jackston cattle was \$71 17s, and for the Westertown contingent, 31 head, \$43 8s 9d.

THE DUTHIE-MARR SALE OF SHORT-HORN BULLS.

The average as well as the highest price was lower this year than last for the bull calves from the Collynie and Uppermill herds of Messrs. Wm. Duthie and W. S. Marr, sold Oct. 7th this year at Tillycairn. This result is not due to any falling off in the quality of the calves nor to the demand for good bulls, but to the fact of the announcement that owing to the recent order put in force by the U. S. and Canadian authorities barring importations from herds, five per cent. of the imported animals from which have failed to pass the tuberculin test, the cattle would be sold without any guarantee that they would pass. A dozen Canadian and United States breeders were present and prepared to buy liberally, but in view of this situation were not bidders, which must have meant a loss of many hundreds of pounds to the vendors, a fact which was clearly shown a day or two afterwards at the joint sale of Shorthorns from the herds of the Messrs. Durno, of Jackston and Westertown, who had announced that their cattle would be sold subject to the test. Here the Canadian breeders were substantially in evidence, buying freely, completely eclipsing the local breeders, and running up a record average for the sellers. The highest price at the Tillycairn sale this year was 320 guineas for the roan Uppermill calf Royal Diamond, by Bapton Diamond, bought by Mr. D. McLennan, of London, presumably for South America, when the ports are opened. The second highest price, 300 guineas, was also made by one of Mr. Marr's entries. His Majesty, a roan by Bapton Glory, Major Rodger, near Warrington, being the buyer. The highest price for one of Mr. Duthie's contribution was 250 guineas for Golden Drop Pride, a roan calf by Pride of Morning, Mr. W. Morrison being the purchaser. The average for Mr. Marr's 15 bull calves was \$118 1s 9d, and for Mr. Duthie's 18 bull calves \$115 15s 10d. The figures for last year's sale were, for the Uppermill contribution, \$119 17s 3d, and for Collynie, 157 11s 1d, the highest prices, 650 guineas, being paid for a Collynie calf, by an English breeder, and 310 guineas for one of Mr. Marr's. Among the Canadian breeders represented at the sale this year were Messrs. W. D. Flatt, W. G. Pettit, Cargill, Cochrane, Edwards, Johnston, Miller, Farnett, Alton, Rankin.

Poultry and Eggs Wanted

CHICKENS } Empty crates forwarded on application.
DUCKS }
TURKEYS } Highest market prices paid.
GEESE } Correspondence solicited.
Toronto Poultry and Produce Co. OFFICE: 740 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

EGGS FOR HATCHING Barred Rocks (exclusively). From two pens headed by two imported cockerels bred from a \$75 trio of A. C. Hawk's Royal Blue strain; \$1.00 per setting of 13. A. E. SHEERINGTON, Box 100, Walkerton.

Pine Hill Stock Farm & Poultry Yards

Has some choice stock to dispose of, both in quality and prices to suit every person in want of such stock. Berkshire pigs, 300 M. B. turkeys, Embden geese, Pekin ducks, Rocks, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Leghorns, etc. Write for prices.

D. A. GRAHAM, THEDFORD.

Barred Rocks and Pekin Ducks

A number of choice cockerels, finely barred, bred from prizewinning stock. Fifteen pairs of extra fine Pekin ducks, bred from A. J. Hallcock's prizewinning stock, Long Island. A. MCINTYRE, MANILLA, ONT.

FOR SALE. ANGORA RABBITS (beauties). E. TUFTS, WELLAND STATION.

J. Richards, Bideford, P. E. Island,

Importer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Sheep, and Shetland Ponies. Stock always for sale, on

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

Clyde and shire horses, Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, Imp. first-prize Shire stallion, Newharris Duke, and the four-year-old Clyde stallion, Gay Gordon, half-brother to Hiawatha, now in service. The Imp. bull, Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Our flock of Leicesters has won at the leading shows of Canada and U. S., and we have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale. My motto: The best is none too good. J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O., MALTON, G. T. R.; WESTON, C. P. R.

CLYDESDALES

FOR SALE. Fifteen Clydesdale stallions, 9 of them imported, 4 of them are by the renowned sire, Baron's Pride. I also have a number of mares and fillies for sale.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Take the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses and Cattle, SUPPRESSES ALL CAUTERY or FLEING. Impossible to produce scar or Blotch. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

HORSE COLIC,

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

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by the Adams Express Company. Used by leading breeders and turfmen everywhere. Has saved and cured many valuable horses. May do likewise for you. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

A Common Bred Cow

When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks. 50 cents a package. Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL. Write for Book on Cattle and Horses free.

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM. Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. I have for sale 3 young bulls, 3 shearing bucks and 2 two-shears, and 6 shearing ewes; also this season's crop of lambs, both sexes; Berkshire boar and 2 sows. J. I. WALSDON, Markham P. O. and Sta.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. O. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

CLYDESDALES AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

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

GOSSIP.

When sending change of ad., Messrs B. H. Bull & Son, Jersey breeders, of Brampton, Ont., state that since the show season opened they have sold ten Jersey bulls. Nearly all of these bulls were sons of the celebrated Brampton monarch, imp.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., has recently sold to Mr. Peter White, of Pembroke, Ont., the imported Shorthorn bull, Merryman, and two choice females, one of which is imported.

Joseph Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, and Barred Rock fowl, make a change in their ad., in which special attention is called to a fine lot of shearing rams and ram lambs.

The recent Territorial ram sale at Medicine Hat, in conjunction with the Sheep Breeders' Show, hardly attracted buyers in proportion to the supply of stock, but the checking of the sale led to a number of rapid private sales in pen lots, and before night, the supply of available stock had been placed. Those who brought car lots from Ontario for exhibition and sale were J. A. Turner, Calgary; J. McCaig, Lethbridge, and D. McKerracher, Medicine Hat.

Mr. Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont., has recently returned from Great Britain with an importation of 10 head of Shorthorns for Sir Wm. Mulock, Newmarket, and himself. The cattle, which are now in quarantine at Quebec, consist of one bull and one female from King Edward VII's herd; one female from the Right Hon. Lord Polwarth, of St. Boswell's; two females from Rev. G. S. Smith, of Boyle, Ireland; four females from Mr. Hornsby, of Hoveham Spa, and one female from Mr. Green, of Colchester. In addition to the above, he brought over a Leicester ram for White-law Bros., of Guelph. Two Berkshire sows were purchased from the herd of King Edward VII., for Mair Bros., of Oak Ridges; also one sow for himself was purchased from His Majesty's herd. A Berkshire hog was purchased from His Royal Highness Prince Christian, near Windsor Castle, for Mair Bros.

A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., breeder of Holsteins and Tamworths, in ordering a change of ad., writes: "My herd of Holsteins now number 35 head of the choicest stock I ever had. My young stock, all sired by my silver medal bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, are the strongest lot of rich-bred youngsters I ever had. Rich in breeding and choke-full of quality, just like their sire, is a visit to Spring Brook between now and winter will convince anyone. My Tamworths are also doing fine, of which I have over 70 head from such noted sires as British King (imp.) and Huron's Lad, a fine type of bacon hog. The fine quality of my swine and their true bacon type can only be fully realized when seen. I have a fine lot of young stock of both sexes to offer, of first quality."

Alex Hume & Co., breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Menie, Ont., in ordering a change in their ad., write: "We have just finished a very successful show season and are busy filling sites and threshing. We have a fairly good crop of corn, well cared and matured nicely, which will make the best of ensilage. Our hay crop was immense, about 150 tons in all, and grain good, so there is an abundance of feed in store for winter. It has been the best dairy season we ever had, good pasture, lots of milk and extra prices for cheese (just sold our Oct. cheese for 11 1/2 cts. per lb.). The Ayrshire bulls we offer are from extra milking dams and of choice breeding. We are in the Ayrshires for profit at the pail and breed them for that purpose and are trying to combine heavy milking with show-ring qualities. We are sparing no expense to breed the best that can be, a cow of grand dairy conformation, a heavy milk-producer and with good-sized teats. The yearling bull we offer is brown and white spotted; the others all light colored."

NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER is coming and wood is wanted; see the advertisement of Thos. Myles' Sons, Hamilton, Ont., in this issue.

OIL CAKE, fed in moderation, is unexcelled as a healthful and rapid flesh-producing food for cattle, hogs and sheep. Considering its feeding value, it is probably the cheapest stock food on the market. The old reliable firm, the Livingston Linseed Oil Co., Baden, Ont., manufacturers of linseed oil cake and meal and ground flaxseed, advertise these products in this issue. See their announcement and write them for prices.

GRINDERS for chopping grain for stock food are now considered an essential part of the equipment of the farm, where beef or dairy cattle and hogs are fed. It is a great convenience and saving of time to have the work done in one's own barn. Messrs Fleury & Sons, Aurora, Ont., in their ad. in this number, call attention to their grinders and the favorable opinions given by those who have used them. The Fleury grinder has an excellent reputation for efficiency and durability, as the firm has for fair dealing and reliability.

Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.
Lump Jaw Cured With Ease.
FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE has been on the market for years. It has been used by nearly every prominent stockman on the continent. A careful record shows that it does not fail once in a hundred times in the severest cases.
We Have a Thousand Such Reports:
Kinsley, Neb., May 24, 1901.—We sent to you some time ago for your Lump Jaw Cure. One application made a complete cure. The lump had been on over a year.
Don't risk loss or endanger your herds or pasture. Let us Send You our Valuable Book.
FISTULA and POLL EVIL CURED In 15 to 30 Days
Continuous tests for two years prove that Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure cannot fail. Easy to use, prompt in results; cures in half the ordinary time. Simple, humane, scientific; guaranteed. Write for circular today.
SPAVINS Cured Quickly Or There's NO COST
One 45-minute application of Fleming's Spavin Cure will remove any ordinary spavin, curb, ringbone, etc.
Cerro Gordo, Ill., Feb. 15, 1901.—I applied the liquid as directed, and one application has removed the spavin. It is wonderful how it takes hold so soon. L. Mellinger.
We have some important information for you—FREE.
It is worth while to write us today for circulars describing the above remedies. Mention this paper.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., Toronto, Ont.

Dalgety Bros.
LONDON, ONT.,
Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.
16 IMPORTED STALLIONS and 10 MARES, Clydesdales and Hackneys, will arrive per S. S. Marina, and will be on sale at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on and after Wednesday, October 22nd, for two weeks; afterwards at London. Great care has been taken in the selection of this consignment. We have imported a great many winners at the principal shows, which goes to prove that we bring out the right kind of horses. We are in an excellent position to offer buyers the best quality at most reasonable prices, having made our selection in person, and with great care, to meet the requirements of the Canadian trade. Parties desiring to purchase either stallions or mares, please write or call upon us.
DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.

9 GORDS IN 10 HOURS BY ONE MAN
RUNS EASY, NO BACK ACHE. EASILY CARRIED. SAWS DOWN TREES
Forced to cut fast by large coil springs. Springs can be adjusted to suit a boy 12 years old or the strongest man. Folds Like a Pocket Knife.
With our Folding Sawing Machine, saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. One man can saw more with it than two men can in any other way, and do it easier. Saw blades 6 1/2, 6 3/4 or 7 ft. long. Champion, Diamond or Lance Teeth, to suit your timber. GUARANTEE.—If any part breaks within three years, we will send a new part without charge. Send for Free Catalog showing latest improvements, giving testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Illinois.

LADY'S or GENT'S FREE \$40.00 BICYCLE
Brand new, Lady's or Gent's, 1902 model. Note cent to pay. All we ask is a little of your time. A Real Bicycle, High Grade, Brand new, with every up-to-date feature—best scummi-as-steel tubing, finely enamelled diamond frame, all other metal parts made from best steel, well finished and hand enameled nickel plated; good pneumatic tires, 10 x 1 1/2 rim, bar steel hubs, improved saddle, new style hand levers, etc., etc. High grade ball bearings throughout—in fact a regular \$40.00 Bicycle free to you for selling only 2 doz. handsome pieces of Jewelry, Hat Pins, Stick Pins, Cuff Links, Brooches, etc., that look worth 50c. at only 15c. each, and helping us to get a few more agents. Please remember, you have to sell only \$3.00 worth of Jewelry. The Bicycle will cost you not one cent. Here is your chance. Don't miss it. One agent says: "I am well pleased with my Bicycle. It is the easiest running wheel I have ever been on." FRANK CLEMENS, TARA, ONT. Write today, and we will send you the Jewelry, on credit, post-paid. Address, The Canadian Premium Syndicate, Dept. F. B., Toronto.

The Livingston Linseed Oil Co., Ltd.,
BADEN, ONTARIO,
Manufacturers of strictly pure
Old Process Linseed Oil Cake and Meal, also Ground Flax Seed.
Write for prices.
PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

10 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE:

OF ALL AGES, IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

Sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Mains of Airies, Sir Christopher, Prince Thomas, and others. Among them is Prince Fragrant, the first-prize three-year-old at Toronto Industrial, 1902. Stables half mile from town. Parties desiring to purchase, please write or call upon



R. R. Station: Mitchell, G. T. R. **Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.**



Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Seven choice young stallions, and several young mares and fillies. Five young bulls and bull calves, and thirty-five excellent young cows and heifers. Mostly registered in the American Herdbook.

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, COLUMBUS, ONT.



Importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 14 stallions, 9 of them imported, including brothers of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, Hawatha, and Royal Cairnton; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Short-horns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance Telephone, Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

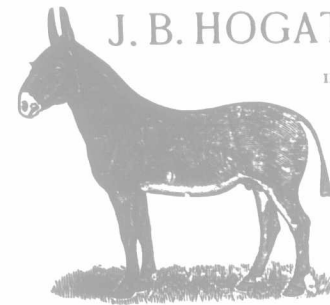


International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.



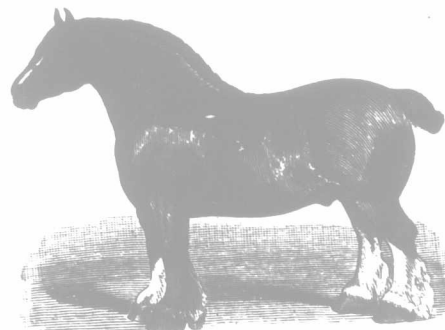
My third importation within the last fourteen months arrived Sept. 4th.

I select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; aged from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I buy where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will save you money. Mention this paper when you write.

H. H. CALISTER, Manager and Salesman.

UNRESERVED SALE

Pedigree and Registered. **Shire Horses**



Comprising five stallions, twelve mares and fillies in foal, and three colts, at the stables of the proprietors, on Thursday, November 13th, 1902, at 2 p. m.

A number of these horses have been prize-winners in England, at Toronto Spring Show, Toronto Industrial and London shows. Catalogues furnished on application, which will give full particulars of sale, pedigree of horses, and information how to reach Fonthill.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Proprietors, Fonthill, Welland Co., Ont.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale BEAVERTON, ONT.

Breeders of

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

are now offering a number of choice mares and fillies, and a few young stallions, winners at Toronto; also a few nice harness horses. Short-horns of both sexes for sale.

BEAVERTON P. O. AND STATION.



FREE-40-Piece China Tea Set.

12 1/2" x 5 1/2" Saucers, 12 Tea Plates, 24 Cake Plates, 1 Creamer and 1 Soup Bow. Beautiful white porcelain ware, newest pattern, elegantly decorated. A Regular \$7.00 Set. Full size for family use. Offer for selling at \$5.00. Each only 10 handsome pieces of Jewellery, Hat Pins, Stick Pins, Lockets, etc., and helping us to get a few more agents. Every piece of Jewellery looks worth 50c. At 15c each you can easily sell the 10 pieces in a few minutes. Write to-day and we will send the Jewellery postpaid. **Canadian Premium Syndicate, Dept. 551, Toronto, Ontario.**

FREE COLD WATCH

LADY'S OR GENT'S SIZE
Double Hunting case, beautifully Gold finished and richly engraved in handsome Solid Gold designs, stem wind and set, imported jewelled works, accurate and reliable. A very beautiful Watch. Looks worth \$40.00. We give it for selling at 15c each only 100 fashionable Gold finished Hat Pins, with beautiful designed tops set with large sparkling imitation Sapphires, Rubies, Emeralds, etc., and helping us to get a few more agents. Our Hat Pins look worth 50c and sell like hot cakes. You can earn this elegant watch in a few minutes. Write to-day and we will send Hat Pins, postpaid. **JEWELRY CO., Dept. F. H. TORONTO**

ELM PARK STOCK FARM

Fresh Importations of High-class **ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE** AND **SUFFOLK SHEEP.**

Both imported and home-bred Angus for sale. The Suffolks are from the best flock in England. Shearing rams, ram lambs and ewes of all ages for sale. At Smithfield Shows of 1899 and 1900 Suffolks won highest honors, alive and also in carcass competition. Our 14 cattle won 13 prizes at the late Toronto Fair.

JAS. BOWMAN, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

"Tweedhill" Aberdeen-Angus. Individuals from this herd or their calves have been first at all the best shows since 1896. Females and young bulls for sale. **JAMES SHARP, BROOKSIDE, ONTARIO, Cheltenham station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 3 and 4 bred Hereford cows and heifers. **H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.**

ABERDEEN - ANGUS.

For Sale: Laird of Tweedhill 29486. A prizewinner, 4 years old; 1-year-old bull and two bull calves, sired by him and out of winners. **W. HALL, Washington P. O. Drumbo Station.**

CHOICE HEREFORDS.

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT. has for sale the following high-bred Herefords:
25 Young Registered Bulls.
30 Young Registered Heifers.
10 Young Registered Cows.
The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported and American-bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering.

The Sunny Side Herefords.

Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head. We have the best of blood lines, also individual merit. For sale: 8 cows, from 3 to 7 years old; 10 heifers, bred and safe in calf or ready to breed; 1 bull, 2 yrs.; 1 bull, 1 yr.; and 12 young bulls ready for service, by our stock bull. Visitors always welcome. **OWEN BROS., Southgate, Ont. Elderton station, L., H. & B. Lucas station, G. T. R.**

Aberfeldy Stock Farm

Scottish and Scotch-topped Shorthorns for sale; both sexes. Over forty head to select from, of such noted families as (imp) Rollas, Claret, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Crocs, Roses, and other choice families. **JOHN GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O. WESTON STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.**

FUR FREE

Elegant, Soft and Warm. Comfortable and Stylish. Full length, made of soft, warm, glossy, black fur, a perfect imitation of the finest sable, with real head and three full tails, very pretty. **Give us absolutely Free for selling at 15c each only 5 handsome pieces of Jewellery, Hat Pins, Lockets, Cuff Links, Hat Pins, etc., and helping us to get a few more agents. Every piece of our Jewellery looks worth 50c. At 15c each you can sell the 5 pieces in a few minutes. Write to-day and we will send the Jewellery postpaid. We trust you. Canadian Premium Syndicate, Dept. F. H. F., Toronto**

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE.

30 head of Shorthorn cattle—cows, heifers and bull calves. **TUESDAY, NOV. 11, AT 12.30 O'CLOCK** One mile east of Norwood, Ont., Peterborough Co. Catalogue on application. **JAS. H. GARDNER, Auctioneer. JOHN KNOX & SONS, Norwood, Ont.**

ASHTON FRONT VIEW STOCK FARM.

Six Shorthorn Bulls for sale, from 8 to 15 months old; all of choice breeding. Also Cotswolds of all ages for sale at all times. Visitors welcome. **A. J. WATSON, Castleberg, Ont. C. P. R. Station and Telegraph Office, Bolton; or G. T. R., Palgrave.**

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

I am now offering the bull, Count Amaranth, imp. in dam, 2 years old, and young bulls 10 months old; heifers, various ages; Clydesdales, American and Canadian registered; and Yorkshires, both sexes and all ages.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBOURG STA. & P. O.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

Shorthorns of both sexes, all ages. Scotch and Scotch-topped Clydesdales, 1 filly 3 yrs. old, and 1 filly 2 yrs. old, registered. Yorkshires, both sexes, something especially nice, just now about 4 months old.

W. ORMISTON, JR., COLUMBUS P. O. Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R.

SPRINGBANK FARM.

Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale. **JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.**

SPRUCE HEDGE SHORTHORNS.

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

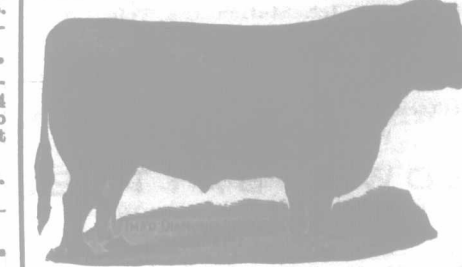
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering a few young bulls, from 6 to 11 months; also a few heifers, from 6 months to 2 years; all showing No. 1 quality.

W. G. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS P. O.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Imp. Spicy Count 36117 heads the herd. Just now 4 bulls, from 12 to 18 months, 1 very superior; 10 or 15 young cows and heifers in calf; and a lot of Yorkshire pigs. **JAS. McARTHUR, Coble's, Ontario.**



T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT.

Shorthorns & Clydesdales

100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37883 =. We offer for sale a choice lot of young bulls, cows and heifers of all ages. Also one 2-year-old stallion, and one 4-year-old brood mare. Farm one mile north of town.

S. DYMENT, BARRIE, ONT.

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Imported Morning Star at head of herd.

Bulls! Shorthorns Bulls!

IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED
ORDERS TAKEN FOR BULLS AND HEIFERS, COTSWOLD AND LEICESTER SHEEP, YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF MANITOBA OR THE NORTHWEST.

Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

(LIMITED), 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. 18-2-y-om

ADVERTISE IN **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

FARMERS AND STOCK-RAISERS.

PROFS. A. & M. DAY'S ENGLISH TONIC Powders furnish all requirements for the cure and prevention of diseases of the horse, cattle, hog, sheep, and poultry. A separate package for each kind of stock. Full directions on each package for preparing a Tonic Food for fattening purposes. Each package of powder is sufficient to prepare 25 to 40 pounds of Tonic Food. 35 cents a package. For sale in most towns; if not in your town, write us for free sample. Mention kind wanted.

THE DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO'Y,
TORONTO, ONT.



FUR RUFF \$1.99

Just your name, address and nearest express office and we will send you this Ruff for examination. When it arrives call and examine it thoroughly, and if found perfectly satisfactory pay the express 25 cent \$1.99 and express charges and secure the greatest bargain in furs ever offered. This magnificent Ruff is 4 feet long, 5 inches wide, and made of fine quality glossy black Alaska Seal, well padded and ornamented with six full tails. Warm, stylish and very fashionable. Going fast. Order to-day. Send \$1.99 with order and we will forward the Ruff by mail, post-paid. Johnston & Co., Box 546, Toronto

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS. Combining size and quality, at "let-live" prices. Bulls from 6 to 15 months old, reds and roans, including the Sultana imported bull, -Gold-finder-, now at the head of herd; also several young cows and heifers. L. E. WEBB, Co. Waterloo, Hawkeville P. O., Ont.

High Park Stock Farm A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited. -om SEAW & MARSTON (late A. M. & R. Shaw) P. O. Box 394, BRANTFORD, ONT.

R. MITCHELL & SON, NELSON P. O., ONT.
Scotch Shorthorns. We now have for sale three red bulls from 7 to 10 mos. old, by imported sires, and out of Imp. Rosemary, Duchess, Gwynne and Mayflower dams. Also a number of females, Scotch and Scotch-topped, in calf to imported bulls. Burlington Jct. Station and Tele. Office.

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS. Both sexes. IMPORTED AND HOME BRED. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.

EDWIN BATTYE, GORE BAY P. O. AND PORT. MANITOULIN ISLAND.

Shorthorns and Leicesters. Herd Established 1855. A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Imported Christopher -28859- heads the herd of large cows of grand milking qualities. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes, from imported foundation.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN P. O., ONT., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,

Make a Special Offering for May and June: One of our imp. stock bulls, 3 years old, red; one imp. bull, 2 years, roan; two bulls imp. in dam, 15 months; four bull calves from imp. cows, 12 and 14 months; four home-bred bulls by imp. bulls, 15 to 18 months; seventy-five imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages. Catalogues on application. -om Burlington Jct., G.T.R. Stn., Tele. & 'Phone.

Shorthorns & Yorkshires

We are offering two Shorthorn bulls, 13 and 18 months, bred close to imported stock, at \$80 each. Two-months Yorkshire pigs, sired by our Toronto winner, at \$7 Embled geese eggs, 25c. each. Barred Rock eggs, five settings for \$2.

W. R. BOWMAN, MT. FOREST, ONT.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires In Shorthorns we are offering four young bulls from 7 to 9 months, also a few heifers. In Yorkshires we can supply either sex of various ages. All at o J. R. McCallum & Son. Living prices. Iona Sta. and P. O., Elgin Co.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) -20833- and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. FITZGERALD BROS., -om Elmvale Station, G.T.R. Mount St. Louis P. O.

J. & W. B. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdales, Leicesters, Oxfords, and Berkshire Pigs.

Our herd represents such families as Matchless, English Lady, Mildred, Village Buds, Missie, Stamford, Mysie, Vanillas, Claret, Marthas, and others. The imported bull, Scottish Peer, and Coming Star, a prizewinner at Chicago in 1901, head the herd. Imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also twenty registered ewes and lambs.

Farms 2 miles from Elora Sta., G.T.R. and O.P.R., 13 miles north of Guelph. -om

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best.

Meaford Station, G. T. R. North. -om **JAMES BOWES,** Strathnairn P. O.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm. ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS. First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale. **LEICESTERS.** A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams, now for sale.

A. W. SMITH, Allen Craig Station, Maple Lodge P. O., G.T.R., 3 1/2 miles. -om -om

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS.

We are now offering a number of heifers and heifer calves; a few bull calves; a number of cows; all bred in the purple and as good as the best. Also Shropshire and Cotswold sheep. -om **JOSEPH BELL ESTATE, Bradford P. O. & Sta.**

"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.

Herd comprises representatives of best Scotch-bred families, with Lord Lavender at head. Young animals of both sexes for sale. -om **ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeleur, Ont.**

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Bra with Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply -om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters An offering at present the grand stock boar, Crown Prince; also some young ones. -om **ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.**

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE!

Six good bulls, fit for service; also females. Imp. Prince William at head of herd. -om **JAS. GIBB, - - BROOKSDALE, ONT.**

RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS

I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 26855. They are rare good ones. Price right. -om **H. PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.**

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls. -om

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

CHARLES RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of

Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshire Pigs

Young stock always on hand. -om

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (Imp.) -33057-; Lord Montali, by Collynie Archer (Imp.) -28860-. Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER,

QUEENSTON, ONT. -om

FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



97 PIECES FREE DINNER AND TEA SET

Elegantly decorated English China. 13 Dinner Plates, 12 Tea Plates, 12 Soup Plates, 12 Cups, 12 Saucers, 12 Fruit Saucers, 12 Butter Pats, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 Covers, 1 10-inch Meat Platter, 1 14-inch Meat Platter, 1 Gravy Boat, 1 Tea Pot and Cover, 1 Sugar Bowl and Cover, 1 Creamer and 1 Slip Bowl - in all 97 full size pieces of handsome decorated China given away for selling only 2 doz. packages of delicious Lemon, Vanilla and Almond Flavoring Powders, at 10c. each, and helping us to secure a few more Agents. Our 10c. packages of Flavoring Powders are equal to 15c. worth of Liquid Flavoring and are far better. You can sell the whole 2 doz. packages in a few minutes. Every house-keeper buys one or more. This handsome set will not cost you one cent. All the 97 Pieces are full size for family use. All you need to do is write to-day and we will send you the Powders postpaid. Don't miss this chance. The Home Supply Co., Dept. F.A. Toronto.

have to sell 10 2 doz. 10c. packages of our wonderful Flavoring Powders. Write to-day and we will send you the Powders postpaid. Don't miss this chance. The Home Supply Co., Dept. F.A. Toronto.

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BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE

National.

EXAMINE

The simplicity of the design. All wheels and bearings protected, being perfectly safe in the hands of a child. It has anti-friction ball bearings. Few parts to wash—only two pieces inside the bowl.

The National is made by The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, whose success with the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine is sufficient guarantee of the high finish and workmanship.

In 1901 five machines a day were manufactured. For 1902 the capacity is increased to 25 machines per day, showing the satisfaction given by the National in the past two years.

The 1902 National contains all the strong points found in other separators, and is placed on the market with the guarantee of being the best and most up-to-date machine in every particular offered to the Western farmers to-day.

The National will well repay investigation by intending purchasers.

National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
National No. 1 A, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.

GUELPH, ONT.

-om- WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

TROUT CREEK HERD OF Shorthorns

Won first prize for herd and the championship for best bull and best female, any age, at Toronto Industrial and Pan-American Exhibitions, 1901. We keep constantly in our herd a choice lot of imported and Canadian-bred cattle of both sexes. Personal inspection invited. Parties desiring to see the herd will be met on arrival of trains if notice is given. Visitors always welcome. Address:

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
Manager, 378 HESS ST., SOUTH,
MILLGROVE, ONT. Hamilton, Ontario.

Scotch Shorthorns:

Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchless, Strathallans, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Braeburn bull, Red Duke -36084- (77585). -om

DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL P. O., Huron Co., Ont. Ethel Station, G.T.R., half mile from farm.

SHORTHORNS:

JILTS and MARAS: 6 heifers from 1 to 3 years old; 5 with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. British Statesman. Also two young bulls (roan).

LOUIS ELLARD, Loretta P. O., Beeton Sta.

SHORTHORNS:

We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Miss Rameden dams. **THOS. ALLIN & BROS.,** Oshawa, Ont.

For Sale

Some choice young YORKSHIRES (Holywell strain) of both sexes and different ages; also young Shorthorn bulls, sired by British Hope (30946). Price moderate. Write to **C. & J. CARRUTHERS,** Cobourg Station and P. O., Ont. -om

Shorthorns and Lincolns for Sale.

1 two-year-old ram, 3 yearling rams, 3 ram lambs. All thoroughbred. Also a number of ewes. -om

ALEX. LOVE, - - - EAGLE, ONT.

Mercer's Shorthorns

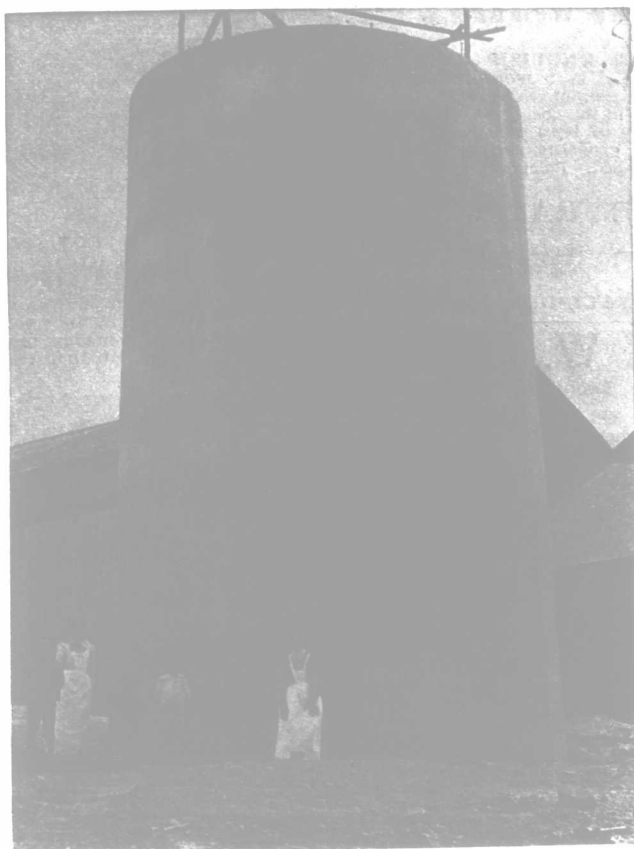
Are represented by Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 24993, a son of Abbottsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. -om

T. MERCER, MARKDALE P. O. & STN.

Splendid Round Cement Silo

BUILT BY OUR H. W. HAGAR FOR MR. P. D. EDE, OF OXFORD CENTRE, ONT., WITH

BATTLE'S "THOROLD" CEMENT



SIZE OF SILO.

16 feet diameter inside; 34 feet high; 16-inch wall at bottom, tapering to ten inches at the top.

COST AS FOLLOWS:

Cement for wall, 80 barrels at \$1.15.....	\$92 00
Gravel, 44 loads (66 cubic yards), 10c. load.....	4 40
Stone, 10 loads (14 cubic yards), 10c. load.....	1 00
Labor, 5 men, 9 days each, at \$1.25 a day.....	56 25
Superintendent, 9 days, at \$2.00 a day.....	18 00
Plastering walls, inside and outside, cement, 5 barrels, at \$1.15.....	5 75
Labor 2 men, 3 days, at \$1.25 a day.....	7 50
Superintendent, 3 days, at \$2.00 a day.....	6 00
Wire, 4 strands, No. 9, twisted into a cable, and 5 cables put in between each of the five doors, about.....	1 50
Rent of moulds.....	7 50
Total cost.....	\$199 90

ESTATE JOHN BATTLE, MANUFACTURERS OF CEMENT, THOROLD, ONT.

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT.
Scotch-bred Shorthorns.

CHOICE SPECIMENS OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE.

FARM ADJOINS EXETER, ON THE LONDON AND WINGHAM BRANCH OF THE G. T. R.
30 MILES NORTH OF LONDON.

Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

Imp. Golden Drop Victor our present stock bull. Eleven young bulls and some young cows for sale at reasonable prices.

H. CARGILL & SON,
Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE. om Cargill, Ontario.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

GREENWOOD, ONT., CAN.

HAS 24 HEAD OF

Scotch Shorthorns

Now in quarantine, which he will sell in whole or in part; would prefer to sell a carload. They are

Mostly Yearlings and Two-year-old Heifers. They are Due Home About 10th November. om

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN,
RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.,

Now offers one year-old roan bull, out of Imp. Day-spring; sire Abbotsford 14946; a prizewinner sure. Also a few choice heifers out of imp. and home-bred dams, and ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes. o

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland. om

EDWARD ROBINSON,
MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from AI dairy cows. om WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,

BREEDERS OF ORUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

40 shearing rams and 30 shearing ewes of extra size, substance and quality now for sale. Prices are interesting. Visitors welcome. om

GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, ONT.,

BREEDER OF SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.

This herd represents such families as Mysies, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Languishes, butterflies, and others, and is headed by my now famous stock bull, Spicy Robin, grandson of Royal Sailor (imported) and Ruby Venegarh, and bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem. Quite a number of young stock of either sex for sale. o

ERIN SHIPPING STATION, C. P. R.

Rosevale Shorthorns

We are offering for sale several cows and heifers bred to Maringo's Hyden Duke (imp.), son of the great champion Maringo. Also several bred to Golden Able, imp. in dam. Also some choice young bulls. Any wishing to purchase apply at once. om

W. J. SHEAN & CO'Y,
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the following families, for sale at moderate prices: Village Girls, Broadhooks, Beaufort Roses, Missies, Claret, Marr Floras, Nonpareils, Minas and other choice families. Write for catalogue. Shropshire rams and ewes for sale as usual. om

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

FOR SALE

Three Shorthorn bulls of first-class breeding, sired by Scotland's Fame (imp.). Color: 2 red, 1 roan. Prices right.

F. A. GARDNER, - BRITANNIA, ONT.
Peel County

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Have imported, this year, 68 head of Shorthorns—6 bulls and 62 females. Twenty-seven head due to leave quarantine 11th Sept. Intending purchasers should see this stock or correspond. om

BOMANTON P. O., COBOURG STATION, G.T.R.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS:

I am now offering a few heifers, Claret, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham. om

W. G. MILSON, GOULDING P.O. and MAREDALE STATION.

SHORTHORNS (imported)

One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers. om

THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

J. K. HUX, Rodney, Elgin Co., Ont., P. O. and Station, now offers 7 young bulls, cows and heifers. Abbotsford 19146 now at head of herd. Also ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes. o

SHORTHORNS.

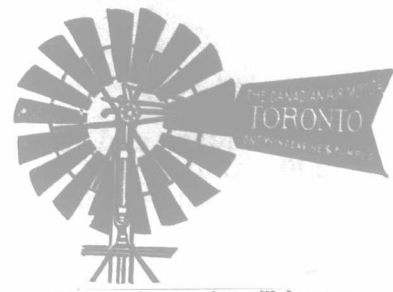
FOR SALE: 4 females, from 1 year to 4 years. These are served by Imp. Golden Conqueror, Vol. 17. Also two bulls out of Royal Ury = 23630-. om

AMOS SMITH,
Listowel Station, Trowbridge P. O.

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS.

Send for circular and price list and tack it up on the wall where you can see it when you want it. om
R. W. James, Newmarket, Ont.

WINDMILLS



You require one that will do your work satisfactorily. The

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

TERROR TO WORK.

WHY? {CAST-IRON CONSTITUTION. MECHANISM SO SIMPLE. MATERIAL THE BEST.

ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.

om LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.

LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.,

BREEDER OF om

Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES.

For sale, two 2-year-old Shorthorn bulls, one by Imp. Royal Prince, the other by Royal Duke 33577. Good ones. Also one Clydesdale stallion, coming 2 years old. om

W. D. PUGH, CLAREMONT P. O. & STATION.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM.
40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berksbires from imported and Canadian breeders. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. om

D. N. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Ury, Stanfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. om

ROBT. BATTY, Glenborough Farm. Meaford P. O. & Sta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

Nonpareils, Mysies, Isabelias, Ury, Minas, Strawberry, and Matchless. Animals of both sexes and all ages for sale. Also choice Berksbires. om

J. W. HARTMAN & SONS,
Montrose Farm. Elm Ridge P. O. Meaford Sta.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds & Berksbires

FOR SALE: 9 bull calves from three to nine months old; also cows, heifers and heifer calves. A choice lot of ram lambs, ewe lambs and yearling ewes. Young pigs of the long bacon type, from two to four months old. Can supply pairs not related. om

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS, Campbellford, Ont.

RARE YOUNG BULLS

of serviceable age for sale; also females of all ages. Roans and reds. Prices right. om

E. & C. Parkinson, Thornbury P. O. & Stn., G.T.R.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Helios of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records. om

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario. OXFORD COUNTY.

Riverside Holsteins.

10 BULLS FOR SALE—10.

From 3 to 10 months old, sired by Victor DeKol Pieterje and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. A number of these bulls are from officially-tested dams in the Advanced Record of Merit. om

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,
Haldimand Co. CALEDONIA, ONT.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth. om

Ridgdale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

3 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. E. W. WALKER, Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.

Present offering: Young boars and sows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams. Perfect covering. om
E. O. Morrow, Hilton P. O., Brighton Sta.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS of 2 bulls and 20 cows, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows last year. Imported Douglisdale Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the herd. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at—

Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900, and at the Pan-American in 1901.

Come and see or write for prices.



Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock.

Robert Hunter, Manager

for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

97 PRIZES were won by the Brampton Jersey Herd at five shows this fall, 38 of which were firsts and 32 seconds. We have the largest herd of pure-bred Jerseys in Canada, and the show record proves the quality. If you require a good young bull, that has never been beaten in the show-ring, or a first-class young cow, we can supply you at very reasonable prices.

B. E. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations.

JERSEYS:

Present offering: Two bulls, 8 months old; solid color; choice animals; sired by Nero of Glen Rouge, and out of deep-milking dams.

E. B. MINNAN & SONS, GRAFTON, ONT.

F. L. GREEN,

Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Choice stock of each sex for sale.

PICKERING STATION, G. T. R. GREENWOOD P. O. CHARMONT STATION, G. T. R.

LAWN RIDGE STOCK FARM.

Yearling bull and bull eight months old. Registered cows and heifers of choicest breeding and individuality. Some fresh and others coming in soon. 100 head to choose from.

J. I. CLARK, Norval station: G. T. R. Norval P. O.

Best Jersey Bulls AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 head), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers. This, because the sale of so many cows in profit leaves me short of milk for the present. Also some choice heifers in calf.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Box 324.

DO YOU WANT A SNAP?

Jersey cows and heifers, also two young bulls, at low prices, from prizewinning stock. Write for prices.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, CHATHAM, ONT.

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES. Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 84 lbs. milk daily, om WM WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.

AYRSHIRE FEMALES FOR SALE.

Carrying the same breeding as our prize-winners, including such offspring as Floss and Tom Brown, the World's Fair winners. We breed for constitution, quality, and production.

DAVID BENNING & SON, Williamstown, Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

We breed for milk and quality, and employ only the best sires. Are now offering young Ayrshires of both sexes. DONALD CUMMING & SONS, Lancaster, Ont.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

2 two-year-old bulls, 2 yearling bulls, and a number of spring calves, both sexes, from deep-milking dams. Prices reasonable. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

Menie Stock Farm

Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

High-class AYRSHIRES,

including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write. WM. WYLIE, HOWICK, QUEBEC

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, Shropshire sheep,

Berkshire pigs, and B. P. Rock fowl. A fine lot of shearing and ram lambs for sale.

J. Yull & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont.

Homecroft Stock and Dairy.

Ayrshires, Chester Whites, B. P. Rocks. Write us for best young bull in Canada. Some A 1 bull calves; also some beauties for young sows. See that you look up our chickens.

J. F. PARSONS & SONS, BARNSTON, QUE.

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bull calves for sale at reasonable prices; sired by Klondike of St. Anne 1887, and from deep milkers with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R.

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM

H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, PROPS. Breeders of North Williamsburg, Ont. AYRSHIRE CATTLE, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, BERKSHIRE PIGS AND BLACK JAVA FOWLS.

For Sale: 5 Bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. Females any age. One 2-year-old ram, six shearing rams, and five ram lambs. Winchester, C. P. R. Magriburg, G. T. R.

SPRINGHILL FARM.

Importers and breeders of choice, deep-milking

Ayrshires

Males and females for sale. ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchensrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 4 bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and A 1 individuals. N. DYMMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Sta.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES.

We are now through exhibiting, and offer at bargain prices, if taken before going into winter quarters, the following prizewinning bulls: The winner of 4th prize at Toronto as yearling, and four other 1st prizes; sired by Caspian of St. Anne's (imp.). The August, 1901, calf a very promising light-colored one, sire Hover-a-Blink. Two February, 1902, calves, winners of 3rd and several other 1st and 2nd prizes elsewhere; and an Apr 1, 1902, winner of 4th prize at Toronto. All sired by Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam), and light-colored. Two August, 1902, bull calves from imported sires and dams. Correspondence solicited.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE P. O., ONT.

Ayrshire Bulls. Two choice August (1901) bulls. Four March (1902) calves, by imported bull and out of dams from imported stock. All good ones. W. W. BALLANTYNE, ("Neidpath Farm" adjoins city.) Stratford, Ont. Main line G. T. R.

FOR SALE:

Three gradually-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchensrain (imp.), whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. of milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping. Collie pups, from Perfection Queen. Address—

T. D. McCALLUM, Nether Lns., Danville, Que.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BRIDGERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

We have for sale 10 bulls from 1 month to 18 months old, of the same breeding as the first-prize calves at Ottawa and Toronto. R. REID & CO., Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm, Eltonburg, Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock; Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Platt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale. James McCormick, Sr., Rockton, Ontario.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN

SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,

SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

Robert W. Hobbs,

Keilmoscott, Lechlade, England.

One of the largest flocks in Oxford Down Flockbook. Numerous prizes obtained for ram lambs at principal shows. Rams and ewes always on sale.

REGISTERED

Southdown Sheep, Suffolk Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

THE Cheveley flocks and herds, the property of Col. H. L. B. McCalmont, C.B., M.P., are unique for the purity of their blood, typical character, and individual merit. In their foundation, etc., no expense has been spared in securing the best and most perfect specimens of the different breeds. In each case full records are kept of individual pedigrees, so that any selections made from these flocks will, in addition to being of the highest merit and typical character, have also the great advantage of individual pedigrees.

The Southdowns have secured the highest show-yard honors during 1900 and 1901 at the leading English shows; in the latter year, besides winning the champion prize, gold medal and breed cup at Smithfield Show, two medals for best Southdown, six firsts, three seconds and numerous minor awards were won at Royal Birmingham, Royal Counties shows, etc. The Suffolks are equally well bred, and numerous prizes have also been won. In fact, for individual merit, pedigree, and purity of breeding, it would be difficult to find better and more suitable flocks of either of these breeds from which to perpetuate their high individual merits. Apply to—

H. J. GARROD, Cheveley, Newmarket, England.

JOHN BRYAN & SON, Southleigh, Witney,

Oxon.—One of the oldest registered flocks of pure-bred Oxford Downs. Annual sale of rams. Oxford ram fair. Rams and ewes for sale at home. Inspection invited.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Longwool Sheep.

HENRY DIDDING

Riby Grove, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

Has always for inspection and sale the largest flock of pure Lincoln sheep and Shorthorn herd in the country, and many prizewinners. The sheep are famous for their great size, fine lustrous wool, and 150 years' good breeding, and at the home sales have made the highest prices on record. The Shorthorns comprise the best Bates, Booth, and Scotch blood, including the best prize strains of Duthie, Marr, Willis, and Harrison. During the last year 86 prizes have been taken by the Riby Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep at the leading shows in England.

Cables: Dudding, Keelby, England.

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LIVE STOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHERWSBURY.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Sherwsbury, England, or to our American representative, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W.

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English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruick-shank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prizes last year and this.

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EIGHT REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE Woodward Water Basins.

5th.—In our system the water is drawn direct from the main supply into each basin. Each basin, therefore, contains nice, clean, fresh water. No danger from infection. Disease is avoided.

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Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

For sheep. Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

Cattle, horses, pigs, etc. Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective

Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound. Sole agent for the Dominion.

Dorset Horn Sheep

THE largest flock in America. The most celebrated prizewinners at the Columbian exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario.

Southdowns and Collies

Both imported and home-bred. Correspondence solicited. Railway station, London.

ROBT. MCEWEN, BYRON, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE S.

One well-covered yearling ram, with good bone, from imported Mansell ram, and four home-bred ram lambs. Write for prices.

ROWAT BROS., HILLSDALE, ONT.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Pure, Fragrant and Cleansing.
BABY'S OWN SOAP
 IS UNRIVALLED FOR NURSERY AND TOILET USE.
 Don't risk imitations on Baby's delicate skin.
 ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL. 6-2

ROYAL DRY HOP YEAST CAKES

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
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WALKING DOLL FREE

For selling at 10c, each only 10 large beautiful packages of delicious Heliotrope, Violet and Rose Perfume, and helping us to get a few more agents. **Nothing sells like a Perfume.** Its fragrance lasts for years. Two-grance lasts for years. Mrs. E. W. Gillett, Toronto, Ont., says: "I sold all the Perfume in 15 minutes." This wonderful walking doll is beautifully dressed in satin, trimmed with elegant lace. She has jointed neck and arms, golden rings, and when wound up walks as naturally as any living child. Write to-day and we will send the Perfume postpaid. Rose Perfume Co., Dept. 558, Toronto

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DESIGN REGISTERED 1901

BRASS CASE RUBBER BALL BRASS VALVE SEAT LEATHER WASHER INLET PIPE LOCK NUT PLUG FOR OUTLET FOR

Stock Water Bowls

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Circular and quotations given. Write: **A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.**

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with powerful lenses showing dozens of conical pictures in colors, by selling at 10c, each only a pack of six of ancient Chinese blue-black ink powders and securing a few more agents for us. Each package makes five 5c. bottles (25c. worth) of superior ink. It is so cheap and useful that everybody buys. You will easily sell the 5 packages and earn this splendid Magic Lantern in a few minutes. **You can then make lots of money giving exhibitions.** Write to-day for the Ink Powder. **WESTERN INK CO., Dept. 556, TORONTO.**

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The imported Shorthorn bull, Captain Mayfly 28858, illustrated on another page in this issue, and now at the head of the herd of Mr. J. C. Bricker, Elmira, Ont., was born Feb. 28th, 1898; bred by Mr. Donald Fisher, Pittochry, Perthshire, Scotland, sired by Captain of the Guard (28396), a Cruickshank bull by Commodore, and his dam by Cumberland. Mayfly, the dam of Captain Mayfly, was by King George (55958). Captain Mayfly won first prize in strong competition this year at the Toronto and London exhibitions.

Four miles south of Nelles' Corners station, on the G. T. and M. C. R., in the Co. of Haldimand, Ont., lies the Seven Maples Stock Farm, the property of H. Gee & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and pure-bred poultry. Their Shorthorns number about a dozen head of Lady Jane, sired by Orpheus 17th 2166; dam Lady Deans, by Dufferin 18323, and tracing to imp. Lady Jane 281. The stock bulls that have been used were Cleveland 17063, Onelda Chief 29969, Earl of Howard 29986. The present stock bull, Christopher Britannia 39375, by imp. Christopher; dam Britannia 30th, by Baron Evelynode 16705, is a bull of more than ordinary quality, and is certain to leave the herd better than he found it. At present there is nothing for sale, as the young ones were all helpers, and are being kept to swell the herd. The Shropshires are daughters and g. daughters of the noted Newton Lord, and are a splendid lot, the lambs being sired by an imported ram, and showing perfect form and covering. The ram lambs are already sold, there being only one shearing ram for sale, and a good one he is. Messrs. Gee's speciality is poultry, B. P. Rocks fowls and White Pekin ducks. The Rocks are Conger and Bright strains. At Chicago, 1901, Conger won almost every prize offered, and the stock offered for sale by the Messrs. Gee this fall are the product of trios which cost them \$25 and \$35 each, a number of this year's chicks being from a brother of the first prize winner at the Lan-American. The ducks for sale are by a Hallet-bred drake, and another that won second prize at Guelph last winter, while the mother ducks are Watson-bred, one of them being winner of first prize at Chicago and second at Detroit, the other being winner of first prize at Guelph, 1901. This lot of ducks are probably unequalled by anything in the country for size and perfect form, they being ever before raised. Parties wanting anything in the line of B. P. Rock poultry or Pekin Imperial ducks, should write Mr. Gee at once, to Fisherville P. O., Ont.

W. S. CARPENTER'S SHROPSHIRES.

Excellence excelled, is the goal of the ambition of Mr. W. S. Carpenter, owner of Model Farm, Simcoe, Ont., the home of one of the choicest flocks of imported and Canadian-bred Shropshire sheep to be found on the continent. This beautiful farm lies in the Co. of Haldimand, in the outskirts of the town of Simcoe, on the G. T. and M. C. railroads. A few years ago, Mr. Carpenter, having decided to take up sheep raising, Shropshires being his favorite breed, and being a man of more than ordinary ambition, he concluded that what was worth having was worth the effort of having of the best that could be procured, and at considerable expense he imported a number of sheep from the leading flocks in the Old Country, and since then has made several importations to infuse new blood, and, where possible, improve the quality of his flock, till to-day his magnificent flock of 185 head has few equals this side the sea. Among them are about 17 shearing rams, out of Canadian-bred ewes, and sired by an imp. Harding-bred ram, that are an ideal lot, showing form and covering wonderfully perfect. These rams are for sale, and for flock headers should go quickly at the prices asked. This year's lambs are by an imported Mills-bred ram, that was the reserve for championship at the Royal in 1901, and it is safe to say that if a man wanted to see a better lot he would have to cross the salt water. If perchance he could see them there. This year Mr. Carpenter, at a very long price imported another stock ram, bred by W. F. Inge, that won 2nd at the Oxfordshire show at Witney, was commended at the Nottinghamshire show, 2nd at Royal Counties at Reading, 1st and championship at Herefordshire and Worcestershire show at Hereford, 3rd in pen of 5 at Royal Agricultural Societies show, Carlisle; 3rd in pen of 5 at Leicestershire show at Leicester, and after arriving here, won 1st at Toronto, surely enough honors for one animal. He will be used as chief stock ram this fall. Representatives of this flock also won at Toronto this fall, 1st and 2nd prizes on ewes 2 shears and under 3, and 2nd prize on pen of 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 lambs, and when it is known that the ewes exhibited raised lambs this summer, it makes the honors the more creditable, and reflects great credit on the shepherd. Mr. Fred Fawkes, of England, for being able to bring much ewes out in such perfect condition. This fall, Mr. Carpenter intends erecting a mammoth sheep barn, built on the latest English design, with all modern improvements, which will be another step towards the goal of his ambition, namely, first, to have the best-equipped sheep farm in Canada; secondly, to have it stocked with a flock of Shropshires second to nothing on earth, and anyone acquainted with Mr. Carpenter can easily understand that he will most certainly accomplish his object. At present Mr. Carpenter can supply sheep of either sex, imported or home-bred, or bred from imported stock, in ones, twos, or car lots.

YE OLDE FIRM OF HEINTZMAN & CO.

Wonder Bargains in Organs.

SHIPPED ANYWHERE ON EASY TERMS.

Here is a list of organs that are bound to be quick sellers. All are put in good condition before we offer them to buyers. The prices are so little, the terms so easy, that there is hardly anyone who need be without a musical instrument in their house.

- Uxbridge organ, piano case, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell; used less than six months. Manufacturer's price, \$125. Special, \$79. \$10 cash and \$5 a month.
- Dominion organ, high back, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass coupler, grand organ and knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$110. Our special, \$47. \$5 cash and \$4 a month.
- Bell organ, high back, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass coupler, grand organ and knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$115. Our special, \$49. \$5 cash and \$4 a month.
- Kilgour organ, high back, 9 stops, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds. Manufacturer's price, \$90. Our special, \$43. \$5 cash and \$4 a month.
- Bell organ, medium high back, 9 stops, 4 sets of reeds, 5 octaves, grand organ and knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$80. Our special, \$37. \$4 cash and \$3 a month.
- Uxbridge cabinet organ, 4 sets of reeds, 5 octaves, 6 stops, knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$85. Our special, \$18. \$4 cash and \$3 a month.
- Bell organ, 8 stops, 4 sets of reeds, medium high back, octave coupler and knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$90. Our price, \$35. \$4 cash and \$3 a month.
- Thomas organ, piano case, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass coupler, grand organ and knee swell; fully equal to new. Manufacturer's price, \$125. Our price, \$85. \$10 cash and \$5 a month.

We guarantee these organs just as described. Fifty years of square dealing with the Canadian public is a guarantee of any business that you may do with us. Special attention paid to orders by mail.

HEINTZMAN & CO.,
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Queenston Cement

WE have reduced our prices, and are prepared to demonstrate that no better value for the money is obtainable anywhere. All work done with our cement according to our instructions is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect. A barrel of Queenston Cement, though weighing less, contains just as many cubic inches of cement as any barrel of Portland. In mixing concrete, the cement is gauged by measure, not by weight. Farmers and others will do well to remember this fact, and not be misled by false statements. Write me, or see my agents, for full particulars.

Isaac Usher,
 QUEENSTON, ONT.

THE SHEEP OF THE CENTURY.

PRINCIPAL AWARDS GAINED BY SUFFOLKS AND SUFFOLK CROSSES IN OPEN COMPETITION AGAINST ALL BREEDS, 1898 TO 1901.

	1898	1899	1900	1901
SCOTTISH NATIONAL FAT STOCK SHOW—				
Championship of the yard
Reserve number for ditto
SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW—				
Championship of the yard
Reserve number for ditto
Breed cup—cross-bred section
SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW (Carcass Competitions)—				
Centenary gold medal (best carcass in the yard)
Reserve number for ditto
First prize—Short-wool lambs
Second prize— " " "
Third prize— " " "
Fourth prize— " " "
First prize—Short-wool wethers
Second prize— " " "
Third prize— " " "
First prize—Long-wool wethers
Second prize— " " "
Third prize— " " "
First prize—Long-wool lambs
Second prize— " " "
Third prize— " " "

AN UNEQUALLED RECORD.
 Pamphlet, with full description of the breed, show-yard honors, live and dead weights of rams, ewes and lambs, can be obtained on application to
ERNEST PRENTICE, Secretary Suffolk Sheep Society, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

SHROPSHIRES

Special Sale for This Month.

20 Ram Lambs, 5 Shearing Rams, and a Few Choice Ewe Lambs, of superior quality, by imported sires. Prices right, as we must have room.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, QUE.

AGAIN STOP! AND LISTEN!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRES

Have this season produced a Great crop of high-class lambs. Do you want a flock header? If so, let us tell you that we have excellent imported and Home-bred rams of different ages To sell at good values to purchasers. They are of the best breeding. Are of good size, and extra quality.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont., Can.

Shropshire Sheep, and Chester White Swine of good bacon type. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT. "SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM."

This season I am offering for sale SHROPSHIRE lambs of both sexes. Also shearing ewes and 2 shearing rams. Prices right and quality guaranteed. GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

SHROPSHIRES.

For sale—8 shearing rams, 12 shearing ewes, a number of 2- and 3-year-old ewes and this year's lambs; a low-down, well-covered lot.

C. H. ROWE, ORILLIA P. O. and STATION.

SHROPSHIRES.

I am offering for sale 1 imported stock ram, 14 yearling rams and two-year-olds, 30 ram and ewe lambs, 10 shearing ewes, all in good condition. Prices reasonable.

ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P. O., Ont.

Shropshire Sheep For Sale.

NUMBER of shearing rams, ram lambs and young ewes, all well covered; also Shorthorn bull fit for service, 2 bull calves, young cow. All stock registered or eligible for registration. Have been breeding Shropshires successfully for past eighteen years, and only keep best strains. Farm three miles north of Watrloo.

JOS. B. SNYDER, WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearlings with Imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram. Four fine young Shorthorn bulls.

Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.

HOLWELL MANOR FARM

SHROPSHIRES.

Choice shearing rams at farmers' prices. A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale.

D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.

SHROPSHIRES FOR SALE.

Shearling rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, also shearing and older ewes, about 50 head all told. All registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition and form. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks.

MALCOLM McDOUGALL, Tiverton, Ont.

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS

Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply show flocks.

J. H. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT., CAN.

LEICESTERS.

A splendid lot of rams and ram lambs for sale. Price reasonable.

MAC. CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Quality, with good size and wool. Address:

C. & E. WOOD, FREEMAN P. O., BURLINGTON ST., ONT.

Oxford Downs.

Present offerings: A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs fit for show, and one two-year-old ram, one very superior shearing ewe. The above are all fit for show.

SMITH EVANS, Gourcock, Ont.

W. S. CARPENTER,

"MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.. Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearing ram, first and second on aged ewe, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write. Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them.

Station One-half Mile from Farm, Woodsh and G. T. R.

Dorsets & Chesters

Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester Swine. Prices reasonable.

R. H. HARRISON, THORNDALE, ONT.

SHROPSHIRES

We have for sale sixteen Shropshire yearling rams and 12 ewes, from Cooper and Mansell ewes, and sired by Mansell ram, also an extra good lot of ram lambs.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. om U. S. A.

FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Bred from best English stock. Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families.

CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS. Write us before buying elsewhere. Address:

F. H. NEILL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT. Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station. om

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. ELGIN F. PARK, om

Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP

Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs.

BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTICE P. O.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

An offering at present 30 superior shearing ewes, bred to a good ram, and a number of ewe and ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices. Always pleased to hear from or see sheepmen, whether they buy or not.

W. H. ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT. Broad Lea Farm. om

MILDMAY, G. T. R. 7 miles from farm. om

TEESWATER, C. P. R. 3 1/2 miles from farm.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, om Teeswater P. O. and Station.

LINDEN OXFORDS

A choice lot of ram lambs (yearlings) and a few two and three shear rams fit for show and to head pure-bred flocks; imp. and home-bred, well covered, good quality.

E. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

"FARNHAM FARM"

Oxford Down Sheep

An offering 40 choice yearling rams to head flocks, 50 superior yearling ewes, 70 ranch rams, 100 ram and ewe lambs of 1902. From imported sires, and a number from imported dams. All registered. Barred Rock eggs, 75 cents per setting.

HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT.

Imported Chester Swine.

Our present offering is in both sexes, all ages, bred from prizewinning and imported stock. We claim to have as good as the country produces, of the true bacon type. We guarantee everything just as represented. Write us, a trial will convince. Pairs not akin.

GEORGE BENNETT, CHARING CROSS P. O. and STATION. om

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

This old-established herd, having made a continental reputation, is not being exhibited this year, but we are still breeding Berkshires as good as ever, and of the right type for the present-day markets—large, lengthy and smooth. We have boars and sows four to eight months old, not akin, and young pigs two to three months. If you want the best, write us for prices and particulars.

SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

Large English Yorkshires

Boars fit for service. Sows and boars four months old. Boars and sows two months old. All the above are extra quality and lengthy. Write for what you want. Address:

JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

Glenburn Stock Farm

FOR SALE—Choice young Berkshire boars, ready for use; also young sows. Shorthorn calves, 2-year-old Shropshire ram, ram lambs, and Barred Rock cockerels.

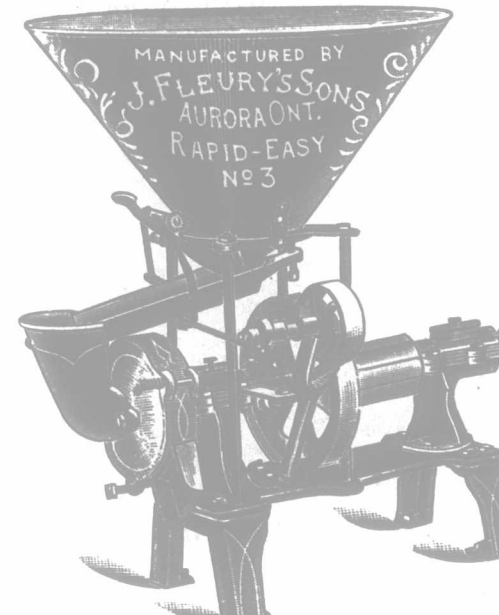
John Racey, Jr., - - Lennoxville, Que.

Spring Brook Stock Farm.

Am offering two choice Tamworth boars, ready for service; several sows, ready to breed; also a choice lot of young pigs, ready to wean. Also a few choice Holsteins to offer, of different ages.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT. Waterloo Co.

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Most work with least power. For Engine, Tread and Sweep Horse-power or Windmill. Plates that do best work and last longest; therefore cheapest. Sizes of plates: No. 1, 8 in.; No. 2, 10 in.; No. 3, 12 in.; No. 4, 14 in.; No. 5, 16 in.; No. 6, 18 in. Prices, other information and fine lithographic hanger on application. Write us.

LETTERS FROM CUSTOMERS. "I do not think there is ANY OTHER Grinder that runs SO EASY as the 'Rapid-Easy'." R. BOWMAN, Elcho.

"Enclosed find settlement for Grinder. This Grinder is run with THREE-TEAM sweep power and customer says it does EASY and VERY RAPID work, grinding as fast as a man can attend to it and keep the hopper full, which is pretty fast, as the Grinder is in the granary and all that is necessary to do is to shovel the grain out of one apartment of the granary and the chop into another." WALTER BURNS, Bethany.

"I bought one of your No. 3 Rapid-Easy Grinders from your agent, and I must say that it MORE THAN PLEASES ME, and exceeded my expectations. It is NOISELESS, RUNS EASY, grinds fast, and there is no bother with it. On one occasion we brought from our granary what we considered a good day's grinding, and to our surprise we were done before 2 o'clock, and it took the men doing ALL THEY COULD to carry the grain FASTER ENOUGH to keep the grinder going. I do not say this for any blow, but I am just SPEAKING OF THE MACHINE AS I FOUND IT. I got the machine on trial, and I FOUND NO BETTER. We have used other grinders, but NONE COMPARE with this." JAS. W. McLAREN, Perth.

It will pay you to buy now and do your own grinding.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONT. Medals: World's Fair, Chicago; Paris, 1900.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given: all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. om Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

HILLGREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. Newcastle herd of Tamworth swine have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year has excelled past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also 2 silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in their various classes. Our present offerings are: Half dozen sows, from 6 to 12 months, all in pig; half dozen sows from 5 to 6 months old; and several boars from 5 to 12 months old. These pigs will be sold cheap for the next 30 days, in order to make room for young litters. They are all descendants of our sweepstakes stock.

COLWILL BROS., - NEWCASTLE, ONT.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Prices reasonable.

WM. HOWE, BRUCE CO. NORTH BRUCE, ONT. om

YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.

Young pigs, 3 weeks to 3 months old (bacon type), easy feeders, strictly choice. Winners for fall fairs in young White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks (Hawkins strain) and White and Brown Leghorns—something extra. Also pedigree collies. om

A. B. ARMSTRONG, Codrington, Ont.

Improved Large Yorkshires.

A fine lot of young pigs on hand, sired by imported boars; pairs supplied not akin. Boars and sows old enough to breed. Also choice Scotch Shorthorns, both sexes. Importations of Shorthorns and Yorkshires made yearly. Address: om

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Box 290. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prize-winner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin.

W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.

Imported Poland-China Hogs.

We are offering something extra choice, of both sexes, any age (pairs not akin), from imported stock, and of the true type. Easy feeders, rapid growers.

ROBT. L. SMYTH & SONS, Fargo P. O. and Station, M. C. R. om

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.

One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

Coldspring Herd Tamworths

Offer choice Oct. and Nov. boars and sows. Also my stock boar, Advance. This is the spot for the best. Write for prices. They are moderate, quality considered.

NORMAN M. BLAIN, ST. GEORGE, ONT. BRANT CO.

TAMWORTHS

Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A. C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. JOHN HORD & SON, om Parkhill P. O. and Station.

Ten Choice Young Boars

5 months old, sired by Summer Hill Member; also orders taken for pairs not akin.

FRED. C. SMITH, NEW HAMBURG, ONT.

Yorkshires

For the next 3 months I can supply either sex, that for ideal bacon type, smooth, even finish, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. WM. TRASDALE, om Thornhill Sta., and electric cars. Dollar P. O.

LANGELIER'S YORKSHIRES

Won at Sherbrooke, Sept., 1902. I offer for sale the full brothers of 2nd and 3rd young boars; also the sons of 2nd aged sow at the above show. These young pigs were born in Scotland, and are cheap at \$10, delivered anywhere in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. Write to GUS LANGELIER, om QUEBEC CITY

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. E. HONEY, om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.



GIRLS THIS DOLL IS FOR YOU

Not a single cent to pay for her. As pretty as a picture. You will fall in love with her the minute you see her. Golden ringlets, laughing blue eyes, rosy cheeks, stylishly dressed in silk and satin, with velvet and lace trimmings. Lovely trimmed hat, dainty little slippers, real stockings, lace-trimmed underwear. She can be dressed and undressed like any live baby. Her head, arms and legs are movable. She can stand alone or sit in a chair or on the floor. When you get her you will say she is the prettiest doll you have ever seen. **We give her free for selling at 15c, each, 6 handsome pieces of Jewelry, Locketts, Stick Pins, Cuff Links, Hat Pins, etc., and helping us to get a few more agents. Every piece of our jewelry looks worth 50c. At 15c. you can sell the 6 pieces in a few minutes. Write to-day and we will send the Jewelry postpaid. We trust you to sell it and return the money. Don't miss this grand chance.**
THE CANADIAN PREMIUM SYNDICATE, DEPT. 553, TORONTO, ONTARIO.



Page Woven Wire Fence

Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 2

NOTICES.

"ASK HIM WHY" is the title of an interesting notice of the Technical Business Colleges of Ontario, which appears in this number of the "Farmer's Advocate." These famous colleges are known throughout the length and breadth of Canada as institutions of the best type. Farmers' sons who wish to add to their stock of commercial knowledge during the slack season will do well to write to one of these representative schools for circulars.

THE ADVANTAGES of a good feed cooker on the farm are well known to hundreds of stock and poultry raisers in this country. The Rippley cooker, now manufactured in London, Ont., has demonstrated its superiority wherever used. The same firm also construct sprayers, whitewashing machines, steel tanks, fly-removers, lice-killers, and spraying solutions. Head their ad. in another column.

AS A LABOR SAVER on the farm, few implements are equal to a low-wheeled, broad-tired wagon. In the handling of corn, it is almost indispensable, and there are numerous other operations where its use is just as economical. The attention of all interested is directed to the advertisement of the Electric Wheel Company, Quincy, Ill., to be found in another column. These people have a reputation for square dealing and their goods are sold upon their merits.

GOSSIP.

THE ONTARIO WINTER FAIR.

As announced in an advertisement elsewhere in this paper, the annual Ontario Winter Fair will be held at Guelph, Dec. 8 to 12, where over \$7,000 in prizes will be hung up for competition in live stock and dressed carcasses and poultry, and in a milking trial of dairy cows. This is undoubtedly one of the most interesting and profitable shows in the whole year to farmers and their sons and daughters. Here the best types of animals are seen and the whole show is of a practical and educational nature. The show is fast growing in popularity and additional accommodations for exhibitors and visitors is being provided. Entries in live stock close Nov. 22nd, and in poultry Nov. 24th. The secretary, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, will, on application, mail prize lists and blank forms for making entries.

JAMES SNELL'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale of the Hayne Barton Shorthorn herd, of James Snell, at Clinton, Ont., on Oct. 22nd, fell upon a very wet day, and the attendance was not large, but there was a sufficient number of men present who meant business to take all the females and the best of the bulls at good prices. The first cow sold, and the first in the catalogue, Queen, a massive, dark roan 6-year-old daughter of New Year, a Watt-bred bull, by Village Hero, out of an English Lady dam, by Barmpton Hero, set the standard of prices well up, by selling at \$470 to Mr. J. I. Flatt, Hamilton. She is a show cow in every respect, and is due to calve in November to the good 3-year-old bull, Star of Morning, who sold for \$400, the second highest price of the day, to W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, Rosebud, a red 3-year-old cow, by Rialto, went to Mr. Flatt at \$305, and Rialto Primrose, a red 4-year-old, to Messrs. Pettit, at \$220. The young things sired by Star of Morning were very nice, and J. Willcott, of Kennebec, took the two heifer calves, Louise and Primrose Pearl, 9 and 10 months old, respectively, at \$200 each. Nothing in the female list sold for less than \$100, a 6-months calf selling for \$120. The average for females sold and the stock bull figured out at \$195. Bull buyers were either scarce or the quality and condition of the offering was not up to their ideas, as after the sale of Star of Morning at \$400, the bidding was slow and the prices low. With a more favorable day, the results would probably have been better, but the prices obtained ought to be considered satisfactory under the circumstances. Following is the list of those sold at \$100 and upwards:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| Cows and Heifers. | |
| Queen, 6 years; J. I. Flatt, Hamilton | \$470 |
| Rosebud, 3 years; J. I. Flatt | 305 |
| Rialto Primrose, 4 years; W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman | 220 |
| Lilly Red, 3 years; L. F. Sproul, Markham | 200 |
| Lovely Mary, 5 years; J. I. Flatt | 200 |
| Louise, 10 months; J. Willcott, Kennebec | 200 |
| Primrose Pearl, 9 months; J. Willcott | 200 |
| Red Rose, 2 years; J. I. Flatt | 170 |
| Roan Beauty, 5 years; Harry Smith, Hay | 160 |
| Seabird, 6 years; Tindale Bros., Clinton | 125 |
| Helena, 4 years; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge | 125 |
| Bella, 10 years; E. C. Attrill, Gaderich | 115 |
| Rosa May, 6 months; J. I. Flatt | 120 |
| Sunrise, 1 year; W. G. Pettit & Son | 100 |
| Minnie Irene, 10 years; Jas. Hoover, Westfield | 100 |
| Belle Marr, 4 years; W. Doherty, Clinton | 100 |
| Star of Morning bull, 3 years; W. G. Pettit & Son | 400 |

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

A combination exhibition of both Live and Dressed Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry; also a Dairy Show.

Will be held at

**GUELPH, ONT.,
December 8 to 12, 1902**

Over \$7,000 offered in prizes.

Live-stock entries close November 22nd.
Poultry entries close November 24th.

Experts will deliver practical lectures on interesting Live-stock, Poultry and Dairy topics.

Increased accommodations this year for the convenience and comfort of visitors, exhibitors and their exhibits.

RAILWAY RATES:

SINGLE FAIR FROM ALL POINTS.

For prize list, entry form, and any further information, apply to

**A. W. SMITH, President, Maple Lodge, Ont.
A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.**

\$2.69 Buys a WATERPROOF RAINCOAT
\$5.00 SEND NO MONEY. Simply write us, giving your name, address, nearest Express Office and chest measurement and we will send you this coat free for examination. When it arrives, try it on and examine it carefully, and if found exactly as represented, and equal to any raincoat ever offered for \$5.00, pay the Express Agent \$2.69 and express charges and secure this great bargain. This is a genuine English Mackintosh Raincoat, double breasted and made of fine quality popular steel gray waterproof cloth, cut in the latest pattern, with velvet collar, dressy plaid lining, double stitched and cemented seams, concealed pockets, silk worked buttonholes and reinforced buttons. An easy fitting coat. A perfect protection against cold and wet. The very best coat ever made for those exposed much to the weather. Well finished throughout. Will wear like iron. \$5.00 does not cover the first cost of the material. We have only a few dozen of these coats. When they are gone there will be no more at this price.
Order now. JOHNSTON CO., Dept. F.A., TORONTO.

A BARGAIN

One 2 horse Tread Power.
No. 7 Alexandra Separator.
No. 6 Daisy Churn.

With shafting and belting, complete. For prices write -

W. C. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONT.

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A college education for every man and woman in Canada. HOME STUDY IS FOR YOU. It saves time and money. Educate your family. Cheap, thorough, practical courses in HIGH SCHOOL and BUSINESS STUDIES, HOUSEHOLD, INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE. DO YOU WISH TO MAKE MONEY? Agents wanted. FREE booklet

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Ripley's 1903 Improved Combination Steam Cookers, Hog and Poultry House Heaters and Water-Tank Heater.
 Manufactured in Canada.

Will cook 25 bush. of feed or roots in two hours, or heat water in stock tanks or heat buildings 250 ft. from cooker by conveying the steam; made of boiler steel and the best cast iron; can't blow up; can be used outside or attached to a chimney; no flues to fill with soot, or leak. Invented and used by Canadian breeders and Experiment Stations. We manufacture 4 styles of cooker and 20 sizes. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Prices, \$10 to \$50. Address, Ripley Hardware Co., London, Ont.; or Grafton, Ill., U. S. A. Box 100. 4 om

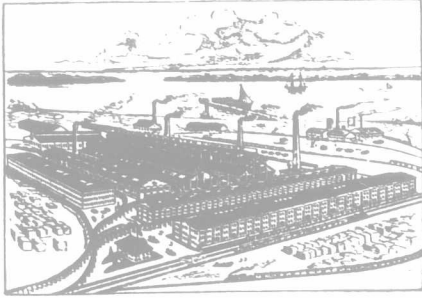
PILES Cured at home. No pain. Itching piles cured in 1 day. Bleeding piles cured in 1 week. All other kinds, 1 week to 1 month. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Duncan, Specialist, Tyler, Texas. Write for Booklet.

LADY'S WATCH
 For selling at 10c. FREE each, only 1 doz. packages of Lemon, Vanilla and Almond Flavoring Powders and securing a few more agents for us. One package equals 15c. worth of Liquid Fixing; and is far better. Every housekeeper buys one or more packages. You can earn this watch in a few minutes. It is a little beauty with silver metal case, fancy decorated dial, gold hands and stem wind and set, reliable imported works. Write to-day and we will send you the Flavoring Powders, postpaid. We trust you will send you the Flavoring Powders, postpaid.
HOME SUPPLY CO., DEPT. F. L., TORONTO.



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agencies are located in every important agricultural town in Canada.



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DEERING

machinery is recognized as standard in every agricultural community.

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has established a permanent home in Canada, at Hamilton, Ont., where the finest equipped factory in the Dominion is being rapidly pushed to completion.

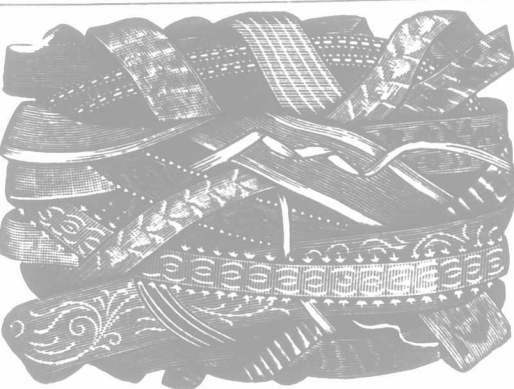
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CHICAGO, U. S. A.**

CANADIAN BRANCHES: LONDON, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, MONTREAL.



BARGAIN SALE

Remnants SILK RIBBONS almost FREE

We have recently purchased several Thousand Dollars worth of Ribbon Remnants, in London, England, much below the actual cost of manufacture. We are thereby enabled to offer the lady readers of this paper an immense bargain in choice Ribbons. They are all from one to three yards in length, and some 3 inches wide. Amongst these Ribbons are some of the very finest quality, Crown Edge, Gros-Grain, Notre, Pique Edge, Satin Ed & Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman and various other plain and fancy styles, in a variety of fashionable colors, all shades and widths, suitable for Bonnet Strips, Neckwear, Trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. All first class. No lady can purchase such fine Ribbons as these at any store in the land for many times our price. **Don't miss this Bargain.** Mrs. W. Gallagher, East Clifton, Que., says: "I consider your Ribbons the cheapest & gala I ever got." Price, per box, only 35c., or 3 boxes for 90c. postpaid. Millinery Sup. Co., Box F. A., Toronto.

