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J. H. Grisdale  
Exp Farm in Dec 15, 03

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. NOVEMBER 17, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, No. 634

**Melotte**  
CREAM SEPARATORS

TURN EASIEST  
SKIM CLEANEST  
LAST LONGEST



WRITE FOR BOOKLET NOW. Sizes 1 to 5, with enamelled dovot casing.

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

**WINDSOR SALT**

Best for  
**Cheese Making**

Coarse enough to dissolve slowly, and not be carried out with the whey. WINDSOR SALT preserves cheese better, and makes the smoothest, richest and best quality cheese. See that your dealer gives you WINDSOR SALT.

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

**SUNLIGHT SOAP** REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

**"RATHBUN'S STAR"**  
BRAND

The Leading  
Canadian  
Portland Cement

MANUFACTURED BY


**The Canadian Portland Cement Co.**  
Limited

Capacity of Works - - 500,000 Barrels per Year

SALES AGENTS:

**The Rathbun Company**  
310-312 Front St. West  
TORONTO, ONT.

Changeable Weather  
IS  
BOVRIL Weather



"Tidy his  
his tract"

**British Columbia Farms**

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

**The Settlers' Association,**  
322 Cambie St.,  
P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B.C.

**FARMING PAYS IN NEW ONTARIO.**

Write for descriptive pamphlet and maps

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

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

**HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR**  
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

**THE Northern Business College**  
Owen Sound, Ont.

has four complete courses of study—Business, Shorthand and Typewriting, Telegraphy and Preparatory. Best equipment of any school in Canada, and the only one owning its college building. Students admitted at any time. Announcement sent free.

C. A. FLEMING, - - - Principal.

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

Assets over One Million Dollars.

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

D. FACKEN, PRESIDENT.

No modern cow stable is complete without one of

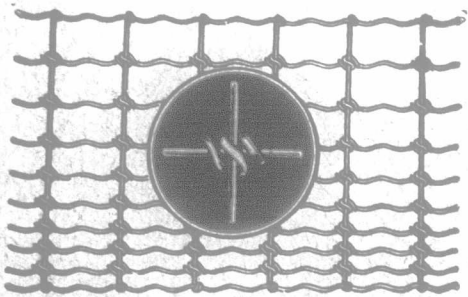
**Louden's Feed & Litter Carriers.**

Our Double-headed Steel Track can be curved and switched in any direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all giving satisfaction. Manufactured by Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers; in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogue and prices.



Louden M'ch'y Co.  
Guelph, Ontario

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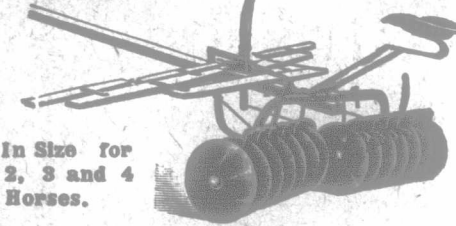
**IDEAL FENCING**

Strong and durable, because Large Gauge (No. 9) Steel Galvanized Wire is used throughout. See our Exhibit at Principal Fairs, or write for Catalogue!

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.  
Walkerville, Ontario.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.,  
Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T. om

**Bissell's Disk**



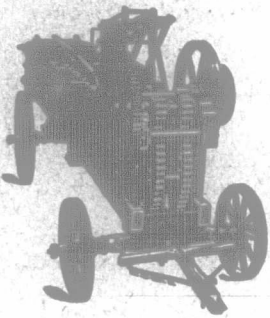
In Size for  
2, 3 and 4  
Horses.

HAS MADE A GREAT RECORD  
THROUGHOUT ALL CANADA.

Adapted for work on Summer Fallows,  
Stubble Fields, or, in fact, anywhere. Inquire  
of your nearest Agent, or write direct for  
particulars and prices. Address

T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W, Elora, Ont.

**Columbia Hay Press Co., Kingsville**



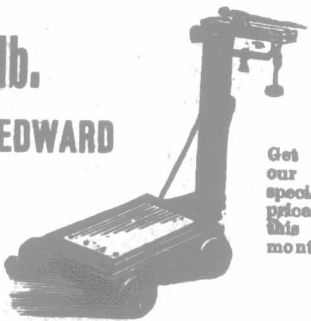
Our customers  
are unanimous in  
praises for the  
Columbia Press.  
They say it will  
do all we claim  
for it and even  
more. It has a rec-  
ord of 50 tons in 10  
hours. We will  
guarantee it to do  
at least 4 tons per  
hour. Write for  
full description,  
with testimonials  
of reliable per-  
sons.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

**KING EDWARD  
SCALE**

Manufactured  
by



Get  
our  
special  
prices  
this  
month

C. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto,  
Canada.

**BOYS FOR FARM HELP.**

The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite ap-  
plications from farmers, or others, for the boys who  
are arriving periodically from England to be placed  
in this country. The young immigrants are mostly  
between 11 and 15 years of age; all will have passed  
through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's Eng-  
lish Institutions, and will have been carefully selected  
with a view to their moral and physical suitability  
for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms  
and conditions upon which the boys are placed may  
be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen,  
Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave.,  
Toronto.

**To Hold and Cure  
RUPTURE**

My book, "How to Cure Rupture by a Natural  
Method," sent FREE (sealed). F. H. WEESSE,  
Specialist, 504 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St.  
West, Toronto, Ont.

**Canadian Dairying,**  
BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN,  
of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly  
practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid.  
William Briggs, 29-33 Richmond St. West,  
Toronto.

**The Farmer's Advocate**

Home Magazine

IS A WEEKLY FARM JOURNAL.

It is the only one in Canada. As a weekly it has  
made a great success, as a paying advertising medium.

An advertiser can reach more good buying people  
by placing copy in the Farmer's Advocate and Home  
Magazine than by any other paper published in  
Canada. In quality of circulation, and all the fea-  
tures that make a paper popular amongst readers,  
our magazine stands in a class by itself. Nothing  
approaches it.

Our readers are buyers. More and more adver-  
tisers are finding that out; also, a greater variety of  
advertisers. It's not one class only that is benefit-  
ing by using our columns. Every article that sells can be  
profitably advertised in our pages. Advertisers who  
once start with us keep on advertising year after year.

If you want to reach buyers and reach  
them quick, send us your advertisement.

**THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LTD.**  
LONDON AND WINNIPEG.

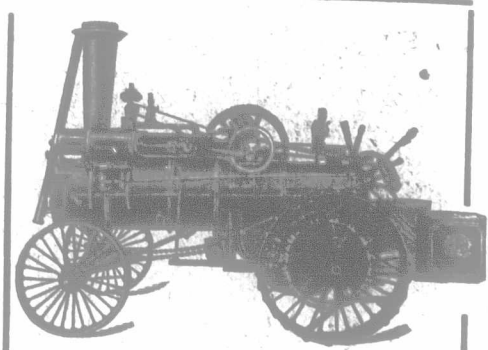


**The Low-Down Oxford  
Cream Separator**

is without a doubt the only new and up-to-date machine  
on the market. The Oxford is a perfect skimmer, easy  
to wash and turn, and has all parts and bearings inter-  
changeable.

Don't be persuaded into buying an old-style or out-of-  
date separator when you can get an Oxford for the same  
price. Write for catalogue.

DURHAM MFG. CO., Limited, - Durham, Ont.



Send for Handsome Catalogue  
describing:

**"S. & M."  
ENGINES**

Separators, Wind Stackers,  
Self-Feeders, Level Tread  
and Sweep Powers, Plow-  
ing Engine Tenders, Port-  
able Sawmills and Engines,  
Roadmaking Machinery.

Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd.  
Hamilton, Canada.

**Queenston  
Gement**

The best and cheapest

FOR HOUSE, BARN  
AND SILO WALLS,  
STABLE FLOORS, ETC.

Send for our NEW ILLU-  
STRATED CATALOGUE - it  
tells all. Prices and estimates  
cheerfully given. Write to

**ISAAC USHER**  
Queenston, Ontario.

*Try Gin Pills  
at our expense*

We want every man and woman in Canada who suffers from Kidney and Bladder  
Troubles, to write us for a free sample of Gin Pills.

We want everyone who has sick friends to send us their names and addresses, that  
we may mail them, free of charge, a sample box of Gin Pills.

**100,000 Sample Boxes Given Away.**

There are hundreds who are martyrs to Kidney Trouble, having tried everything  
else without relief. There are dozens in every town who may have Kidney Trouble  
without knowing it. If you are pale—losing flesh—can't sleep—no appetite—if you  
constantly desire to urinate—if the urine is scanty, burning or highly colored—if the  
feet and hands are swollen—if the eyesight is dimmed—if there are frequent pains in  
the back, through the hips and legs—then you have the most positive symptoms of  
Kidney Trouble.

These are the people, we hope, who will send in their names that Gin Pills may cure them.

**What They Are**

Each Gin Pill contains the medicinal properties of one  
and one-half ounces of best Holland Gin. The harmful  
substances—and the alcohol—are left out. These medicinal  
principles are combined with several other remedies of  
exceptional value—and the whole made up in the form of  
a small, pleasant pill. These are the famous Gin Pills  
that have the largest sale—and the greatest number of  
cures to their credit—of any Kidney and Bladder remedy,  
ever introduced in Canada.

Won't you try Gin Pills at our expense? It costs nothing. Simply a post card, Ask us to send a  
sample box free—say in what paper you saw this advertisement—and sign your name and address.  
Do it to-day—NOW.

**What They Do**

Gin Pills cure "Cold on the Kidneys," Inflammation  
of the Kidneys, Uric Acid, causing Gout and Rheumatism,  
Ulceration and Inflammation of the Bladder, Painful and  
Suppressed Urine, constant desire to urinate, Gravel or  
Stone in the Bladder, and all other troubles, caused by  
sick Kidneys and Bladder. They never fail to relieve the  
sharp, shooting pain, make urination easy, natural and  
regular, strengthen the organs, and effect a speedy and  
permanent cure.

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

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# Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

**THE ONLY CONVENIENT KIND**




No other occupies so little space, sits so firmly, has waist low can, enclosed self-oiling gears, light bowl without inside parts. Tubular hold present world's record for clean skimming and perfect cream. Write for Catalog M-153.

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

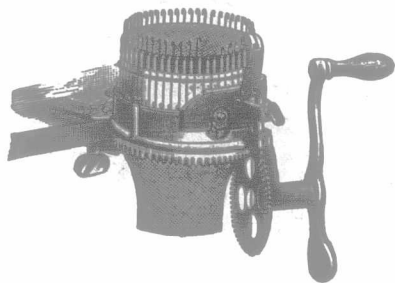
The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. F. H. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

MY NAME IS CROWN JEWEL I AM A GOOD WORKER AND CAN STAND HARD USAGE IF YOU WANT TO EMPLOY ME, WRITE DUNDAS AXE WORKS DUNDAS-ONT.



Write for Booklet.

## FAMILY KNITTER.

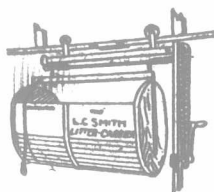


Plain, \$8; Plain and Ribbed, \$12.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

## THE L. O. SMITH FEED LITTER CARRIERS.



Patented June 16th, 1903.

Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars

LYMAN G. SMITH, OSHTAWA, ONT.

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Fairness, firmness, frankness, friendship and faithfulness make home a very heaven.

City Niece—What kind of a chicken is that, Uncle Josh?

Uncle Josh—That is a Leghorn.

City Niece—How stupid of me! Of course, I ought to have noticed the horns on his legs.

The Office Boy (at luncheon)—"I wonder how doughnuts ever come ter be called 'sinkers'?" The Messenger Boy (disdainfully)—"Yer a bright Sherlock, youse are! Soy, did yer ever notice de fambly resemblance between a doughnut an' a life preserver?"

"Say, pa, when I'm a man won't I have to obey you nor ma any more?"

"No, but you'll have a boss then who will make you wonder why you ever thought we were hard to deal with. You needn't tell your ma, however, that I told you."

A Michigan paper wound up a compliment to a young schoolma'am with a good word about "the reputation for teaching she bears." The next day the young schoolma'am met the editor and chased him down the street with an umbrella, and at every jump in the road she screamed that she had never taught a she bear in her life.

"Well, Johnny," asked Mr. Robinson, "how do you like your new teacher? Pretty smart, isn't she?"

"Naw," responded Johnny, sourly, "she ain't."

"How do you know?"

"She wuz tellin' us to-day that Jeffries wuz an English Judge."

"Well, what's wrong with that?"

"Shucks!" said Johnny, in deep disgust. "I thought everybody knowed that Jeffries wuz the American champion pugilist of the world!"

There is a tale to the effect that Judge Story once remarked, somewhat testily, to Professor Ashmun: "Now, Ashmun, don't you contradict what I say. I believe you would try to correct me if I told you that two and two make four." "Of course, I should," retorted Ashmun, instantly, "they make twenty-two."

The old lady was timidly inspecting the stock of spectacles.

"How much are these?" she asked, selecting a pair.

"Five shillings, madam."

"And how much without the case?"

"Well, the case makes very little difference. Suppose we say four and ten."

"What, is the case only worth tuppence?"

"Yes, madam"—firmly.

"Well, I'm very glad to hear it; it's the case I want."

And, placing twopence on the counter, the dear old lady took up the case and walked timidly into the street, while the shopkeeper gasped for breath.

Ex-Gov. Crane, of Massachusetts, related this convention story to a couple of friends not long ago. The story was told him, he said, by an acquaintance who was in St. Louis at the time of the Democratic National Convention there.

"The incident in the story," said the Governor, "occurred at a Democratic meeting of workmen in a small hall, some distance from where the Democratic Convention was being held. The story as it was told to me went, as nearly as I can repeat it, like this:

"Fellow citizens," said the orator of the meeting passionately, as he brought his fist down with a bang on the table, "what, I ask, are the Republicans bringing our country to? And echo answers, 'What?'"

"Excuse me, sir," interposed a man in the audience (he must have been a good Republican), rising to his feet: "did I understand your question to be: 'What are the Republicans bringing our country to?'"

"Yes, sir."

"And you say: 'Echo answers, 'What?'"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, there's something mighty wrong with the acoustics of this building," said the man in the audience, as he sat down.

# Woman's Ills.

Women suffer in a most painful manner from Sick Headaches, Low Spirits, Loss of Energy, Nervous Dyspepsia

and many other distressing complaints which so undermine the health as to make life miserable.

BEECHAM'S PILLS have saved the lives of thousands of women who have tried other medicines without avail and almost given themselves up to despair. Let every woman on first sign of derangement take a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS as per instructions with each box and she will be

**Positively and Quickly Cured.**

If you have not a box in the house get one at once. Do not wait until you are sick.

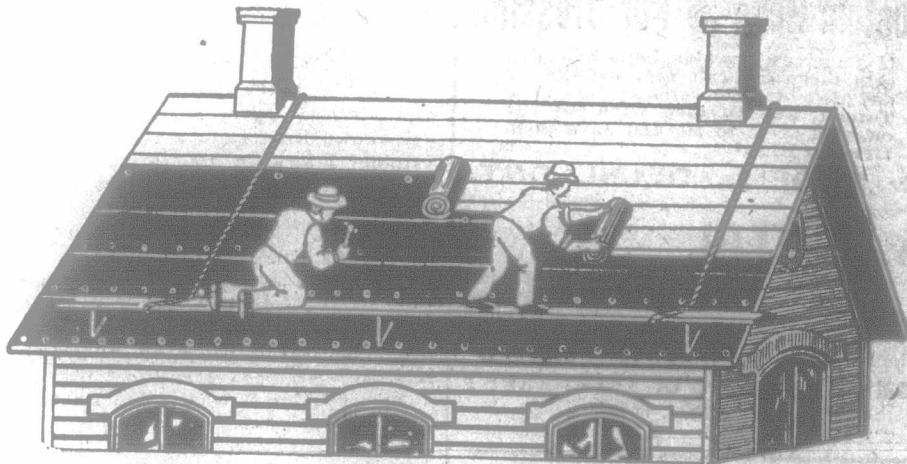
# BEECHAM'S PILLS

the "Little Doctor" in the home, regulate the general health. They purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, give vim and tone to the nerves and put the whole body in a thoroughly healthy condition.

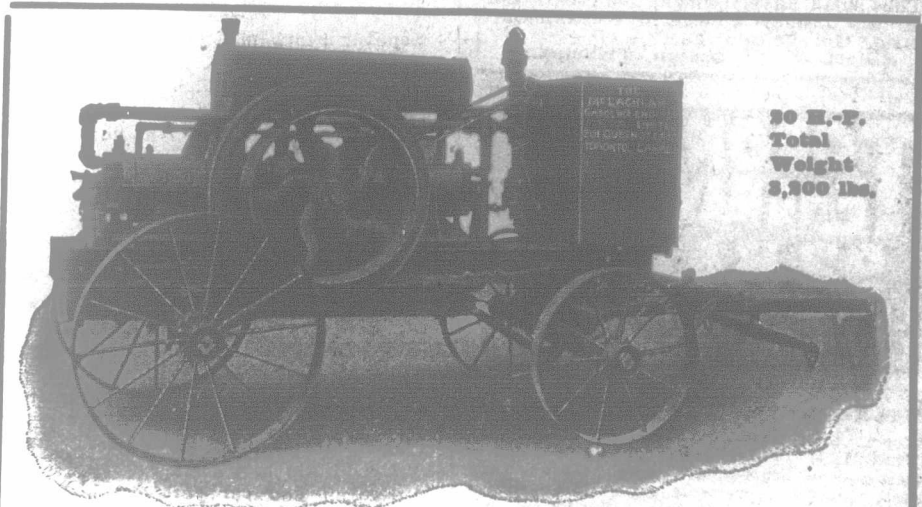
Prepared in St. Helens, England, by Thomas Beecham. Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

## USE MICA ROOFING

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



HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO'Y, 60 CATHERINE STREET NORTH, HAMILTON, CANADA.



30 H.P. Total Weight 3,200 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices, etc., to The McLaughlin Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto, or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

# WINDMILLS



**THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR**  
combines

**STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY.**

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

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,**  
Toronto, Ont. Limited.

## SUCCESS AT EXAMINATIONS.

"If you wish anything in the form of a recommendation of your work, please let me know. I was successful in my examinations, and have nothing but good to say of your system of teaching." D. H. GEENER.

Ninety-five per cent. of our candidates have been successful at public examinations. If you wish help, write us at once.

**Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.**  
Toronto, Canada.

## SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

**Boyd's Syllabic** No positions, dots, shades or dashes. 112 syllables. WRITE the English language: the most simple, legible and speedy system in use to-day. Students write to us in shorthand after their first lesson. Many pupils placed in less than 30 days, at salary from \$400 to \$800 a year. Instruction and Dictionary, \$1.50, mailed to any address, postpaid. Write for our circular, Moon's Correspondence School, Karn Hall, Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.

## Custom Robe & Fur Dressing

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

**B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.**

## A POSTAL

giving your name and address will bring our fine new catalogue telling how you can become a competent telegrapher and qualify for a good position in from four to seven months. Write your postal now

**DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY**  
9 Adelaide East, Toronto.

## CENTRAL Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.  
This small advertisement represents the largest business college in Western Ontario. Get our catalogue. Elliott & McLaughlin, Principals.

## TORONTO ENGRAVING CO

92 BAY ST  
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES  
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

**Salesmen Wanted**  
at once, to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Special list of new and hardy specialties in Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs and Roses. Liberal inducements, pay weekly, exclusive territory, handsome outfit free. Spring season's canvass now starting. Write now for full particulars. **STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.**

**TO SECURE RESULTS  
ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Why don't you do something to benefit your fellow man!" asked his spiritual adviser.

"I do," replied the multi-millionaire, righteously resentful. "I have just paid a comparatively poor man \$500 for a bull pup."

The tiniest bits of opinion sown in the minds of children in private life afterward issue forth to the world and become its public opinion; for nations are gathered out of nurseries, and they who hold the leading strings of children may even exercise a greater power than those who wield the reins of government.

Can there be a more satisfactory pleasure in life than to find some inarticulate feeling, some dumb article of belief, or some hope that never had a voice put into words unexpectedly for you by some great authority? It is a rare moment—you almost call out with the satisfaction of the thing. One loves the words, and one loves the writer.

According to a paper which Dr. Pilotoff, of Moscow, recently read before the Russian Academy, sunflowers are good for a great deal more than merely ornamenting the borders in our gardens and producing the chicken feed. They are the very best remedy in cases of fever, and, looking into the future as far as his eyes can see, the Russian declares that in course of time they will altogether replace quinine. So that, in anticipation of a market, our readers had better commence at once cultivating the sunflower.

A young man in New York, says The Times, who had the same name and initials as H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil man, frequently received through the mail letters which were intended for the Standard Oil man. One day he received a bill for a new flag furnished to Mr. Rogers' yacht, which he mailed to him, with the following note:

"Dear Sir,—I received the inclosed bill intended for you, as I am not fortunate enough to own a yacht. However, I will pay your bill if you will tell me the best time to buy Standard Oil"

He received the following reply:  
"Dear Sir,—Your note at hand. I will be glad to pay my own bill. The best time to buy Standard Oil is between 10 and 3."

On a trip to California Claus Spreckels was induced by a friend to indorse a well-known Kentuckian's notes for \$1,500. Going afterward to Harrodsburg, the man's home, he discovered the fact that all of his property was in his wife's name, and, therefore, exempt from the debt of \$1,500.

Some months later Spreckels was sitting in the lobby of the Ebbitt House at Washington, reading his paper, when the same friend came up and accosted him.

"Do you know what's the matter with Blank?" asked he.

"No," answered Spreckels. "What?"

"He's got rheumatism," answered the friend.

Mr. Spreckels returned to the perusal of his paper.

"Has he got it in his wife's name?" he asked, casually.

Senator Fairbanks' first experience with practical politics was in connection with a county office for which he was a candidate. Politics in Indiana are very practical indeed, and the candidate is expected to make a house-to-house canvass as thorough as a census-taker's. In this particular year there was a full ticket, National, State and local.

On the first day of Mr. Fairbanks' visitations he drove up to a small farmhouse on a crossroad, and, swinging his feet easily outside the buggy, he addressed a woman who was leaning over the front gate.

"Madam," said the aspiring politician, "is your husband at home?"

"Yep," answered the woman.

"Can I see him?"

"Reckon you can, after a bit. He's down in the back pasture burying our dog."

"Ah, sorry to hear the dog is dead. What killed him?"

"Wearied himself out barking at candidates."

There is no good thing but what has an imitation. The better the article the more imitations there are.

## DeLAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are worth more than all imitations combined. They save \$10.00 per cow every year.

Catalog Free

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

WINNIPEG 77 York St., TORONTO MONTREAL

Send for Catalogue

A MONEY-MAKER THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.

No. 4A.

## The 20th-Century Knitting Machine

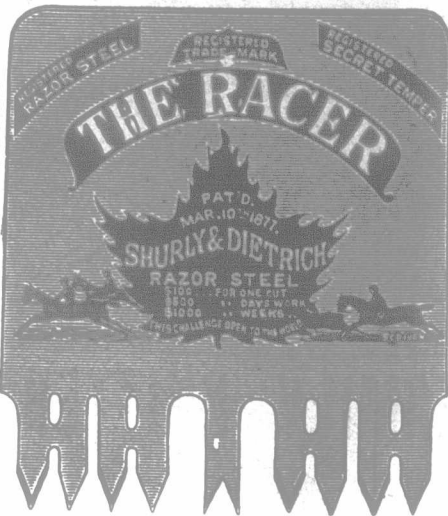


will clothe the family with Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, etc.; is simple in construction, substantially made, and easily operated. Our machines have held the highest place among knitters for over 30 years. Send for our illustrated catalogue; it is brimful of information and valuable suggestions for making money by knitting, or for those who want a thoroughly practical and serviceable machine for family use.

**CREELMAN BROS., GEORGETOWN, ONT., BOX 533.**

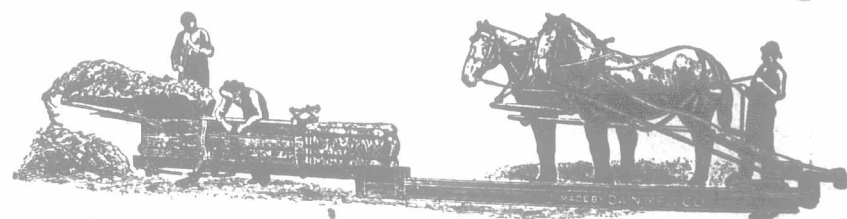
## THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

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



**SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.**

## ARE YOU THINKING HAY PRESS?



## The Dain

embodies all the latest ideas. Is a Pull Power, full circle machine. Is easily set for work, and can be put on its trucks ready for the road in twenty minutes. Will press 12 to 15 tons per day. Make any size of bale up to 200 lbs., and good clean ones, too. Send for price and catalogue.

**DAIN MANF'G COMPANY, PRESTON, ONT.**  
FAIRCHILD COMPANY, Winnipeg, Western Agents.

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# The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine. ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 17, 1904.

No. 634

## EDITORIAL.

### More and Better Horses Needed.

The fact that common scrub horses being brought into this country from the United States are selling for prices which, not many years ago, would have purchased good horses is ample evidence of a marked scarcity of the desirable class of horse stock in the country. There is a reasonable certainty that a steadily increasing number of work horses will be required for the next twenty years to supply the needs of the contractors for the building of the many new railways projected, and of the tens of thousands of incoming settlers who will take up lands on the line of these railways, both in the East and West. There is a steady demand at good stiff prices for the better class of horses, both heavy draft and carriage, for export to Britain and the United States, as well as for use in our own constantly-growing cities and towns. In view of this situation, the question arises: Who are in so good a position to meet this demand, and to profit by the good prices sure to prevail, as the farmers of our own country, who have the pasture range, and can produce in profusion all the food necessary to grow young horses of the class that brings the best prices, and which costs no more to raise than inferior animals. Enterprising horsemen have in the last few years imported a considerable number of high-class stallions, especially of the heavy-draft breeds, and many sections are now well supplied in that respect, but it must be patent to all observers that there is a lamentable scarcity of pure-bred mares, or even of fairly good grade mares, from which to breed the class of horses required to supply the sure demand. Recognizing this want, enterprising breeders have recently imported a number of young pure-bred heavy-draft mares, which, when distributed throughout the country will help to supply the need, and there are yet some home-bred ones in the hands of breeders that are available. These, however, are entirely inadequate to fill the requirement, and for this reason those who have good grade mares should breed them to the best class of sires, and prepare to supply the market which is assured, and those who have not good mares to breed from may make a good investment by securing some of those being offered in our advertising columns by importers and breeders. Nineteen hundred and four has been the banner year of immigration to Canada. The eyes of the world are turned toward this country. Canadian officials at the World's Fair at St. Louis have been deluged with enquiries regarding our Great West as a field for emigration, and for our cheap farming land of the best quality. The probability amounts practically to a certainty that next year, and the following years, will witness an increasing immigration, and, consequently, an increasing demand for horses. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and other railways, and the occupation of farming lands along their routes, lumbering in New Ontario and Northern Quebec, will doubtless create an immense demand for horses, as will also our steadily growing towns and cities. The prospect for profitable horse-breeding in the Dominion never looked brighter. It is the golden opportunity of Canadian farmers, and if they fail to avail themselves of it and profit by it, the trade will go to others, and the money paid out for the supply of horses will go out of the country, instead of remaining here.

### The Time to Read.

Winter on the farm has always been associated with a relaxation of energy, a time for social intercourse, and a season of comparative leisure. There is no longer the mighty rush to improve every daylight hour of the seed-time, every shining minute of the harvest, to make every day of the summer a day on which something is accomplished. In winter, with many there is little more to do than to follow the routine of the daily chores. The mind and hand can now enjoy partial relaxation from the strenuous life. There is time for other things. How shall that time be improved? In the earlier history of Canadian agriculture, when the rich new soil returned crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, hay, etc., little thought was given (and little required) to the maintenance of fertility, the increasing of yields, the suitability and varieties of crops, the principles of cultivation, the advisability of rotations, the improvement of stock, the development of dairying, fruit-growing, and the many other branches of farming that must be adopted to-day in order that soil and men may produce that for which they are best suited. To-day it is not sufficient for one to decide that he will be a farmer. He must decide what class of farming he prefers, what he can best do with his particular preferences and capabilities, and the natural adaptability of his soil. In short, the man who would succeed at farming to-day must know his business, and to know he must observe, read, and be logical in his decisions, and the winter more than any other time is the season in which the mind should be employed in the solution of problems pertaining to the work of the farm.

For assistance in the solution of these problems, one may turn to several sources—agricultural journals, books, farmers' institute meetings, experimental farm reports, etc.—and, in a community where the numbers of those who realize the importance of study are sufficiently large, clubs for the discussion of subjects relating to farm practices might profitably be established. It is one of the lamentable features of our educational and social systems that libraries containing books upon agricultural subjects are not within more easy reach of the majority of country people, especially the young. It is evident that the work of placing such books before the public has not been pushed as far as it might be. The publishers of cheap fiction have too frequently led the way in this respect. We have known communities in which the young men organized clubs to take a regular supply of the most sensational reading stuff (all about "the villain who pursued her with a drawn dagger") that can legally be published, and it was no uncommon circumstance to hear a member of one of these clubs boast that he was a great reader, having read one hundred and fifty books or more in three months. Here was a good seed-bed for knowledge not simply going to waste, but being strewn with the worst weed seeds of thought and sentiment. But this is an extreme case, for in every hamlet there are young men growing up who in a few years are to be the pillars of the community, whose minds, now comparatively uncultivated, should be filled with the best thoughts of successful farmers, journalists and others who have been a benefit to the agricultural fraternity, rather than remain barren and unfruitful. We are not unmindful of the difficulty of arousing the public interest in matters of this kind. Young unmarried people prefer, when in public, not to bother their minds about the everyday work of their farms, and others who have recently assumed the responsibility

of establishing a home have a tendency to remain quite close to the spot where their hopes are cast. It would appear, therefore, that the best place and time for one to acquaint himself with the opinions of others is at home on winter evenings, by reading books and journals of recognized authority and merit. How to secure these is a business proposition for individuals and communities to solve, but they should be within reach. The principles of cultivation and farm practice as taught by Reppie and Roberts; the culture of orchards and gardens, by Green and Bailey; insects and insect life, by Smith, Comstock and Saunders; live-stock breeding, by Shaw, Warfield, etc.; horses, their general treatment, by Hayes; feeding, by Henry; dairying, by Dean, Woll, etc.; and many other books, should be known by young farmers as well as they know their school readers. Nor is it sufficient to know these books—their principles should be applied wherever the best judgment dictates. Many men are often weak in this respect. We have in mind a man, an energetic farmer, who knew all about the modern methods of farming and their underlying principles, but always remained unprogressive, because he lacked the native courage and business enterprise to put his knowledge into practice. This is where public discussion and a more general interchange of opinion would have been helpful.

During the winter that is before us, every man who enjoys the responsibility of working for himself and others should endeavor to better fit himself for life's duties, should provide himself with a good farm journal, with agricultural reports, and then set about to secure a list of books on those subjects in which he is most interested. Knowledge is power, as everyone knows, and in what better way can the time for relaxation be employed than by accumulating power for succeeding years of work, and by broadening the mind that it may better enjoy life from day to day.

### Forestry in Ontario.

A more well-defined forestry policy is gradually taking shape in the Province of Ontario, and the work naturally centers at the Agricultural College, which should be the seat of the School of Forestry when it comes to be established. The environment there is what is required for such an institution, and it will attract the right class of students for the Provincial forestry service which will undoubtedly be developed. Farmers will do well in their own interests also, to insist that when the school is definitely established Guelph shall be the location, instead of making it an annex of Toronto University. The "Farmer's Advocate" is pleased to note that something is already being accomplished.

Mr. E. J. Zavitz, an undergraduate of Yale Forestry School, but a Canadian, and one who has been interested and active in forestry matters for nearly twenty years, was engaged to look after the Agricultural College forestry nursery. He has produced this year over 100,000 seedlings, which will be ready for distribution to the farmers in the spring of 1896. He has also gathered seeds to produce possibly half a million trees next season, and the land is prepared now for extensive nursery work, commencing early in the spring, when Mr. Zavitz will return with his Degree from the Yale School of Forestry, and resume his work in charge of the nursery. He will also take charge of the distribution of these trees to farmers. During the past season he has visited many parts of the Province, locating

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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farms on which wood-lots might be established. He has also taken charge of the College wood-lots, turned the cattle out, and started in a regular system of pruning and replanting, with the idea of making model wood-lots, which may be examined by the farmers who visit the institution in such large numbers in June. Mr. Zavitz also finds the collection of trees that have been planted during the last twenty-five years good object lessons for the students, and very useful in demonstrating the value of different trees for cordwood and timber purposes.

Dr. Judson Clark, a graduate of the O. A. C., and also of the Cornell School of Forestry, is now permanently engaged by the Department of Agriculture and the Crown Lands Department in Toronto. He will give the students, this winter, a special course of lectures on the subject of forestry, and, as a matter of fact, this has already been begun. Each afternoon the students are taken to the wood-lot, and given practical instructions in its care; the bad results of pasturing are pointed out; the necessity of protection on the side from the prevailing winds to prevent the mulch from being blown away; the desirability of cutting out and making timber of a tree as soon as it shows the first signs of decay; the number of different varieties of trees that may be allowed to grow to the acre, and so on. People are slowly awakening to the necessity of conserving and developing the timber resources, both in the older and newer districts of the country, and the line of policy above indicated deserves commendation.

## All is Well.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find an express order for \$3.00, subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for 1904 and 1905. I have been so busy getting the man (Mr. Geo. H. Perley) whose photograph is herewith enclosed, elected that I haven't had time to think of anything else, and we got him in. Permit me to add a word or two of appreciation of the "Farmer's Advocate," the progressive organ of the largest and most progressive industry of this grandly progressive country.

H. R. HAMMOND.

Lachute, P. Q., Nov. 7th, 1904.

## They are All at It.

Already our offer given last week, as per page 1584 of this issue, is being taken advantage of, and many of our friends are showing their appreciation of it by sending us in new names.

This is very gratifying to us. Moreover, it shows that the people of Canada appreciate a high-class agricultural journal.

We expect to receive thousands of new subscribers in the course of the next few weeks. Secure your new names at once. If you don't get your man somebody else may. Don't take chances. Canvass your friends at once.

Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I am availing myself of your offer. I am sending two new subscribers with my own renewal. You will find enclosed the sum of \$3, for which send the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" from now till the end of 1905.

I remain, truly yours—

Vancamps, Ont.

EDRON CROWDER.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed \$2.25, for my own renewal subscription for next year, and for one new subscriber, as per your advertisement in last issue.

Yours truly—

Navan, Ont.

F. H. McCULLOUGH.

Dear Sirs,—You will please find enclosed postal note for \$3.00, for two new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," and my own renewal for one year, as per your offer of Oct. 27th issue.

Yours respectfully—

Wodehouse, Ont.

GORDON WILEY.

## Hints to Subscribers.

(1) When remitting for your subscription, write distinctly your full name and post-office address, stating whether you are a new subscriber or a renewal; and unless some change is required, give same initials as are now on label. Be sure that you buy a Postal Note or Express Money Order, forward the order to us, and retain the coupon which the Postmaster or Express Agent gives you as your receipt; it may be useful for future reference. Money orders are cheap and convenient. Never send cash in drop letters—we will not be responsible for same.

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## The Influence of the Motor Car on Breeding.

Rudyard Kipling, in the following lines, points out an influence to be reckoned with in the breeding of poultry and dogs:

"I know a rooster on the Heathfield Road who, but that he is honest, might be made constable over a trap. He can judge to a fraction the speed of every motor that comes his way, and since he has no tail to speak of, he takes chances that bring the heart into your mouth. But he survives, and I do not doubt will be the sire of a line of double-breasted, facing-both-ways poultry. And there is a dog who was once bold against the bare legs of children and the skirts of nurses—the sort of ravening hound of whom his owner says, 'It's only his play. He won't hurt you unless you show you're afraid of him.' Last year my car caught him on the shoulder and hoisted him nearly as high as Sirius. He came down again quite well, thank you, but so changed—and so vastly for the better! He, too, will propagate polite puppies."

Enclosed find our renewal for the pleasant "Farmer's Advocate." Impossible to do without it. We cannot speak too much of this beautiful paper.

Sebringville,

MICHAEL RIEHL.

## HORSES.

Close, stuffy stables during nights now is poor preparation for the colder weather that will follow later. Don't be particular about keeping the horses warm now; keep the air pure and the stable free from drafts, even if the temperature goes down a little.

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The building of the new transcontinental and other railways means that work horses are going to be in demand for years to come.

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Keep all the mares upon the farm, and when the opportunity presents itself at a sale pick up a good breeder.

\*\*\*

The horse appreciates a feed of roots, but don't overdo the thing; feed them regularly and in moderate quantities.

\*\*\*

At farmers' meetings this winter, let there be a hard onslaught on the practice of breeding to a mongrel-bred stallion in hope of getting a general-purpose horse.

\*\*\*

Some horses show their most pronounced hereditary tendencies now better than in the spring when they are well fitted. It can do harm to take an occasional look over the horse that is siring the colts in the community.

\*\*\*

When horses have to work week after week, it will be found that a mash on Saturday night, and less grain on Sunday, is beneficial to their health and spirits.

## Wounds.

(Continued.)

### WOUNDS OF THE ABDOMINAL WALLS.

Wounds of the abdominal walls, on account of the various structures which they involve, require a specialty of management, more particularly when situated in the inferior portion of the walls. On this account, it is wise, except the wound be very slight, to secure professional attention if possible, but, as in other troubles, this is not always possible, and I will endeavor to explain the treatment to be adopted in such cases.

In most cases, wounds in this region are punctures, and when shallow, involving the muscles, but not penetrating through the whole thickness of the floor of the abdomen, are very apt to be followed by the formation of many abscesses. The fibres of the abdominal muscles run in all directions, hence there is also tension in all directions, and the pus formed in the wound, being unable to find exit, on account of the smallness of the opening, burrows between the abdominal muscles and intervening fibrous tissues (called fascia), separates them from each other, causing pain and swelling; at the same time, small abscesses, which are hard to heal, form in different parts.

Treatment for wounds of this kind must be conducted with a view to allow free escape of pus and other discharges, and, at the same time, avoid wounding or penetrating further into the tissues. It may be necessary to enlarge the external opening, or make a counter opening, but this must be very carefully done, in order to avoid the danger noted. The hair should be clipped from around the opening, as the drying of the discharges on the hair has a tendency to mat it and close up the opening, when the pus, not being allowed to escape, burrows more deeply. When abscesses form, they should be opened early, as the fascia, being very tough and elastic, allows extensive infiltration or burrowing of pus when it is confined. The wound or wounds must be kept clean by bathing with hot water, and if inflammation and swelling be extensive, bathing should be long continued and often, in order to subdue inflammation. The wounds should be dressed at least three times daily with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, creolin, zenoleum, phenyle or other good disinfectant, and where external applications will not reach the whole wound, a little of the lotion should be injected into it. Constitutional treatment consists in comfortable quarters, rest and low diet.

Deeper punctures, penetrating almost or completely the abdominal walls, the lining membrane being divided or not, as the case may be, are apt to become enlarged by pressure of the intestines, and cause a serious condition by allowing protrusion of the same. Wounds of this nature must be treated with a view to prevent such protrusion. At the same time, the discharges must be allowed free exit, but while doing this the extension of the wound by the weight of the viscera must be prevented. In order to do this, it is necessary to apply a suspensory bandage. This can be done by enclosing the body of the patient in a web of cotton or other strong, clean material, and sewing it

firmly around him. This will form a support to the weakened walls. It is generally well to make a small opening in the bandage immediately below the wound to allow drainage and the dressing of the wound, which should be on the same principles as for the shallow wounds, except that where the walls are completely punctured, little dressing must be injected, as it would enter the abdominal cavity, might not readily escape, and would act as an irritant. The greatest danger of wounds of this kind is peritonitis (inflammation of the membrane lining the cavity), hence treatment must be conducted with a view to lessen this danger. Purgatives should not be given. If the pulse be strong and frequent, opium should be given in large doses, as two drams of the powdered drug in a pint of cold water as a drench every four or five hours, until the pulse becomes normal and symptoms of pain abate. The rectum should be unloaded by injections of warm soapy water, and a diet of bran only prescribed, and the abdomen bathed with hot water until the danger of inflammation is past, which period varies from twenty-four hours to three or four days.

Incised wounds upon the abdomen should be stitched with strong sutures, a bandage applied, and treated the same as punctured wounds, except that fomentations are not to be used, unless the danger of peritonitis is eminent, as fomentations interfere with the adhesive process.

In cases where a greater or less portion of the intestine has escaped, if the organ is bruised, lacerated or punctured, there is little hope of recovery, but where wounding of the intestine has not occurred the animal must be thrown, secured upon his back, the viscera thoroughly washed with an antiseptic, and carefully returned into the cavity; the lips of the wound through the peritoneum (the lining membrane) carefully stitched with catgut, or silk that has been soaked in a strong solution of carbolic acid, and the muscles and skin stitched with strong sutures, the animal allowed to rise and a bandage adjusted, and treated as above. "WHIP."

### The Mate for a Young Horse.

Breaking is the critical period in the young horse's life. Upon his handling during the first few months he is in harness depends much of his value afterwards. It is then that he acquires habits of gait, pluck, vice, etc., that remain with him for life. It is important that both geldings and mares receive the most careful breaking, but most important that mares which may afterwards be used for breeding should not acquire any of the vices common to horse kind that may be handed down to their posterity. We are reminded of an old brood mare we used to drive that had acquired a habit of giving up whenever an extra effort was demanded of her in collar. She was not naturally unwilling to work, but when the load required an extra pull she would rear on her hind legs and plunge madly. She had learned the trick when young, and passed it along to her progeny to the fourth remove, when, by the infusion of a greater amount of draft blood, more determination to work in the collar overcame the tendency to flunk. In breaking, the important factor is to hitch the colt with a smart, trusted, reliable mate. It is little that the colt will learn from the driver, as compared with what a good mate will teach him. Give the colt a comfortable collar, well-fitting harness, shoe him if the footing is slippery, and hitch him with an ideal working horse, and it is more than probable he will become a first-class worker, even with the most incompetent of drivers. The old horse is not only an example to the youngster, but a source of encouragement to him, and will teach him as much about his duty in a day as he could learn by other means in a month.

### The Perennial Question.

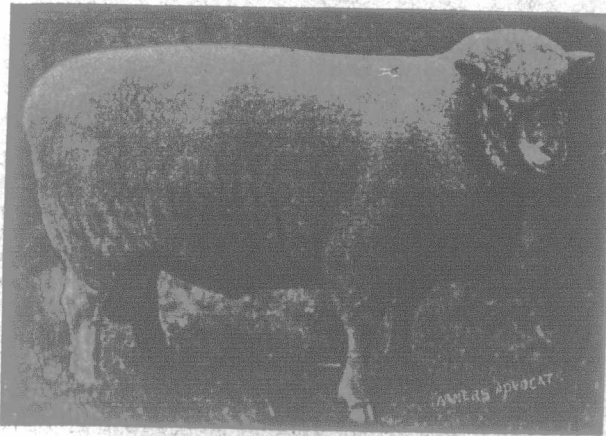
Patrick Gray, secretary of the Edinburgh branch of the Canadian Store Cattle Admission Association, writes the Glasgow Herald, protesting at the statements of previous correspondents of associations that certain tests proved Canadian cattle were largely affected with tuberculosis. He says the tests referred to by the correspondents consisted of foreign cattle and their offspring, or those being in contact with foreign cattle, as results of which the enactment was made that British cattle should pass the tuberculin test now. According to Potter, veterinary-inspector at Glasgow, Canadian bullocks and cows are practically free, whilst British cows in large numbers, and bullocks to a considerable extent, suffer from tuberculosis. Either man or nature kills infected stock in Canada. British cattle, bred from tuberculous stock, are constantly in contact with infected stock. Correspondence has been aroused through Mr. Spier, contradicting the Glasgow Herald's editorial that Great Britain desired to debar cattle free from disease, though disease was very prevalent amongst home stock.

I would like to express my goodwill toward your valuable paper. I take another farmer's paper, but yours leads them all. G. F. TOWN.  
Eastwood, Ont.

## STOCK.

### Southdown Sheep.

The Southdowns are so named from a long range of chalky hills, called downs, extending through the southern part of the counties of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire and Dorsetshire in England. On these hills the progenitors of the Southdown breed have fed for many centuries. It boasts a purer lineage than most of the breeds, and has been used in the evolution and improvement of all the other middle-wooled breeds, while there is no reliable evidence that any other breed has been used in its improvement, which has been effected by pure selection, and not from crossing. This improvement began as early as 1776. Mr. John Ellman, of Glynde, near Lewis, in Sussex County, one of the most noted of the improvers of the breed, began his work about 1780, and died in 1832, and later Mr. Jonas



Typical Southdown Ram.

Webb, of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, took up the work with great enthusiasm and signal success. The original Southdowns were of small size, long and thin in the neck, low at both ends, and shaped "like a soda-water bottle," small in front, heavier in the middle, but boasting of a big leg of mutton, the latter being still a prominent characteristic of the breed. Mr. Ellman laid stress upon the improvement of the neck and fore quarters, and held that it should be bold, rising high in the crest, and be muscular and thick. The shoulder he said should be "wide, and this width should be maintained by well-sprung ribs, great girth, wide, strong loins, straight and ample quarters, and a good dock. The leg must be well filled, inside and out, and 'as round as a cricket ball.'" This description fits the best, and, indeed, the bulk of the breed to-day, and, as a result of their pure breeding for so long a period, they breed with more uniformity of type than, perhaps, any other breed of sheep. The Southdown, though the smallest of the mutton breeds, sets the standard for conformation, type and feeding qualities. They are cosmopolitan, suiting themselves to any climate, and thriving where some of the larger breeds would fail, and one of its advantages, which it shares with other down breeds, is its power to resist the evil effects of overstocking. In early-maturing qualities, Southdowns stand in the very first rank, and when well fed the lambs are in condition for market at almost any age. Their tidy, neat forms constitute them easy keepers, and their flesh is firm and elastic to the touch, the quality of the meat is the very best, the mutton being tender, juicy, fine grained, of good flavor, and yielding a large proportion of good meat, both to live and dead weights. Their wool is dense, and finer than any other of the British breeds, and the average fleece is from five to seven pounds of unwashed wool. A good Southdown furnishes in its form the true, ideal type of the mutton sheep. The head and legs are in color of a uniform tint of light brown or grey. Importations to America from England began as early as 1803, and have been continued

up to date. The American Southdown Breeders' Association, of which F. S. Springer, Springfield, Illinois, is secretary, was organized in 1883, and Southdowns are registered from forty-three different States, and from every Province in Canada.

### Best Foods for Use in Stall Fattening.

As the feeding season is now at hand, it becomes the duty of every stockman thus engaged to wisely consider, not only what are most desirable foods at his command, but also what combination of those foods will give him the most satisfactory returns. In considering the bulky portion of our food rations, it is gratifying to notice that properly-matured and well-preserved corn silage, which formerly was looked upon simply as a valuable food for milch cows, is now gaining a well-earned prominence in the feeding operations of some Western American feeders, and I am confident that further experience of the use of this valuable succulent fodder will fully confirm the conclusions already indicated. This thought becomes the more forcible as we realize how all the varied operations of the farm, soil cultivation, crop rotation, stock-keeping, etc., are so indissolubly bound together.

In the first place, we may consider what are the varied foods at our disposal, and largely produced on the farm. Well-cured clover hay at once asserts its prominence as being the great foundation crop. Next in order comes the corn plant, which, for the labor bestowed, will return the greatest amount of feeding value per acre of any crop we can grow. Just here we may emphasize the fact that there is a place on every stock farm for the root crop, and when corn silage is not at hand, roots may partly take its place as a succulent and easily-digested food. Then follows the grains—wheat, oats and barley. As the pea crop, during late years, has largely been a food of the past, I dismiss that grain as a factor in our late system of feeding operations, with the observation that, when available at a reasonable price, it is a most valuable portion of a grain ration during the latter part of the feeding period. Careful feeding experience having amply demonstrated the beneficial results obtained from giving a judicious mixture of the grains, rather than by confining ourselves to any single variety at any one time, it becomes our duty to follow this course in our feeding operations.

To obtain the best results, the grain should be finely ground, and although a little wheat in the grain mixture proves beneficial, yet the judicious feeder will largely exchange his wheat for the mill feeds (bran and shorts), and in so doing have a more suitable ration.

In the feeding of all animals, we should study the nature of the animals we feed. All ruminating animals are possessed of large stomachs, calculated to digest food of a bulky and fibrous nature, and were never intended to be fed upon concentrated grains alone. Careful feeding experiments have proven that the concentrated meals do not, to any material extent, go into the first stomach when fed alone to cattle, but, being moistened with saliva, pass to the third and fourth stomachs, in the form of doughy balls, and, as a consequence, the meal is often found in the manure, very little changed. Therefore, in feeding our grains, they should be given in conjunction with the more bulky portions of the fodder, in order that it may all enter the first stomach, have the benefit of the churning process of the rumen, and be raised, remasticated, and thoroughly mixed with the saliva. For this reason it is advisable to have the straw cut, and the silage, cut straw and grain may be all mixed together, the silage in the mixing process giving a dampness to the whole mass, which causes the meal to readily adhere to its particles. Although advisable to cut a large portion of the bulky fodder, and feed in the condition indicated, yet animals relish a change from all cut food, and this should be given, say, once a day in the form of long clover hay. As a general rule, in this section of our country, fattening animals should be stabled by the beginning of November, the guide being as soon as we experience a succession of



A Group of Good Feeding Steers in Huron Co., Ontario.

night frosts—even somewhat earlier if finishing for the Christmas market—and when once put in the stable should be kept there, as it is inadvisable to turn them upon the frozen grass during the day. The feeder should also have in mind some definite idea as to when his animals shall be ready for market, and regulate his feeding operations accordingly.

Great care should be exercised in feeding the animals regularly and liberally from the day they are housed, when they will soon know just when to expect their next ration. Much also depends upon the treatment they are given. The action of the profitable stock-feeder is always characterized by the pat of the hand in the stable, and giving the animals the padded path in the yard. We often hear of very different results being obtained from the feeding of similar rations, and experience teaches that almost as much depends upon the feeder as upon the food given. Thus far we may go in saying that satisfactory results will never be obtained from any ration unless supplemented with judicious care, and kind, gentle treatment. With these observations, the following ration and system of feeding may be outlined, for animals in good thriving condition and fair flesh, weighing, say, 1,200 lbs. when placed in the stable, and destined for the spring market: Silage, 40 to 45 lbs. per day; cut straw, 5 to 6 lbs. per day; meal, about 2 lbs. per day, composed of equal parts, by weight, of oats, barley, bran and shorts. The above ration of silage, cut straw and grain should be thoroughly mixed each morning, with a sprinkling of salt, from which is given the noon and evening rations, and still have left a small amount for a portion of the next morning ration, which is supplemented by a feeding of long clover hay. This ration, with the additions and changes which follow, is, of course, only approximate, as no one individual can tell another just what an animal will take, and thus practical, sensible judgment in the feed lot is always a leading requirement. Care must always be taken to give the animals at each meal just what they will eat up clean. After the animals become accustomed to their winter quarters, say in about a month or so, the grain ration should be gradually increased up to four or five pounds of meal per day, and when we come to within about two and one-half or three months of the shipping period, increased again to from eight to ten pounds per day, composed of corn meal, and, say, one pound per day of oil cake, in addition to the above mixture; cut clover hay should take the place of the cut straw, and, towards the finishing period, the amount of silage considerably reduced, and clover hay fed twice each day. The watering system should be such that the animals have access to it at all times.

In conclusion, we may well say the business of fattening cattle is a science in itself. Among farm animals there is none so difficult to handle, all things considered, as the fattening steer, and every successful herdsman must be a thinker, a reasoner, and a man of resource. The mangers must be watched and kept clean, the condition and thrift of the animals observed, the droppings examined and taken away, the temperature of the stables noted, and the whole system of operation marked by a studied method and regularity.

Huron Co., Ont. THOS. McMILLAN.

### Preparing Foods.

The impression prevails in the minds of many people that time spent in cooking roots and other food for hogs is well spent. It is often interesting to notice in what directions different opinions run with relation to certain practices. Their actions, no doubt, are marks of men's judgment, and the extent to which they are in accord with true economy is the measure of a man's success. In the group of men we all know there is the one whose hobby it is to slice his turnips a certain way, another who believes it pays to scald feed for cattle or hogs, and another who will never be convinced that hogs do equally well on uncooked feed as upon cooked. Of course, these things are not done without good reason, but whether the extra labor each involves is repaid in the betterment of the fodder is the important question. Personally, we prefer to give food in its natural condition when there is any doubt about the advisability of grinding, cutting, cooking, etc. But there are cases where there is no doubt of the course to be pursued, and indications are always forthcoming from the stock themselves, in the way of refusal to eat certain foods, engorgement or waste. There is a law in nature, known as the law of atrophy, which means that if an organ or set of organs remain unused for extended periods they become useless or cease to exist. It is also noticeable that if organs are not constantly used they become of less use. Now, teeth were given to hogs, cattle and other stock to grind their feed, and, consequently, should be used for that purpose, if we are to continue breeding stock having a proper use of all their organs. In feeding, we should realize that it is well to assist nature, but unwise to supplant her, and the extent to which we can co-operate with her and conform to demands of time and custom will be the measure of our success.

### Market Cattle of Poor Quality.

The burden of the weekly reports from our large cattle markets has been "too much stuff of poor or ordinary quality, best exporters and butchers' cattle in demand." This complaint, repeated week after week, should impress the men who raise steers which finally reach the large markets. The situation is serious. We cannot ignore these constant reflections upon the quality of our market cattle, nor can breeders and feeders afford to handle such cattle in competition with countries that are producing a better class of exporters. The source of these cattle that go begging on the larger markets is, no doubt, upon the farms where cows are kept for the dual purpose of raising a calf for beef and giving milk for the factory or creamery, and this practice has paid fairly well the past few years, in spite of the low price of such cattle for beef, and the comparatively small amount of milk given by many of the cows. The cows have been fairly good milkers, and have returned some revenue, while the young cattle have been raised upon the skimmed milk and cheap roughage. Young cattle can be raised upon such fare comparatively cheaply, but, with their hereditary tendencies to dairy form, and with the slim feed given, or in spite of better feed, they come up to the market in anything but good condition, and, unfortunately for the export beef business, the raisers of many of these market cattle are introducing more and more of the blood of the dairy breeds into their herds, in order that the returns from the milking cows may bulk larger. This condition at present puts the cattle-raising business into a transition stage. Later, when the herds which to-day are termed dual-purpose, but are tending toward the dairy type, have received a larger infusion of Holstein, Jersey or Ayrshire blood, their progeny will not be foisted upon the beef-consuming public, but will either be kept for breeding, fitted for veal, or destroyed. Such a result would also imply the development of other herds toward the beef-form type, and, ultimately, the reduction of the numbers of the so-called dual-purpose cows that are supplying so many poor-quality beef steers to the markets. Of course, it is objected to such a course that part of the revenue of the herd will be sacrificed, but it must be remembered that, for dairy purposes, very many of the popularly-known dual-purpose cows are only returning profit after the value of the calf as a stocker has been added to the value of the milk produced. Such cows are dangerously near being a dead loss, rather than a remunerative source of income. Very many such cows do well to give from three to five thousand pounds of milk per year, while in reality milking cows ought to produce from seven to ten thousand pounds, and when they do this their owners can well afford to make other disposal of the young stock than to market it for beef or feeding cattle. The same principle of specialization and increased returns will hold good with the herd that is being graded up to a better type of feeders at the expense of milk production. Taking the market reports, we see that the high-grade beef steer that goes on the market fit for export will bring, quite frequently, twice the figure that his brother of the dairy type will, even though both have roamed the same pastures and eaten from the same mangers. It's a demonstration of the principle of specialization for economy in production, a principle that is irrevocable, and that is operating in every branch of productive enterprise to-day.

There is one other possible reason why the big markets are flooded with such a large percentage of dairy-type steers, and that is that butchers in the local centers secure the best of the cattle in their neighborhoods for home consumption. This is as it should be, and as we hope always will be, but it is also to be hoped that, year by year, fewer steers of the dairy breeds, and those of other breeds, but of the dairy type, will find their way to the larger markets, and this must be the result if cattle-raisers bend their energies toward developing special-purpose herds, rather than to the maintaining of the less profitable dual-purpose cows so general throughout the country to-day.

### Cleanliness Among Pigs.

A writer in an English paper has a word in defence of the pig, the aversion to which he says "is as general as the consumption of bacon at breakfast time." The sorry part of the matter, from the pig's point of view, is that the aversion is altogether without reason. "The pig is commonly charged with being an animal of filthy habits. This is a mistake. If pigs be filthy it is because man makes them so, and there is no more foundation for calling the porcine tribe filthy than that philosophic old rustic had for remarking, after gazing long upon half a dozen pigs wallowing in the mire of a sty that was a menace to the neighborhood with its noisomeness: 'Well, I do a-think as ole Adam couldn't have called them anything else but pigs.' Give a pig a chance, and he will be most scrupulous as to his bed. It is interesting to watch the painstaking efforts of a pig to make himself a cleanly com-

to repose in. But this comfort of cleanliness is impossible in many sties. Pigs certainly like a humid place, where they may cool themselves, and protect themselves from flies. But that is not to say they like no other place."

### Early Maturity.

The term early maturity is one that is of late becoming more and more used, and its significance more general. At the forthcoming fat stock shows or winter fairs, one may expect to hear the words early maturing used almost hourly. Maturity in an animal means that a period has been reached in its life when it may be said to have reached complete physical development. Early maturity means the completion of development of form and function at a period earlier than is the usual case. Early maturity is one of the tendencies developed in all classes of domestic farm animals. With beef cattle, sheep and hogs, it has been brought about in answer to the demands of the market for more tender, juicy meat, and because the feeder has been compelled to produce beef, mutton and pork more economically as conditions have changed. With horses it has been developed in order that there may be a shorter period of idle colthood, and with the dairy cow the object was much the same, to get the animals at work early. Early maturity in dairy cows has reference more particularly to abundant production of milk at an early age rather than to complete development of form. Milk production with dairy cows begins at an earlier period than complete physical development, yet the latter is attained before the former function reaches its maximum proportions. Heavy feeding of dairy heifers would encourage early physical development, but in all probability it would at the same time tend to encourage a habit in the system of laying on fat, a tendency which would in time operate against the function of milk production. It is evident, therefore, that early maturity in dairy cattle cannot so easily be obtained as with beef cattle, and that it must be influenced less by feed than is possible with the beef stock.

The influences which operate to produce early maturity are principally these: Selection of animals for breeding purposes that display an aptitude for rapid growth when young; a plentiful supply of suitable food, and breeding at an early age. By the operation of these three influences, advance is continually made upon any previous tendency to maturity, and when continually operating may fix the tendency as a characteristic trait, which in time becomes so constant that it is regularly transmitted. Individual animals display very marked tendencies to this trait, and when noted should be carefully encouraged by those who wish to fix this characteristic in their flocks or herds.

Maturity or maximum development is the result of supplying a sufficiency of nourishment, and it, therefore, follows that if a plentiful supply of food is given, so that growth may go constantly forward without cessation, then the desired finish is reached in the least possible time, or, in other words, early maturity is secured. But if the food supply is limited or insufficient, then growth is retarded and prolonged, and late maturity results. This latter condition generally prevails when animals are left to gather most of their sustenance upon pastures or ranges, and conversely when animals are kept on cultivated lands and well fed, growth is most uniform and rapid. Breeding at an early age is one of the most certain agencies of producing early maturity, but the practice should be employed with considerable caution. If breeding is permitted at too early an age, it has a tendency to reduce size and weaken the stamina of the stock, and any gain toward early maturity secured at the expense of size and constitution may be of questionable advantage. The object, therefore, in breeding early to encourage maturity, should be to mate at an age just before complete growth is attained, but not so early so as to produce a runt, or dwarf growth too violently. One must be careful in this practice to avoid extremes.

It is no uncommon thing to hear some of the older breeders of beef cattle remark that Shorthorns or Herefords are not as large now as they were some years ago, and probably there is considerable truth in the statement, for in these breeds early maturity has been constantly encouraged, and this tendency is more or less antagonistic to great size. Not only is this true of individuals within the same breeds, but also of different breeds and classes. Small sheep and swine, for instance, mature earlier than the larger breeds, and this principle of development pervades all life, not only animal, but also vegetable. But whatever may be lost to the Shorthorns or Herefords in size is amply made up to them in compactness and early maturity, and while the most improved specimens of these breeds may not bulk so large in the eye, it is an open question if they do not weigh as heavily as the best of their ancestors did.

Early maturity of stock is one of the features of our more intensive methods of farming. We



must have it. Its value from the standpoint of economy of production cannot be overestimated. It effects a saving in the food of production, in the food of maintenance, and in the labor of attendance. Within recent years the marketable age of our best cattle has been reduced in some cases by one-half, in response to market demands for more tender and juicy meat. Formerly steers were kept to the age of three and four years; now our best beef steers are ready for market at two, two and one-half, and three years, and the saving in the cost of producing these early-maturing cattle is practically in proportion to the difference in age. And this reduction in the cost of maintenance, production and work of attendance is the source to which we must look for the profit in keeping stock for meat purposes.

**Cut Feed vs. Uncut Feed.**

If anyone is at all in doubt as to the advisability of cutting hay or straw or pulping roots for fattening cattle, the experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College may throw some light on the subject. Discussing this question, the College report says.

The question is frequently asked: Does it pay to cut hay and roots? In our ordinary feeding, we believe it does, because the cutting of feed enables us to mix the ration straw, chaff and inferior hay in a way that makes these palatable to the cattle. However, in feeding a lot of steers, hay and roots were the only roughage used, and both were of good average quality, so the opportunity was taken to determine, so far as this bunch of cattle was concerned, the relative gains from feeding good hay or roots whole or cut. Half of the long-keep and half of the short-keep steers were fed uncut hay and whole roots. The other half of each group were fed cut hay and pulped roots. The experiment was continued up to March 26th (119 days), when the short-keep steers were disposed of.

In the table below are given the gains made, the food consumed for 100 pounds gain, and the cost of producing 100 pounds gain under each system of feeding:

Group fed.	Average gain. lbs.	Average daily gain. lbs.	Cost of 100 lbs. gain. \$ c.
Cut feed .....	242.5	2.04	10 82
Uncut feed .....	257	2.18	11 54

Feed for 100 lbs. gain—  
Cut feed—416 lb. meal, 1,112 lb. hay and 2,224 lb. roots.  
Uncut feed—397 lb. meal, 1,255 lb. hay and 2,549 lb. roots.

Making no allowance for the cost of cutting hay and pulping roots, 100 lbs. gain were produced at a cost, for food material, of 72 cents less in the case of using cut feed than in the case of using uncut feed.

The steers fed cut feed averaged in weight at the conclusion of the experiment 1,388 pounds, of which 242.5 pounds cost, as stated above, 72 cents per 100 lbs. less to produce. From this it is evident, by a simple calculation, that were steers generally selling at \$5.00 per hundred-weight, these steers could have been sold with as much profit at \$4.87.

It will depend much, however, upon circumstances, other work that could be done, etc., whether this is sufficient margin to pay for cutting hay and pulping roots.

**How Often Should Pigs be Fed?**

Practices vary in the feeding of cattle, but almost everyone believes in feeding hogs three times a day. If a practice is adopted that deprives his porcine majesty of one of his regular repasts, his protests are by no means mild. The stomach of the hog is not large, or, at any rate, he requires to have it constantly filled. Whether he returns sufficient gains to warrant the most constant attention to this detail of farm practice is not well established. Little of an experimental nature has been done to determine the question, the readiness of the hog for three or more meals a day seeming to be sufficient evidence in favor of the practice of constant care. In experiments conducted at the Guelph College, however, hogs fed three times a day did not make sufficient gains over those fed twice a day to pay for the extra labor of feeding. This was the result of only one experiment, and, perhaps, when carried farther may give a reverse result. It is worth noting in the meantime whether a lighter feed at noon would not give equally good results to the regular full-sized dinner.

I have often heard my friends speak of the "Farmer's Advocate" as being such an excellent paper. I often thought of sending for it, but put it off from one time to another until I could not resist any longer.  
Coral, Ont. T. D. COLE, P. M.

Kindly renew my subscription to your valuable paper. I would not do without it for twice the price. Enclosed find postal note for \$1.50.  
Chapman, Ont. HARRY FOSTER.

**Cross-breeding.**

Dr. A. S. Alexander, the well-known authority on breeding, has the following to say on that very timely subject, cross-breeding, in the Livestock Report:

It is quite true that the amalgamation of two distinct breeds may result in progeny superior in some respects or another to the characteristic type or conformation of either pure-bred parent. This is seen in the first cross, but should we continue the experiment improvement would cease and retrogression commence. This would surely take place, and rapidly, were we to use the cross-bred bull for breeding purposes. The reason for this is that the cross-bred animal, while possessing an equal amount of the blood of each parent, possesses no surplus of either blood. There is no established prepotency in such an animal. Two distinct prepotencies have merged into one in his manufacture, and the joint prepotency is a diluted or mixed one, hence weak compared with that of a pure-bred animal. It is as if two streams of water of about equal strength and speed of current were to meet from opposite directions. The one current would oppose that of the other. The result would be a war between the two. The stronger would conquer, but even then the speed of the current would be greatly diminished. So, in breeding, two opposite currents of blood of equal strength are apt to oppose each

pure blood first used. In other words, many successive top-crosses of Shorthorn or Hereford blood have finally obliterated every trace of the prepotency of the native animal, and the resultant progeny has been, to all intents and purposes, pure-bred.

For the reasons stated, cross-breeding among pure breeds is a ruinous process and foolish, unless for the production of non-breeding animals. It is perfectly legitimate in the attempt to secure fattening animals of supreme excellence and quality. We see this in the mating of white Shorthorn bulls with black polled cows. The resultant cross is known as a "blue-gray," and such cattle are celebrated for their fine beefing capabilities and superior feeding form. Nobody that we have heard of has, however, sought to establish a breed of blue-grays possessed of breed prepotency, nor would it probably be possible to achieve such an object in breeding. Again, it is a common practice among sheepmen in Great Britain to cross-breed pure breeds of sheep to provide superior fattening animals. The popular crosses are that between the Cheviot ram and the Border Leicester ewe, or the Cheviot ram and the Black-faced ewe, or vice versa in each instance. The resultant "half-bred" sheep, or "gray-faces," are largely used, but not for breeding purposes, unless to clinch one side of the equation by super-imposing another top-cross of the blood of the sire originally used. Such repeated use of the same blood on the sire's side is not cross-breeding, but grading up; and that is what we are doing all over the country in seeking to improve our farm animals. It is work that should be intelligently done. In horse-breeding, all sorts of blends and alloys have been made by the use of pure-bred sires. Had such attempts been intelligently carried out, we would to-day possess practically pure-bred horses in many districts where pure-bred sires have long been used. As it is, breeders have departed from straight or continued line breeding, and have made successive crosses, with the result that most of our horses are mongrels in breeding and misfits in point of conformation and utility.

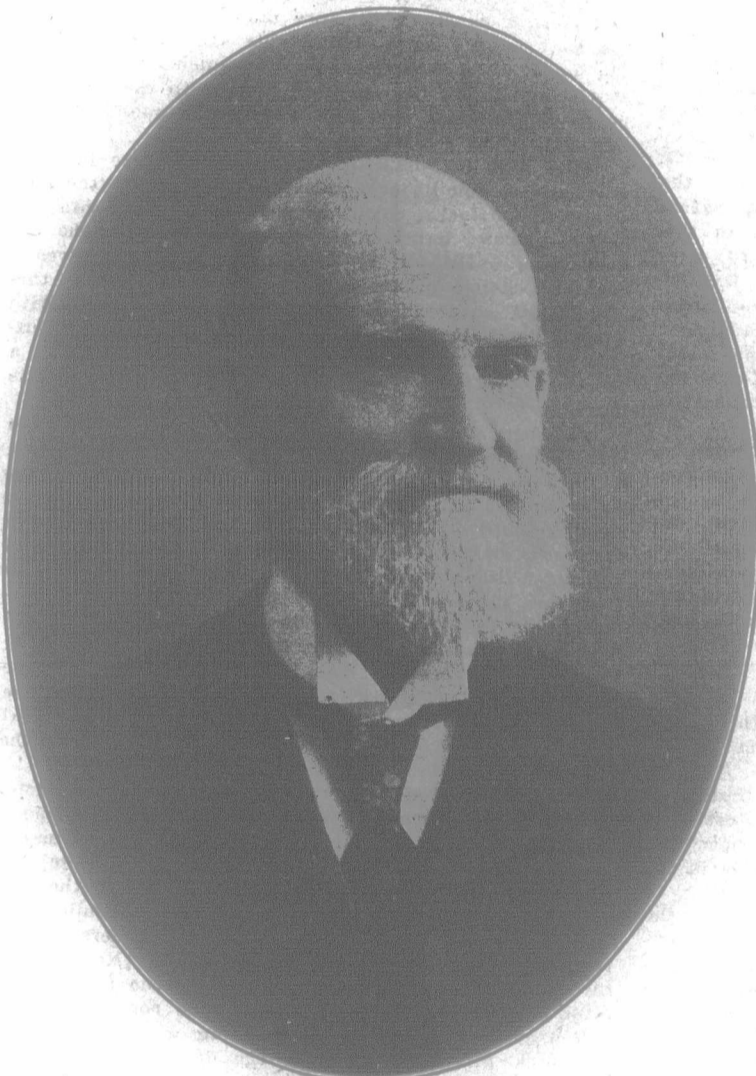
In this connection, there is a form of cross-breeding which, it seems to the writer, should be more commonly followed than is the case at present. We refer to the crossing of cows of the dairy breeds with bulls of the beef breeds. Steers of the dairy breeds make poor fatteners and killers. In many instances the cow is merely bred to continue her in the dairy. In such cases it would be good policy to breed to a beef-bred bull, in order to obtain a better feeding animal. In order to keep up the necessary number of cows in the herd, it would, of course, be necessary to breed now and then to bulls of the dairy breed, or to always breed the best dairy cows to such bulls. As, however, very many dairymen do not raise their own cows, but sell calves at an early age, they might just as well have good calves to sell, instead of dairy calves, which do not prove so profitable to the feeder.

**Trade with Japan.**

The value of the importations of Canadian flour into Japan for the past eight months amounted to \$81,755.87, as compared with \$5,940.19 for a similar period in 1903. The knowledge has become widespread that Canadian flour makes more and better bread than other flours, but on account of its high price it will have to be pushed hard to the front by those interested, (the Canadian millers), if it is to maintain its progress. The importations of Canadian butter for the first eight months of this year reached \$38,020.93 in value. The consumption of Canadian butter in Japan is capable of indefinite extension, if this country were prepared to supply it and press it upon the market.

The season of 1904 did not develop any new world-beaters on the American race-track, although as a climax to a rattling good season Dan Patch shaved a little off his record, his new one being 1.56. Major Delmar also successfully established new records with high-wheeled sulky, and without the aid of wind-shield. The trotting record now without the shield is 2:01 1/2 made by Major Delmar at Memphis, Tenn.

Observant horsemen claim that when a horse has a white hind foot it is more often the left one than the right. Wonder if this is really so?



Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

President, American Southwestern Sheep Breeders' Association.

other, or so perfectly blend together that the identity of each is lost, and the strength of each destroyed.

Cross-breeding has been tried with all breeds and kinds of animals. Such breeding was at first necessary, but as second crosses proved unsuitable, prepotency on one side of the equation had to be strengthened by repeated use of one kind of blood, and gradually that one type became predominant. This is well illustrated in the history of the Poland-China breed of swine. Several breeds were crossed in the early efforts to obtain a new breed. By selection, the best animals of such crosses were set aside or retained for breeding purposes, but gradually, one blood being most used, became most prominent, and breed prepotency was established, so that the Poland-China repeats its characteristics with certainty within the confines of its own blood, and stamps them also upon swine of less prepotency if mated therewith. The mating of a pure-bred Shorthorn or Hereford bull with a native cow of any country is true crossing. The native cow, although a scrub, represents a pure breed possessed of strong breed prepotency. At first, the progeny of such a cross may show equal traces of each parent. Such progeny used on the male side for perpetuation of its kind would fail, being a mongrel, and not possessed of a marked prepotency. Improvement starting with such a cross has been continued by repeated use of the

## FARM.

## A Talk About Farm Life.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

While the farmer lives in peace and prosperity tilling his land and reaping the reward of his labor, he sometimes stops to think what it all amounts to in the end; for life on the farm is full of hard work and self-denial, but has compensations that make the balance even. Besides making a living and laying by something for the proverbial "rainy day," he has many luxuries and privileges that cannot be bought with money. So far as work goes labor is life, and a farmer who hopes for success will not have a daily habit of saying "to one, go, and he goeth," but "come boys," and lead the way.

If a farmer invariably sends his men to work that he does not assist in, it shows a lack of enthusiasm that is soon felt, and the men conclude sooner or later that he feels above his business, even though he may be working hard on some other part of the farm.

There is a wonderful charm in owning a bit of land, and making it yield its increase; in adding to the beauty of tree and flower; in making the fields smooth and productive. It is a magic, however, that is only accomplished by somebody's hard work, and the intelligence that can forecast the best methods of accomplishing it.

There is, however, a danger in attempting too much acreage, and becoming land poor, while nothing is more encouraging than the sight of "a little farm well tilled." "Virgil," even in those times wrote, "Praise big farms, stick by little ones," and "Cato" tells us that, "a man should farm no more than he can farm well, and a farmer should be a seller rather than a buyer"; then he added a bit of simple advice that if followed would at any time ensure good results, "Choose good seed, sow thickly, and pull all the weeds." The latter part of the advice sounds rather ironical, but is certainly to be desired. But in this up-to-date age the rattle of machinery is heard over the land, so that pulling weeds in our fields has become almost obsolete without the help of steel. Whether the acres be few or many, the best land near the house should be devoted to growing the most luscious fruits and tender, crisp vegetables that the climate will produce, to supply the family table the year round.

The mistaken policy of some farmers in thinking that a bank account is better than the simple luxuries that make home attractive, is too often seen in the sad results. The sons are clerks and agents, the daughters learn stenography, and so they leave the healthy, invigorating country life in favor of pale faces and a third-rate boarding house. Seldom advancing either in position or money, they do not seem to realize that—

"There's wealth on the farm, boys,  
If only you'll shovel it out."

Manual training is considered the proper thing, but manual labor is something to shun. So farm life becomes a paradox in up-to-date teaching.

The agricultural papers and magazines of to-day are alive to the importance of heralding the latest improvement in stock or implements, and no farmer who can read need be ignorant of the advance made in his occupation by science and ingenuity.

With these for a guide the farmer's family have the latest culinary and fashion departments, and the Institutes are doing a valuable work in demonstrating best methods in all the routines of work. Think of a travelling dairy, and of the demonstrations given at meetings and fairs in approved plans. It is calculated to keep from rusting the most dormant mind, for much thought is given to the effort to improve farm life and labor by thorough and labor-saving devices. Nor is there reason for discouragement in the outlook for the future, for in spite of many drawbacks and disadvantages the farmer of the twentieth century is given a happy, peaceful life, and able to hold his own amid the occupations of the world. ANNA L. JACK.

## Application of Ashes.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In the November 3rd issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," page 1486, there are some answers given to "Farmer," on questions relating to the use of wood ashes, which I do not agree with. Your correspondent asks, "Which would be the most profitable place to use wood ashes, on land sown to mangolds, turnips, corn, peas, or oats?" Fruits and legumes are the two classes of farm crops which stand in greatest need of the potash supplied in wood ashes. Mangolds also feed heavily on potash, and ashes may be applied for this crop with good results, especially if used in conjunction with farmyard manure. Therefore, in answer to the question asked, I would recommend that the ashes be applied to the land sown with peas or mangolds.

Regarding the quantity to apply per acre, 50 to 75 pounds of actual potash (K<sub>2</sub>O) per acre is a fair application. Ashes vary widely in composition. Partially-leached ashes may not contain more than three or four per cent. of potash, while the dry article may contain as high as nine or ten per cent., depending upon the nature of the wood they were prepared from. If we assume five as an average percentage, then it would take 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of ashes to supply the amount of actual potash mentioned above. The ashes

should be saved in some dry place where there is no fear of leaching, and should never be mixed with farmyard manure in the yard or stable, as loss of ammonia is sure to follow. The caustic lime and potash of the ashes acts on the ammonium compounds formed in the manure, breaking them up and liberating nitrogen in the form of ammonia. As very little potash is washed out of the soil, the ashes are best applied some time before the crop is sown, in order that the potash may be diffused thoroughly through the soil. They should also be used as a top dressing, and cultivated into the ground.

Ont. Agr. College.

## Heating and Ventilation of Farmhouses.

By J. B. Reynolds.

Most farmhouses in Ontario are still heated by stoves. In the matter of up-keep, whatever advantages other methods of heating may have, heating with stoves costs less than any other method known to the writer. The reasons for this are obvious: with the furnace in the cellar, a certain amount of heat is radiated there, and fails to reach the rooms above. Besides this, furnace heating is usually contrived to serve the whole house, more or less, and, on the whole, the furnace does heat a much larger proportion of the house than stoves do. So that the advantages of more modern systems of heating must be sought in other particulars than in economy.

These advantages, however, are not far to seek, and consist chiefly in a more uniform distribution of the heat, and a more comfortable atmosphere through the house, the disappearance of somewhat unsightly stoves and pipes, an economy of space in the habitable parts of the house, and less labor and trouble. Among the systems of heating by furnace, the

HOT-AIR SYSTEM is the least expensive in first cost, and is equally economical with others in the consumption of fuel. By this method a house can be heated quickly, but it also cools quickly when the fire goes down. Hot-air circulation necessarily involves a constant change of air in the rooms, and besides this circulation, a means is afforded for ventilation. With a suitable system of inlets for fresh air from the outside into the furnace, and of foul-air outlets in flues, a thorough ventilation may be provided with very little extra cost.

But here the advantages cease, and against these there are two rather serious objections. It too often happens that the furnace supplied for a house is barely large enough to perform the maximum amount of work required of it. Consequently, in extreme weather, the furnace is forced, the metal becomes highly heated, and the air passing over the hot metal is vitiated. Air that has thus been intensely heated has a characteristic odor that is easily detected. The second objection lies in the failure of the furnace to force the warm air along horizontal pipes to distant parts of the house, or against the wind. It thus happens that the windward side of a house, the part that needs heat most, is robbed, and the excess heat is driven to the sheltered side.

There is a remedy for the first of these defects. The owner in purchasing a furnace should select one a size larger than is considered by the agent or manufacturer sufficient for the purpose. With a large furnace it will be unnecessary to force it, and the air rising from the furnace will always be of a mild and temperate heat. For the second defect there is no remedy, unless it be an air-tight house. [Note.—It is recommended by some authorities that the furnace be situated and that the pipes enter the rooms on the side from which the most prevailing winds come, and we think this should modify the disadvantages mentioned.—Ed.]

The requisite appointments for hot-air heating are: First, a double casing about the furnace, to lessen radiation of heat into the cellar; the space between the two casings will furnish a considerable volume of slightly-warmed air to mix with the hotter air from the interior of the furnace, and will thus temper the whole supply. Secondly, besides hot-air pipes from the top of the furnace to the various rooms, there should be from the ground floor return pipes, carrying the cold air from the floors back to the bottom of the furnace. The neglect to provide this return is a frequent cause of unsatisfactory heating, the warm air in the furnace being unable to rise freely.

STEAM HEATING is not extensively used in private houses operating their own plant, but is, nevertheless, quite practicable. The heat is supplied by radiators, situated in the rooms to be heated. The steam is forced under a low pressure from the boiler through pipes to the radiators, there condenses, and returns as water to the boiler to be used over again. Steam heating has the advantage over hot-air in furnishing a milder and more pleasant heat, since, no matter how hot the furnace, the temperature of the steam depends only on the pressure at which it works, and if this is constant, the steam temperature is constant. Like hot-air, steam requires a constant fire to maintain it in circulation, and the instant the water in the boiler cools below the boiling point, then the steam ceases to circulate, and the radiators quickly cool. Steam is not to any extent subject to the wind, since it is distributed in pipes to which the air of the room has but slight access. The cost of the outfit in steam heating is considerably greater than for air heating. Besides the furnace and boiler there are required iron pipes leading to and from the radiators, each of which items

costs more than the corresponding item for hot-air; in addition, there is the cost of the radiators. For an eight-roomed house, a hot-air system would cost from \$110 to \$150, while a steam or hot-water system would cost \$300 or more.

HOT-WATER HEATING is generally pronounced a very satisfactory system for private houses. It is steady and uniform, and gives a mild and agreeable heat, never in any case heating the air to that excessive temperature sometimes reached in hot-air systems. The appointments for hot water and the cost of installing are approximately the same as for steam. A hot-water system of heating is distinguished by the mildness and steadiness of its heat. With steam, the radiators cannot be lower in temperature than 212° F., and hot-air registers are often hotter than this; in water-heating the water in the boiler never exceeds 212°, while that in the pipes and radiators usually stands between 150° and 200°. Besides, the temperature of the water in the radiators is under control, and may be increased and diminished within certain limits, by opening or closing the valve that governs the circulation. In steadiness of heating, the temperature in water pipes is maintained six or eight times longer than steam pipes after the fire is extinguished; and in water heating, as well as in air heating, a low fire in mild weather will maintain a slow circulation, sufficient for the purpose, while in steam heating, to accomplish anything, the fire must be sufficient to boil the water and to keep it boiling.

With the pipes full of water, in severe weather some circulation must be maintained through all the pipes and radiators, whether in rooms used or not, to prevent freezing. This in point of economy is a disadvantage in the water system, but in other respects it is really an advantage, since it compels the maintenance of heat in all parts of the house, and thereby increases the comfort.

It is sometimes claimed that steam and hot water keep the air moist, while the hot-air system dries the air excessively. There is little, if any, truth in this claim. In this climate, the air in our houses is bound to be dry in winter time. The necessary consequences of heating air is to increase its capacity for moisture, and hence seemingly to dry it. Any system of heating will do that, and all systems will do it equally at equal temperatures. The only way by which hot water or steam heating can keep the air moist, is by actually supplying moisture to the air. Steam heating is more likely to do it than water, since a small continual escape of steam from the radiators is quite probable. But in the water system, the mere presence of the water inside the radiator cannot affect the humidity of the air outside, and it may be assumed that very little water escapes from the system. This impression of greater moisture is due to the greater mildness of the heat from these two systems. Of course, to any one standing immediately over a hot-air register, the air must seem drier, as it really is, since it is hotter. But when this hot air becomes mixed with the cooler air of the room, say to a temperature of 65°, the humidity is the same as though the room had been heated to a temperature of 65° by either of the other systems.

To sum up: It is the fashion to decry hot-air heating, and yet a great many good houses are being heated by this method. With a large furnace, well and tightly constructed, the air supplied will be of a moderate temperature, and pure. If the cellar ceiling is low, the furnace should be sunk below the floor, so as to give plenty of rise to the pipes. Long pipes, or pipes that require to run horizontally, should be larger, proportionately to the space to be heated, than short or vertical pipes. Returns for cold air, leading from each room on the ground floor to the bottom of the furnace, will complete a set of arrangements that, with good draft in the chimney, and a fresh-air inlet for ventilation, will make a satisfactory system of heating at moderate cost. The intending builder, if he chooses to pay the price, may have systems somewhat superior by adopting steam or hot-water heating.

VENTILATION.—The problems of ventilation for the dwelling house, unlike those for schools, halls, and other crowded places, are comparatively simple. In summer time houses can be sufficiently ventilated without special means—by doors and windows. The important thing here is to realize the necessity of ventilation, and to take the trouble to open windows for the purpose. To lower the top sash and to raise the lower sash an inch or two will generally give a change of air sufficiently rapid. With two windows in a room, on opposite sides, the lower sash on the windward side, and the upper sash on the other side, may be opened. If the wind is strong, a direct draft may be broken by inserting under the lower sash a board about three inches wide and the full length of the sash. The latter device is an excellent one for a sitting-room or a sleeping room in summer or in winter.

Special aids to ventilation are more necessary in the winter time, when it is frequently undesirable to admit directly into the room a draft of cold air. Chief among these aids is the chimney flue for withdrawing foul air. In the building of a chimney, it adds but little to the cost to build two or three flues instead of one. The one may be used for smoke, the others for ventilation. For this purpose, an opening at the side of the flue and in the wall of a room through which it passes, the opening to be faced by a grating or a register, will draw off the air from the room. This foul-air opening should be situated at the floor line or the ceiling line. It is quite possible to ventilate a room distant from the flue, if the joists run the right way, by making use of a pair of joists as a

duct, connected at the one end to a register in the floor of the room, and at the other end to the flue.

The hot-air furnace, as was stated above, provides a ready-made means for introducing fresh air, properly warmed. A duct leading from the outside to the base of the furnace is all that is necessary.

Ventilation with steam or hot-water heating can be readily done by cutting in the wall adjacent to a radiator an opening below the floor line, and connecting this opening by a duct with another one in the floor below the radiator. Thus will be supplied a gentle current of fresh, warm air.

With respect to ventilation, these facts should be borne in mind: Hot air is not necessarily foul air, nor, conversely, is cold air necessarily pure. Therefore, the temperature of a room is no sure guide in determining the need for ventilation. Secondly, the best ventilation in the winter time provides for warming the fresh air, and does not allow cold drafts to pour into the room. And then, ventilation in winter is obtained at the expense of heat, and therefore costs money, not only in the original capital outlay, but in providing fuel to warm the incoming fresh air. It is the part of wisdom to plan these arrangements beforehand, not to depend upon haphazard contrivances. In the building of a house, ventilating arrangements may be very simple and yet effective, but they should be definitely planned.

### A Criticism on Plowing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In the "Farmer's Advocate" of October 13th there appears an article on fall plowing, which impresses me as conveying a wrong idea in regard to plowing. Most that the writer said was correct, but the sentence, "Have, in clayey soil, the furrow stand well up on edge," seems to me to be against the rules of good plowing. Such plowing has no advantage, but, rather, a disadvantage. There would be very little difference in the degree of exposure between a furrow set on edge and a good lap furrow.

The chief objects in plowing are the pulverization of the soil, the inverting or turning over, and the burying of trash, stubble and sod. Although the entire inversion of soil is not important, the burying of trash is necessary. None of these conditions are brought about by leaving the furrow on edge. Little pulverizing is done, and much stubble and grass is left uncovered, so that in the spring, when cultivation is begun, sods will be numerous obstacles upon the surface.

The question may be asked, then, what is good plowing? There is only one way to plow, and that will be found profitable at all times and at all places. A lapped furrow is the ideal one. With such a furrow, nearly as much surface is left exposed to the elements as by any other; the soil is pulverized more completely; there is an enclosed air-space under the furrow; all litter is well covered, and it is less difficult to bring in to proper tilth.

Flat furrows are even less desirable than those on edge, for there are no air-spaces left, pulverization is not complete, and the soil is brought into proper tilth, especially after fall plowing, with more difficulty.

Leaving the furrow on edge in any kind of soil is not good practice. In order to do so, one must cut a narrow furrow, which takes more time and gives no proportional reward.

Agricultural College, Mich. H. D. HAHN.

### To Farmers' Institute Workers.

The following resolutions were passed at the annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, at the World's Fair, St. Louis:

1. That we regret that temporary indisposition has prevented our President, B. W. Kilgore, of North Carolina, from attending this meeting, and we trust he may soon recover his usual health and vigor.

2. That we are pained to learn of the sudden death of our fellow Institute worker, H. F. McMahan, of Indiana, whose name appears on our programme. We tender sincere sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased.

3. That we heartily commend the thoughtful, scholarly and eminently practical addresses and talks of Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Canada; Mr. Frank H. Hall, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Illinois; and Mrs. S. Noble King and other ladies; on important phases, purposes, and accomplishments of the Farmers' Institute work. We trust that their addresses may have a wide reading by the general public, and that they will be carefully read and applied by Institute workers.

4. That we recognize the great educational value of these annual meetings of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, in extending pleasant and profitable acquaintance among the workers, in giving up-to-date information as to the newest lines and best methods of work, and in pointing out the mistakes of the pioneers for the benefit of the inexperienced in this great field of practical agricultural education.

5. That while we are justly proud of the success of the Farmers' Institute in helping the farm-

er of yesterday and to-day, we recognize that we confront the more important and far-reaching work of training for enlarged usefulness, success and happiness, the farmer of to-morrow.

6. That we note with pleasure the growing recognition of the fact that the school children must be inoculated with the leaven of agricultural and domestic science education, and we rejoice that already agricultural colleges, farmers, public-school officials and teachers are uniting their efforts with general and local institute managements to this end.

7. That we are highly gratified to note the largely increased co-operation of the agricultural

and informal reception tendered the members and friends of our Association; also to the press for notices and reports of the several sessions of our meeting.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee on Resolutions:

W. C. LATTA,  
G. A. PUTMAN,  
C. M. CONNER.

### A Farmer's Impressions at the World's Fair.

On arriving at the Fair Grounds, St. Louis,

I made my way at once to the Canada Building, where I met the officials in charge, who welcomed me kindly, and heartily gave me assistance in what I wished to have done. The Canada Building was my home from that time forth while on the grounds, and a very comfortable place it was. There one could meet Canadians, could read the home newspapers, Canadian pictures were on the walls, and there were comfortable parlors where one could rest and write letters, and toilet-rooms with all necessary conveniences. Not only were the officials from Canada polite and attentive, but the same can be said of those in charge of the various State displays, and of those also who were in

attendance at the exhibits from foreign countries. Any enquiry that was made, whether of Austrian, Swede, German or Japanese, or of those in authority from Mississippi, California, New York, or other State or countries, was answered most kindly and courteously, and without giving the impression that they were condescending in doing so.

#### THE SOUVENIR SELLER.

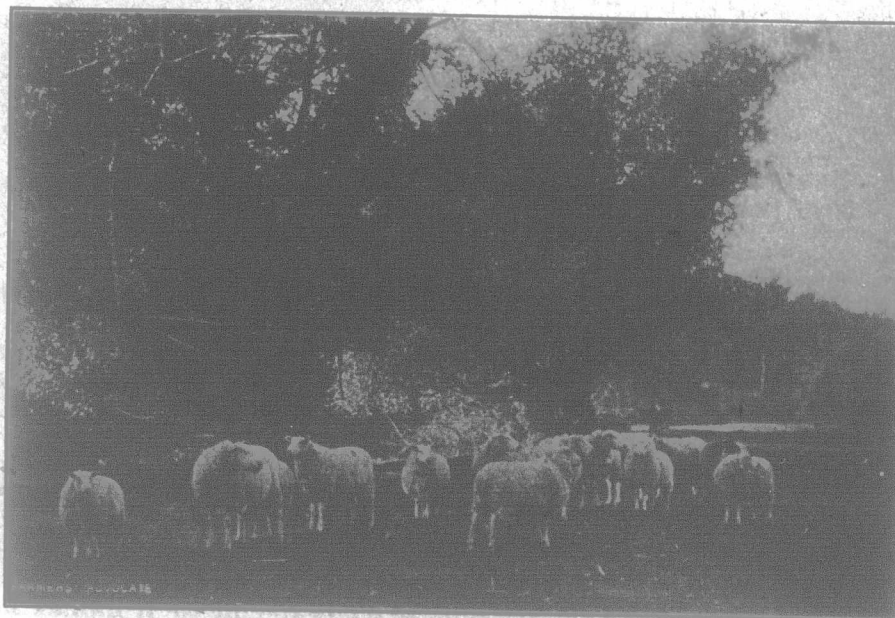
The next impression was not so pleasant, and that was that there were an innumerable number of stalls and counters for the sale of souvenirs and trinkets. The vendors were most watchful and insistent, and lost no opportunity of crying up their wares. Unscrupulous liars many of them were, too. The number of times a day that some of them must have said that their machine-made fabrics were all handmade makes one despairing of his kind.

After going around the fair for a while, the feeling took possession of one that a world's fair was not so very different from a township show, or the bigger shows at Winnipeg, London, Halifax or Toronto, except in size. At all of these there is the meeting of people from different parts, the same curious but somewhat listless interest in the exhibits, the same endeavor on the part of exhibitors to put their best foot forward, the same quick gathering of a crowd around any man who talks loud, making it a fine pasture-ground for the faker, and also the same valuable lessons to be learned of what can be accomplished by energy and skill.

#### A WONDERFUL SHOW.

The magnitude of the St. Louis Fair was realized more and more after a day or two. The Palace of Agriculture, very properly the largest, is thirty-three rods wide by over one hundred rods long, and contains twenty-three acres, with four miles of aisles. It is completely filled, quite a few acres being occupied by agricultural machinery. The other buildings are in proportion. Looking from the front of the Agricultural Building, which is on a considerable height, and furnishes a fine view of many of the other buildings, they seem to be

placed quite close enough together for appearance sake, yet such is their size that one soon realizes, after going through and between two or three, that he is walking miles, instead of blocks. The magnitude of the exhibits and their excellence and variety is simply wonderful. The wonder rises in the mind: Why should foreign countries have gone to such an expense to make a great display here. It must have cost some of them hundreds of thousands of dollars.



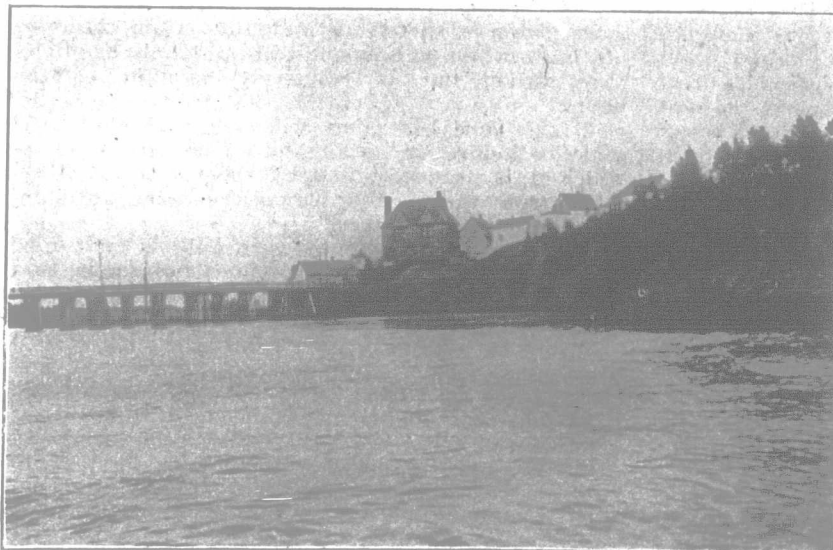
A Canadian Sheep Pasture.

colleges and experiment stations in the Farmers' Institute work, as shown by the fact that over one-third of the State lecturers are from college and station staffs and that over two thousand days of services were contributed by these workers during the past year.

8. That we realize that a highly important mission of the Farmers' Institute is to sweeten the toil, render more effective the labor, increase the cheer, multiply the comforts and attractions, train, lift up and inspire the inmates, and thus strengthen and hallow the influences of the home. We, therefore, rejoice in the progress that has been made in the preparation and training of the homemakers of our country, and we hail with delight the favorable omens for a larger and better work at Farmers' Institutes in behalf of our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters.

9. That we appreciate the very effective work, encouragement and effervescent good-cheer of our general Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. G. C. Creelman. We congratulate him on his promotion to the more responsible position of President of the Ontario Agricultural College, and we are very glad that his new duties will permit him to continue to serve the Association as its Secretary-Treasurer.

10. That we tender hearty thanks to our



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Photo highly commended in recent competition.

Farmers' Institute Specialist, Mr. John Hamilton, for his instructive exhibit of illustrative material and for many thoughtful attentions; to Mr. F. W. Taylor, Chief of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, for his kindly greeting and other courtesies; to the Illinois State Farmers' Institute for the privilege of holding one of our sessions in their palatial State Building on the Fair Grounds, and for their pleasant impromptu

Great Britain has a large and fine exhibit in many of the sections. Germany also has won many honors, and Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Brazil, etc., all show beautiful and instructive samples of manufactures and products. Japan, though she has a good deal to do at home just now, has a great exhibit in many sections, having a fine display in the Forestry and Fisheries, Transportation, Manufactures, Varied Industries, and other palaces. Even Russia has her share, though not a large one, in the show.

#### THREE AGRICULTURAL KINGS.

In the Palace of Agriculture, each State or country represented had a large ornamental structure adorned with the products peculiar to it, such as tobacco, fruit, corn, etc. Canada's erection, showing grain in the straw principally, was very fine and won the grand prize. The State of Mississippi had a large sitting figure, about thirty-five feet high, made entirely of cotton, with a glittering crown on its head, which did not need the label attached to it, "King Cotton," to indicate what it was intended for. Corn, however, in the profuseness with which it was used for adornment, as in the annual value of the crop, outranked king cotton. From Canada and the Northwest States wheat was the principal product shown. These three are the staple crops of North America. Each has a wide, loosely-defined belt across the continent, specially suited for its growth, and each in its latitude is king—wheat, corn, cotton.

#### ELECTRICAL MARVELS.

The great place that is being taken by electricity in the work of the world must have impressed every visitor at the Fair. Not only was one large building devoted solely to an exhibit of electric appliances, but the greater part of the display in Machinery Building, and a large part of that in the Manufacturers', was also of the same nature. Huge dynamos were there by the hundred, and there were also the tiny contrivances and conveniences. I had the pleasure of writing my name, and seeing the writing reproduced exactly at a distance of twenty miles, by wire. A motor far running a home sewing machine could be seen, about the size of an ordinary apple-paring machine. Also, a smoothing iron heated by wire, and a vest-pocket electric light, which, on pressing the button, made a great light through its bull's-eye.

Perhaps the most impressive thought of all was the wonderful progress that has been made in the territory that was purchased from France one hundred and one years ago, reaching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian boundary, which was then mostly unexplored, and now is inhabited by 15,000,000 of the most progressive people in the world. The treaty by which the United States acquired this territory from France is most fittingly celebrated by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the greatest international show yet held.

#### As to White and Whole Flour Bread.

The investigators into the comparative nutrition values of food stuffs, who have been carrying on their work in Washington, D. C., have come to the conclusion, which will surprise most, that, weight for weight, white bread is more nutritious than whole-meal bread. It is true that chemical analysis shows that the bran which is removed does contain nitrogenous material, and also phosphates. This is where the brown bread enthusiasts stop, somewhat naturally concluding that when the miller takes out the bran he removes the most valuable part of the flour. Laboratory analysis is not the same as that made by the human body, and it is proved conclusively that the digestive apparatus of a man has not the power to utilize the bran at all; consequently, when he eats the meal from the whole wheat all the bran ingredients are rejected. Cattle and sheep, however, can digest this branny material, so the miller is quite right in selling it for stock and reserving only the white portion for bread for man. The experiments seem to prove beyond doubt that the nitrogenous ingredients of the bran escape digestion entirely, and that one pound of pure white flour provides more digestible material than the same amount of whole meal.

#### Macdonald Institute Opening.

Arrangements have been completed for the formal opening of the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, during the Winter Fair, to be held December 5th, 6th and 7th. Sir William Macdonald; Dr. Mills, former President of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Prof. Robertson, will be the principal speakers. The Women's Institutes Convention will be held in the Institute on the same date, and Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, a well-known lecturer from Minnesota, will give a series of addresses.

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#### The Age of Milk, and its Purity.

In a paper read before the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at the recent St. Louis meeting, Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago, pointed out the danger lurking in milk that was allowed to age before its delivery. The subject of his paper was, "Shorten the Time from the Cow to the Baby." Dr. Reynolds said, in part:

"The milk supply of Chicago is produced so near the city that milk could be delivered to the consumer within twelve hours from the time of milking, but at present the largest proportion of this important article of food is from twenty-four to thirty-six hours old before delivery.

"Twelve-hour-old milk is worth very much more, from a dietetic standpoint, than 24-hour-old milk, while 36-hour-old milk not only has little food value, but is positively harmful to the young.

"The time has come when the value of milk must be judged by its age, by the conditions under which it is produced, and by the treatment it receives from the time it leaves the dairy until delivered to the consumer.

"Everyone knows that sour milk is unfit food for the young, but everyone does not know that milk may be unfit for such food many hours before it becomes sour to the taste.

"Before milk is drawn from the udder it is absolutely free from bacteria. Before it has reached the pail from the teat—even under the most cleanly conditions—at least 150 to every teaspoonful will have been caught up from the air. In twenty-four hours, unless checked by cold, these will have increased to 400,000, and in a few hours more they will have multiplied so enormously that the milk will be sour, even to taste.

"Old milk not only starves the young, but it poisons them, causing the excessive mortality among the young, especially during the hot weather, which hastens souring of milk by favoring the growth of the bacteria.

"All milk intended for the use of children should be bottled in the country, immediately after having been thoroughly cooled. The bottles should be put in cases, packed with broken ice, and so shipped to consumers within twelve hours after bottling, and at a temperature below 50 degrees.

"Milk bottled in the city cannot rank with the country-bottled milk, because it is shipped to the city in cans, without being iced, and because

after the cream has risen during the transit, the butter-fat cannot again, without the greatest pains, be thoroughly intermingled with the milk so that each bottle receives its due proportion."

#### The Sanitary Care of a Separator.

If the mechanical care of a machine is important as affecting its durability, the sanitary care of the machine is doubly so as affecting the purity of the product which passes through it. Milk—one of the best and purest of human foods—is one of the quickest to become unfit for food if it is not kept clean and handled in clean vessels. While the purchaser of a separator has been again and again impressed with the idea that it must be kept in perfect order, the same agent who went to such pains on this point has told him that the parts which come in contact with the milk need not be washed oftener than once a day, and that the cream could be delivered once a week. It would be one of the greatest blessings to the dairyman, the creamery man, and the consumer of butter, if the machine should go to pieces in a month if not kept scrupulously clean every minute of the time. It is right here that the advantage of the hand-separator to the farmer may turn to naught unless the fact that cleanliness, which is so essential to purity of product and to profit in the business, is thoroughly impressed upon the user. It is not enough to rinse the machine out with a little warm water and let it stand until next time. It is the slime and solid particles of unclean matter in the milk that are caught and held in the bowl. The temperature is just right to set this material to decaying at once; and if the parts are not clean, an evil smell soon develops. The machine must be well washed after every separation of milk.

There are some things that the average housewife needs to learn about washing vessels that come in contact with milk. The dishcloth as found in the average kitchen should never be used on dairy utensils. It is the exception where one will be found to smell sweet an hour after it has been used; and yet milk utensils are often washed with it and wiped with a towel that has done duty on all of the china and glassware of the household, and possibly the pots and kettles, before the tinware of the separator is touched. Discard the dishcloth and the dish towel when the milk utensils are being washed. Wash them in warm water first, with plenty of some washing compound, and use a brush to do the work, but never a rag. Get into every part of them, after which rinse off with clean, warm water, and then either put them in boiling water or pour boiling water over them. Stand the parts up so that they will drain, and use no cloth to wipe them. The hot surface will dry them quickly, and they will be clean. Leave the parts in a sunshiny place if possible. This may seem to be putting too much stress on the case, but evidence gathered in the field shows the need of some vigorous words along this line. The outside of the frame, which does not come in direct contact with the milk, needs the same scrupulous care. Cases have been noted where the color of the machine could scarcely be distinguished because of the grease and dirt or dried milk covering the paint. Pure cream could hardly be expected ever to come from such a place. It is pleasant to know that at more than three-fourths of the farms visited the separators were well kept and the people were trying to do the best they knew how. There was, however, a great lack of knowledge, and this should be supplied to the users of separators in some way or another. It is hoped that this bulletin may do something in that line.—[U. S. Bulletin.

#### Make the Poor Milker Milk.

A Dutchman once when asked why he did not sell his poor-milking cow and buy a good one replied: "Me feed mine poor good until she make money enough, then me buy ein good cow."

There was more truth than fiction in this frugal old Hollander's theory, for the man who feeds his cow well is the only man who makes any money. There are men to-day who are chasing after pure food who don't know how to feed it when they get it, and there are others who have only poor grade cows who understand the practical art of feeding in such a way as to bring results. It's the latter individual who needs to take a greater interest in becoming familiar with those characters of animal form and individuality that go with good milkers. He is doing very well with what he has, but he should weed out the poor milkers and get in something that will produce. The cow with milk-producing proclivities when in the hands of the good feeder is the one that gives profits. If your cows are not up to the mark, either sell them at once and get better, or feed them well until they make enough profit to permit the purchase of cows that are worth more in the open market. It will mean more profitable dairying.

**Gathering Cream.**

At the convention of National Creamery Buttermakers at St. Louis, October 24th to 26th, the question, "How to improve hand-separator or gathered-cream butter, from a manufacturer's standpoint," was discussed by M. Michels, of Garnet, Wis. In considering the question, he called gathered cream that skimmed by hand separators and collected by a wagon from the farms. This he believes to be the most economical and surest way of getting cream to the churning plants in the best possible condition. He deprecates the common practice of delivering cream infrequently, and of not properly caring for separators and cans. To obviate the latter trouble, he suggested that two sets of cans be used, leaving one at the farm at the time the can with the cream is collected. The cans could then be thoroughly washed and steamed at the creamery, and put in first-class condition. He recommends using double canvas covering for cans on the wagon, and a top for further protection, and collecting at least four times a week, sending each hauler out over the same route. He has found great difficulty in getting the patrons to milk with clean hands from clean cows in clean surroundings, and believes this is the most difficult thing to accomplish. He recommends visiting the patrons, sending out circular instruction matter, and also a practical suggestion sheet on the back of the monthly statement, changing this matter each month. Thirty-five to forty per cent. cream is best for buttermaking purposes, and to improve hand-separator butter he recommends the use of a good commercial starter and pasteurizing the cream.

**A Small Cold Storage.**

By J. A. Ruddick, Chief of Dairy Division, Ottawa.

The accompanying plans are intended to illustrate a cheap, easily-managed and fairly effective arrangement for securing cold storage on farms, or in connection with country stores or butcher shops.

**CONSTRUCTION.**—All lumber, except clapboards, should be tongued and grooved, and spruce only should be used for the ice-box, cold-room and anteroom. No tar paper should be used, on account of its strong odor. The building will be better and more permanent if placed on a stone or concrete wall. Otherwise, it must be well "banked" to prevent circulation of air underneath. The extra course of lumber under the siding may be dispensed with on the walls of the ice-chamber, but not on the other parts of the building.

The partitions between the ice-chamber and the other compartments, and also between the ice-box and the cold-room, need to be well insulated, as shown, to prevent dampness. A poorly-insulated partition against an ice-chamber will become cold on the surface, and, consequently, collect moisture. Many refrigerators and cold storages are failures from this cause. Emphasis is laid on this point, because we often find thin partitions placed between the ice-chambers and cold-rooms, on the theory that refrigeration secured in this direct way is all that is needed. Dryness in a refrigerator is just as important as a low temperature.

No roof is shown in the plan; that is left to the fancy of the builder. Sufficient room must be left above the small compartments to allow of the blocks of ice being transferred to the ice-box through the ice trapdoor. The window in the anteroom has double sash, each sash being double glazed, giving four thicknesses of glass. The floor under the ice-box should be covered with galvanized iron, sloping in one direction, with a gutter at the lowest edge to carry off the water from the melting ice. The drain-pipe from the gutter must be trapped to prevent the passage of air. A simple plan is to have the end of the pipe turned down, and extending nearly to the bottom of a small dish or vessel of any kind, so that the water will rise above the end of the pipe before the dish overflows.

Planing-mill shavings are highly recommended for filling the spaces between studding and joists, as shown on plan. They are always dry, and do not become musty. If they cannot be procured, sawdust is probably the next best thing, but it should be thoroughly dried before being used. The spaces between the studding around the ice-chamber should not be filled. Any filling will eventually become damp from the ice, and damp material of any kind has very little insulating value.

**MANAGEMENT.**—As there is no floor in the ice-chamber, the earth beneath it should be well drained. Cover the surface with six to eight inches of broken brick, coal cinders, tanbark or other similar material of a nonconducting character. If nothing better can be procured, use broken or cobble stone covered with a layer of gravel or sand. This material will make the permanent bed.

Before filling with ice, put eight inches of sawdust over the permanent bed. This should be renewed every year. The ice should be packed as closely as possible, filling all spaces with crushed

ice or snow well rammed. Leave a space of twelve inches between the walls and the ice, to be filled with dry sawdust. The top of the ice should also be covered with twelve inches of dry sawdust. If sawdust cannot be procured, cut hay or straw may be used, but the space filled should be eighteen inches instead of twelve inches, and the filling well packed.

To utilize the cold-room, fill the ice-box with

Speaking of cappings suggested wax extractors and presses. For cappings there is nothing more convenient than a good solar wax extractor; but for old combs one must have some means of pressing the wax out of the refuse which they contain. Mr. Gemmell spoke highly of the Gemmell-Hatch wax press, and said if rightly managed it was ahead of any other. The meeting seemed to favor his style of press, with possibly modifications, suggested by Mr. Anguish.

Morley Pettit spoke briefly on the cellar wintering of bees. A cellar must be all under ground to preserve uniform temperature, and well ventilated. The hives should have warm covers on—preferably chaff cushions—and have plenty of ventilation at the bottom, full entrance in front, and raised 4-inch from bottom-board at back. With this arrangement temperature should be 40° to 42° F. Without top packing higher temperature is needed. In any case, the comfort of the bees is judged largely by the amount of noise they DO NOT MAKE.

**POULTRY.**

Every poultryman should have a small terrier to keep away rats and other enemies of the hen.

Make your hens lay when eggs are high in winter.

The poultry industry is booming more every year. Why? Because there is money in it. Help it along.

A henhouse should have plenty of light, and have the roost and laying-room separate.

It takes no more care or feed to keep purebred poultry than it does to keep mongrels.

Cabbage and mangels are good for poultry in winter, also meat scraps.

Make your hens scratch for what they get.

It is very good to have a book on poultry remedies in the house, as your hens might take sick.

**Getting Eggs in Winter.**

[Written for the "Farmer's Advocate"]

One of the chief difficulties connected with the management of poultry is the problem of how to get eggs in the winter. More has been written on this than almost any other subject pertaining to poultry, and still comparatively few succeed in getting a liberal supply of eggs during the winter months.

One of the most serious drawbacks to winter egg-production is the severity of the climate. It is, however, not impossible to get eggs under these conditions, providing that we give the fowls reasonably good care. It is on the early-hatched pullets that we must depend for winter eggs. If these birds are given proper care during the summer season they will start laying at the age of six or seven months, and continue during the winter season, when eggs bring the highest price.

A well-lighted, comfortable house, feeding well-balanced rations, and plenty of exercise, are the most important requisites for winter egg-production.

In feeding for eggs, we must be governed by existing conditions. These conditions vary so greatly from east to west and from north to south, that it is impossible to give a fixed regimen of feeding. Generally, the best methods to be adopted are those which are found out by one's own experience.

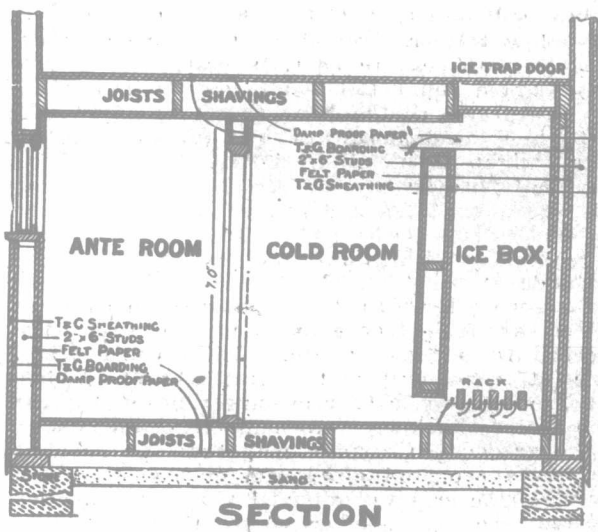
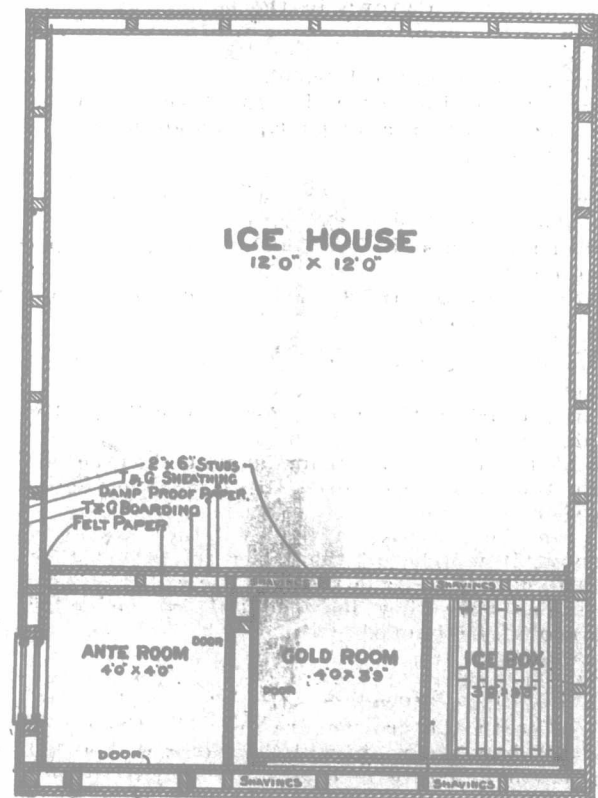
The grain rations should not consist of grain having a fat-producing tendency, as they only result in making dormant the egg-producing qualities. Judiciously feeding such grains as will promote laying, will seldom fail to bring encouraging results. All grain should be thrown in litter strewn over the floor to a depth of from six to ten inches. Grain thus fed will induce the fowls to work, giving them the exercise necessary to keep them in a healthy laying condition. A warm bran mash should be given once a day. Clover leaves and table scraps, mixed with this mash, will form an excellent midday meal. Green cut-bone should be fed in limited quantities, as it is unsurpassed as an egg-producing food. Fresh water should be provided daily. Green food should be given in the shape of cabbage or turnips. Plenty of grit, and the dust-box must not be neglected.

M. C. HERNER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

**Michigan Millers Need Wheat.**

"It is a hard scramble for Michigan millers to get wheat to grind this year," said Mr. Badger, who operates a 400-barrel mill at Niles. "We did not raise a third of a crop in Michigan, and have had to get four-fifths of our supplies outside the State, from Illinois, from Kansas, from Nebraska, from Missouri, and from the Pacific Coast; in fact, wherever we can get it. We have bought 22,000 bushels Pacific Coast wheat ourselves since July 15th."



cleaned ice in lumps as large as convenient to handle. The box shown on the plans will hold about a ton of ice, so that it will not need to be filled often. Care should be observed in keeping the trapdoor tightly closed. The openings at the top and bottom of the partition, between the ice-box and the cold-room, may be fitted with a slide to regulate the circulation of air. Particular attention must be paid to the keeping of the doors perfectly air-tight. A cushion of thick felt for the door to close against is about the best thing to ensure a good joint.

**APIARY.**

**Middlesex Beekeepers' Convention.**

The annual fall meeting of the Middlesex Beekeepers' Association was held at the City Hall, London, Nov. 5th, 1904, with R. H. Smith in the chair. Reports of members showed the output of honey to be less than last year, owing to the poor condition of bees, and the unfavorable season. Interesting addresses and discussions on management for and sale of honey occupied both morning and afternoon sessions. There were plenty of men present with experience to give valuable advice on all questions which beginners could ask, and even beginners could give pointers which older men might well learn. The officers appointed for next year were: President, R. H. Smith, St. Thomas; Vice-president, Morley Pettit, Belmont; Secretary, E. T. Bainard.

R. H. Smith, in an address on "Who shall ripen the honey, the beemen or the bees?" pointed out the great injury thin honey is to the market, and urged the necessity of leaving it with the bees until thoroughly ripened. We have no way of ripening honey which can compare with that of the bees. In dry climates the honey may be thick enough to extract before it is capped, but in our country we can only wait until it is three-quarters capped.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Hamburg Market for Canadian Apples.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
 Sir,—The following information concerning the possibilities of Hamburg as a market for Canadian apples may prove of interest to apple shippers: Taking the figures for four years as a criterion, Germany imports on an average about 126,869 tons (of 2,240 lbs.) of apples per year, valued at \$12,942,428. They are received chiefly from Austria, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States and Canada. The part played by the two latter countries is shown in the following table:

EXPORT OF APPLES TO GERMANY.

From Canada.		From United States.	
Brls.	Year (Ending June 30.)	Brls.	Value
11,977	1898	84,186	\$258,804
12,050	1899	17,099	54,914
18,076	1900	64,086	202,759
5,088	1901	83,495	98,116
28	1902	21,973	82,907
10,819	1903	156,717	440,260
20,692	1904		

**CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.**  
 No duty is levied on apples imported into Germany; but all shipments received from over-sea countries are carefully inspected for "St. Jose scale." In this connection I would advise Canadian exporters of apples to Hamburg not to ship more than fifty barrels or cases under the same marks, so that in the event of a lot being declared infected, only fifty packages would be detained by the inspector, instead of the entire shipment.

**HAMBURG THE PRINCIPAL MARKET.**  
 Hamburg is the most important market in Germany for apples imported from over-sea countries. The selling season extends from the end of September until March, but the best prices are usually realized from the first of October to the middle of December. The market then generally remains quiet until after the 15th of January, when some improvement may be expected.

**PACKAGES AND VARIETIES.**  
 The bulk of the imported apples sold in Hamburg are packed in barrels, but boxes are preferred for fruit of first-class quality. When filled the barrels should weigh about 143 pounds, and the boxes from 40 to 50 pounds each. The varieties most in demand are: King, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Spy and Russet.

**SELLING METHODS.**  
 The Hamburg fruit brokers dispose of the consignments they receive in much the same way as their confreres in Liverpool or London. Public auctions are held, at which the different lots of apples are sold to the highest bidder. The broker's charges are as follows: Five per cent. commission on sales, and 50 pfgs. (6 pence) per case or barrel, to cover cost of warehousing, delivery and Government inspection, the latter amounting to 20 pfgs. per package.

**THE GERMAN APPLE CROP FOR 1904.**  
 This year's apple crop in Germany is reported to be above the average in quantity and quality. Shippers wishing to know the names and addresses of fruit brokers in Hamburg can secure this information upon application to the undersigned.  
 W. W. MOORE,  
 Chief, Markets Division.  
 Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Nov. 7th, 1904.

Fall Garden Work.

It is every farmer's opportunity and duty toward his family to have a good garden—one worthy of the name. When we consider how pleasant it is to raise vegetables, and how much they mean to the furnishing of the table, it is no wonder that those who have good gardens are enlarging them and taking more interest in their good products.  
 It is none too early to begin work on the garden now. The proper thing to do is to clean up all old rubbish and burn it. Now, this fall, is the time. This in some instances checks the spread of fungous diseases. A sickly plant, a diseased plant, should not be left in our gardens very long after we detect it, as it will be sure to spread the disease. After all the rubbish is cleaned up, spread a heavy dressing of barnyard manure, and plow it in, leaving as much comb as possible on the furrow to be exposed to the weather. Let us impress upon the minds of our readers that if they want to make a success of gardening, they must first see to it that they keep their garden soil well supplied with humus. The reason we want it in the soil is for the part it plays in holding water and improving the friability of the soil. Humus holds water like a sponge. A soil that is supplied with humus is comparatively moist even in a dry time.  
 A fall-plowed garden is generally more mellow than one plowed in the spring. After the fall-plowed garden is worked up in the spring, we will be surprised to see how loose the soil is. Apply another light dressing of fine, well-rotted manure, and then harrow and drag, and the garden is ready for the seeds.

Growing Rhubarb in the Cellar in Winter.

Most farmers who have a garden at all usually have a good supply of the old-fashioned pie-plant or rhubarb. This vigorous-growing plant provides a wholesome substitute for fruit early in the spring before strawberries come in. It is not generally known, however, that it can be made to produce its crop in an ordinary cellar during the winter, when it would probably be more appreciated than when grown in the usual way in the garden in the spring.  
 The rhubarb plant makes its most vigorous growth, under natural conditions, early in the spring, when its large leaves store up in the thick, fleshy roots a large amount of nutriment for the production of seed during the summer and growth early next season. To get the best roots for winter forcing, it is well to allow the plants to make their full growth with little or no cropping of the leaves the previous season, and, above all, do not allow them to exhaust themselves by throwing up seed stalks. The more liberally the plants are manured, and the better they are cultivated, the stronger the roots become and the better the crop they will give when forced in the cellar.  
 In preparing the roots for the cellar, they should be dug up late in the fall, just before the ground freezes hard. They should then be left where they will be exposed to severe freezing for three or four weeks. If placed under cover in an open shed, or where they will not be buried in snow, it will be all the easier to get at them when it is time to take them to the cellar. About Christmas time they may be put in the cellar, and should be banked with earth to keep the roots moist. Care should be taken that the plants are set right side up, as at that season it is sometimes difficult to tell which side of the ball of earth the crowns are on. In the course of a few days the roots will thaw out, and, usually, enough moisture is thus accumulated to keep them fresh for some time. They should be watched, however, as they may need watering once or twice during the winter to keep the soil moist. The warmer the cellar, the more quickly growth will start, but for the best results a rather low temperature, about the same as that in which potatoes are kept, is best. In a partially lighted cellar the leaf blades will expand very little, and all the strength of the roots will go to the development of the stalks. If the cellar is light, it is well to darken the part where the plants are kept. If the roots are strong and vigorous, stalks one and a half to two feet in length and two inches in diameter will be produced with little or no expansion of the leaf-blade at the top. When grown thus in the dark, none of the chlorophyll or green coloring matter of the leaf develops, and the stalks are bleached to a pinky white. When cooked and made into sauce or pies, they turn a beautiful pink color, and are much finer in appearance and flavor than stalks which are grown in the ordinary way in the garden. Cropping may begin as soon as the stalks are well developed, and may be continued for several weeks—until the roots have exhausted themselves—after which they should be thrown out, as they are of little use for growing again.  
 PROF. H. L. HUTT, O.A.C.

We would suggest that our readers try growing two or three roots this winter, and let us know the results next spring.

Halliburton, Ontario, to Mr. Borden. Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, member by acclamation for Gaspé, Quebec, has tendered his to Mr. Aylesworth.

The Argentine Republic is beginning to figure as a point of immigration. During October there arrived there 18,432 immigrants, the majority of whom were Italians and Spaniards.

Owing to the fact that nearly all the cars in Russia are in use for the militia, there is a tremendous blockade of grain in Southern Russia. Already the amount is returned at over 1,000,000 tons of grain, and heavy losses are bound to ensue.

On the King's birthday, W. E. Horwood, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, was knighted, and William Grey Wilson, Governor of the Bahamas, was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

After two and a half years of exploration in Greenland, Mylius Erickson's expedition has returned to Copenhagen, with valuable ethnographical and scientific records. The explorers while in Greenland lived with the natives in their huts, studying their language and customs.

It is said the Imperial authorities are in communication with the Government of Canada, as well as the Governments of the other self-governing countries in the British Empire, in regard to State assumption of wireless telegraphic systems. It is felt that in time of war wireless telegraphy might prove a serious menace to the State if left under private control.

November 9th, King Edward's 63rd birthday, was observed by great loyal demonstrations in Great Britain. In Canada, owing to the fact that the elections were the all-absorbing topic of the people, the day passed over with but little recognition. Canada, however, is not slow to realize that King Edward is well establishing his claim to statesmanship of no mean order, and that after nearly four years rule as Sovereign of the British Empire, he has succeeded in winning his way not only into the respect but into the love of the people throughout his dominions.

The war in Northern Manchuria still drags on, the never-wearying Japanese menace ever to the fore, the Russian lines ever stubbornly resisting along a front of 66 miles. Cannonading goes on continuously, yet comparatively little harm is being done, and both armies are apparently recuperating for the terrible battle which must follow before many days pass. At Port Arthur one by one the defences have fallen into possession of the Japanese, and the Russians now hold only the southern section of the town. The Japanese, disregarding Gen. Stoessel, have managed to circulate letters among the despairing soldiery, assuring them of humane treatment to all who surrender, but it has not been reported that any of the Russians have taken advantage of the offer. They object to an unofficial surrender, but are said to be almost of one mind now, in seeing no reason to prolong a struggle "which will bring glory to the officers, but mostly hardship and death to them." From all evidences, Port Arthur will have fallen long before the Baltic fleet can reach the Far East.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It has been officially reported that General Kuroki is dead.

The Board of Inquiry investigation into the North Sea incident began at Hull, November 15th.

The German barque Thelia has been wrecked in the North Sea, and all her crew, 20 in number, drowned.

Edmonton, Alta., by special ordinance of the Northwest Territories' Legislature, has been made a city.

The Japanese in General Oku's army celebrated King Edward's birthday.

The Glasgow Herald reports that the C. P. R. officials are arranging for the building of two new steamers for the Liverpool-St. Lawrence service.

Viceroy Alexieff arrived in St. Petersburg on Nov. 4th. It is said that he may be sent as Viceroy to the Caucasus, on account of the situation there.

Japan has made representations to Russia looking to peace, but Russia has refused all such overtures, and the war, in consequence, must go on.

In an earthquake which occurred on the Island of Formosa on November 6th, 950 houses were overthrown, 78 people were killed, and 23 injured.

Col. S. Hughes has offered his seat for Victoria and

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, on November 9th, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in a strong plea for the policy of peace, definitely stated that the trouble with Russia because of the North Sea incident has been amicably settled. He was not able to announce the signing of the convention, but could definitely say that Russia's apology and promise of compensation, security to neutral commerce, and punishment of the offenders, had been accepted, the details of settlement being left to the International Convention. He announced also that the four officers left behind at Vigo were those directly implicated in the blunder. In reference to the Manchurian war, he expressed the hope that the final result might be for good, and that this terrible war will give stimulus to "the existing desire for some less clumsy and brutal method of adjusting international differences." He spoke with highest approbation of the efforts of U. S. Secretary Hay—whom he characterized as "that great statesman"—in the interests of peace, and commended the attitude along similar lines of President Roosevelt, by whom he had been recently invited to participate in a second international peace conference, to be held in the early future. . . . This, in short, is the text of the speech, which has drawn upon it the attention of the world, having been taken as a pointed suggestion to the United States and France that the time is approaching when the powers must take some action regarding affairs in the Far East. The question, however, is full of complications. Russia has repeatedly signified that mediation at this juncture will not be considered, hence, to all appearance, the war must go on. Nevertheless, the peace conference, in which Denmark and Mexico, as well as Great Britain, have already signified willingness to participate, is looked forward to with much interest.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The Argentine Republic asked Britain to reopen ports to her cattle in consequence of the disappearance of the foot-and-mouth disease.

A Nova Scotia reader writes that their local markets are filled with Ontario beef and Quebec hay, and lately cattle from Medicine Hat have been landed in Halifax.

The Colonial Standard, of Pictou, remarks that the regular weekly issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" contains a rich, varied and practical array of seasonable articles of special interest to the farmer and his household.

A man who has a craving for liquor will find very little trouble if he takes plenty of buttermilk. If he wants to break off, buttermilk will help him. It is a splendid stomachic. Two quarts of good buttermilk a day will cure any case of nervous indigestion.—[Ex.

Pick over the apples and vegetables that you have stored away occasionally, and throw out any that show signs of rot. Rot is due to moulds that spread from one apple or vegetable to another, and you may save immense losses by keeping a strict watch.

Mr. Geo. W. Yates, for the past five years private secretary to the Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, has been appointed secretary and assistant to Mr. Thos. Southworth, head of the colonization, forestry and parks branch of that department.

The fruit-growers of Ontario are much pleased at the action of the Railway Commission in appointing a committee of fruit-growers to visit points in the United States to see what measures have been adopted by the railroads and fruit-growers across the border for the transportation of fruit.

J. A. McArthur, of Sussex, N. B., and other capitalists, have purchased some 8,000 acres of land near Cranbrook, B. C., upon which there are trees enough, it is estimated, to make about 60,000,000 feet of lumber. They are forming a company to begin operating a lumbering business upon the same at as early a date as possible.

At a meeting of the Exhibition Board of Toronto, held recently, a letter from Tasmania was read, asking for particulars concerning a portable sawmilling exhibit which the writer had seen at Toronto Fair, and intimating that the information would probably "lead to business." The receipt of this letter is a good indication of the far-reaching influences which a well-conducted fair may have.

A very successful plowing match was held by the East York plowmen at Ellesmere, Ont., on November 8th. There were 35 competitors, and the day was made the occasion for a general fete for people from miles around. A most interesting feature was a contest between boys under 16, in which Leslie Cooperthwaite, a boy of 14, carried off a gold watch as prize. The plowing match is a species of utilitarian "sport," which should receive every encouragement in Canada. When the young men take pride in their plowing better plowing will be done, and, as has been well observed, the man who is particular in this line of work is likely to be so in most other things.

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

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

- Nov. 22nd—Burns & Sheppard, at The Repository, Toronto, imported Shire mares, fillies and stallions.
- Nov. 23rd—W. D. Flatt, at Hamilton, Ont., 49 imported Clydesdale fillies.
- Nov. 25th—Joseph McMillan, Shakespears, Ont., Shorthorn cattle.
- Nov. 29th to Dec. 2nd—Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords, at Chicago.
- Dec. 1st—F. M. Chapman, Audley, Ont., Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Cotswolds.
- Dec. 14th—John Hill, Wellesley, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires.

Against Our Cattle.

(Canadian Associated Press Despatch.)

At a meeting of the Lancashire Farmers' Association on Saturday, it was decided to petition the Board of Agriculture against the opening of ports to Canadian store stock, as desired by the Scotch and Norfolk graziers, because of the danger of importing disease, and the disastrous effect it would have upon the rearing of young stock.

Selling Apples.

An exchange offers the following advice to orchardists: Hold your hand-picked winter apples for a fair price. This advice has been the burden of our market columns all through the season, when other papers were talking of big crops and no sale. Some growers seem to have been scared by the talk got up by interested parties. But if any of our readers have been among the number who have sold out at way-down prices, it has surely not been our fault. The high winds have further reduced the supply of choice fruit in sight. Actual returns from the orchards show that in many sections the yield is below early estimates of quantity. The situation already warrants a price at shipping stations of at least \$1.50 per barrel for standard kinds, and the rate seems more likely to range above than below that figure.

Prize House Plans.

The prize house-plan competition, which we announced in October, concluded quite successfully on Nov. 5th. In Competition "A," for houses costing over \$1,500, we received a large number of plans and descriptions, of all degrees of excellence, but in section "B," for houses costing less than \$1,500, very few plans were received, so few, in fact, that we have decided to renew the offer up to December 17th, of \$5.00 and \$2.50, for the best plans with written description and statement of cost of houses or cottages suitable for small farms, or for the homes of farm help and family. The competition for best photographs of farm dwellings brought forward some really splendid photos, half-tones of some of the best of which will be published shortly.

The winner of prizes in "A" class for house plans are: First, Albert Johnston, Huron Co., Ont.; second, Estella C. Tunis, Wentworth Co., Ont.; highly commended plans, K. S. McLaren's, Wentworth Co., and Allen Black's, Ontario Co., Ont.

In the photo competition: First, Mrs. W. W. Latimer, Elgin Co., Ont.; photo of the home of Jas. McKinlay, Elgin Co. Second, C. C. Pelton, Dundas Co., Ont.; photo of the home of Jas. Irving, Dundas Co., Ont.

Coming Events.

SHOWS, CONVENTIONS, ETC.

- Nov. 15th to 19th—Ontario Fruit-growers' Association annual meeting, Toronto.
- Nov. 15th to 19th—Flower, Fruit and Honey Show, and annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, Toronto.
- Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd—International Live-stock Show, Chicago.
- Dec. 5th to 9th—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and Poultry Show, at Guelph.
- Dec. 7th and 8th—Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association convention, at Windsor, N.S.
- Dec. 12th to 15th—Maritime Winter Fair, at Amherst, N.S.
- Dec. 21st and 22nd—Prince Edward Island annual convention of Farmers and Fruit-growers, at Charlottetown.
- March 6th to 10th, 1905—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association in January.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held on Monday evening, January 16th, 1905, at 7.30 p. m., and the nineteenth annual meeting on Tuesday, January 17th, 1905, at 11 a. m., in Toronto. Shorthorn breeders are expected to be present from Ontario, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick.

This meeting should prove an interesting one, as the Association has had a successful year, as the following shows: It has, since 1895, distributed \$20,000.00 to the different exhibitions in Canada in the interests of Shorthorn cattle, making a complete chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The secretary and editor of the Association, Mr. Henry Wade, says that the twentieth volume of the herdbook, which will be issued this month, will contain the pedigrees of 4,878 bulls and 5,478 cows, or a total of 10,351, and making a total in the twenty volumes now published of 50,107 bulls and 59,472 cows, or a grand total of 109,579 pedigrees.

The day following the Shorthorn Breeders' Association annual meeting a big sale of Shorthorn cattle will be held at Thistle Ha' Farm, the estate of the late John Miller, at Brougham, and on the day following that another large sale of Shorthorn cattle will be held on the farm of Hon. Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. This will indeed be a busy week for the Shorthorn breeders of Canada, and no doubt there will be a very large gathering of stockmen.

The Forestry Association.

The directors of the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, have made final arrangements for the publication of a forestry journal. Dr. William Saunders, Prof. John Macoun and Mr. E. Stewart were appointed an editorial committee, and Mr. R. H. Campbell editor and business manager. A resolution was passed expressing the opinion of the board that in view of the annual destruction of timber in British Columbia, and the difficulty in guarding the forests from fire, it is desirable that the Bush Fires Act of that Province should be amended so as to prohibit the starting of fires for the clearing of land between the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, unless a special permit for that purpose be granted by the forest ranger or other officer appointed for the district in which such permission is asked. Preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting of the association, to be held at Quebec in March next, were made Messrs. Stewart and Campbell were appointed to represent the Canadian Forestry Association at

the Forest Congress to be held in Washington in January.

The Cargill-Pettit Sale.

The joint sale of bull calves and heifers from the Shorthorn herds of Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, and W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., held at Hamilton, on Nov. 10th, may be said to have been fairly successful. There was a good attendance of breeders and farmers from widely distant sections of Ontario, and the stock was also widely distributed. Most of the bulls were of the awkward age, just turning a year, when as a rule they look less neat than at an earlier or a later age, and were only in moderate condition, though in the best condition in the interest of buyers, and those present who were judges of type and conformation in a lean calf secured excellent bargains. The few that were not up to the desirable standard sold low, pulling down the average price considerably, but they were cheap at the prices they were sold at, and many of them will doubtless prove an agreeable surprise to their owners individually and as breeders when more matured.

The best were eagerly competed for and brought good prices, proving again that there is always room at the top, and that quality counts for much in the market for bulls as in most things. Col. J. A. McGillivray, Toronto, secured a prize and a bargain in the roan yearling, Butterfly King (imp.), of the Pettit herd, of the Cruickshank Butterfly tribe, by the Married King Victor, at \$360, one of the very best in the sale. The highest-priced bull of the day, and one of the best, was Royal Coronet, also of Pettit & Sons' contribution, a red 11-months calf, by the Willis-bred Bapton Coronet, out of Lustre 48rd (imp.), bought by J. Fried, of Roseville, Waterloo Co., Ont., at \$425. After these \$290 was the highest price, Wm. Waldie, Stratford, securing for that consideration the ten-months calf, Star Prince, of the Cargill string, by Imp. Lavender Star, and out of Imp. Sunny Princess. The fact that quite a number sold at \$100 and under makes certain that many breeders and farmers who remained at home under the impression that high prices would prevail missed a splendid opportunity of securing very useful bulls at very moderate prices, the average for the 27 sold being only a little over \$125.

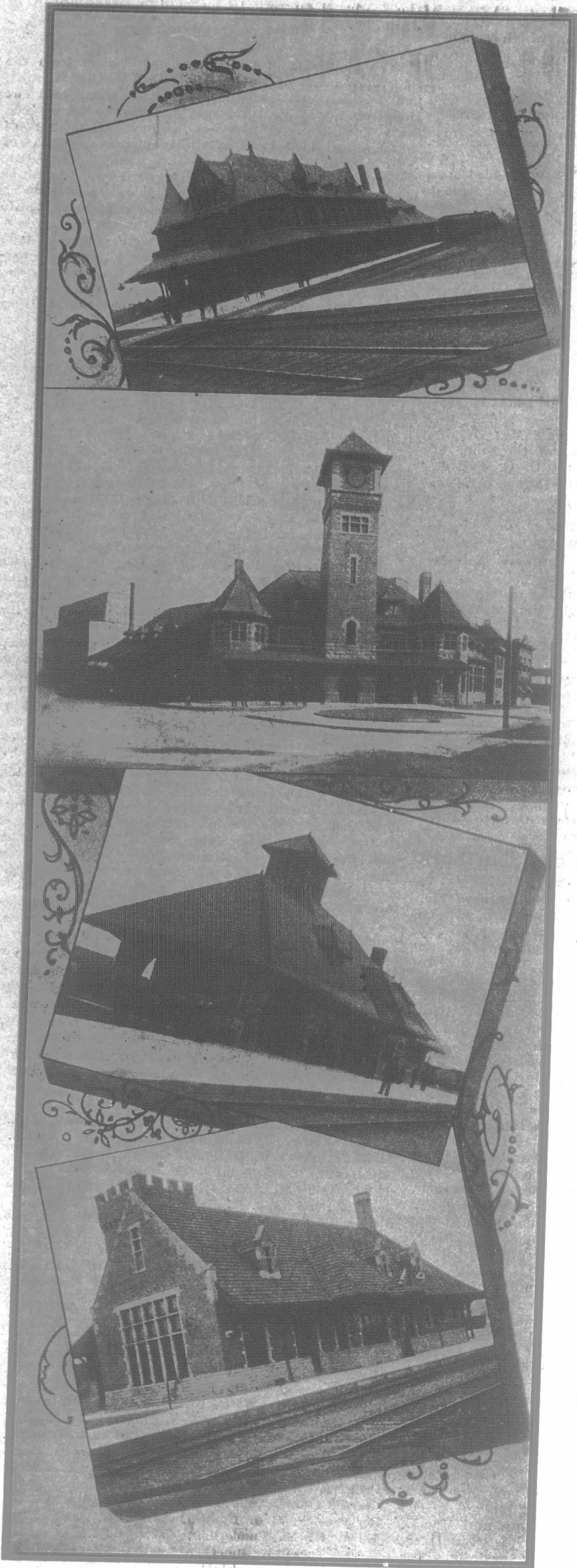
The competition for the females, which were a very good lot, in excellent condition, was quite keen, the bidding brisk, and fairly good prices realized, the highest price, \$425, being paid by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., for the three-year-old cow, Tilbouries Rose (imp.). The average price for the females, and for the whole number sold, was close to \$150. Mr. Geo. P. Bellows, of Missouri, well known to many Canadian breeders as a first-class judge and an experienced breeder of Shorthorns, made his first bow at this sale to a Canadian audience as an auctioneer, making an excellent impression, and winning golden opinions by his courteous and gentlemanly manner of his fitness for the work, while his associates, Capt. Robson and Mr. Ingram, did good work as usual. Following is the list of sales over \$75:

BULLS.

Butterfly King, Col. J. A. McGillivray, Toronto.....	\$360
Royal Coronet, J. Fried, Roseville.....	425
Star Prince, Wm. Waldie, Stratford.....	380
Gloster's Choice, James Leask, Greenbank.....	170
Baron Tulip, Samuel Allin, Bowmanville.....	162
Royal Mistletoe, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton.....	155
Scotch Cup, W. D. Flatt.....	155
Golden Emperor, John Logan, Crumlin.....	150
Merchantman 2nd, McDonald Bros., Woodstock.....	135
My Baron, T. Sutherland, Embro.....	125
Prince Douglas, John Hill, Wellesley.....	110
Lord Ramsden, W. C. Kelmo, Stamford.....	100
Prides Consul, A. P. Alton, Appleby.....	95
Crimson Favorite, Geo. Clayton, Peepabun.....	90
Lord Bountiful, R. E. Coulter, St. Mary's.....	90
August Star, John Willicott, Kennicott.....	85
Nonpareil Victor, W. H. Easterbrooke, Freeman.....	85
Daisy Count, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.....	85
Crocus King, A. Ronald, Galt.....	85
Claret Star, L. W. Martin, Kintura.....	80
Morning Pride, John Hill.....	80
Royal Favorite, R. Rensselaer, Galt.....	80

FEMALES.

Tilbouries Rose, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.....	\$425
Moss Rose 4th, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton.....	310
Victoria C., W. C. Edwards & Co.....	300
Chief's Rose, Col. McGillivray.....	300
Emmeline 9th, Geo. Gier, Grand Valley.....	280
Princess C., A. C. Pettit, Freeman.....	200
Clara C. 2nd, John Davidson, Ashburn.....	195
Bessy 16th, Geo. Luxton, Newcastle.....	165
Eliza, H. M. Vanderliak, Cainsville.....	165
Moss Rose 6th, Robert Johnston, Mono Mills.....	160
Fancy 5th, W. D. Flatt.....	150
Princess Royal C., W. C. Edwards & Co.....	160
Golden Gem C., Ontario Agricultural College.....	145
Cherry Maid, Wellington Darragh, Mono Mills.....	130
Florence Nightingale, Geo. C. Cary, St. Johnsbury, Vt.....	120
Missie's Maid, H. B. Webster, Fergus.....	115
Blythesome 27th, Geo. Gier.....	110
Lady Florence, Geo. D. Cary.....	110
Belinda 5th, W. D. Flatt.....	110
Red Beauty, F. W. Scott, Highgate.....	105
Mina 9th, Chas. Silverthorne, Summerville.....	100
Fortuna 6th, D. Ross, Streetsville.....	100
Clara F. C., H. B. Webster.....	95
Lovely Lass 4th, Geo. Tucker, Drayton.....	80
Sunbeam C., D. Ross.....	80



Some Typical Canadian Railway Stations on the Grand Trunk Railway System.

MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

It would hardly seem possible that packers could reduce prices of live hogs below the present quotations. It has been a big slide from \$5.80 less than a month ago to \$4.80 this week. Export cattle are still in active demand, although the market is full of poor quality cattle of dairy blood. Trade in grains continue steady, and there is little change in other respects.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto Market Quotations.

Export Cattle—There are very few offerings, and trade is quiet. Extra choice are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.40; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—Plenty of poor, half-finished cattle offering, but there has been no improvement in the demand for these kind, and they are dull and slow of sale. Medium quality cattle, such as would sell at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt., are wanted, and there is a keen demand for the kind that would sell above this figure. Good to choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.65; fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.75; mixed lots, medium, \$2.75 to \$3.25; do. common, \$1.75 to \$2; cows, \$2.00 to \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Are offering freely, but the general run of stock is poor. The better cattle sell about steady. Stockers are quoted at \$1.50 to \$3.25; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50; feeders, \$2 to \$4 per cwt.

Milch Cows—The market is about steady, with a fairly good demand for the better grade of cattle. The range of prices offering is \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—3½c. to 5½c. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Despite a heavy run, trade is good, and all are sold. Export sheep are slightly firmer, at \$2.50 to \$3.60 per cwt.; bucks were steady, at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Lambs, \$4 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Hogs—Prices range from \$4.80 for selects to \$4.55 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario firm; no increase in offerings. Red and white are quoted at \$1.04 bid, with \$1.05 asked. No. 2 goose, 90c. to 91c.; spring, 96c., east and west. Manitoba firmer. No. 1 northern, \$1.03; No. 2, 99c.; No. 3, 95c. to 95½c., Georgian Bay ports, 6c. more grinding in transit.

Mill Feed—Bran, \$14.50 to \$15 in bulk, and shorts, \$17.50 to \$18, east and west. Manitoba, \$21 for shorts and \$19 for bran, exports.

Barley—Firm; little offering; 46c. to 47c. at low freights for No. 2; 44c. for No. 3 extra, and 42c. for No. 3 malting, for which there is less demand, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Firm, at 75c. outside for No. 2. Corn—Canadian, nominal, at 53c. to 55c., west. American yellow, firmer in sympathy with Chicago; No. 2 is quoted at 67c., No. 3 at 66c., and No. 3 mixed at 65c., on track, Toronto.

Oats—In moderate demand. Prices firmer. No. 1 white, 32½c.; No. 2, 32c., low freights, and 31c. to 31½c., north and west.

Peas—In good demand, at 65c. for No. 2, west or east.

Buckwheat—Nominal, at 55c., east and west.

Baled Hay—Car lots on track here are quoted at \$8 per ton.

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

Potatoes—The market is fairly steady. Ontario stocks are quoted at 55c. to 65c. on track, and 75c. out of store. Eastern potatoes are steady, at 70c. to 75c. on track, and 85c. to 90c. out of store.

Seeds—Trade is a little quiet. The markets are about steady. Alsike is quoted steady at \$6 to \$7.25 for prime, \$5.50 for medium, and \$2 to \$4 for common. Red clover is quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.75. all f.o.b. Toronto. Timothy is nominal, at \$1 to \$1.25.

Beans—Trade is fair, and prices firm. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.40, and hand-picked at \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Butter—Is fairly steady. Receipts are inclined to be heavy. The demand for choice grades is active. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery, prints .....20c. to 21c.  
do, tubs .....19c. to 20c.  
Dairy tubs, good to choice.....15c. to 16c.  
do, medium .....13c. to 14c.  
do, inferior grades .....10c. to 12c.  
Dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice.....18c. to 17c.  
do, medium .....14c. to 15c.

Cheese—The English markets continue to move upward, and the local trade has an accordingly firm tone. Quotations are: 10½c. to 10¾c. for large, and 10¼c. to 11c. for twins.

Eggs—The market is firm in tone. Fresh-gathered are quoted at 21c. to 22c., cold storage at 19c. to 20c., and limed at 19c.

Poultry—Is offering fairly well. Following are the quotations for dressed weights: Best spring chickens, 10c. to 11c.; others, at 7c. to 9c.; old fowl, 6c. to 7c.; turkeys (young), 13c. to 14c.; old, 10c. to 11c.; ducks, 8c., and geese, 7c. to 9c.

Wool—Business continues quiet, with prices firm, in sympathy with the American markets, and the local supplies have pretty well come forward. Manufacturers on the other side have fears of a shortage of supplies.

Fleece—Local dealers quote 20c. to 21c. for washed, 15c. to 16c. for rejected, and 11½c. to 13c. for unwashed.

Pulled Wool—The demand is quiet, but offerings are light, and the market is firm at 21c. to 22c. for supers, and 22c. to 24c. for extras.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Wheat, white	\$ 1 06
do, red	1 66
do, goose	91 to \$ 0 92
do, spring	1 02
do, cereal	1 12½
Peas	67
Oats	37½ to 38
Barley	50 to 51
Rye	80
Buckwheat	50
Hay, No. 1 timothy	10 00 to 11 00
do, clover or mixed	8 60 to 9 00
Straw, sheaf	13 00
do, loose	8 00
Apples, per bbl.	75 to 1 50
Eggs, per dozen	28 to 30
Butter, dairy	19 to 22
do, creamery	21 to 25
Chickens, spring, lb.	10
Ducks, per lb.	9 to 10
Turkeys, per lb.	12 to 14
Potatoes, per bag	75 to 90

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Grain and Produce—Wholesale Prices.

Grain—The market for oats has been unusually strong here during the past few days, but dealers must have found a very good demand, for they were able to dispose of many carloads at 39c. to 39½c., store, for No. 3, and 40c. to 40½c. for No. 2; No. 3, western inspected, were sold as high as 37c., track. The strength is probably temporary. Peas are in good demand, and valued at a shade more than a week since, at 75c. to 76c., basis afloat; barley being steady at 54½c. to 55c. for No. 2, 53½c. to 54c. for No. 3 extra, and 52½c. to 53c. for No. 3, afloat.

Mill Feed—The market is not active, though there is some demand for bran, at \$18 to \$19 for Manitobas, in bags; shorts being \$21. Ontario bran is \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts \$18 to \$20.

Hay—Prices are unchanged. The statement that the Intercolonial Railway has been carrying hay free to N. S. has been called in doubt; but certainly rates have been very low, and this has assisted trade. No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover and clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton. The market is fairly active, local demand being up to the average.

Potatoes—The market is steady, receipts from the country being fairly liberal. Dealers generally claim that 60c. per bag of 90 lbs., in carloads on track, is the highest they will pay; and that they can buy them at that price there seems little reason to doubt. Some report a few cents higher. Quebec stock has been received in a frozen condition already, and, of course, in a case of that kind prices are considerably less. The fine 60c. stock is being resold here at 70c., in store.

Beans—Dealers say that the cream has been taken off the market. At the same time, there is no doubt that there is a very good demand, both for local and export account. Prime beans are quoted

If fresh air had to be bought we would all do what was necessary to get what we needed.

Regularity and moderation in all things tend to longevity and happiness.

"A great deal may be said on the subject," said the prolix person. "That," said the weary auditor, "is the one point on which you have convinced me."

Wife—"Breakfast will be served in about fifteen minutes." Husband—"Why, I thought the cook had everything ready." Wife—"So she has; everything but that new 'Instantaneous breakfast food.'"



here at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel, according to quantity and location.

**Apples**—Shipments of apples from the port of Montreal continue to head the list throughout the continent. Canadian apples are in good demand on the other side, and the St. Lawrence route is favored above all others for preserving the fruit. The local demand is active for this time of year, and wholesalers are able to obtain the following prices from retail merchants: Finest Spies, Russets, Baldwins, Greenings, Ben Davis, etc., \$3.25 per bbl.; XXX., same variety, \$2.75; handpicked Fameuse, \$3.

**Cheese**—The cheese market has shown a very strong tone during the past week. Importers on the other side seem to have concluded that they had better secure a little stock at present prices, rather than take the chance of the market running away from them. Holders on this market have demanded 9¢. to 10¢. for current receipts of Quebec cheese. It is reported, and probably with truth, that Ontarios have been sold at 10½¢., and, as a matter of fact, holders declare they will not accept less.

Exports for this port, for the week ending 9th, were 48,000 boxes, against 66,000 for the same week last year. Total shipments since the first of the season were 1,922,000 boxes, against 2,332,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

**Butter**—Notwithstanding the decline in the English cable on Danish butter, and the slight decline which followed in this market immediately afterwards, the market for butter has had a decided advance during the past week. Prices were bid up in the Township markets to such an extent that no one would accept less than 20¢. here, as against 19½¢. a few days previously. It is not longer possible to quote less than 20¢. to 20½¢. for finest creamery, and it is doubtful if holders would be specially quick to accept that figure. Fresh dairy is quoted at 15½¢. to 16¢., and medium creamery at about 19½¢., with good to fine at 19½¢. to 20¢. Total exports this season are 468,000 packages, against 328,000 for the same period last year.

**Eggs**—The egg market shows a fractional advance. Demand continues steady and good, both for local and foreign trade, but very few new-laid eggs can be spared for the latter. Dealers are paying 20¢. to 21¢. per dozen for straight-gathered stock at country points, and re-selling the same here at 22¢. to 22½¢. in broken lots. Selects are still selling at 24¢. to 25¢., according to quantity, and small eggs at 15¢. to 16¢.

**Poultry**—Owing to the present weather, which is holding around freezing point, a number of shippers have consigned small lots of poultry to commission men in the city. The result may not have been altogether satisfactory to them, but that is only to be expected at this time of year. One small lot of fowl sold at 9¢., the quality being pretty good. A lot of good chickens sold at 11¢. to 12¢., and a lot of mixed fowl and chickens at 10½¢. It is said that stocks throughout the country are not very large, and that many holders are holding back their shipments for a time in order to get higher prices, which they think they should get near Xmas. A dealer's ideas are: 8¢. to 9¢. for fowl; chickens, 10¢. to 12¢.; geese, 11¢. to 12¢.; turkeys, 12¢., and ducks, 13¢.

**Montreal Live-stock Markets.**  
Live Stock—The live-stock market has experienced some fluctuations during the past week. Cattle have been generally weaker in England, while sheep were firm. The local market holds steady, supply and demand being both fair. Export cattle sell at 4½¢. to 5¢.; butchers, choice, 3½¢. to 4¢.; good, 3¢. to 3½¢.; medium, 2½¢. to 3¢.; common, 2¢.; canners' cows, 1½¢.; butchers' bulls, 2¢.; milch cows, \$30 to \$60; hogs, selects, 5½¢.; mediums, 5 1-10¢.; heavy, 5¢.; calves, \$2 to \$10 each; butchers' sheep, 2½¢. to 3¢.; lambs, 4¢. to 4½¢.

**Buffalo Markets.**

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Quiet and prices unchanged.  
Veals—Slow, at \$4.25 to \$7.50.  
Hogs—Active, heavy, \$5.30 to \$5.35; mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.30; dairies and grassers, \$5 to \$5.25.  
Sheep and lambs—Native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.90; Canada lambs, \$5 to \$5.75; others unchanged.

**Cheese Markets.**

Ingersoll, Nov. 8.—At the cheese market here to-day 100 white and 280 colored were offered; 9½¢. bid; no sales.  
Pitton, Ont., Nov. 9.—To-day 12 factories boarded 700 boxes; highest bid, 9½¢.; no sales.

Woodstock, Nov. 9.—Six thousand boxes cheese offered. The prices bid ranged from 9½¢. to 10¢.; 8,000 boxes were sold at 10¢. The market closed for the year to-day.

Peterborough, Nov. 9.—The last meeting for the season of the Peterborough Cheese Board was held to-day. There were 2,800 boxes on sale, and prices ran from 9½¢. to 9¢. It nearly all went at the latter price.

Kingston, Nov. 10.—At the Cheese Board meeting held to-day, 916 colored and 245 white were boarded; 80 sold at 9½¢.

Brockville, Nov. 10.—To-day 1,507 boxes were registered, 630 white, balance colored. About half sold at 10¢.

Vankleek Hill, Nov. 10.—There were 705 boxes cheese boarded here to-night. All were sold on the board at 10¢., with the exception of 187 boxes, which were held over. This was the last meeting of the board for this season.

Winchester, Nov. 10.—To-night 385 colored and 155 white cheese were registered; 9 15-16¢. was bid. None sold on the board. Board adjourned to meet at the call of the President next April.

Napanee, Nov. 11.—At the Cheese Board this afternoon 1,187 boxes were boarded, 850 white and 787 colored. Sales: 75 at 9½¢., balance unsold. Board adjourned to meet first Friday in May, 1905.

Perth, Nov. 11.—On the cheese market here to-day there were 600 boxes of white cheese and 800 boxes of colored of October make. It was the last market of the season. All were sold for 10¢.

**British Requirements.**

The Liverpool Corn Trade News says: "Last season the British crop was officially returned at 6,000,000 quarters, of which it is estimated 3,140,000 quarters was delivered to the mills, about 400,000 quarters used as seed, and about 2,500,000 quarters fed on the farm or carried forward into this season. This season's crop, which may be estimated at about 5,000,000 quarters, may be distributed as follows: 4,000,000 quarters delivered to the mills, 500,000 quarters used for seed, and 500,000 quarters of inferior quality fed on the farm. On the foregoing supposition, with a probable total requirement of 30,000,000 quarters for breadmaking, the demand for foreign breadstuffs may be estimated at 26,000,000 quarters, of which it is conceivable that 1,000,000 quarters may be procured from the liberal reserves of merchants and millers, leaving 25,000,000 quarters to be imported between the 1st of August, 1904, and 31st of July, 1905, of which quantity 6,500,000 quarters has been already imported during the first twelve weeks of the season, leaving 18,500,000 quarters to be imported during the remaining 40 weeks, or an average of 460,000 quarters per week.

**European Apple Market.**

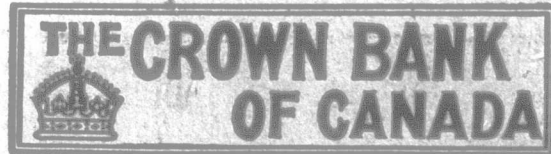
Messrs. M. Isaacs & Sons cabled: "London market firm; prices unchanged."  
Total shipments of apples to European ports since the season opened are as follows:

From	1904.	1903.
Boston	226,435	233,291
New York	239,045	618,020
Portland	48,088	58,267
Montreal	274,207	551,195
Halifax	189,716	191,851
St. John	552	3,827
Annapolis	16,201	14,658
Totals	944,244	1,604,609

Totals shipments, same time, 1902, 1,004,960 barrels.

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6.10 to \$7; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.10 to \$4.05.  
Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.95 to \$5.20; light, \$4.90 to \$5.20; bulk of sales at \$4.95 to \$5.10.  
Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.85; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.70 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.25.



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00.  
Head Office, Toronto, Ont.  
Edward Gurney, President.

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.**

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.  
Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security.  
Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms.  
**SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT**—Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.  
G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

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**British Markets.**

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 8½¢. to 11¢. per lb.; refrigerator beef at 9¢. to 9½¢. per lb. Sheep, 11¢. to 12¢. per lb.

**Judging Competition.**

At the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, on Dec. 8th, there will be held a stock-judging competition of classes of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Competition will be limited to persons twenty-five years and under, and entries must be made with the Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, before November 25th.

**GOSSIP.**

A 250-acre Manitoba wheat farm, 50 acres new breaking, balance had one crop, is advertised in this paper to rent for cash or one-third of crop. Address Mrs. N. Gable, Swan River, Manitoba.

"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?" "Aye, Martha; but does thee regard me with that feeling that the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth; I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

Daily cold or tepid sponge baths are great invigorators, and such medicines require no "chasers."

"Now," said Freddie's mother, as she got him ready for a visit to her sister, "be sure you aren't late to breakfast, as you so often are at home. That won't do when you are visiting your aunt. Get right up, and don't dawdle while you are dressing." Freddie promised, and came back triumphantly. "Was down every mornin' soon's any of 'em," said he, in answer to her question. "I'm so glad! Hope you'll keep it up." "You won't let me." "Won't let you? Why not?" "You see, I just put my 'nighty' on and slept in my clothes, so's to be ready in the morning." And Freddie had been gone the best part of a week.

Little Willie told his mother that a lion was on the front porch, but when an investigation was made, it was found to be the Newfoundland dog which had been newly shaven. "Now, Willie," said his mother, "you have told a very naughty story, and you must go up to your room and pray for forgiveness and remain there until the Lord does forgive you." Willie promptly obeyed, but he was gone only a few minutes before he came tripping back. "Did the Lord forgive you?" asked his mother. "Yes," was the reply, "and he said he didn't blame me much either, 'cause when he first saw it he sorter thought it was a lion himself."

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# HOME MAGAZINE



"For years and seasons as they run,  
For wintry cold and summer sun,  
For seedtime and the autumn store  
In due succession evermore,  
For flowers and fruit, for herb and tree,  
Lord, we are thankful unto thee!"

## THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

### CHAPTER X.

#### Mr. Gryce Receives New Impetus.

This astounding discovery, thus made, was dreadful to me. It was true then. Eleanore, the beautiful, the lovable, was—I did not, could not finish the sentence, even in the silence of my own mind.

"You look surprised," said Mr. Gryce, glancing curiously toward the key. "Now, I ain't. A woman does not thrill and blush and equivocate and faint for nothing; especially such a woman as Miss Leavenworth."

"A woman who could do such a deed would be the last to thrill, equivocate and faint," retorted I. "Give me the key; let me see it."

He complacently put it in my hand. "It is the one we want," said he. "No getting out of that."

I returned it. "If she declares she is innocent, I will believe her."

"You have strong faith in the woman," laughed he. "I hope you will live to find them worthy of it. There is but one thing left to do. Fobbs, you will have to request Miss Leavenworth to come down. Do not alarm her, only see that she comes. To the reception room."

No sooner were we left alone than I made a move to return to Mary, but he stopped me.

"Come and see it out," whispered he. "She will be down in a moment; see it out, you had best."

Glancing back, I hesitated; but the prospect of beholding Eleanore again drew me in spite of myself. Telling him to wait, I returned to Mary's side to make my excuses.

"What is the matter—what has occurred?" said she breathlessly.

"Nothing as yet to disturb you much. Do not be alarmed." But my face betrayed me.

"There is something," said she. "Your cousin is coming down."

"Down here?" and she shrank visibly.

"No, to the reception room."

"I do not understand. It is all dreadful, and no one tells me anything."

"Miss Leavenworth," I essayed, "I pray God there may be nothing to tell. Judging from your present faith in your cousin, there will not be. Take comfort, then, and believe that I will inform you if anything occurs which you ought to know."

Giving her a look of reassurance, I left her crushed against the crimson pillows of the sofa on which she sat, and rejoined Mr. Gryce. We had scarcely entered the reception room, when Eleanore Leavenworth came in.

More languid than she was an hour before, but haughty still, she slowly advanced, and, meeting my eye, gently bent her head.

"I have been summoned here," said she, directing herself exclusively to Mr. Gryce, "by an individual whom I take to be in your employ."

"Miss Leavenworth," returned Mr. Gryce, staring in quite a fatherly manner at the door-knob, "I am very sorry to trouble you, but the fact is, I wish to ask you—"

But here she stopped him. "Anything

in regard to the key which that man has doubtless told you he saw me drop into the ashes?"

"Yes."

"Then I must refuse to answer any questions concerning it. I have nothing to say on the subject, unless it is this"—giving him a look full of suffering, but full of a certain sort of a courage too—

"that he was right if he told you I had the key in hiding about my person, and that I attempted to conceal it in the ashes of the grate."

"Still, miss—"

"I pray you to excuse me," said she.

"No argument you could advance would make any difference in my determination. And with a fitting glance in my direction, that was not without its appeal, she quietly left the room."

For a moment Mr. Gryce stood gazing after her with a look of great interest, then, bowing almost to the ground in his homage, he hastily followed her out.

I had scarcely recovered from the surprise occasioned by this unexpected movement, when a quick step was heard in the hall, and Mary, flushed and anxious, appeared at my side.

"What is it?" said she. "What has Eleanore been saying?"

"Alas!" I answered, "she has not said anything. That is the trouble, Miss Leavenworth. Your cousin preserves a reticence upon certain points that is very painful to witness. She ought to understand that if she persists in doing this, that—"

"That what?" There was no mistaking the fearful anxiety that prompted this question.

"That she cannot avoid the trouble that will ensue."

For a moment she stood gazing at me with great horror-stricken incredulous eyes; then, sinking back into a chair, flung her hands over her face with a cry:

"Oh, why were we ever born! Why were we allowed to live! Why did we not perish with those who gave us birth!"

"Dear Miss Leavenworth," I essayed, "There is no cause for such despair as this. The future looks dark, but not impenetrable. Your cousin will listen to reason, and in explaining—"

But she, deaf to my words, had again risen to her feet and stood before me in an attitude almost appalling.

"Some women in my position would go mad!" she whispered; mad, mad!"

I looked at her with growing wonder. I thought I knew what she meant. She conceived that she had given us the cue which had led to this suspicion of her cousin, and that in this way the trouble which hung over their heads was of her own making. Absorbed in her own anguish, she paid but little attention to me. Satisfied at last that I could do nothing more for her, I turned to go; the movement seemed to arouse her.

"I am sorry to leave," said I, "without having afforded you any comfort. Believe me that I am very anxious to assist you. Is there no one I can send to your side; no woman friend or relative? It is sad to leave you alone in this house at such a time."

"And do you suppose," said she, "that I intend remaining here? Why, I should die. Here to-night!" and her long shudders shook her very frame.

"It is not at all necessary," broke in a bland voice over our shoulders, "that you should do so, Miss Leavenworth."

I turned with a start. Mr. Gryce was not only at our back, but had evidently been there for some moments. Seated in an easy-chair near the door, he met our gaze with a sidelong smile that seemed at once to beg pardon for the

intrusion, and to assure us that it was made with no unworthy motive. "Everything will be properly looked after; you can leave with perfect safety."

I expected to see her resent this interference, but, instead of that, she manifested a certain satisfaction in beholding him there.

Drawing me to one side she whispered: "You think this Mr. Gryce very clever, do you not?"

"Well," replied I cautiously, "he ought to be to hold the position he does. The authorities evidently repose great confidence in him."

Stepping from my side as suddenly as she approached it, she crossed the room and stood before Mr. Gryce.

"Sir," said she, gazing at him with a glance of entreaty, "I hear that you have great talents; that you can ferret out the real criminal from a score of doubtful characters, and that nothing can escape the penetration of your eye. If this is so, have pity on two orphan girls suddenly bereft of their guardian and protector, and use your acknowledged skill in finding out who has committed this crime. It would be folly in me to endeavor to hide from you that my cousin in her testimony has given cause for suspicion; but I here declare that I believe her to be as innocent of wrong as I am myself, and I am only endeavoring to turn the eye of justice from the guiltless to the guilty, when I entreat you to look elsewhere for the culprit who committed this deed. It must have been some common burglar or desperado; can you not bring him, then, to justice?"

Her attitude was so touching, her whole appearance so earnest and appealing, that I saw Mr. Gryce's countenance brim with suppressed emotion, though his eye never left the coffee-urn upon which it had fixed itself at her first approach.

"You must find out, you can," she went on,—"Hannah, the girl who has gone, must know all about it. Search for her, ransack the world, do anything; my property is at your disposal. I will offer a large reward for the detection of the burglar who did this deed."

Mr. Gryce slowly rose. "Miss Leavenworth," said he, and then stopped; the man was actually agitated. "Miss Leavenworth, I did not need your very touching appeal to incite me to my utmost duty in this case. Personal and professional pride were in themselves sufficient. But since you have honored me with this expression of your wishes, I will not conceal from you that I shall feel a certain increased interest in the affair from this hour. What mortal man can, I will do, and if in one month from this day I do not come to you for my reward, Ebenezer Gryce if not the individual I have always taken him to be."

A few minutes later I left the house with Miss Leavenworth, she having testified her wish that I would accompany her to the home of her friend, Mrs. Gilbert, with whom she had decided to take refuge. As we rolled away in the carriage Mr. Gryce had been kind enough to provide for us, I noticed my companion cast a look of regret behind her, as if she could not help feeling some compunction at this desertion of her cousin. But this expression soon changed for the alert look of one who dreads to see a certain face start up from some unknown quarter. Glancing up and down the street, peering furtively into doorways as we passed, starting and trembling if a sudden figure appeared on the curb-stone, she did not seem to breathe with perfect ease till we had left the avenue behind us and entered upon Thirty-seventh St. Then all at once her natural color returned, and, leaning gently toward me,

she asked if I had a pencil and piece of paper. I fortunately possessed both. Handing them to her, I watched her with some little curiosity, while she wrote two or three lines.

"A little note I wish to send," she remarked, glancing at the almost illegible scrawl with an expression of doubt. "Couldn't you stop the carriage a moment while I direct it?"

I did so, and in another instant the leaf which I had torn from my notebook was folded, directed, and sealed with a stamp which she had taken from her own pocketbook.

"That is a crazy-looking epistle," she murmured, as she laid it, direction downward, in her lap.

"Why not wait, then," I suggested, "till you arrive at your destination, where you can seal it properly, and direct it at your leisure?"

"Because I am in haste. I wish to mail it now. Look, there is a box on the corner; please ask the driver to stop once more."

"Shall I not post it for you?" I asked, holding out my hand.

But she shook her head, and without waiting for my assistance, opened the door on her own side of the carriage and leaped to the ground. Even then she paused to glance up and down the street before venturing to drop it into the box. But when it was done she looked brighter and more hopeful than I had yet seen her. And when in a few moments later she turned to bid me good-bye in front of her friend's house, it was with almost a cheerful air.

I shall not attempt to disguise from you the fact that I spent all that long evening in going over the testimony given at the inquest, endeavoring to reconcile what I had heard with any other theory than that of Eleanore's guilt. Taking a piece of paper, I jotted down the leading causes of suspicion, as follows:

1. Her late disagreement with her uncle, and evident estrangement from him, as testified to by Mr. Harwell.

2. The mysterious disappearance of one of the servants of the house.

3. The forcible accusation of her cousin—overheard, however, only by Mr. Gryce and myself.

4. Her equivocation in regard to that handkerchief of hers, found stained with pistol smut on the scene of the tragedy.

5. Her refusal to speak in regard to the paper which she was supposed to have taken from Mr. Leavenworth's table immediately upon the removal of the body.

6. The finding of the library key in her possession.

"A dark record," I voluntarily cried as I looked it over, but even in doing so began jotting down on the other side of the sheet the following explanatory notes:

1. Disagreements and even estrangements between relatives are common. Cases where such disagreements and estrangements have led to crime, rare.

2. The disappearance of Hannah pointed no more in one direction than another.

3. If Mary's private accusation of her cousin was forcible and convincing, her public declaration that she neither knew nor suspected who might be the author of this crime, was equally so. To be sure the former possessed the advantage of being uttered spontaneously, but it was likewise true that it was spoken under momentary excitement, without foresight of the consequences, and possibly without due consideration of the facts.

4, 5. An innocent man or woman under the influence of terror, will often equivocate in regard to matters that seem to criminate them.

(To be continued.)

**Thanksgiving.**

By Amelia E. Barr.

"Have you cut the wheat in the blowing fields,  
The barley, the oats and rye,  
The golden corn and the pearly rice?  
For the winter days are nigh."  
"We have reaped them all from shore to shore,  
And the grain is safe on the threshing floor."  
"Have you gathered the berries from the vine,  
And the fruit from the orchard trees,  
The dew and the scent from the rose and thyme  
In the hive of the honey-bees?"  
"The peach and the plum, and the apple are ours,  
And the honeycomb from the scented flowers."  
"The wealth of the snowy cotton-field  
And the gift of the sugarcane,  
The savory herb and the nourishing root,  
There has nothing been given in vain.  
We have gathered the harvest from shore to shore,  
And the measure is full and running o'er."  
Then lift up your head with a song!  
And lift up the hands with a gift!  
To the ancient Giver of all  
The spirit of gratitude lift!  
For the joy and promise of spring,  
For the hay and clover sweet,  
The barley, the rye and the oats,  
The rice and the corn and the wheat,  
The cotton and sugar and fruit,  
The flowers and the fine honeycomb,  
The country, so fair and so free,  
The blessing and glory of home.  
"Thanksgiving! thanksgiving! thanksgiving!"  
Joyfully, gratefully call,  
To God the "preserver of men,"  
The bountiful Father of all.  
Passerby to Pat, who is painting a fence at breakneck speed—What's your hurry, Pat?  
Pat—Nothing, sor, only I want to rache the end o' the fence before me paint gives out.

*With the Flowers.*

**The Calceolaria.**

Have you ever noticed that, after white, red in some shade, from the faintest rose-pink to the deepest crimson, is the prevailing color in house flowers—geraniums, fuchsias, roses, oxalis, hibiscus, "patience," cactus, amaryllis, etc., all showing such a preponderance of the red element that, when a mauve agapanthus or campanula appears in the winter window-garden collection, it is hailed as a novelty, and given an amount of notice and admiration sometimes quite out of proportion to its merits. Nevertheless, novelty, in its own way, is good; it awakens interest, and whatever awakens interest, especially during the monotonous days of the long winter, should, if for no better reason, have its claims to recognition advanced.  
The calceolaria is one of the plants which possess this characteristic to a remarkable degree. Not only is it novel in form; its myriads of little, velvety, pouch-like blossoms reminding one strongly of the moccasin flower (Cypripedium spectabile) of the marshes; but, among house plants, its coloring is decidedly out of the ordinary, its yellow or orange petals being striped and blotched with rich, velvety brown, deepening to crimson. Its foliage, while not especially handsome, is, when given proper attention, fresh and green, and by no means unworthy of holding a place in any winter window-garden collection.  
The culture of the calceolaria is not difficult; moreover, it will grow in situations cool enough to be injurious to many other plants. In potting it, the following compost has been recommended: loam, three parts; leaf mould, one part; very old, well-rotted manure, one part; a little pulverized charcoal, and enough sharp sand to make the whole loose and porous. Keep the plants in a cool window (temperature about

60°), preferably an east one, where strong sunlight cannot reach them; water often enough to keep the soil rather moist, but not wet, and spray the foliage frequently. Keeping the air moist by means of dishes of water on the stove will be found very beneficial. In a dry atmosphere the calceolaria is liable to be attacked by the red spider, which soon causes the foliage to look rusty. Plenty of pure, moist air, with frequent sprayings of tepid water will, however, usually keep this pest in check. Pinching the top off once will tend to make the plant bushy, and, hence, cause it to put forth more panicles of bloom.  
In growing calceolarias, a sharp watch must be kept for aphides, or plant lice, which must be kept in check by sprayings of tobacco-water, or weekly fumigations of tobacco smoke. Some recommend keeping tobacco stems embedded in the soil. . . . Above all things do not let calceolarias become pot-bound. Shift them immediately just as soon as the appearance of rootlets around the outside of the clay next the pot shows that this is necessary. The last shifting should be into a pot eight or ten inches in diameter, as these plants, as a rule, demand larger pots than most others. When in full bloom, which should be in the latter part of the winter, remove the plants to a very cool situation, and the blossoms will last for weeks.  
**SOME SEASONABLE HINTS.**  
If your tuberous begonias and gloxinias have finished flowering, withdraw their water supply gradually until the foliage has ripened, then take out the tubs, pack them in dry sand, and put in a warm place until February or March, when they should be repotted. If your amaryllis has bloomed during the summer, ripen it off in the same way, and set away in a cool cellar to rest for the winter. Geraniums, roses, fuchsias, etc.,

which are not wanted for the windows in winter, may likewise be disposed of conveniently in a cool, light cellar; the handiest way being to take them out of their pots and set them in boxes, leaving a good supply of clay about the roots; water just a little, when the soil becomes dust dry.

Charcoal in small lumps is excellent when used as drainage material in the bottom of pots. When pulverized and mixed with the potting soil, one part of charcoal to sixteen of soil, it keeps the soil sweet, and is said to give greater depth to the coloring of both foliage and flowers.

**A Hard Outlook.**

A little maid of seven summers had been busy for an hour dressing her pretty doll, but, tiring at last, she sat with folded hands, gazing fixedly at the glowing fire in the grate. Looking up, finally, with a thoughtful expression on her face, she said:  
"Mamma, if I get married when I grow up, will I have a husband like papa?"  
The mother turned, and looking into the earnest eyes of the child, answered, with a smile:  
"Why, yes, dear, if you get married you will have a husband like papa."  
The little brow clouded. Again she asked:  
"And if I don't get married, will I be an old maid like Aunt Nellie?"  
"Yes, dear, you would be an old maid," answered the mother, laughing at this rather complex question; but whatever put such thoughts into that little head?  
But the child didn't laugh. She only looked grave, and said, dejectedly:  
"Well, it's a pretty tough world for us women, ain't it?"  
Indignant Young Man—"Waiter, your coat sleeve dipped into this lady's soup."  
Obliging Waiter—"Don't mention it, sir; it will wash out."



(From a painting by C. S. Reinhart.)

Washed Ashore.

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Always in a Hurry.

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry; She races through her breakfast to be in time for school. She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry, And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule. She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing, Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime; She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going, And yet—would you believe it?—she never is on time.

It seems a contradiction, until you know the reason: But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state That she never has been known to begin a thing in season, And she's always in a hurry, because she starts too late.

Stand by Your Colors.

An Incident in the American War. A dozen rough soldiers were playing cards one night in camp. "What on earth is that?" suddenly exclaimed the leader, stopping in the midst of the game to listen. In a moment the whole squad were listening to a low, solemn voice which came from a tent occupied by several recruits who had arrived in camp that day. The leader approached the tent on tiptoe. "Boys, he's a-praying, or I'm a sinner," he roared out. "Three cheers for the minister!" shouted another man of the group as the prayer ended. "You watch things for three weeks! I'll show you how to take religion out of him!" said the first speaker, laughing. He was a big man; brave in action, rough and ignorant in mind. The recruit was a slight, pale-faced young fellow of about eighteen years of age. During the next three weeks he was the butt of the camp. His Testament was kicked out of his hand as he was trying to read by the camp-fire. Some of the rough fellows, conquered by the lad's gentle patience and uniform kindness to his persecutors, begged the others to stop annoying him.

"Oh, the little ranter is no better than the rest of us!" answered the ring-leader. "He's only making believe pious. When we get under fire you'll see him run. These pious folk don't like the smell of gunpowder. I've no faith in their religion! A Christian soldier, indeed!" and he laughed contemptuously. In a few weeks the regiment broke camp, marched towards Richmond, and engaged in that terrible battle. The company to which the young recruit belonged had a desperate struggle. The brigade was driven back, and when the line was formed behind the breastworks they had built in the morning, he was missing. When last seen he was almost surrounded by enemies, but fighting desperately; at his side stood the comrade who had made the poor lad a constant object of ridicule. Both were given up as lost. Suddenly the big man was seen tramping through the underbrush, bearing the dead body of the recruit. Reverently he laid the corpse down, saying as he wiped the blood from his own face, "Boys, I couldn't leave him with the Rebs—he fought so! I thought he deserved a decent burial."

During the lull in the battle the men dug a shallow grave, and tenderly laid the remains therein. Then, as one was cutting the name and regiment upon a board, the big man said, with a husky voice, "I guess you had better put the words 'Christian soldier' in somewhere! He deserves that title, and maybe it will make up to him for our abuse." There was not a dry eye among these rough men as they stuck the rudely-carved board at the head of the grave,

and again and again looked at the inscription. "Well," said one, "he was a Christian soldier if there ever was one! And," turning to the ring-leader, "he didn't run, did he, when he smelt gunpowder?" "Run," answered the big man, his voice tender with emotion; "he didn't budge an inch! But what's that to standing for weeks under our fire, like a man, and never sending a word back? He stood by his flag and let us pepper him—he did?" When the regiment marched away the rude head-board remained to tell what power lies in a Christian life.

Culture.

(For the "Farmer's Advocate.") Refinement of mind and morals belongs to the communities, as well as to the individuals who read. It is native-born in book centers. Whether one remains at home, or visits abroad, those places where books are either gathered or made become the central spot for cultured society. A dignified refinement is always the product of a love of good literature. Schonbach once said: "Reading is at once the most important tool of self-culture." Beecher said to his students: "A library is not a luxury to anyone, but one of the necessities of life." Culture is a richness of quality that is born from uninterrupted contact with the world of thought—God's thought as stamped and written in the beautiful world—man's thought, as expressed in his creations of art, his institutions, his industries, his inventions, and his conduct. Books and magazines contain the best thoughts of all men, of all time. Next to mingling in the society of the cultured, the best refining agency is the close reading of best productions from the pen of the classical authors.

Meeting with a new product from the book press, well worth careful reading, is an epoch in one's life. It is the making of a new friend. We may become alienated from a human friend, but from a book friend, never.

Years steal on, we read much, and our literary friendship extends, but dearer still grow picture-books of childhood, or those we read under the tree, or by the turned-down light when our careful guardians thought us asleep.

An old man once said: "Never sell or give away any of the text-books you have ever used, my boy. Standing on your shelves, they will be, by and bye, dearer to you than your favorite author costing ten times as much." Unadulterated and lasting is the joy given by a good book, and there is none other like it.

A wide literary acquaintanceship may certainly be enjoyed, but the cultured man or woman who has not, at least, one or two precious volumes stored within the heart, is friendless amid a million books. It is through books and other printed literature that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable means of communication are within the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their ripest experience and most precious thoughts. Heaven be praised for good books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead. No matter how poor we are, nor how lacking in human friends, if Milton will cross the threshold to sing to us of Paradise, and Shakespeare will open to us the worlds of imagination and the working of the human heart, and many other of the world's writers enter and abide under our own roof, and enrich us with practical wisdom, we are not companionless.

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Something About Thanksgiving Day.

"Some has meat that canna eat, Some has na' meat, but want it, But we has meat, and we can eat, And see the Lord be thankit."

So says Robbie Burns, and this is how Henry Ward Beecher speaks of Thanksgiving Day. He calls it the one national festival which takes its root in the home, which pivots upon the very life of the household. "It is not," he says, "just a national anniversary, nor is it a day for the commemoration of any ecclesiastical saint; it is a day of thanksgiving for the year's history." "A typical Thanksgiving dinner," he continues, "should represent everything that has grown in all the summer fit to make glad the heart of man, all accepted with rejoicings as being tokens of gratitude to Almighty God. . . . String the pearls of His favor, and hide the dark parts, except so far as they are breaking out into light. Give this one day to joy, to thanks, to heartfelt gratitude." We are, some of us, perhaps, apt to consider Thanksgiving Day as being more especially of American institution. It certainly is one of the very pleasant and ennobling features of American national life, as it is of our own in Canada, but in the far past, though with many shades of difference and variety of manifestation, there have been highdays and holidays set apart wherein to give outward expression to the rejoicing of grateful hearts over bounteous harvests and manifold favors received during the past year.

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

Three thousand years ago witnessed the Jewish feast of Tabernacles, with its magnificent ritual, its picturesque festivities, its melodious choirs. The people ceased from their work "to eat, drink and be merry." Millions, it is said, gathered in and around Jerusalem, living for days in booths formed from the branches of the olive, pine, myrtle and palm trees, and decorated with fruits and flowers. Oblations were offered of wine, honey and milk, and grand pageants and banquets were spread, but over and above these, every household held its special worship and sacrifice, and all was in direct obedience to the special command recorded in Leviticus, sixteenth chapter: "Thou shalt observe the feast of Tabernacles seven days after that thou hast gathered in thy corn and thy wine." And because, further, they were enjoined to "rejoice in thy feast, thou and thy son and thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maid servant, and the Levite or stranger within thy gates, and the fatherless, the orphan, the widow."

EARLY ENGLISH CUSTOMS.

In the reigns of King Egbert and Alfred, the Saxon churls kept harvest feasts and revels, in rather rude and boisterous fashion, and so likewise the Kentish farmers and villagers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. These spent the day in feasting, with rural sports, and dancing upon the village green, the lighting of huge bonfires at night, and the drinking of great quantities of home-brewed ale from daybreak to sundown. Queen Elizabeth's proclamation ran thus: "On Thanksgiving Day no servile labor may be performed, and thanks should be offered to God for the increase and abundance of His fruits upon ye face of ye earth."

Other occasions on which the English nation was called upon to offer public thanksgiving upon a day specially set apart for the same, was when the Spanish Armada was defeated, when disaster to the assembled Parliament was averted by the discovery of the Gunpowder Plots, and when George the Third recovered from his fit of temporary insanity, when a service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. Reverting to more ancient annals still, we learn

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

that the Greeks held their grandest feast of the year in honor of Demeter, the Goddess of the Harvest, and the Romans (often their copyists) often gave similar honor to the same goddess, under the name of Ceres. Both held their feasts in September, and both went in long processions to the fields, encouraged rustic sports and trials of skill, and crowned with flowers and fruit the household gods whom they worshipped. And who does not remember the songs and pictures, illustrating the wild scenes and revelries commemorating that all too potent heathen deity, Bacchus, the vine-wreathed, grape-bedecked god of the vineyards? Truly, a parody upon the gratitude to which even heathen nations tried to give expression for the fruits of the earth bestowed to them by an unknown giver. But to come back to North American soil. It was not until after the Civil War that Thanksgiving Day became a recognized yearly event in the United States. The first recorded public service was held in 1578, on the shores of Newfoundland, led by a clergyman, who accompanied Fro-bisher, he who settled the first of the colonies of North America. And on the 7th of June, 1675, upon the possession of New Netherland by the English, the Governor and Council enacted: "That Wednesday, the 28rd of this instant month, be appointed a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayers to Almighty God for all His Past Deliverances and Blessings and Present Mercies to us, and to pray ye continuance and increase thereof." Oliver Cromwell, too, also ordered a day for special thanksgiving during his protectorate. But history has nothing to offer us more touching than the record of the day devoted to praise and thanksgiving by the little band of Pilgrim Fathers, who, in their first year upon alien soil, had seen forty-six out of their one hundred and one laid at rest, buried on the bluff overlooking their place of landing. They had all suffered from cold, hunger, sickness and death from plague. They had been half frozen, and the house they had shared in common had been burned to the ground. They had been lost in the woods, terrified by the roaring of wild beasts, and the war-whoops of the Indians, who had flourished their tomahawks over their heads, but yet, after ten months of sickness and suffering, they had gathered in their first harvest, which consisted of twenty acres of corn and six of barley and peas, enough, at least, to supply them for the coming year. For this they devoutly thanked God, and made their preparations for a feast. Hunters were sent out and returned with waterfowl, wild turkeys and venison. Massasoit and ninety of his warriors, in paint and feathers, were their guests, a veritable sitting together of the lion and the lamb. The feast had to be prepared by the four sad-faced, homesick women and their young daughters, with the help only of one servant, but the thankfulness of their hearts for the remnant of the lives saved, for the mercies still remaining to them, and their holy faith in the Higher Power which would never leave them nor forsake them, gave to this most memorable of all Thanksgiving days a more special significance, a more consecrated meaning than perhaps has ever marked a Thanksgiving feast before or since. Let my last words be a quotation. A poet whose name I do not know, but who is evidently a Canadian, thus beautifully writes of Thanksgiving Day:

"Oh! give thanks for the summer and winter;  
Give thanks for sunshine and rain;  
For the flowers, the fruits and the grasses,  
And the bountiful harvest of grain;  
For the winds that sweep over our prairies,  
Distributing vigor and health—  
Oh! give thanks to our Heavenly Father  
For Nature's abundance of wealth."

H. A. B.



**Trusting, Just from Day to Day.**

Just from day to day, dear Father,  
I would humbly trust in Thee;  
Questioning not the love and wisdom  
Which marks out the path for me.  
And when clouds of earth-care, lowering,  
Cast their gloom upon my way,  
Grant me then the faith and patience,  
Just to trust from day to day.

Of the future seemeth dreary  
When I gaze too far ahead;  
Appearing as a cheerless desert,  
Over which I must be led.  
But I find the waste is watered  
By Thy mercy's gentle showers;  
And the paths I've so much dreaded,  
Of are strewn with brightest flowers.

So when earthly skies are darkest,  
This shall be a sun-bright ray;  
Thou wilt give the grace I'm needing,  
Just to trust from day to day.  
And thy promises come sweetly,  
"As thy day thy strength shall be,"  
"Fear thou not for I am with thee,"—  
These should be enough for me.

And when all is bright about me,  
When the world seems full of joy,  
I would revel in the sunshine,  
And each happy hour employ  
In the service of my Master,  
Whose dear presence cheers my way;  
Humbly grateful for his blessings,  
I would be from day to day.

Just from day to day, dear Father,  
With my hand close linked in Thine;  
Wondering at the love so tender,  
Which makes such a privilege mine.  
Thine to plan the untried morrow,  
Mine to follow and obey,  
Always trusting, fully trusting,  
Only just from day to day.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

Corinth, Ont.

**Thou Preparest a Table.**

"Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over."—Psalm xxiii., 5.

We gladly publish the poem, "Trusting, just from day to day," written by a Canadian farmer's wife, and hope to find space very soon for her other verses. The Thanksgiving poem she mentions will, I fear, arrive too late for Thanksgiving Day. All matter for publication must reach me at least two weeks before it appears in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Instead of attempting to write my own ideas to-day, I shall give you some thoughts from Hugh MacMillan's "Bible Teachings in Nature," as they are very suitable for the Thanksgiving season.

He calls our attention to the fact that the miracle of the multiplication of the loaves in the wilderness is repeated every harvest time. It is not an instantaneous multiplication, but it is no less marvelous on that account. "The miracle of the loaves was the sudden putting forth of God's bountiful hand from behind the veil of His ordinary providence; the miracle of the harvest is the working of the same bountiful hand, only unseen, giving power to the tiny grains to drink the dew and imbibe the sunshine, and appropriate the nourishment of the soil during the long bright days of summer."

Surely we have as much reason to return thanks to God for the wonderful increase of our food as if He had done His work suddenly and openly, instead of slowly and secretly. Every year His great promise that "seedtime and harvest shall not cease," has been faithfully fulfilled. We expect the seed to multiply each year, not because we have the slightest idea how the miracle is wrought, but simply because we have found by experience that the increase always comes. We Canadians, especially, look on a good harvest as more natural than a famine; and yet, if we stopped to consider the matter, we might think that it would be more natural for a seed which was buried in the ground to die and decay, than to transform itself into a number of other seeds. But we don't often think about

the wonder of it all, only grumbling when the harvest is not as bountiful as usual, as though God had cheated us out of our rights—when the real truth is that He is always more generous than we deserve.

We may fancy that the wealth of the world consists of gold or precious stones, whereas the things which are absolutely necessary for man's existence are produced by the farmers—and GOD. Our food comes out of the earth—not only the grain, vegetables and fruit, but also the meat—for the animals live on food which is produced directly or indirectly by the earth. If, for one year only, God's promise should fail, and there should be absolutely no harvest on the earth, all the gold and diamonds in the world could not keep us from certain death. "It has been said that as we approach the season of harvest we are within a month or two of absolute starvation. The barrel of meal is nearly exhausted, and no new supply can be obtained except from the fields that are slowly ripening under the patient heavens . . . all the other riches in the world—its coal, iron, gold, and jewels, falling the riches of our golden harvest fields—were as worthless as the dust beneath our feet."

The Bible tells us plainly that God gave as a special gift to man "every herb-bearing seed,"—that is—wheat, oats, barley, corn, etc., whose special business in life is to produce seed; while the green herbs were given more especially to the beasts. Geologists bear witness to the same fact, for there is not a trace of the corn plants in all the geological periods until the last great period in which man was created. God especially "prepared" a table for man in the wilderness, spreading it not only with necessities but with luxuries—the fruits and flowers which, like the corn, were created for him particularly. God not only gave corn to man, but He expects him to cultivate it. It is not, like the grass, able to look after itself, but soon dies out if left uncultivated. God has declared that man must eat bread in the sweat of his face, and it is a significant fact that in countries where the earth brings forth fruit with little or no effort on man's part, he is, almost without exception, of a low intellectual type. There seems to be some hidden connection between the cultivation of the soil and the cultivation of the soul, and there is no doubt that the difficulties so bravely faced and conquered by our Canadian farmers, help very largely to develop greatness of character.

"Corn, as the German botanist, Von Meyer, says, precedes all civilization; with it is connected rest, peace, and domestic happiness, of which the wandering savage knows nothing. In order to rear it, nations must take possession of certain lands; and when their existence is thus firmly established, improvements in manners and customs speedily follow."

Every year we must look up to our Father for bread; never are we allowed to imagine that we can provide for our own needs. He only can multiply the seed sown in our fields. He only can provide the sunshine and showers, without which our fathers might rise early and late take rest with no result at all.

Farmers may feel that they are highly honored, for they are fellow-workers with God—helping still, as the disciples helped their Master by the Sea of Galilee, to prepare a table in the wilderness for hungry multitudes of men, women and children. You work under Him, and He is close by your side, working with you, and confirming your work with mighty signs and wonders.

"Sons of Toil, your Lord has striven  
Likewise in the noontide heat;  
Daily burdened, daily driven,  
With no rest or calm retreat.  
He who paints the harvests yellow,  
Yet despises not your aid,  
And will be a true Yokefellow,  
When the flesh is not afraid.  
If some weight would fret your shoulder,  
He is quicker than your call;  
For He makes the feeblest bolder,  
And is SERVANT of us all!"

HOPE.

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## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

**FARM FOR SALE**—300 acres, lot 19, second con., Whitechurch, one mile east of Aurora, will be sold on bloc, or in lots of one hundred acres each, or one hundred and fifty acres, and fifty acres—to suit purchaser—at \$50 per acre. Apply: A. Love Aurora, Ont., or J. O. Orr, Exhibition Office, Toronto.

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

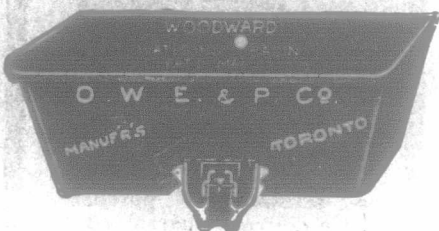
**FOR SALE**—Thoroughbred Scotch collie puppies. Parents good stock drivers, good heelers. Particulars, Fred. Mead, Millbrook, Ont.

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

**WANTED** to buy, cassia or dry skim milk curd. Submit sample, and quote price per ton, or quantity available. Walter Warren, 505 McKinnon Building, Toronto.

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## INGLE NOOK CHATS

The Ingle Nook is handed over, with much pleasure, to our correspondents, some of whom have been kept waiting too long for the appearance of their letters. However, as we have said before, all Ingle Nook correspondence is sure to appear sooner or later. I have decided to postpone the date for closing the housekeepers' competition just five days later, so that instead of Nov. 20th, the competition will close on Nov. 25th. Be your letter long or short, send it. A few helpful words about housekeeping, few enough to write on a post card, may win a prize, but, of course, longer letters are likely to be better. Write about any department of housekeeping, cooking, cleaning, labor-saving devices, training children—anything you choose, so long as you write about something you have found useful, and address all letters to

DAME DURDEN.

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

Desire-to-Help sends the following poem, and some recipes which she can recommend:

Best.

"Mother, I see you with your nursery light,  
Leading your babies, all in white,  
To their sweet rest;  
Christ, the Good Shepherd, carries mine to-night,  
And that is best.

"I cannot help tears, when I see them twine  
Their fingers in yours and their bright curls shine  
On your warm breast;  
But the Saviour's is purer than yours or mine,  
He can love best!

"You tremble each hour because your arms  
Are weak; your heart is wrung with alarms,  
And sore oppress;  
My darlings are safe, out of reach of harm,  
And that is best.

"You know, over yours may hang even now  
Pain and disease, whose fulfilling slow  
Naught can arrest;  
Mine in God's gardens, run to and fro,  
And that is best.

"You know that of yours, your feeblest one,  
And dearest, may live long years alone,  
Unloved, unloved;  
Mine are cherished of saints around God's throne,  
And that is best.

"You must dread for yours the crime that sears,  
Dark guilt unmasked by repentant tears,  
And unconfest;  
Mine entered, spotless, on eternal years,  
Oh, how much the best.

"But grief is selfish—I cannot see  
Always why I should so stricken be  
More than the rest;  
But I know that, as well as for them,  
for me  
God did the best."  
—Anonymous.

Spice Cake.—One and a half cups brown sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup sour milk, two cups of raisins, three eggs, half a nutmeg, one teaspoon ground cloves, one of cinnamon, one of soda; mix to stiff batter (I use two cups of flour); seed the raisins, and as you do so, cut them up in several pieces. Sprinkle a little granulated sugar over the batter just before placing in the oven, and you will have a nice top without icing.

Do you ever try putting some chocolate, grated, into your cake just before the flour? It adds greatly to a chocolate cake to have it in the cake as well as in the icing.

Mustard.—One teaspoon black pepper, one of salt, one tablespoon of sugar, two tablespoons of mustard, pour a little boiling water, and stir well; thin with vinegar, and let stand a little.

Graham Gems or Bread.—One egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, one of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup sour milk or cream, pinch of salt, two cups of flour. For the loaf add one-half cup of molasses, and make the batter stiffer than for gems. Bake the loaf in a small, oblong pan, the gems in Gem tins, muffin rings, or just in a bread-pan and cut in squares.

Potato Salad.—One-quarter cup white sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoon mustard, one egg beaten well, two parts cup of vinegar, pinch of salt and pepper; cool thoroughly. While your potatoes are hot put them through a ricer (or fruit press). When cold add the dressing, a hard-boiled egg chopped fine, and put through ricer again. Have a little onion chopped very fine, and put a little in your salad dish now and then as you put your potatoes through the last time. If you have no ricer, either slice your potatoes or cut in cups, or chop fine, and add the dressing, egg and onion well mixed.

DESIRE-TO-HELP.

HELP-ON-A-BIT.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—I feel like having a chat with you, being laid aside from active work again with rheumatism. I shall forget the pain while chatting with you, and as I have noticed that a letter from me has been asked for, I am encouraged to write. I am sorry Jack Frost made such destruction with the flowers so early in the season. We never had such a beautiful lot or such a wealth of bloom, as we had this summer. I told you in a flower letter what a fine row of sweet peas we had; we had just as fine a row of petunias. One of the London, Ont., seedsmen was here this summer, and he told me that we had the finest variety he had seen anywhere. My husband and I visited the Botanical Gardens, Buffalo, in August, and there was not the collection there that we had, and ours all came from a five-cent packet of Rennie's mixed.

I was startled a short time ago when reading a letter in Flora Fernleaf's Department. The writer spoke of Dame Durden turning out to be a man, but I was quite relieved when in answer Flora assured the writer that Dame Durden was speaking of another, and not herself, when she referred to being a barefooted boy driving cows. I love to think of our Dame as a woman in the prime of womanhood, and never wearing a trailing skirt, only at an evening reception, when I think a slight train adds to womanly grace. But when Dame Durden takes her walks abroad she wears the most sensible of walking dresses. I often feel sad when I hear women who have nice comfortable homes complain of the monotony of housework, and being so tied. I do not remember hearing men complain in that way; yet our husbands, sons and brothers, if farmers, clerks, mechanics, storekeepers, have to do the same work over and over again. I think one of the most monotonous things a farmer has to do is ploughing; week after week, spring and fall. If any of our sisters who are a little discontented with their lot, would read that little gem of a book, "Blessed be Drudgery," with an introduction by the Countess of Aberdeen, it would help them to understand things that we think hard to understand. I was once on a committee to buy books for our Sunday School. After our purchases were made, we were invited to go through the publishing establishment. We were first taken to the basement, where the heavy printing presses were, then on through the different departments. Two girls I remember particularly; one

sat at a machine fastening small books with fine wire; the other sat at a table in front of a window. A few feet from the window was a blank brick wall to look at. She sat pasting the paper covers on books. The books and covers were brought and put on one side of her and taken away from the other, and there she sat day after day, week after week, doing the same work. It seemed to me they were just part of the machinery. I came away feeling very thankful that I had a pleasant home to work in, where thought and judgment could be exercised. A friend once said to me when we were talking about our work: "I never cook a meal but I think God has given me this food, and it is for me to cook it as nicely as I can, and make the best of it." What a beautiful thought to be co-workers with God! He gives the materials; it is for us to do the best we can with them.

"Teach me my God and King  
In all things Thee to see,  
That what I do in anything,  
I do it unto Thee."

Sometimes I hear persons regretting the past, and wishing they could live their lives over again. I have never felt I should like to live my life over again. Whatever is before me, I want to go on, and whether the road leads at times down into the valley where chilly mists lie, or up on the hilltop where all is gladness, praise and song, my road is onward and homeward.

"The past is beyond control,  
I leave it and go my way;  
To-morrow gives no pledge to me,  
My hope lies in to-day.  
Even to-day is not all mine,  
Its ending none can tell,  
God gives the moments, one by one,  
Take them and use them well."

HELP-ON-A-BIT.

RECIPES FROM THYRA.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having had so much useful information from your Ingle Nook, I think it is high time I was giving a little of my experience in the cooking line.

To the lover of pie there are few varieties more delicious than the old-time custard, and it has also a point in its favor that there are few so wholesome. A properly made custard pie is a dessert combining tasteful delicacy with the least amount of indigestibility possible to a pastry combination.

It is a lamentable fact, however, that all custard pies are by no means properly made; the chief objections being a "soggy" crust and a thin watery custard. The first may be prevented by partially cooking the crust first, adding the custard made of warm milk.

Then, as to the custard: In the first place the eggs are usually beaten too little; they should be beaten to a thick, straw-colored froth. In the second place, custard is usually baked too long, rendering it thin and watery. Bake only until a knife blade thrust into the center comes out clean, and you will rejoice in a thick, creamy triangle, that will keep its shape when cut.

Plain Custard Pie.—One pint of milk, one cup sugar, three eggs, a sprinkle of salt, and flavoring to suit the taste. If this formula is used, just as the pie goes into the oven two tablespoons of thick sour cream added wonderfully improves it.

Banana Custard.—Mash fine two ripe bananas, and add to the custard combination.

Chocolate Custard.—Melt in a dish on top of the teakettle two squares of chocolate; when smooth, rub into custard.

Cocoanut Custard.—Half a cup of cocoanut added to the usual mixture gives a delightful variation.

Date Custard.—Half a pound of dates, stoned and chopped very fine and added to the custard is new and delicious.

In October 6th No., there was a request for gingerbread. Here is one I have used for some time quite successfully. Three cupfuls sifted flour, one cup sour milk, one cup brown sugar, one cup molasses, two-thirds cup butter, two eggs (not beaten), one heaping teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons ginger, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one quarter of a grated nutmeg. Bake in a shallow pan in a moderate oven about three-quarters of an hour. Sour cream may be added

instead of butter. Take one and two-thirds cupsful of sour cream, and do not use any butter or sour milk, but put a little salt in.

Hoping I have not taken too much of your valuable space, I remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
THYRA.

We thank all of the above writers for their letters, and invite all to visit our Ingleside often. D. D.

**MINCE PIE.**

The following recipe has been sent in answer to Busy-Miss-Missy's request:

Mince Pie.—Two and a half quarts of meat that has been boiled and chopped fine; five quarts of apples, chopped; one pound raisins, seeded and chopped; one and a half pounds of currants. Do not chop the suet and put it in, rather try it out in a separate dish and just use the fat, or boil it with the meat, when the meat is done, take it out; and, when cold, it can be chopped. When it is chopped, add apples, raisins, currants, and moisten with the water the meat was boiled in. Add one cup of boiled cider, half a cup of vinegar, and sweeten with molasses and brown sugar; season to taste with cloves, cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, allspice, salt and pepper; cook a few minutes, and pack in a stone jar. When cold cover securely. It will keep in a cool place all winter. If brandy is desired, add one or two spoonfuls to each pie.

These pies have been made by me for a long time, and also my mother made them before me. IDA MAY BOWEN.

You forgot to say how much suet to use, Miss Ida.

"Gig-lamps" writes to thank Busy-Miss-Missy, Desire-to-Help, Busybody and Chery for the excellent gingerbread recipes sent by them in answer to her request. She says: "They are all perfectly satisfactory, and, best of all, so easily made. Gingerbread is such wholesome cake for the children and liked by the men and boys. When my cake-box is empty, the boys say: 'Mother, it is about time to ginger-up!'" D. D.

**A Temperance Lesson.**

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,  
The day that first we met  
I had a bank account, John,  
I would I had it yet.  
Your warmth was so engaging,  
Your spirit thrilled me through,  
I drew out my account, John,  
And gave it all to you.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,  
The day when first we met  
I had a good, clear eye, John,  
I would I had it yet.  
You've rimmed it round with red, John,  
Your handiwork it shows,  
And liberties fantastic  
You've taken with my nose.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,  
The day when first we met  
I had a steady hand, John,  
I would I had it yet.  
I was the master then, John,  
But in the years somehow  
You've put me on my back, John,  
You are the master now.

—J. W. Foley, in Catholic Standard and Times.

**Humorous.**

Old Lady (to policeman at the corner) — "I want the Bank of England." Police Policeman—"I'm afraid I can't let you have it, mum."

Teacher: "Johnny, what would you do if another boy called you a story-teller?" Johnny (aged six): "To my face?" Teacher: "Yes." Johnny: "About how big a boy?"

"Oh, we had the loveliest arrangement at our church society last week! Every woman contributed to the missionary cause five dollars, which she earned herself by hard work."

"How did you get yours?"  
"From my husband."  
"I shouldn't call that earning it yourself by hard work."  
"You don't know my husband."

**Domestic Economy.**

**TO SOFTEN BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Leather boots and shoes may be softened and kept from cracking by being rubbed well with castor oil. They should not be used for about twelve hours afterward.

**TO MAKE LINEN GLOSSY WHEN IRONING.**

Make the starch with soapy water, which will give a better gloss to the linen and prevent the irons from sticking.

**RESTORING GILT FRAMES.**

Gilt frames may be revived by beating up the whites of eggs with an ounce of soda and then, after cleaning well with a dust cloth, rubbing them over with a soft brush dipped in the mixture.

**RUST STAINS ON WHITE GOODS.**  
Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric. Wet the stains with the mixture and put the article in the sun. Two or three applications may be necessary.

**CLEANING PAINT BEFORE REPAINTING.**

For cleaning paint before repainting use two ounces of soda to a quart of hot water; afterward rinse off with pure water.

**WASHING WINDOW PANES.**

For window washing a little kerosene added to the water will prove an effective brightener.

**HOW TO MAKE LIFE HAPPY.**

Take time; it is no use to fume or fret or do as the angry housekeeper who has got hold of the wrong key, and pushes, shakes and rattles it about in the lock until both are broken and the door is still unopened.

The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures.

Try to regard present vexations as you will regard them a month hence. It is not riches, it is not poverty, it is human nature, that is the trouble.

The world is like a looking-glass. Laugh at it and it laughs back; frown at it and it frowns back.

**HOW TO CLEAN WHITE FASCINATORS.**

A very nice way to clean white wool fascinators and baby sacques that are so often injured by soap, water and rubbing, is to take a quart of flour, put it in a pan, roll the fascinator in it well, then proceed to rub it just as if the flour was water; rub until the flour looks dirty, shake it out, and if not clean get more flour and rub again, and when clean shake and beat the flour out well, leaving it looking as good as new.

**THE ONION CURE.**

A Remedy Which is Claimed to Be Infallible in Pneumonia.

This remedy, which is claimed to be infallible, was formulated many years ago by a well-known physician in New England, who never lost a patient by this scourge: Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine. Put in a frying-pan over a hot fire, adding about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar to form a stiff paste. Stir thoroughly and simmer five or ten minutes. Put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to the chest just as hot as the patient can bear it. In about ten minutes change the poultice, and thus continue reheating and applying, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. And just here a word of caution. In applying this or any other hot poultice care must be exercised not to let the patient get chilled during the changing process. Have the hot one all ready to go on before the cooling one is removed, and make the exchanges so swiftly and deftly that there is not a moment's exposure of the body surface, which becomes exceedingly sensitive to a chill.

Telling you all About the Virtues of

**"SALADA"**

CEYLON tea will avail you nothing unless you put it to the test; this done, your taste will be captivated. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers

**The Conservative Path**

Many years of experience convince us that conservative methods are best—best for us and best for our customers. Our policy is to conduct the business of the corporation along the most conservative lines. In every transaction safety has been placed above every other consideration. This is purely an Investment Company, not a speculative institution.

INTEREST IS ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM, COMPOUNDED HALF-YEARLY.

**Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation**

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

**GOSSIP.**

Lack of ventilation and lazy lungs produce the great white plague—consumption.

Singers and band players never die of consumption; but with some voices, perhaps, the disease would not be as bad as the remedy.

When on a trip through Central Ontario, recently, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative had a look over the Maple Shade herd of Shorthorns of Hon. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, and found them as usual in the pink of condition, neither thin nor overloaded, in good shape to continue to develop with whoever is lucky enough to get some of them. There are a few choice quality young bulls for sale, imported and home bred, that are well worth looking after, also a few females that Messrs. Dryden will dispose of reasonably, considering quality and breeding. Most of the leading Cruickshank families are represented in this herd, which is one of the standard herds of Canada.

Ridgedale Stock Farm, Utica, Ont., is located a short distance from Manchester Station, G. T. R., in Oxford County, where Mr. R. W. Walker, the proprietor, has succeeded in establishing a choice herd of Holstein cattle, founded on a pair of females from Mr. Bollert's herd, viz., Madam B and Diploma 3rd, both rich in butter-fat, testing 4.10 and 4 per cent., respectively. Determined to still further improve the herd, he purchased Butter Boy 2nd 413, by Butter Boy 88, and from that wonderful producer, Aaltje Posch 4th, who produced five pounds of butter in three days, when twenty days less than two years old; afterwards winning the sweepstakes over all breeds in the dairy test at London in December, 1899, where she gave 146½ pounds milk in 48 hours, or equal to eight pounds ten ounces of butter. This young sire transmitted these good qualities to the herd in a marked degree. Father Tensen 984, bred by W. G. Ellis, of Bedford Park, was the next sire used. He was from Maud Tensen 11011, by Archibald Mascot 353, who was followed by Forest Prince Abbecker 1838, and he by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, sire Prince Pauline De Kol 1819, dam Belle De Kol 2nd 3188, a list of sires that could not help but improve the herd. The females with few exceptions are rich in the blood of the above mentioned sires; are large and roomy, with clean-cut dairy conformation. Mr. Walker has a few young bulls from three to nine months old, mostly by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th 2467, which he will dispose of at bargains to anyone wanting such.

A little Cambridge girl was discovered whispering in school, and the teacher asked, "What were you saying to the girl next to you when I caught you whispering?" The little culprit hung her head for a moment, and then replied, "I was only telling her how nice you looked in your new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—but we must—the class in spelling will please stand up."

**A CHANCE TO GET SHIRES.**

The Shire breed of horses has for many years past been the mainstay of the English farmer owing to the very high prices that have been paid for good animals, both for breeding and working purposes; from 500 guineas to 1,000 guineas being a common figure for breeding stock, especially stallions; and from £70 to £150 for geldings ready for town work. These prices, which are still being freely paid, have caused very deep interest to be taken in the breed, and as Canadian and American breeders are now becoming alive to their great value, Mr. John Chambers, of Holdenby, Northampton, England, with his usual enterprise, is conferring an opportunity seldom met with upon Canadian breeders by consigning the beautiful lot of young mares and fillies, as well as three stallions, which were fully described in our last issue, for public auction by Mr. Walter Harland Smith, at the Repository, Toronto, on November 22nd. The mares and fillies present an especial attraction, owing to the fact that the whole of the mares, three-year-old and two-year-old fillies have been started to Rokeby Plusus 16865, a weighty and valuable sire by one of the gold medal stallions, Eastern Harold or Eastern Salisbury, so that the consignment is quite unique in its way.

Several of the lots have been prizewinners, and a number of the mares and fillies will be certain to come to the front when they enter the arena at the fairs next fall, and are also well calculated to breed stallions. The two yearling fillies, and two or three in each of the other sections, are especially fit for exhibition purposes.

The best strains of Shire blood, as the catalogue will show, permeate the entire consignment, the names of such renowned sires as Harold 3703, Salisbury 5324, Vulcan 4145, Carbon 3523 (the three former London champions), and other leading sires being prominent in the pedigrees.

The stallions, too, are well bred, the younger ones very promising, and the matured horse, Thornton Tip-Top 15396, being a sure foal getter and a proven good sire.

All the lots are entered in the English Shire Horse Studbook, to which the names given in the catalogue refer. For fuller description, see last issue.

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

# The Kidneys ARE Delicate.

EASILY AFFECTED BY CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

## DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS.

Not even are the lungs more susceptible to the effect of cold drafts, of over-heating, of dampness or cold than the kidneys.

This accounts for workmen so frequently becoming victims of painful and deadly kidney disease.

Pains in the back are usually the first note of warning. Then there is frequent and painful or smarting urination, headache and derangements of the digestive system and bowels.

IF YOU WOULD PREVENT BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND OTHER DEADLY FORMS OF KIDNEY DISEASE YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY.

To be certain of immediately arresting disease and bringing about thorough cure, you must use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have so many times proven their superiority as a treatment for the most serious diseases of the kidneys.

By acting on the liver and bowels as well as on the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills effect a thorough cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory systems and entirely rid the body of all poisonous waste matter.

MR. ELLIS GALLANT, Paquetville, N. B., writes: "About four months ago I found my condition so serious that I had to leave work. I could not sleep nights, my appetite was very poor, and my kidneys were so affected that I could hardly walk on account of back-ache.

"I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Backache Plaster. After three weeks' time, I am glad to say, I was able to resume work and now feel as well as I ever did. I therefore say that Dr. Chase's remedies are excellent family medicines."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so thorough and far-reaching in their influence on the kidneys as to thoroughly eradicate the most serious disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

## Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS  
AND  
HEIFERS  
by imp. Royal Prince 71490 and imp. Blue Ribbon 17095 for sale at very reasonable prices. Come and see what I have.

DAVID BIRRELL, STOCK FARM, Greenwood P. O., Ont.

### SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

### Scotch-topped Shorthorns

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

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

Shorthorns for sale—I am giving up farming, and in order to wind up will sell very cheap one bull 3 years, one cow 4 years, one heifer eleven months.

JOHN SHEILS, Ariel, Ont.

### BARRED ROCKS and PEKIN DUCKS

We can supply show and breeding stock this season at reasonable prices. Write:

H. GEE & SONS, SELKIRK, ONT.

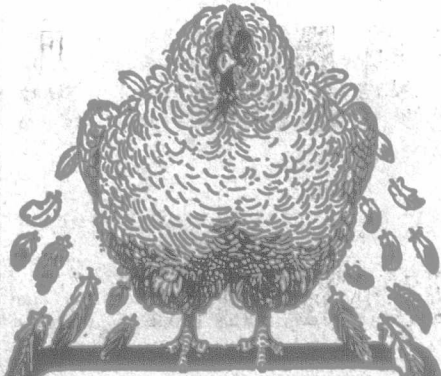
### GOSSIP.

#### IMPORTANT SALE ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the important dispersion sale, by auction, on December 14th, as advertised by Mr. John Hill, of Wellesley Stock Farm, adjoining the thriving village of Wellesley in Waterloo County, Ontario, where on that day his entire stock of pure-bred Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Clydesdales will be sold. This is a rare chance for anyone interested in stock-breeding, which every farmer should be, to get stock of the choicest breeding and quality. Mr. Hill has spared neither time nor expense in getting the best that money would buy as foundation for his herds, having in the last few years purchased a number of imported Scotch Shorthorns and imported Yorkshires; in fact, many of the animals in this sale are as highly bred and combine quality with their breeding equal to any in this country. Had Mr. Hill contemplated giving up farming so soon, it is a question if he would have stocked up with such high-priced stock, but owing to the pressure of work in his lumber business he finds it necessary to give up farming for the present. Those who are fortunate enough to secure some of the good things he is offering, will reap the benefit of his ambition. Catalogues will be ready for distribution shortly, and will be sent on application. For fuller particulars, see Gossip in these columns later.

#### THE GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

Wednesday, November 23rd, is the date of the dispersion of Mr. W. D. Platt's 50 imported Clydesdale fillies at Hamilton, Ont., as advertised on another page in this paper. Recognizing the need for more good breeding mares in this country to meet the present and prospective demand for heavy draft horses, Mr. Platt, while in Scotland last month, with the assistance of expert judges there, made a careful selection of 50 one, two and three-year-old registered fillies of the best breeding and quality, which he is placing in the hands of farmers in this country at their own prices. Most of these fillies will be fit for farm work next spring, and a suitable age to breed them, so will pay their way and produce money-making offspring very soon. It is not uncommon in Scotland to breed fillies at two years old, and the youngest of this importation will be two years old in June or July next. An examination of the pedigrees of these fillies reveals that they are of the very best breeding, nearly one-half of them being sired by reputable sons of that renowned horse, Baron's Pride, himself a champion prizewinner, and the sire of more first-prize and championship winners in the last few years than any other in Scotland. Others are by sons of Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride, and of such noted sires as Prince Romeo, Stately City, Prince Thomas, Mains of Airies, Top Gallant, Royal Gartley, Woodend Gartley, King of Roses, Prince Attractive, by Cedric, etc., a list of sires whose progeny have made Scotland famous the world over for the highest type of draft horses, combining size with cleanliness and quality of bone, the best of feet and action at the walk or trot, and with spirit, endurance and wearing quality. The Clydesdales need no introduction or recommendation in Canada, having proved their value as farm and draft horses by the test of over fifty years' trial here, and are more popular to-day than ever before. Catalogues of the pedigrees of this importation have been hastily prepared owing to the shortness of time before the sale, and those who have not the stud-books for reference will not so fully appreciate the richness of the breeding of these fillies as one who looks up their breeding in the light of the stud-books, which show that they are brimful of the blood of the best sires and dams that Scotland has produced. Certificates of registration in the register of the Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association will be furnished with each animal, and fuller particulars as to their breeding will be given on day of sale. It is hoped that farmers will not fail to attend this sale under the impression that these fillies will be too high priced for them. They will be sold without reserve, and will go at bidder's own prices, whether the importer gets his own out of them or not.



### The Moulting Period

seems to be a signal for high priced eggs. The hen choosing between a new suit and a natural duty, usually bends all her energies toward acquiring the new garment—

## DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

furnishes the vital force necessary to perform double duty during moulting time, aiding the rapid development of bone, muscle and feathers. It is not a condiment, but a scientific poultry tonic, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). It is a guaranteed egg producer. It cures all diseases nothing else can. Fed regularly according to directions, the poultry yard will be kept immune from disease, and at its highest earning capacity at all seasons of the year. Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

11-12 lb. package 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50. Sold on a written guarantee.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 6 page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.  
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.



### Tenders for Supplies, 1905.

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon on Monday, 21st inst., for supplies of butchers' meat, creamery butter, oatmeal, potatoes, cordwood, etc., etc., for the following institutions during the year 1905, viz.:

At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brockville, Cobourg, Orillia and Penetanguishene; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind at Brantford.

Exception—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Brockville, nor for the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

A marked cheque for five per cent. of the estimated amount of the contract, payable to the order of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bona fides. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract, and should any tender be withdrawn before the contract is awarded, or should the tenderer fail to furnish such security, the amount of the deposit will be forfeited.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, or to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it.

J. R. STRATTON,  
Provincial Secretary,  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November 14, 1904.

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

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

O. SORBY, Guelph.

The total number of sheep in New Zealand, on April 30th, 1904, was 18,280,806, a total net decrease as compared with the previous year of 878,747.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the *Farmers' Advocate* are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### A DOG SHOT.

What would be the right step to take to secure damages for a valuable dog shot on the road? The dog was not mischievous, but was quietly going on the road to the home of the owner's son about a mile away, when a well-known person shot him. WELL WISHER.

Ans.—Make a formal demand upon the party for a reasonable amount by way of compensation, and, then, if same is not promptly complied with, sue him for it.

##### HIRE OF STALLION.

1. A owns a stallion, and hires B to travel him, with instructions to make only one charge. B violates this rule for C. Can A compel C to pay the full charge?

2. A has printed on his bills that all parties disposing of their mares before collecting time will be charged full insurance whether in foal or not. All mares must be presented at stand where bred, when notified by the owner of stallion. B sells his mare, and refuses to comply with the first clause; but guarantees the mare to be presented at stand at collecting time. Can A compel B to settle at once? ONT.

Ans.—1. No. 2. No.

##### OWNERSHIP OF FARM.

A made a will some eight years ago. Left his estate to his two nieces and their heirs; about 50 acres each. One got married and the other died an old maid. The old maid got into poor circumstances, and sold her life interest to the husband and her sister, and then died. Then, of course, the property fell to the surviving sister. Now she is dead and left one daughter.

1. Which is the heir, the husband or daughter?

2. Can the husband claim the property and sell it, as he has paid taxes for 40 years in his own name?

3. Can the daughter sell it?

4. Which is entitled to the rent?

5. Could the wife make a will in favor of her husband, which she did, and was it lawful? Both wills have been administered. W. H. G.

Ans.—1, 2 and 4. The husband would appear to be entitled, under his wife's will, to the property in question.

3. No. 5. Yes.

A few miles from Claremont Station, C. P. R., and Myrtle, G. T. R., in Ontario County, is the farm of Richard Ward, Balsam P. O., on which is kept a good, well-bred herd of Shorthorns, numbering about 50 head. The bull at present in service, and who is the sire of most of the young stock, is Royal Sovereign (imp.)—28877—(75545). This choicely-bred bull has been in use in the herd of Mr. Arthur Johnston, which is proof in itself as to his good quality. Quoting Mr. Johnston: "Royal Sovereign is a supremely well-bred Kinellar Claret, sired by the great stock bull, Emancipator (65447), dam Donside Lily, by the Cruickshank bull, Clan Alpine (60495), etc." The females that he is being crossed upon in this herd with success are mostly the Lucy and Louise strains, and have been bred to none but good Scotch bulls, the result being, as one might expect, a strong, healthy, uniform lot that only require a little extra attention to put them into good shape. As Mr. Ward has been building and short of help, his young things have had no special care, having run with their dams all summer, building up strong, robust constitutions instead of putting on fat. They are now going into the stable in good condition to give a good account of every day's feeding, and will, no doubt, give good returns wherever they go. Mr. Ward is anxious to clear out a few right away to make room, as he is overcrowded. Anyone wanting to buy immediately can do so at a bargain. Imp. Royal Sovereign is included in the stock that is for sale, as his heifers are getting old enough to breed, and he has to be replaced by another.



# IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

## 50 Imported Clydesdale Fillies

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE

Stock-yards, Hamilton, Ontario, on

### Wednesday, November 23rd, 1904

50 Registered Clydesdale Fillies, 22 yearlings, 23 two-year-olds and 5 three-year-olds, carefully selected, of choicest breeding, and the best that Scotland can produce.

**SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 p.m.**

For further particulars and for catalogue (which will be ready on November 16th), apply to

**Auctioneers : Capt. T. E. Robson, Thos. Ingram.**

**W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.**

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

##### HOGS DISORDERED.

In the spring one of my pigs breathed hard and would wheeze. In summer I turned it out, and early in the fall put it back in the pen some better. With two more pigs same age I fed whey and barley meal until about first of November. They all did well. About first of November I commenced feeding corn meal, some whey and separated milk. These pigs were all right. On the 7th, when dressing off the pig I first mention, I found little gas bubbles on his small intestine, about the size of peas. Were quite bloody, and the bubbles were thick between the fat and the intestine. Some of these bubbles were loose, not attached to anything, but had a speck of blood in each one, forming a point. This pig dressed 120. I then took one of the other two from same pen. These pigs had done well all summer, and were about 100 lbs. heavier. For the last day or two the pigs did not eat their feed up. I thought I had over-fed them with corn meal, but on dressing off the second one found the bubbles on the intestine and on the sweetbread, same as on the one dressing 120 pounds, but on the second pig the bubbles were not so bloody. Every part of the carcass was all right as far as I could see. Is this indigestion or a contagious disease?

S. G. P.

Ans.—The cough was probably due to some local irritation, and the bubbles to overfeeding or other disorder of the digestive organs. It was not hog cholera or swine plague, for with these diseases there is always a hardening of portions of the lungs. Under the circumstances, one would be most suspicious of hog cholera, but when hogs are afflicted with this disease they give very pronounced symptoms, by standing with their backs humped, a general dejected appearance; the skin about the ears, jaws and flanks becomes colored, and death soon follows. Introducing corn meal suddenly to the ration is always liable to set up indigestion.

#### DISPERSION SALE

OF REGISTERED

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

Friday, November 25, 1904,

Consisting of 23 head, 17 females and 6 bulls, at my farm, two miles from Shakespeare Station, G. T. R.

Some of these females are in calf to Scottish Hero (imported) = 36102-, and some to Nonpareil Fame (imported) Vol. 49, E. H. B. Some of the sires that have been used in the herd are Nobleman 13130, 10th Crown Jewel 16907, Wild Robin 25445, Capt. Watt 26141, British Sailor 31875, Capt. Mayfly (imp.) 29868, Scottish Hero (imp.), Nonpareil Fame (imp.)

**SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK.**

Terms—10 months' credit on approved joint notes. Five per cent. per annum off for cash.  
**THOS. TROW, Auctioneer.** **JOSEPH MCILLAN, PROP. SHAKESPEARE, ONT.**

#### AUCTION SALE

on the GRASMERE GRANGE FARM, four miles north-east of Pickering Sta., G. T. R., Ontario County,

Thursday, December 1st, 1904,

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

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

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

#### UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS

### Registered Stock

will be held at

**WELLESLEY STOCK FARM**

ON

**WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1904,**

When **MR. JOHN HILL** will dispose of his entire stock, consisting of 25 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, 7 Clydesdale mares, 50 Yorkshire hogs; also the **IMPLEMENTS, etc.**, necessary to run a 200-acre farm. This stock is richly bred, many of the hogs and cattle being imported.

Terms—Ten months' credit on furnishing approved security. 5% per annum off for cash. As the proprietor has leased his farm, everything will be positively sold. Trains met at Baden evening and morning before sale, and at Milverton on morning of sale.  
**THOS. INGRAM, GUELPH—AUCTIONEERS—JOS. MICKUS, WATERLOO**  
Catalogues furnished on application.



#### GOSSIP.

F. W. Streeter, New Windsor, Ill., had 21 steers on the Chicago market last week averaging 1,851 lbs., sold at \$6.35. This load of cattle nets \$1,754, which is the largest amount a single load of cattle is reported at this year.

At the Donohoe sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Chicago, last week, 12 females sold for prices ranging from \$250 to \$555; the highest price being realized for Black Lassie Queen, four years old. The yearling bull, Brookside Fame, and the bull calf, Oakfield Black King, brought \$300 each.

W. B. Watt's Sons, breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Salem, Ont., write: "We are offering for sale this fall a fine lot of Shorthorns, bulls and females. Among the bulls we might mention Beau's Pride, in whose pedigree the first eight crosses are all Durhams, Oriskank and Campbell bulls. Another good calf has a double cross of Royal Sallies (imp.), and his dam is bred the same as the champion, St. Valentine. These are samples of the pedigree, and the animals are as good. We have also the best lot of females we ever offered for sale, both imported and home-bred, and mostly in calf to Scottish Beau (imp.), bred by Mr. Durham, and sired by Silver Plate."

#### California.

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

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

**FIFTH ANNUAL  
International Live Stock Exposition**  
Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILL.  
**Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, 1904.**

<p><b>50 Choice Galloways 50</b> Will sell Tuesday, Nov. 29th. For catalogue address Chas. Gray, Secretary, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.</p>	<p><b>50 Select Shorthorns 50</b> Will sell Wednesday, Nov. 30th. For catalogue address B. O. Cowan, Ass't Sec'y, 17 Exchange Ave, Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.</p>
<p><b>90 High-class Aberdeen-Angus 90</b> Will sell Thursday, Dec. 1st. For catalogue address W. C. McGavock, Secretary, Springfield, Ill. Sale will begin at 9.30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>50 Herefords from Best Herds 50</b> Will sell Friday, Dec. 2nd. Under Hereford committee of Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ills.; W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.; G. H. Hoxie, Exchange Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.</p>

There will be an Auction Sale of Shropshire Sheep during the Exposition. As an educational Exposition and for sales of High-class Live Stock, no place or show affords the opportunity to spend such a rare week as the International. Enquire if your station agent has received notice of reduced rates for this show.

**Joseph Rodgers & Sons**  
Limited,  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

**James Hutton & Co., Montreal,** SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

**GOSSIP.**

Parties wishing to purchase black Galloway robes, coats and gauntlet mitts, or to have skins tanned with the hair or wool on, should note the advertisement in this issue of Mr. B. F. Bell, of the Delhi tannery at Delhi, Ont., who, besides dealing in leather, hides, skins and furs, makes a specialty of custom robe and fur dressing. Write him for particulars, prices, etc., and mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

In these days of quick transportation and low freight rates, it is a matter of no special consequence with up-to-date farmers and fine-stock breeders where the importer and breeder of stock may be located, if he has the right kind of stock for sale at the right prices. Distance forms no bar for deals. In view of these facts, the attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of E. R. Hogate, Troy, Ohio, published in another column of this issue. Mr. Hogate is widely known as one of the oldest, most enterprising and successful importers of Spanish jacks now engaged in that line of business, and is at all times prepared to fill orders for jacks with as fine individuality and with as good quality as can be found for sale anywhere. His present lot includes many choice jacks from two to five years old, from fourteen and a half to sixteen hands high, all black with white points, and thoroughly broken for mare service. This importation will be greatly enlarged by a new one which is due shortly, direct from Spain. Such readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" as contemplate the purchase of an imported Spanish jack should write and get description, prices and terms.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**DAIN CORN SHELLER.**—Whenever there is corn to be shelled, there the Dain corn sheller can save time and labor. These machines are designed and built just for this work, and corn-growers may see the announcement of the Dain people in this issue. Communications should be addressed to Fred P. Shantz, of Preston, Ont., who will look carefully after mail orders and enquiries.

**\$100 REWARD**



for any case of colic, curb, splints, contracted or knotted cords, recent shoe boils, splints or callous that cannot be permanently and positively cured, if directions are followed, by

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.**

It cures and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Scratches, Grose Neck, Founder, Sore Shins and Shoulders, Bruises, Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Pains in the Feet, Choked Places, etc. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co., Chicago Fire Department and others. Tuttle's American Warm Bloods never fail. Tuttle's Family Elixir stops the pains and aches of mankind instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" free. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of all other Elixirs. Tuttle's is the only genuine. Avoid all imitations: they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

**BREEDING GLYDESDALES**



I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

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

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

**ZENOLEUM**

**Famous GOAL-TAR Carbolic Dip.** For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.25. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

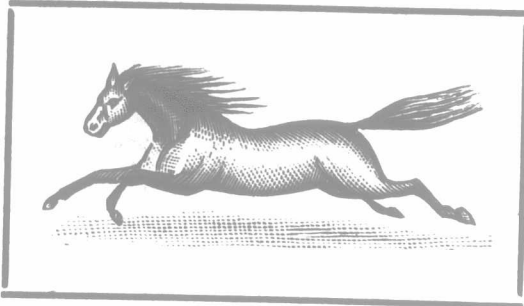
**9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS**



By One Man with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made at Essex Centre, Ont. NO DUTY TO PAY. Send to Main Office for free catalog showing Latest Improvements, and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Address Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 16 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

**The Repository's Grand Offering**

**BURNS & SHEPPARD,**  
PROPRIETORS OF  
THE REPOSITORY.



**TORONTO, ONT., CAN.**  
COR. SIMCOE AND  
NELSON STS.

**Special Sale of Selected Shires**

**ON NOVEMBER 22ND, 1904.**

Mr. John Chambers, of Holdenby, England, has placed in the charge of Mr. Walter Harland Smith, Repository, Toronto, to be sold at auction on the above date, 3 yearling fillies, 2 two-year-old fillies in foal, 6 three-year-old fillies in foal, 2 four-year-old mares in foal, 5 five-year-old mares in foal, and 3 stallions. A total of 21 head. All of the choicest breeding, and registered in the Shire Horse Society Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland.

Catalogues are now ready. Apply for one to

**BURNS & SHEPPARD, THE REPOSITORY, TORONTO, ONT.**  
(See Gossip in this and November 10th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate.")

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**CHILBLAINS.**

A reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," Queensville, asks for a cure for chilblains. The following are recommended: For unbroken chilblains—Apply an ointment made by melting together one ounce of resin, one and half ounces bees-wax, three ounces sweet oil; stir in gradually half an ounce carbonate of lead. Let it settle and reject sediment. For broken chilblains—Dissolve one ounce sulphate of copper in one pint of rose water, and use as a wash. Soaking the feet in warm water in which a piece of lime has been placed is also said to be helpful.

**FEEDING—BREEDING—WINDMILL.**

1. Kindly let me know when to begin feeding mangels and turnips to calves, which came on April 15th.
  2. Cow had twin calves, bull and heifer. Will they breed?
  3. What is wrong with mare, three years old, which don't breed?
  4. Bought windmill, said to be graphited and did not need oil. Is it better of oiling? How long will graphite last?
- D. N. M. G.
- Ans.—1. As soon as they will take them pulped.  
2. In such cases the bull generally breeds; the heifer is generally barren.  
3. We can not tell; consult a veterinarian.  
4. Yes, oil any bearing. There is no telling.

**COW TIES.**

I am changing the way of tying the cows. I intend to tie them with the new tie. It is a wooden frame at each side of the neck, fastened to the stall, top and bottom, with a few links of chain. The side that opens it is fastened on the top with an iron link, which shuts. Would you let me know what would be the best way to buy them? The links that hold the tie shut, I mean; and, if one could buy the whole tie all ready made?

J. J. M.

Ans.—We have never seen such a device. Ask the hardware merchant if he has them; if not, get the blacksmith to make them. We could not commend the method of tying, however; but would prefer chains on a sliding ring attached to a pole or rod.

**CONCRETE WALL.**

Is a cement wall a reliable foundation for a barn? Or would you prefer stone? What thickness should the wall be? Should there be any material built in the wall to strengthen it? Will frost penetrate? What would be the actual cost of a wall 60x70x9?

J. H. B.

Ans.—Yes, there is nothing more substantial when the proper materials are used, but the gravel must be clean—that is—free from clay or dirt—and the concrete well mixed and rammed down. For a stable, a wall twelve inches at the bottom and eight at the top, is about the right thickness. Do not put a smoothing coat on the inside, as it destroys the porosity of the wall. Use small stone for filling in the center of the wall to save concrete, but the stone should not come nearer than three inches to the outside of wall. Such a wall, of course, is not frost-proof in all climates, but makes a sufficiently warm stable in the average Canadian climate, and, we believe, warmer than a stone wall. The cost cannot be accurately estimated, so much depends upon the freightage on cement, the distance gravel must be drawn, the skill of the men in building, the supply of shoring material, etc., etc. A concrete wall, however, can usually be built for much less than one of stone.

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.

Try to make those around you happy. Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are travelling the same dark journey with us.

**TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD**

St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

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

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Premier Championship.                    | Grand Championship.  |
| Reserve Grand Championships.             | Two Championships.   |
| Three Reserve Championships.             | Five Diplomas.       |
| Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals. | Nine First Premiums. |
| Six Second Premiums.                     | Six Third Premiums.  |
| Three Fourth Premiums.                   | Two Fifth Premiums.  |

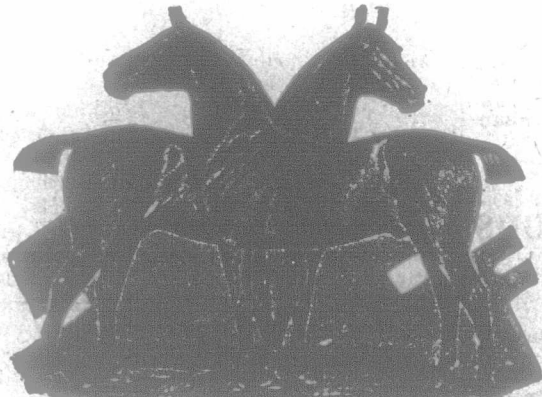
Eight importations within past year. Carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, for sale. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new Catalogue Q.

**Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm**  
BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address  
**H. W. TRUMAN,** | **J. H. TRUMAN,**  
Manager, London, Ont., Branch. | Whittlesea, England.

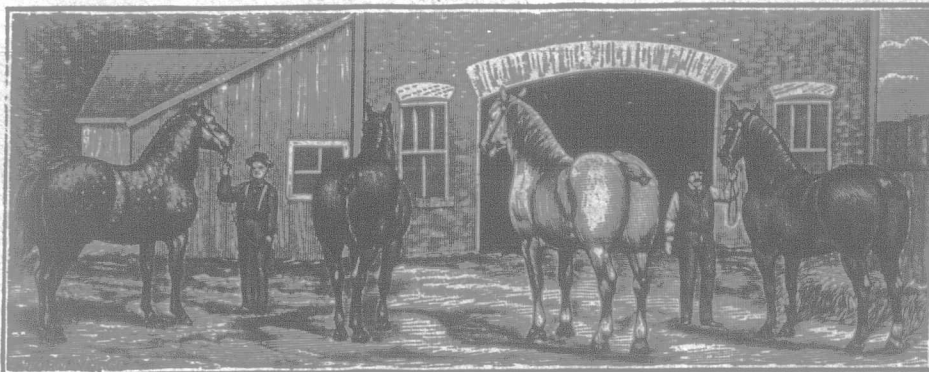
**LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM**

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



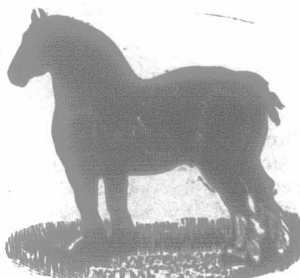
and the largest importers in the world of **GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS.** have started a branch in London, Canada, and have just received at their new sale barns **QUEEN'S HOTEL**, one car of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions. All imported from France, Belgium and Germany,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

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, managers and salesmen, London, Ont.  
Address: **J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.**



**22 - PERCHERONS - 22**

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prize-winners in France, and Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont., and from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique Romulus. Our horses are all in fine shape, considering the superior quality of our horses. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, black and dark dapple grays; they are large and blocky fellows, 2 to 4 years old, weighing from 1,600 lbs. to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice **GERMAN COACHES, HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES**, that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere, inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchaser. **HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, SIMCOE, ONT.** 23 miles south-west of Toronto, on the G. T. R.



**INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN**

SARNIA, ONTARIO. Branch Barn at Lennoxville, Que.

**J. B. Hogate, Proprietor.**

**IMPORTER OF CLYDE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.** 30 imported stallions, sired by the best sires of Scotland and England. Several of them ton horses. Can show you the highest-acting Hackneys in America. Having no salesmen enables me to sell first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. Write, or, better, come; will sure save you money. Terms to suit. Address:  
**J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., or Lennoxville, Quebec.**

**CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS**

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

**WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.**

**GOSSIP.**

What's going to be is going to be—if you let it be.

A man's temper depends greatly on what he eats and how he eats it, the number of his friends greatly on what he says and how and where he says it.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Leicester Breeders' Association will be held in the City Hall, Guelph, Ontario, during the week of the Provincial Winter Fair, which begins Dec. 5th. The exact time and date will be announced later. Business of a routine nature will be transacted, including the election of new officers. The Secretary of the Association, A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., informs us that reports from the breeders indicate the best and most successful year in Leicesters that they have ever experienced.

An important auction sale of Clydesdale mares and fillies, Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire hogs, Cotswold sheep and grade cattle, the property of Mr. F. M. Chapman, Audley, Ontario Co., Ont., is advertised in this paper to be held at his farm, four miles from Pickering Station, G. T. R., on December 1st. Included in the sale are two Clyde mares, four and five years old, and a two-year-old filly, bred to imported stallions, also one imported filly and three spring foals. Among the Shorthorns are four young Scotch-topped bulls, which should attract buyers. The Yorkshires and Cotswolds are registered, and all will be sold, as the owner is leaving the farm. Note the advertisement and send for the catalogue.

**VALUE OF THE RAPE CROP.**

An exchange speaking upon this subject says:

"Yearly the popularity of rape as a pasture crop for sheep and lambs is increasing, and the owner of a farm on which sheep are kept who does not avail himself of the use of this valuable crop, which may be brought on without interference with the production of another crop the same year on the same ground, is yearly overlooking a factor that will increase the profits of his business.

"While rape is generally accepted as specifically adapted to the feeding of sheep, it has other uses that render it profitable; but if sheep are to be fattened in early fall it is almost indispensable. These animals are not only exceedingly fond of it as a rule, but, generally speaking, they can be fattened on rape pasture in from eight to ten weeks and with the addition of very little grain. Of course, something depends upon the character of rape, but when well advanced in growth, what has been said will hold true in regard to its power to fatten sheep.

"Next in adaptation it comes in as a pasture for swine. Wherever clover can not be grown and rape can, much attention should be given to growing it for this purpose. By sowing it in time in spring and at intervals subsequent it may be made to furnish pasture for animals from the middle of June until the freezing up of the ground in autumn. Even where clover can be grown it is usually a good plan to grow a certain quantity of rape, as the latter will furnish pasture in the autumn, as a rule, to better advantage than clover. This is particularly true in autumn when clover has been checked in its growth and possibly injured by frost.

"Next in adaptation as a pasture for grazing for calves. Everyone knows the importance of having calves develop well, especially during the autumn, when oftentimes other pasture is scarce. The aim should be, therefore, to have a nice rape pasture near the barns on which calves can be kept in the fall months."

**DAIN MANUFACTURING CO.**—This year's hay crop in Ontario is a bumper, there will be much of it to press for shipment to less favored parts. This will make work for the old hay presses and also make a demand for new machines. In this connection, the interested party will find something readable in the announcement of the Dain Manufacturing Co., of Preston, Ont. Look it up in this issue, and get their quotations.

GOSSIP.

The man of determination is the man of destiny.

The Clydesdale yearling, Betty, sire Elator, sold at the Hassard sale, Repository, Toronto, was purchased by Andrew Knox, of Tuscarora, Ont.

Intending purchasers of stallions are reminded that those veteran importers, Alex. Galbraith & Son, have opened up a stable at Sarnia, Ont., for the convenience of customers and prospective customers in the East.

Everything points to a marvelous show. The Chicago International, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, the greatest live-stock show in the world, and a fitting climax to the progress of this most worthy institution.

THE INTERNATIONAL AT HAND. The greatest of live-stock expositions is now only ten days away. It is one of the most extensive and complete shows of the kind in the world.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.—One of the best ready-prepared remedies one can keep around the stable for the treatment of cuts, bruises, thrush, galls, stiffness, etc., is Tuttle's Elixir.

Spavin and Ring-bone. Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

For Sale—Two extra choice imported CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, both in size, color, style, quality and breeding; five years old; sure getters of choice stock.

INTERNATIONAL JACK BARN. The only importer of Spanish Jacks in America. Write 10-day for prices and why you should raise mules.

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM. Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Special offering at present for young stock.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE. For price and particulars write to R. & C. PALING.

CLYDESDALES. One three-year-old stallion, prize winner at Toronto last spring; one two-year-old stallion; one one-year-old stallion; 5 foals, four of them stallions and one filly.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed. NEWTON'S Hoars, Cough, Stomper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind throat and stomach troubles.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ENLARGED FETLOCKS—SPAVIN.

1. Spring colt has enlarged fetlocks, caused by standing on a plank floor. 2. What is the name of the acid which is sometimes used to cure bone-spavin?

Ans.—1. The enlarged joints have not been caused by standing on plank. Whatever is the cause, the following treatment will reduce them: Rub well once daily with a liniment made of four drams iodide of ammonium, four drams resublimed iodine crystals, four ounces alcohol and four ounces glycerine.

2. Ignorant people sometimes use nitric acid or sulphuric acid for this purpose, but it is a very bad practice, causes intense agony, leaves an ugly blemish, and seldom cures. The proper treatment is to blister two or three times, or get your veterinarian to fire and blister.

NYPHOMANIE.

Mare urinates often in small quantities, yellowish and thick; after driving a variable distance the urine becomes dark. She acts as though she were in season all the time.

Ans.—I am inclined to the opinion that your mare has diseased ovaries, which causes perpetual oestrus. Nothing can be done to cure, and the subject is called a nymphomane. You certainly are mistaken in saying that your veterinarian thinks she has gall stones, as such a condition would not affect the urinary or genital organs.

LAME MARE.

Mare, about 1,400 pounds, goes lame in front when driven on hard roads. My blacksmith says her frog is small and decaying, and advises me to apply oil of turpentine three times weekly.

Ans.—The mare is lame from navicular disease, and the best treatment is to give rest and blister the coronet repeatedly with a mixture of two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides and two ounces vasoline.

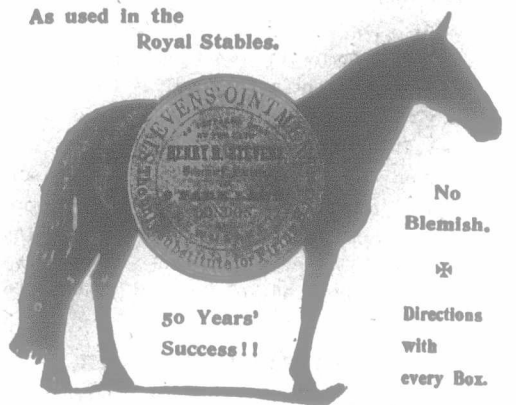
GOSSIP

Mr. C. E. Bonnycastle, of Campbellford, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires, and Barred Rocks, informs us that through his advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate" he has sold nearly all his young Cotswolds and Berkshires.

STEVENS' OINTMENT

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

As used in the Royal Stables.



Australia alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.

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

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

PERCHERONS



We have a choice lot of pure-bred Percherons for sale, ranging from 2 to 4 years of age, with size and quality.

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

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES



OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections.

CLYDE STALLIONS and FILLIES

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

IF YOU BUY

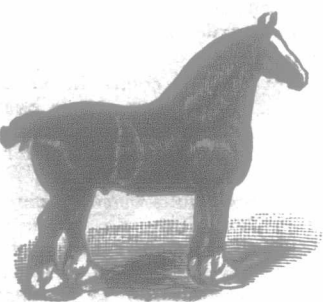
S. & H. HARRIS' HARNESS REQUISITES.

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

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd. MONTREAL.

YOU HAVE THE BEST

Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES

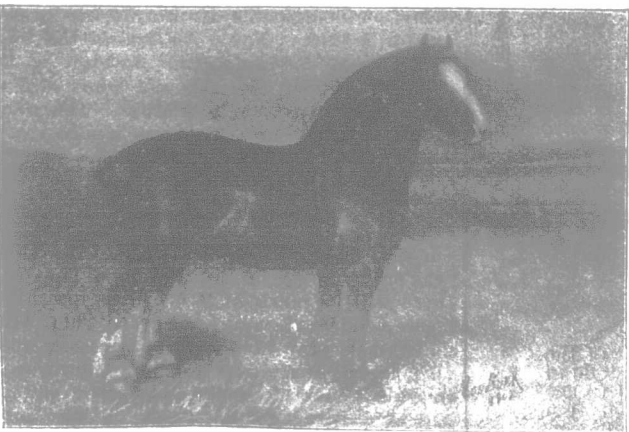


OUR NEW IMPORTATION of HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES, up-to-date in size and quality, will be on view at Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 16-24, and afterwards at our own stables.

Address: Columbus, Ontario.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



have recently opened a BRANCH STABLE at SARNIA, ONT.,

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

Clydesdales, Percherons AND Hackneys

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

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

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

GOSSIP.

If everybody was like Tolstoi and believed in non-resistance, what a picnic the hold-up men would have.

If the folks who think everything is cut out for us in advance are right, there wouldn't be much use making any effort, would there?

"Her complexion is very clear," said the casual acquaintance. "Yes, indeed," her dearest friend agreed; "anybody can see through it."

When somebody tells you what fate has cut out for you, you can fold your hands and take what comes, or you can get busy and have a hand in the "cutting-out" process yourself.

"Getting old" is a matter of habit quite as much as of years. Keep mentally and spiritually and morally alive if you want to grow old without being bowed down.

"How many bottles o' this will I have to take?" asked Farmer Cornstossel. "Before you're cured?" said the medical man. "No. Before I get my picture in the paper."

"Do you believe in predestination?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "Well, I used to," replied her hostess, "but after me and Josiah come back from Europe and had such a time gittin' our trunks through, I almost think free trade would be a good thing, after all."

Life is not a holiday, but an education, and the one eternal lesson for us all is how better we can live. Do not quarrel with your lot in life; do not resent temptation; do not be perplexed because it seems to thicken round you more and more, and ceases neither for effort, nor for agony, nor prayer. That is the practice God appoints you, and it is having its work in making you patient and humble and generous and unselfish and kind and courteous. Therefore, keep in the midst of life.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

A pig that is stunted early in life should find no place in the breeding herd.

The most profitable beef, pork or mutton is that put on the market early.

The amount of food digested and not the amount eaten gives the horse strength.

Horses compelled to do hard work are entitled to the best treatment possible.

A growing pig that is always full will hardly take the exercise that it needs.

In cleansing the stables give the mangers and troughs a thorough cleaning.

In most cases the best animals are the offspring of mature parents on both sides.

It should be the aim of every breeder of horses to raise well-bred and well-trained animals.

On many farms exposure to the weather injures farm machinery fully as much, if not more, than use.

It is the steady, quiet horse that can do the biggest day's work.

The origin of many diseases may be traced directly to the filthy quarters in which the animals are kept.

If the cow's teats are muddy or covered with other filth, they should be washed with warm water and then wiped dry before beginning to milk. A box of vaseline kept in the stable and the teats anointed with a little of this, makes milking pleasanter for both milker and cow.



We Want Talkers! The New Century Washer speaks for itself but you will speak for it too if you use it once. When buying a Washer you certainly should have the very best. Thousands are talking of the advantages had from the New Century Ball-Bearing Machine. For sale by dealers. If your local dealer cannot show you the New Century we shall be glad to send you a booklet describing it. Dealers sell it at \$3.50. THE DOWSWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS. Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn and females. Drumbo Station, ON. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS headed by Imp. Onward, 1st March On, for sale. 10 chok bulls, imported and home-bred from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, block type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited. O'NEILL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucas Station, G.T.R.; Elderton or Denfield on L.E. & B.

EIGHT HEREFORD BULLS for sale at a bargain if taken soon. For particulars apply to R. J. Mackie, Springdale Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires Twenty calves, bulls and heifers, from four to eleven months; also cows and heifers. Also a few good young Cotswold ewes. CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont., P.O. and Station.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Young stock of either sex for sale; also a choice imp. stock bull. For prices and particulars, write, or come and see our stock. WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

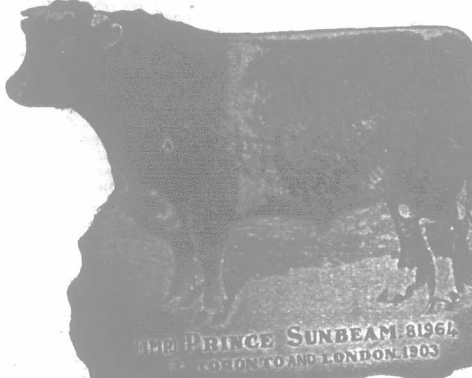
LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS. Quarantine King (imp. in dam) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to THOS. ALLIN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT.

FOR SALE Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp) 28861 (69583) A. H. B. 141400, bred by J. Marr, Cairn brogie, Scotland, also 6 two-year-old heifers, 11 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 3 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvalle Station, G. T. R.

Dehorned Cattle rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horns. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed. R. A. MCKENNA, V.S. PICTON, Ont.

IT ALWAYS PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS SPECIAL OFFERING: Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue. JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, Manager, Hamilton, Ont.



THEN AND NOW. I saw them one day in the sunshine, Out there where the clover blows— A wee little tiny towheaded girl, And a boy with a freckled nose; With an old straw hat without any brim, And galluses holding his clothes; A wee little girl with a pigtail braid, And a boy with two stubbed toes. I saw them one eve in the twilight, Down where the river flows; The pigtail braid is a big braid now— How a lad or a lassie grows— The old straw hat is a new hat now, And never a freckle shows On the face of a youth who bending his head, Gives a fair-headed maiden a rose.

I saw them again in the sunshine, And whatever do you suppose? Between them and about them there romped, And ran and clung to their clothes, A wee little tiny towheaded girl, And a boy with two stubbed toes; A wee little girl with a pigtail braid, And a boy with a freckled nose.

Lakeview Farm, the property of Thos. Allin & Bro., situated about three miles from Oshawa, Ontario, on the G. T. R., and on the shores of Lake Ontario, is a very fertile spot, that grows good Shorthorns and plenty of foodstuffs for them. The herd is composed of some well-bred things, from such noted families as Duchess of Gloster, Syme, Miss Ramsden, etc. Upon these is being used the richly-bred bull, Quarantine King (imported in dam by Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton), sired by the Wimple bull, Wrestler (66582), bred by Mr. Duthie, and got by William of Orange. His dam, King's Magic 4th, by Lord Harry (65819), also bred by Mr. Duthie and sired by Scottish Archer, has been used with success. He has lately been replaced by Spicy King, imported in dam, bred by Mr. Jas. Durno, of Jackston, Scotland, sire Chance Shot, of the Cruickshank J. Tribe, by Master Archer, by Scottish Archer; dam Spicy Louisa (imp.), a Miss Ramsden, by Spicy King, a Marr Goldie, by William of Orange. Messrs. Allin are looking forward to getting something choice from this bull. They have now on hand a couple of nice quality bulls for disposal, from their former stock bull, that should not remain long in stock. One of these is from Strawberry 2nd, dam imported, sire Quarantine King. Write them for a description of what they have for sale, and always mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

DEMAND FOR FEEDING SHEEP. The fever for feeding sheep and lambs was never more contagious in the corn belt than it has been this fall. The demand is strong from all directions, and while something like 500,000 head have been shipped out from Chicago for that purpose for the past five months, the demand was by no means satisfied. The output was not as large as last year, because buyers were not able to get the material. It is conservatively estimated that 750,000 sheep and lambs could have been disposed of during the past five months if there had been that many here to sell. Men who bought sheep for feeding purposes last year are back here this year after more of them, proving that their experience was not a failure. This business has its ups and downs, but the conservative feeder usually comes out in pretty good shape if he understands his business. It is claimed that the big feeders around the St. Paul district are holding off, and will not put in any sheep until late, if at all. This is because the price of feed is high, and they feel that there would be nothing in it if they bought screenings at the present figures. The fact that there will be light feeding at the big feeding centers during the coming winter will help out the little fellows on the farms. The best informed sheep men are of the opinion that not enough sheep and lambs will be fed to cause an over-supply on the market later on.—[Live-stock World.]

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILES, ABUTMENTS AND FIRMS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT. Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT. WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

Special Announcement If taken soon, we offer a special bargain on a mixed bunch of 15 Shropshire Breeding Ewes accompanied by a splendid imported ram. Also a few imported yearling ewes safe in lamb. In Cruickshank Shorthorn Bulls we can satisfy the most critical. Write for particulars. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP. First herd prize and ewe prize, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rossy Mowing, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincoln. Apply T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

13 First-class Young Bulls and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers. All Scotch Cattle. ARTHUR JOHNSTON ON GREENWOOD, ONT. Having striven for many years, and spared no necessary expense, to build up a superb herd of GEORGE DUNS, both in breeding and individuality, we feel that the time has arrived when we are justified in establishing an annual sale of our young bulls. We therefore decide to make the venture, and desire now to announce that we will offer at public auction, in the covered sale pavilion on our farm here, early in January next, our entire 1904 crop of young bulls, also a draft of our better calves of the same season's crop, and possibly a few older heifers and cows. Catalogues will be issued shortly and the exact date of the sale announced. W. O. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BRANDON, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two head mares. Also 1 gilt pig of town. JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 41, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 2007, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

SHORTHORNS Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue. JOHN CLARKE, Manager. H. GARGILL & SON, GARGILL, ONTARIO.

## GOSSIP.

Hilton Stock Farm, the property of R. O. Morrow, Hilton P. O., Ont., is located in Northumberland Co., about four miles from Brighton station, G. T. R., where Mr. Morrow has some up-to-date pure-bred stock, viz., Holstein cattle, Cotswold sheep and Tamworth hogs. The Holsteins are headed by Jack Horner, a good getter, by Emperor Joseph, of Brown Bros. (Lyn) herd. The females belong to the famous Acme and Netherland strains, and are nicking well with Jack Horner. The cows are deep and persistent milkers.

The Cotswold flock is limited in numbers just now. The ewes are from the well-known flock of Rawlings, of Ravenswood, and the rams in use are from the prizewinning flock of Ross, of Jarvis.

The Tamworths are headed by an extra good hog, viz., Newcastle Warrior, by Colwell's Choice. It is doubtful if there was a better Tamworth boar at Toronto this fall, strong as the breed was. He is being used upon good sows, and is giving excellent results. We noticed several young boars by him, especially one that is ready for service, that should satisfy the most particular. A young boar from the well-known herd of A. C. Hallman has lately been secured to use upon young sows, that should, if he turns after his sire, leave good stock.

Twenty-five head of high-bred Holstein cattle are to be found on the farm of Thos. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Campbellford station, on the G. T. R., in Northumberland Co., Ont. Princess Yonintje Clothilde De Kol 28784, bred by H. D. Roe, N. Y., heads the herd. His dam was Princess Yonintje Pauline Paul, by De Kol Netherland Clothilde; dam Clothilde 5th, whose milk record is 10,072 lbs. per year, and 21 lbs. 1 oz. butter in seven days. This bull's dam, Princess Yonintje Pauline Paul, was also said to be a heavy producer, combining heavy producing qualities from two different families in the one animal, that is also very fashionably bred.

Among the females that are being bred to the above-mentioned bull is Eugenie De Kol 3185, sired by one of the best show bulls in Canada, viz., the noted Judge Akkrum De Kol, a Toronto champion. Her dam, Eugenie Netherland, gave over 40 lbs. of milk per day at two years old; 10,000 lbs. in eight months. Waldron Netherland Baroness 989 has a milk record of 79 lbs. milk on grass alone. Her sire was Excelsior Netherland Clothilde 362; dam Lady Waldron 319. Lady Parry 987, sire Richard of Aaggie 29, from Lady Doralee, is a very persistent milker. We are informed she has not been dry for three seasons, and she has the appearance of keeping it up for some time yet. Lovelia 4th 1879, sired by Royal Aaggie 3rd, dam Lovelia 2nd, grandam Lovelia (imp.), has a milk record of 60 lbs. per day on grass alone. Several others in the herd have equally as good appearance as milk producers. The entire herd tested 3.6, including several two-year-old heifers. The herd throughout is a large, strong-constituted lot, and should produce some good things from Princess Yonintje Clothilde De Kol, by whom they are mostly in calf now.

## PECULIARITIES OF THE ELEPHANT.

It is not generally known that an elephant's stomach is like a camel's, and has a chamber for storing water, which holds some ten gallons. If he becomes hot or dusty in travel he can convey a part of this water into his trunk and indulge in the luxury of a shower bath. Or if thirsty, can convey the water to his mouth instead. Though these huge beasts are so strong and sturdy in looks, they are very susceptible to heat, and have to be taken by their drivers to the jungles during the hot season. It is because of the original jungle home of the elephant, the dense dark jungle, that they have so short a range of vision, and are so acute of hearing. The timidity of the elephant is almost proverbial. When alarmed it will raise its trunk and trumpet loud and long. This he will also do when in pain or greatly angered. Thus the name "trunk" for that organ, a corruption of the French trompe. Lillian J. Curtiss, in The Laos, of North Siam.

A WARNING NOTE  
FROM THE BACK.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?" The location of the kidneys, close to the small of the back, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter. The note of warning comes from the back, in the shape of backache. Don't neglect to cure it immediately. Serious kidney trouble will follow if you do. A few doses of

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,** taken in time, often save years of suffering. Mr. Horatio Tull, Geary, N.B., writes:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney disease. Had pains in my back, hips and legs; could not sleep well, and had no appetite. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and they cured me. The pains have all left, and I now sleep well."

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,  
Toronto, Ont.

## FOR SALE



Imp. Bapton Chancellor  
No. 78286

Six bulls recently imported, of the best families. Six Canadian bred bulls by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), a son of Silver Plate. Also 30 young imported and Canadian-bred cows and heifers at reasonable prices.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.  
C. P. R. and G. T. R., Main Lines.

VALLEY HOME  
Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

For sale, 10 choice young bulls, some out of imported sires and dams, and some nice young cows and heifers. Also a fine lengthy lot of young Berkshire boars and sows.

Sta. Meadowvale and Streetsville Jct. C.P.R., and Brampton, G.T.R. Visitors welcome.  
S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.,  
Meadowvale P. O. & Tel., Ont.

**SHORTHORNS** Present offerings: Roan Robin 2875, a Wait bull; Prince Charlie 5412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS AND SHEPHERDS.** FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.

Huron Herd Shorthorns. Present offerings: Cows and heifers bred to Broadhooks Golden Fame, imp; also bull calves. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to A. H. JACOBS, Blyth, Ont. o

HIGH-BRED  
Shorthorn Cattle  
AND LEICESTER SHEEP.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For description, etc., write to W. M. MCINTOSH, BURGOYNE P. O.

## Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. Sired by King of the Claret. For particulars write to ED. H. WISE, Clinton, Ont. o

## Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to W. J. MITTON, Mapleton Park Farm, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

## Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont. o

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM.  
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Young stock, either sex, from imp. sire and dams, for sale. For price and particulars write to W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont. o

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

Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont., near Hoard's Station, G. T. R., have won a Dominion-wide reputation as breeders of Ayrshire cattle, in which they have taken a deep interest for many years. Their herd now numbers forty head, and their principal aim has been to keep nothing but what would produce large-teated cows. In this they have been very successful, especially so since using the bulls Hover-a-Blink and Rob Roy. They have always been successful in the show-ring, as well as in the herd. Hover-a-Blink is now for sale, and this is a rare chance for someone to secure a prizewinning son of the grand old cow Jean Armour, with a record of 66 lbs. of 4% milk in one day. May Mitchell, Bessie of Warkworth, Sprightly, Lady Ottawa, are all wonderful producers, if appearances count for anything, and the two-year-old heifer, Ethel, is expected by her owners to head the whole herd as a producer. The young things from the above-mentioned sires and dams should give good returns in the dairy, the test of the whole herd being 40 to 66 lbs. milk per day; average butter-fat test, 4.3%.

Wardened Stock Farm is situated in Hastings County, Ont., near Hoard's Station, on the Peterboro and Belleville branch of the G. T. R., and F. W. Taylor, Wellman's Corners, is the proprietor. He has succeeded in establishing a very nice herd of Ayrshire cattle, with the bull, Minto 10490, at its head. His sire was White Chief of St. Anne's 2086; grandsire Glencairn 3rd (imp.). This bull has been used upon a herd of fashionably-bred cows, and has got for Mr. Taylor a bunch of good young things; among them being a few young bulls, as well as heifers, that he wishes to dispose of. The previous sire to Minto was Douglas of Loudon 1884, by Royal Chief (imp.). Many of the females are very fashionable in color, almost white. Mr. Taylor does not follow exhibiting, but it is not on account of any inferiority in his stock. He has 35 head, out of which a very sweet bunch could be selected, and he is in the midst of an Ayrshire district where cows of this breed are highly prized for their good work as dairy producers. Mr. Taylor's advertisement runs in the "Advocate," and we commend him to the patronage of our readers.

Hume Farm Ayrshires, property of A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., are well known to all readers of the Toronto fair report, where for several years they have taken a fair share of the prizes against strong competition. Prince of Barcheskie 1656, imported in dam, is still at the head, assisted by Lessnessock Royal Star (imp.) 5357, by Rare Style of Saturated 3905; dam Nellie of Westown. Royal Star was a first-prize winner at Toronto, 1903 and 1904. Eva of Barcheskie 2505 (imp.), by Craigs of Kyle (1793), gives 51 lbs. of 4% milk in a day, and is looking well; in fact, the entire lot is being kept in strong producing condition. Highland Lass 12013, from Eva of Barcheskie, and by White Chief of St. Anne's, and Eva of Menie 13655, by Caspian of St. Anne's, and from the same dam as Highland Lass, are giving good returns. Little Love 10488, from White Queen, and by White Chief of St. Anne's, was second at Toronto this fall as a dry cow. She has been twice first at Toronto, as a calf and as a yearling. We might continue to mention individual animals that are good ones did space permit; suffice it to say that with two such sires and a few such cows as Eva of Barcheskie, the high quality of a herd is practically assured. Mr. Hume has about sixty head on hand, and we believe he can supply the wants of almost any would-be purchaser. In addition to the Ayrshires a small herd of good quality Yorkshires is kept, only the best of them being sold for breeders, the remainder going to the shippers. We do not wish to intimate that they are only fit for the block, for we saw none but good ones, but rather wish to impress our readers with the fact that Mr. Hume has not been pushing the retail hog shipping trade to the same extent that he is pushing the Ayrshire business.

## WE OFFER FOR SALE

## 8 Shorthorn Bulls

Our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 7 bulls of his got from imported or home-bred Scotch cows. Also

## 40 SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

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

R. MITCHELL & SONS,  
Nelson, Ontario, Burlington Junction Sta.

## W. G. PETTIT &amp; SONS

FREEMAN, ONT.,  
Importers and Breeders of

## Scotch Shorthorns

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

## R. &amp; S. NICHOLSON

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable, considering quality. - For particulars write to above firm. o

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph. Sylvan, Ont.

## A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

## Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Brawith Ends, Villages, Nonpareils, Minna, Bessies, Claretts, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (7235), 145417, = 32076, =, Lovely Prince = 50757. - Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house. o

## Shorthorn Cattle

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

## JAS. A. COCHRANE,

Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P.Q.

## Shorthorns

Extra young bulls, Scotch breeding, and got by imp. Royal Prince = 36092. Also cows and heifers for sale. o

H. SMITH, - EXETER, ONTARIO.

## CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

## SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). FOR SALE - Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families. o

## SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

The very best going, 5 young bulls, 10 young heifers, a few cows in calf. Prices very low for the goods. One pair heavy 3-year-old Clydes. One mare, registered, 4-year-old, in foal. o

## JAS. MCARTHUR

Pine Grove Stock Farm. GOBLE'S, ONT.

## SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED

## SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: 10 young bulls; also some heifers of choice breeding. For particulars write to o

W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

## SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS

for sale: Choice bulls and heifers; also a few ram lambs, at reasonable prices, from imported and home-bred stock. Write for prices at once. J. K. HUX, Rodney P. O. & Stn., E.C.R.

## HIGH-CLASS Shorthorn Cattle and OXFORD CLASS Shorthorn Cattle and DOWN SHEEP

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

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (Imp.) 32053 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta. o

Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams, For prices and particulars write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm. o Harriston, Ont.

**IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**

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

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station

**SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES**

**FOR SALE**  
Just ready to wean, Berkshire sow and two boars. Also one bull calf and one two-year-old heifer from good milking strain. Write or call  
**GLENAVON STOCK FARM**  
W. B. ROBERTS,  
Sta., St. Thomas. o Sparta P. O.

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

**FOR SALE.**  
2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

**FLETCHER SHORTHORNS**

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 38070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER**, Blenheim P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R. o

**BARREN COW CURE**

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

**Ridgewood Stock Farm.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**  
Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price, etc., apply to:  
**H. C. ATRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO,**  
Breeder of  
Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

**CEDARDALE FARM.** For Sale, two richly-bred bulls, 2 months and two years old, one sired by Lord Gloucester 26995, the other by Royal Standard 27134; also some good cows in calf, and heifers, all good Scotch blood. **DR. T. S. SPROULE**, Markdale P. O. and Station. o

**SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES**

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality.  
**DAVID HULL**, Staffa, Ont.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.**  
Established 1855.  
Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rostocrucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads my herd. Young stock for sale.  
**ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**  
Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinas. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o James Bowes, Strathnairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

**First-class Shorthorns**—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. COLE**, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

**High-class Shorthorns**—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Levine and Lodge families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS.**, Lakeview Farm, Oront P. O., Newmarket Station, G. T. R. o

**WANTED, HERDSMAN FOR SHORTHORNS**  
Married man, wife to board 2 or 3 men. Good house, garden, etc. Send references.  
**W. H. GIBSON**, Huntlywood Farm, Beausoleil, P. O.

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

**Wm. Grainger & Son**  
Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.  
Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Lonsdale St. & P. O.



**Ogilvie's Ayrshires**

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglasdale and Black Prince. See them at Toronto Exhibition.

**Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.**  
Farm near Montreal. o  
One mile from electric cars.

If you only knew how much more money you could make with an  
**Empire Cream Separator**  
on the farm, we don't believe you'd hesitate a day before buying one. Our books about the Empire Way of running the dairy are free. They point the way to bigger profits. Send in your name.  
**Empire Cream Separator Co.**  
25-30 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ontario.

**MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS**



Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edged pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.  
**H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.**

**HOLSTEIN BULLS**

**FOR SALE:**  
from 1 to 9 months, and a few HEIFER CALVES  
that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities—**GREAT SIRE** and **GRAND COWS**. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale, and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now.  
**GEO. EJOE**,  
Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

**Riverside Holsteins**

30 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pietertje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Led. o  
**MATT. RICHARDSON & SON**,  
Baldimand Co., Caledonia P. O., Ont.

**We are offering for sale**  
**Holstein Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls**, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines.  
**S. R. BROOK**, South Cayuga, P. O.

**Maple Glen Stock Farm** offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweetstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address **C. J. GILLEY & SON**, Glen Buell, Ont. o

**Holsteins and Jerseys**—Holstein bull, Boy 2nd. Holstein calves, both sexes. Jersey females, all ages. Embuden geese. Write for what you want. Apply  
**Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ont.**

**MAPLE PARK FARM HOLSTEINS.**  
Two choice bull calves for sale, sire Homestead Albino Paul De Kol. Also two 1-year-old heifers with 70-lb. dams. o  
**S. WACKLIN**, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

**Holsteins, Dorset Horns and Chester Whites**  
See in last issue the record of our Holsteins at Toronto Exhibition. Several young bulls, a few heifers, ram lambs and pigs of both sexes for sale.  
**W. H. SIMMONS**,  
New Durham, Ont.

**FOR SALE** Cook of North of St. Anne's 9997 1 yearling bull, 2 bull calves under 6 months, females any age. A fine lot of Shrop. ram lambs, ewes any age. Pairs not actin. Choice lot of Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. o  
**J. YUILL & SONS**, Carleton Place, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

Minster Farm, the property of Richard Honey, Brickley P. O., Northumberland Co., Ont., is the breeding ground of some excellent Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine. The Holstein herd numbers about twenty head, and are headed by a choice individual, in the bull Hector De Kol, by Judge Akkrum De Kol 1765 (A. C. Hallman's stock bull), dam Waterloo Daisy's Pearl 3345. This bull is from a richly-bred family, that have won the highest honors in the best of company at Toronto and other large shows, and was himself a first-prize winner at Toronto as a calf, the only time shown there. He is a bull of great dairy character, smooth, silky, and lengthy, without undue fleshiness. Perhaps he is fully equal to his sire in dairy type, which is saying a good deal.

Minster Maid 771, the foundation of the herd, is still doing good service. She has made a good record for herself, viz., 73 lbs. of 4.2% milk in one day, and is the progenitress of nearly all the other females, among them being Queen of Minster Farm, with a milk record of 84½ lbs. per day for 30 days. She has lately dropped a fine bull calf, by Hector De Kol, that will, no doubt, make a show calf of no mean order, if we are capable of sizing him up. Laura of Minster is another heavy producer, that we were informed had not been dry for two years. Among the sires formerly used was Netherland Tirania Baron 1162, and Duke of Streetsville 988. Queen Pearl De Kol 5766, by Hector De Kol, dam Queen of Minster 2203, is a cow that has done herself the credit of winning first prize in strong competition, at Lindsay, East Peterboro, Warkworth, and East Northumberland. Her dam also won first and sweepstakes at the above shows. These cows have every appearance of being heavy producers. There are also several others that should be mentioned, did space permit.

The Yorkshires number about 60 head, and are an up-to-date lot, founded on stock from the far-famed herds of Platt and Brethour. Some choice young things are being produced, and any that do not suit Mr. Honey, from a bacon standpoint, are sold to the shippers.

Among the Shorthorn breeders of Ontario few, if any, are making greater headway along fashionable lines than Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, of Maple Hill Stock Farm, Guelph, whose farm is about two miles from that city. Two well-bred and good quality bulls are in use, viz., the Lustre-bred Lucerne (imp.) (Vol. 20), sire Cyprus (66894), a Cruickshank Cicely-bred, by Mr. Duthie, and got by William of Orange; dam Lustre 36th, by Prince Palatine 57933; also Wanderer's Star = 48585 =, by Imp. Wanderer's Last 50213 (sold for over \$2,000); dam the Duthie-bred Imp. Sittyton Lavender 9th, of the family that headed the list at the late Marr-Duthie sale. This young bull is a worthy son of his parents, and should give the Messrs. Elliott good results. As to the Imp. Lucerne, there are few smoother bulls, with better or straighter top lines than he. He seems to have put on considerable weight since he was at Toronto Exhibition, although we were informed that he is being fed very lightly now. This firm will sell one of these stock bulls now.

Among the females we saw Ruby of Pine Grove, a capital three-year-old, by Marquis of Zenda (imp.) 38017; dam Ruby 15th. Several good females of the Fashion family, tracing to Fashion's Fame, by Indian Chief (imp.) were seen. Rantin Flossie, by Rantin Alex = 28910 =, is a fine cow, having a double cross of Barmpton Hero blood in her veins, which does not seem to hurt her in the least. Violet of Maple Hill, by Royal Hero = 40102 =, is a heifer full of quality, although like the one above mentioned she has a double cross of Golden Count = 26440 = blood. Among the young bulls that are for sale we saw one that we think will be good enough to head any herd; he is about ready for service. The others were somewhat younger, and not so well developed, but will grow up to be good ones. This firm are newcomers into our advertising columns, although they have been handling Shorthorns for many years, and have furnished some good ones for the showing.

**Only a Trifling Cold**  
Has been the Lullaby Song of Many a Victim to their Last Long Sleep.  
A cough should be loosened as speedily as possible, and all irritation allayed before it settles in the lungs. Once settled there Bronchitis and Consumption may follow.  
**DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP**  
is just the remedy you require.  
The virtues of the Norway Pine and Wild Cherry Bark, with other standard pectoral Herbs and Balsams, are skillfully combined to produce a reliable, safe and effectual remedy for all forms of Coughs and Colds.  
Mr. N. D. Macdonald, Whycocmagh, N.S., writes:—"I think it my duty to let people know what great good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I had a bad cold, which settled in my chest, and I could get nothing to cure it till I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me wonderfully, and the third one cured me."  
Price 25 cents per bottle.

**High-class Registered Holsteins.** Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: **THOS. CARLAW & SON**, Campbellford Stn. o Warkworth P. O.

**Hilton Stock Farm** Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: One young bull. A few young boars. One good one fit for service. At very reasonable prices if taken soon. For particulars write to **R. O. Morrow**, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.

**SPECIAL OFFERING OF HOLSTEINS**  
Maple Grove offers a few choice young cows, due to freshen in November, bred to the very choicest bulls. For prices, write  
**H. SOLLIST**, Cassel, Ont.

**Homecroft Stock and Dairy Farm**  
**J. F. Parsons & Sons**, Props., Baranston, Que. We are offering at low rate Seven Pure-bred Ayrshire Bulls. There are none better. Write for description and prices.

**Hume Farm Ayrshires**

**PRESENT OFFERINGS:**  
Prince of Barcheskie 1696, imp. in dam. Also a few young bulls and heifers.  
PRICES REASONABLE.  
**ALEX HUME, MENIE P. O.**  
CAMPELLEFORD STN.

**Isaleigh Grange Farm**

**DANVILLE P. Q.**  
offers  
**Six Choice Ayrshire Bull Calves**  
From 6 to 10 months old, cheap if sold before November 1st.

**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES**

Animals from this herd won the aged herd prize, also first on aged cow and champion female at both Toronto and Ottawa this fall. A number of young bulls from prize-winning cows, also females, all ages, for sale.

**Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.**  
Farm one mile from Maxville station on C. A. R.  
**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE**  
FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prize-winners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweetstake prize-winners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON**, "Glenhurst", Williamstown, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES**  
We are now offering 9 Ayrshire bulls, from 2 to 19 months old; a fine lot. Also a few choice Berkshire sow pigs and Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets. Price right. **H. J. Whitteker & Sons**, North Williamsburg, Ont.

**SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES ARE ALL RIGHT**  
1 bull calves for sale, from 2 to 3 months old. Write for prices to **W. F. STEPHEN**, Springbrook Farm, Trout River, Que., Carr's Crossing, G. T. R.'s, 1 mile; Huntingbury, N. Y. C. 5 miles.

**MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM.**  
Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.  
**E. REID & CO.**,  
Hintonburg, Ont.  
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

**FOR SALE** **JERSEY BULL**, 2 years, Buxton Lord Grafton, by the pure St. Lambert bull, Lucy's Linger of St. Anne's, out of Lady Grafton of Lee Farm, a 49-lb. cow. This bull has won this season, 1st Sherbrooke, 2nd Quebec, and 1st St. Johnsbury, Vt. Price \$75.00.  
**F. S. WETHERALL**, o Cookshire, Que.

GOSSIP.

The mother who has acquired the habit of scolding her children, thereby shows that she is not competent to train them to obedience. For scolding is a sign of weakness. It indicates that the person who has it has not mastered herself, and that she knows not how to rule others.

Many of our readers will learn with much regret that the Shire horse world has sustained a very heavy loss by the recent death, from enteritis, of Blaisdon Conqueror 15989. This celebrated stallion, the property of Mr. Peter Stubs, was by Hitchin Conqueror, out of Welcome, one of the best bred animals living. Fortunately this horse was insured at Lloyd's through Messrs. Castle. Blaisdon Conqueror was a noted winner at the London Shire Horse Shows, having been first this year, and reserve for the cup for best stallion over three years old.

An up-to-date herd of Hereford cattle are to be seen at Springdale Farm, Oakawa, Ont., the home of Mr. R. J. Mackie, bred from imported foundation stock. The herd bull, Harry Maples, from imported sire and dam, has proved himself a splendid getter, and Mr. Mackie regrets having to let him go, which he is compelled to do on account of the bull being very badly used up with rheumatism. He has several young bulls for sale by him, that only require a little extra feeding and care for a short time to make them rank among the best. These can be bought cheap enough too, as Mr. Mackie is crowded for room.

SHEEP VS. CATTLE.

During the past week quite a number of Eastern farmers, who came to Chicago to buy feeding sheep and were disappointed, have gone into the cattle alleys and picked up some steers. They have plenty of feed, which they want to put into stock, and while sheep have the preference, many would rather feed cattle than nothing. The majority of these feeders are of the opinion that there is more money in feeding sheep than cattle in proportion to investment, and there is less trouble to handle them. There is little else to do on the farm in winter, and the sheep are out of the way before spring work begins, and this to some farmers is an advantage. [Live-stock World.]

OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS.

The question of reciprocity with Canada is one which cannot be much longer shelved by the politicians. She is growing too fast, and her manufacturing interests are becoming too extensive to be much longer ignored. There are some difficulties presented by a solution which shall be perfectly satisfactory to all the interests concerned, and the agricultural features are those which will be the most prominent, but even those interests are not irreconcilable with the settlement of a question which involves such vast matters as those of international trade with a powerful and growing neighbor. Writing upon this subject a contemporary says:

"Canada has thrown her glove into the arena of political economy and will endeavor to show the United States that two can play at the game of prohibitive tariffs. Last year the Dominion Parliament passed a law in which it was provided that a duty of \$7 a ton might be imposed on Yankee steel rails shipped into that country whenever it could be shown that Canadian manufacturers could supply the normal demand for rails for the Dominion. Such a report now has been made and the tariff has been put in force. That the effect will be a serious one upon American manufacturers is not to be doubted. Another result of our refusal to adopt fair-trade relations with Canada has been the investment in Canada of \$40,000,000 by American manufacturers within the past few years. For a long time the manufacturers begged of Congress to pass reciprocity laws enabling them to do business over there. At last they decided to act for themselves, with the result that thousands of Canadians are being employed in American-owned factories in Canada, and the output in 'the States' is reduced by just so much. Some time we shall discover how serious to our own industrial interests is the neverchange policy of the American Congress on this important question."—[Journal of Agri.]

I WANT EVERY WOMAN TO POSSESS A COPY OF MY LATEST BOOK, "Woman in Health and Disease" FREE. As I am sure that it will prove a true friend and guide in the hour of need. I will, therefore, for this month only, send a copy of this book FREE to any woman, single or married, sick or healthy, who will send in her name and address. "WOMAN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE" is a book for women, written by a woman. It contains over 100 pages of instructive and interesting reading, and is fully illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold to any woman. N. B.—I take this occasion to ask those readers of the Farmer's Advocate who have had occasion to use my treatment to let me know how they are now. J. C. R. MRS. JULIA C. RICHARD, P. O. Box 996, MONTREAL, CAN.

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also cullie pups. W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

Jerseys—10 bulls fit for service; a number of bull calves for immediate sale. They are a very superior lot. Must be sold to make stable room. Also cows and heifers, all ages, and a few unregistered family cows. See fair reports for our winnings, and write at once. om R. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

LEICESTERS

Flock founded 50 years ago. Rams and ewes by the wonderful sire "Stanley," the sire of the "World's Fair" champions, and "Grand champions." Simply the BEST. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP

Liquid, Paste and Solid. 20 oz tin, liquid, 35c.; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$1.25; 1 gal. tin, paste, \$2.25; 20 oz. tin, paste, 35c.; 5 lb. tin, paste, \$1.25; 10 lb. tin, paste, \$2.25; 1 lb. block, solid, 25c.; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont General Agents.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94. W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

Dorset Sheep and Lambs, also Large Yorkshire pigs from imp. boars, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to ELMER DYMENT, Copetown P. O.

Grand Champion over all breeds at St. Louis World's Fair from our flock. SOUTHDOWNS and HAMPSHIREs for sale. Write for what you want to TELFER BROS., Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont

LINDEN OXFORDS

Do you want cheap, a good yearling ram, ram lamb or some choice ewes? If so, write R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin Co.

Hillcrest Herd of English Berkshires.

Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES

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

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We are offering for the next three months a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs. Also 50 yearling ewes bred to imported sire. Prices reasonable. Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, C. P. R.

First Prize at St. Louis. Guelph, G. T. R.

50-Shropshire Ewes-50

We are offering fifty ewes, twenty imported and remainder bred from imp. stock that are now being bred to first-class imp. rams. They must be sold, and first to come gets first choice. JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.

Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes

Imported and home-bred from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

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

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.

FOR SALE: Sows safe in pig and ready to breed. Boars 2 to 5 months old, of the long, deep-sided type. At bargain prices if taken soon. Write C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

LARGE YORKSHIRES

GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, bred by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month f'boars. Prices reasonable. DAVID BAKE, JR., RENFREW, ONT.

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established pedigree herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

CHESTER WHITES

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

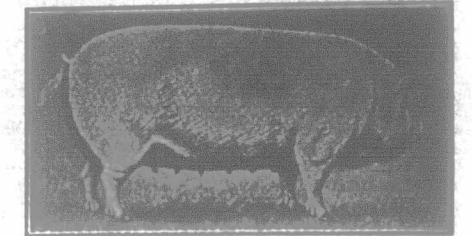
Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngsters of good length, with extra good bone. JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O., ONT. Vine Station, G. T. R., near Barrie.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. F. O. SARGENT, Edgystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable. D. C. FLATT & SON, HILLGROVE, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES

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

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

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

YORKSHIRES

All ages, at reasonable prices. Also 1 Shorthorn bull coming 3 years old, color roan, a sure stock-getter. Also Barred White and Buff Rocks, White Wandottos, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. Address: A. GILMORE & SONS, Huntingdon Co. Atholstan P. O., Que.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several about 4 to 7 months old, our 1st and 2nd prize boars at Toronto under 6 months, our 1st and 2nd prize sows under 6 months; also some of our yearlings, sows and boars, prizewinners at Toronto. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our old sweepstakes boar for several years at Toronto. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, 8 to 10 months old, and some grand young heifers. All at moderate prices. Write to-day, or you may miss a snap. COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock. JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont. "Glenaln Farm."

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P.O. Grafton, G. T. R.

TAMWORTHS

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. F. O. SARGENT, Edgystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.



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Back Pains, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Pains, Nervousness and General Weakness.



My Electric Belt cures these troubles. It has cured thousands of cases in the past few years. It is curing hundred every day. My mail is full of letters of gratitude from cured patients. Have you Rheumatism or any pain or weakness? If so, lay aside those drugs and plasters which long experience tells you will never cure, and enjoy the warm, glowing vitality from my

## DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It will not fail; it cannot fail, for it pours life into the blood, loosens up the stiff joints, limbers the muscles, and gives snap and vim to all the organs. Pain cannot exist where my belt is. If you are in pain it will relieve you in three hours. It often cures in an hour.

### I TAKE ALL CHANCES.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my New Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

## PAY WHEN CURED.

Rheumatism Cured Without a Drop of Medicine.

**DR. McLAUGHLIN:**  
Dear Sir,—When I began wearing your Belt I had been suffering from articular rheumatism for fifteen years, and was so badly affected that I had to use a cane to get around. I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me without a drop of medicine of any kind, and I have recovered the use of my limbs, and can walk and run as well as ever I could in my life. I will be only too pleased to give any one the particulars of my case, which are well known in my part of the country, where I have been in a public position since boyhood, and am well known. Yours, very truly, Jas. W. Ainslie, Drumbo, Ont.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that, but Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail; it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will insure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in Canada," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effects of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

**FREE BOOK.** Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. Don't delay, as I can help you. My Belt is not sold in drug stores.

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

**FREE FREE**  
Beautiful Large Doll. 3 Sets of Toy Furniture.

**GIRLS!** Do you want to receive a handsome big Doll and lovely set of Dining-room, Kitchen and Bed-room Toy Furniture. We are giving hundreds of these lovely presents away for doing a little pleasant work for us after school. This fine big doll is nearly

**15 INCHES TALL**

Has lovely long curly hair, handsome bisque head, pearly teeth, beautiful blue eyes very stylishly dressed, fancy dress, underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., dressed completely from head to toes. Also an elegant, lovely Doll. We give free this beautiful Doll and the Dining-room, Kitchen, and Bed-room Set of Toy Furniture for selling only 25 packages of our famous Marvel Washing Blue at only 5c a package. You can sell it in a few hours as every lady needs bluing, and at such a low price almost every lady will buy. A price ticket is given free with every package. Send your name and address at once and we will send you postage paid, and trust you with 25 packages of our famous Marvel Washing Blue at only 5c a package, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to you address this handsome, big, beautiful-dressed Doll, and the Dining-room, Kitchen and Bed-room Toy Sets of Furniture without delay. We also send another lovely extra present of a handsome gold-finished Jewelled Ring and if you are quick in replying we give you an opportunity to secure a handsome "Gold" Watch without selling any more goods. Address **THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Dept. 184 TORONTO**

**FREE**  
Beautiful **FUR SCARF**  
This handsome, fine quality, rich black Fur Scarf is

**OVER 44 INCHES IN LENGTH**

6 inches wide, made in the latest New York style from fine selected full furred skins, with six large lovely black tails, ornamented with a handsome silver-plated Neck Chain, is elegant and high class in appearance. In order to quickly introduce Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills, the greatest remedy on earth for the cure of Indigestion, Rheumatism, Weak and Impure Conditions of the Blood, Constipation, Nervous Disorders, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh and all Female Weaknesses. They build up the system. We want a few honest agents in each locality to receive our handsome Fur Scarf. Don't send any money. Just send your name and address and agree to sell 5 boxes at 25c a box. We trust you and send them by mail postpaid. Each customer who buys from you is entitled to a handsome extra present from us. You can sell the 5 boxes quickly. When sold return us the money, \$1.25, and we will send this lovely Fur Scarf at once. Don't delay, if you answer promptly, and sell the goods and return the money quickly, we give you an opportunity to secure, as an extra present, a handsome Fur Muff or "Gold" Watch, free, without selling any more goods. Address **The Dr. Armour Medicine Co., Dept. 141 Toronto, Ont.**

**FREE 2 Handsome Bisque DOLLS**  
also a beautiful **GOLD-FINISHED JEWELLED RING** and a lovely set of **TOY FURNITURE**

**GIRLS!** Do you want to receive **FREE** Beautiful Large Dolls? We have them for you. Our large handsome Dolls will sit down, fold their arms, turn their heads, shut their eyes and go to sleep just like real Babies, the best kind of Dolls and nearly

**18 INCHES TALL**

with long curly hair, handsome turning Bisque Head, Full jointed body, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes that open and shut, very stylishly dressed, fancy dress underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., dressed completely from head to toes. Also a handsome Gold-finished Jewelled Ring and a lovely set of Toy Furniture for a few hours' work after school, if so, write to us at once and agree to sell only 25 of our handsome Jewellery novelties at the each. We trust you and will send goods by mail postpaid. Each customer who buys from you is entitled to a handsome present from us. You can sell them very quickly. When sold return us the money, \$2.50, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address 2 Jewelled Dolls, the handsome Gold-finished Jewelled Ring and the lovely set of Toy Furniture. We arrange to pay all charges on these presents right to your address. Don't delay, if you write to us at once and sell the goods and return the money quickly we will give you an extra present of a handsome Gold-finished Jewelled Ring and a lovely set of Toy Furniture. Order the 25 Handsome Jewelled novelties at once and you can have all these beautiful presents in a few days. Address

**The Mutual Credit Co.**  
Dept. 161 Colborne St.  
Toronto, Ont.

**DOLLY WIDE AWAKE**  
Moving Head, Eyes, Feet and Arms

**ELEGANT FREE RINGS**  
**14K SOLID GOLD SHELL**

Your choice of 5 14K Solid Gold Shell Rings, plain, engraved and with brilliant stone settings, equal in appearance to the most costly jewelled rings costing \$20 to \$30, will wear for years (warranted), for selling only 10 of our handsome Jewellery Articles at 10c each, easy to sell. Send your name and address and we will mail the jewellery to you postpaid. When sold remit us the \$1.00 received. We send the premiums at once. We also give watches and furs and hundreds of other valuable presents free. Address, **THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 209 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.**

**FREE! FREE! FREE!**  
**ELEGANT "GOLD" WATCH**

Don't pay your \$25 to \$40 for a gold watch. We are giving valuable "Gold" Watches away free to introduce Dr. Armour's famous remedies. This handsome "Gold" Watch has a celebrated American movement carefully adjusted, reliable gauge balance, flush regulator, handsome dial with hour, minute and second indicators, fully tested and guaranteed beautifully engraved and finished. If you want this handsome and valuable watch send your name and address at once and agree to sell only ten boxes at 25c a box of Dr. Armour's Vegetable Pills famous for the cure of Rheumatism, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, poor unhealthy Blood, all forms of nervous and nervous disorders. We trust you and will send 10 boxes by mail postpaid; when sold send us the money, \$2.50, and we will send you this handsome free gold-laid, American movement \$20-appearing watch, and if you answer promptly and sell the goods and return the money quickly we will give you a handsome Gold-laid Chain and Charm. Remember, you get the elegant "Gold" Watch for selling only ten boxes and the elegant chain and charm as extra presents. This is a grand opportunity. Address at once **The Dr. Armour Medicine Co., Dept. 196 Toronto, Ont.**

**"GOLD" WATCH FREE**

To boys or girls or any one giving us a few minutes of their spare time. Send your name and address—no money—and we will send you, postage paid, and trust you with 25 of our assorted fancy Jewellery novelties to sell for us at 10c each. They sell easily, as each customer is entitled to a beautiful extra present from us. When sold, send us the money, \$2.50, and we will send free, all charges paid, this handsome guaranteed gold-laid American movement, \$20-appearing watch, \$25.00 appearing Watch and Chain and if you send your order at once we will give as extra presents a pair of handsome gold laid Out Buttons and a fine solid gold shell Ring, plain, engraved, or with brilliant stone setting, equal in appearance to rings costing \$15 and \$20; will wear for years. Order now and earn all four presents. Address **THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 209 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.**

**Handsome FREE Watch**

Anyone can secure this fine Watch by a few hours easy work. It has handsome ornamented case, a celebrated American lever Jewellery movement, guaranteed, carefully adjusted, with hour, minute and second indicators, tested by experienced workmen, and will equal for time a \$20-appearing watch. We desire to introduce our famous Marvel's lovely bluing into every home and to do so quickly we are selling 100,000 10c packages at 5c each. Send us your name and address and agree to sell 25 packages at only 5c a package. A price ticket goes with every package. Every lady needs and will buy bluing. We will send 25 packages by mail postpaid. When sold send us the money, \$1.25, and we will send you this handsome watch at once. Don't delay. If you sell the goods and return the money quickly we will send a handsome Chain and Charm with your watch. Address **The Marvel Bluing Co., Dept. 200 Toronto Ont.**

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

GOSSIP.

I shall pass through this world, but once; any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it or regret it, for I shall not pass this way again.

In writing to the "Farmer's Advocate" of his trip to British Columbia during last summer Prof. F. T. Shutt, Chemist Dominion Experimental Farm, says: "My tour in B. C. this year was possibly the most satisfactory I have ever made to any province in the Dominion. The itinerary was carefully planned and arranged. It was at a time of the year when one could see and study the soils and crops at their best. It took me over a number of typical areas, and it gave me an opportunity of meeting the men working the land, and discussing with them their failures and successes." During his visit Prof. Shutt visited and spoke at several points on Vancouver Island, and in addition to the principal towns in the Okanagan Valley, between Enderby and Summerland, he addressed meetings at Chilliwack, Agassiz, Kamloops and Nicola.

MARKET HORSES THAT SELL.

George M. Rommel, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "Stand by the auction ring in any great horse market, and observe closely the horses that fail to bring prices sufficient to cover cost of production. In the great majority of cases trotting blood predominates if any breeding at all is noticeable. Ask the dealer what is the breeding, if any, of most of the large numbers of unclassified horses on the market, and his answer will be: 'Trotting and coach blood.' This is not because draft blood is more valuable or that the blood of the light breeds is not wanted, for the great cry of the market at present is that good drivers and saddlers are extremely scarce. It is because performance and style are much more difficult to acquire in breeding than size and weight. The high-class roadster, coacher or saddler is by far the most difficult horse to produce that the market calls for. In addition to careful plans of breeding and high individual excellence in the resulting progeny, a course of handling, manning and training must be pursued before the horse will figure as a really marketable animal. These facts must be thoroughly understood if a man would breed light horses for the market.

The Body is an Electric Storage System



Electricity is now recognized to be one of the essentials as well as one of the mysteries of life. Every one contains electricity, and its dominance determines to a great extent the vitality, the magnetic force, the health and strength of the individual; especially is this true of the nerves. Nerves are the wires on which this electric fluid is run.

THE PROOF—Have you ever felt yourself tingle at the close approach of an electric storm? Ever feel an unaccountable oppression preceding lightning, and note that whereas the approach of

lightning frightens some, others, the strong, the high-strung, are apt to be still further exalted by it.

THE REASON—They are already charged with electricity; lightning to them has no terrors. It's the weak who are sighing for electric force, whose magnetism is all but palsied; they droop as does a parched flower before the coming of rain.

Lucky for them if the lightning playing in the air could yield to them some of its vitalizing force, though this cannot be. A more gentle way is needed.

IF YOU SUFFER—if you lack energy, vitality, power—if your system has acquired through weakness of the nerves any Nervous Disorder, Rheumatism, or Complaints peculiar to either sex; if your appetite is poor, your nerves shaky, if you have pains in the back, or head, or kidneys; if you get dizzy spells or feel faint; if you sleep badly—you should wear Dr. MacDonald's Electric Belt. It will gently and surely supply the electricity to lead you to health.

Free Trial for 90 Days

Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name, and I will forward you, at once, one of my latest Improved High-Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

I WILL TRUST YOU.

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as all other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.

GOSSIP.

PERCENTAGE OF FOALS.

Among horse breeders, a proportion of anything over 70 per cent. of foals to the number of services given by a stallion is usually regarded as a highly-satisfactory performance. In other words, a sire is considered to have done his work extra well if seventy out of every hundred mares served by him produce foals. As a rule, however, the actual percentage of foals is considerably lower than this, and perhaps a good average proportion may be said to be from 50 to 60 per cent. In this connection it is interesting to observe a statement which has been presented to the Hunters' Improvement Society showing the percentage of foals got by nine stallions registered under the 1903 scheme of the Society. From this return it appeared that the first prize of £20 had been won by the hunter-bred stallion, Privado, who had to his credit the very fine record of 77.14 per cent. of foals, and the second prize of £10 went to Clarendon, whose proportion of foals to services amounted to 75 per cent. In all, the nine stallions included in the scheme served 402 mares, of which 285 foaled, thus representing a percentage of 58.45.—[Ag. Gazette (British).

FARM TELEPHONES PAY.

A cattle buyer drove into the yard of a farmer about fifty miles from Chicago the other day and made an offer for all the cattle and pigs on hand, delivery to be made at once. The offer seemed a good one, but before closing the farmer said he would speak to his wife. Going to the house he asked his wife to call up a Chicago commission house by telephone, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. In less than two minutes he was in communication with Chicago, and was informed of a rise in prices and advised what a good offer would be at that moment. Within five minutes he closed a deal with the buyer at prices which paid him \$300 more than the first offer.

At a neighbor's the threshing gang was hard at work. Twenty-five men and a huge machine were making quick work of the big barley stacks. All at once a sharp report was heard; there was a stoppage, and investigation showed an important part of the machine broken. No similar part was at hand, and it was doubtful if it could be obtained in the nearest town, seven miles away. Perhaps it would be necessary to send to the manufacturer. There was just one chance that it might be obtained in Elgin. Naturally the first thing to get at was the telephone. The exchange, seven miles away, was called, and within a minute over the twenty-mile line to Elgin the mishap was discussed with the dealer in that city. The train left Elgin in fifteen minutes with the missing piece aboard.

In an hour and a half it had reached the nearest railway station, and before dinner was over it had arrived, was put in place, and again the wheels were whirring and the barley running into sacks. If no telephone had been at hand, there would certainly have been twenty-four hours' delay.

Thousands of instances of the above character go to show every day that the telephone is indispensable in the house of an up-to-date farmer. Few people in Chicago realize that there are more than five thousand telephones in farmhouses within fifty miles of that city. The farmer, with all his great freedom of operations and his opportunities in broad acres and smiling fields, is just as closely in touch with the facilities of the great city as if he were next door to it. In the farmhouse the telephone begins to get busy at five o'clock in the morning. At dinner time calls of many kinds go back and forth over the line, but it is in the evening, after supper that neighbor meets neighbor, discussing the crops and all matters of mutual interest. Housewives gossip of family affairs, and a community of interest is had, not only over all the country, but all over as much of the country as may be desired. When the farmer goes to bed he does not feel that he is out of the world, nor have sorry dreams of his isolation. If the metropolis is the comet he is hitched on to the tail with the very decided advantage that he is not close enough to get burned, and he can let go if he wants to. The rural mail delivery has done much for the farmer, but the telephone is doing more.—[The World.

1,800,000 People

Have Asked Us to Buy Them a 50c. Bottle of Liquozone.

We offer to buy the first bottle of Liquozone, and give it free to each sick one who asks for it. And we have spent over one million dollars to announce and fulfill this offer. Our object has been to let Liquozone itself show what it can do. A test is better than testimonials, better than argument. In one year 1,800,000 people have accepted this offer. They have told others what Liquozone does, and the others told others. The result is that millions now use it. It is more widely employed than any medicine ever was—more widely prescribed by the better physicians. And your own neighbors—wherever you are—can tell you of people whom Liquozone has cured.

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can

not kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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| Asthma             | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anæmia     | Kidney Disease      |
| Bronchitis         | La Grippe           |
| Blood Poison       | Leucorrhœa          |
| Bright's Disease   | Liver Troubles      |
| Bowel Troubles     | Malaria—Neuralgia   |
| Coughs—Colds       | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption        | Piles—Pneumonia     |
| Colic—Cramp        | Pleurisy—Quinsy     |
| Constipation       | Rheumatism          |
| Catarrh—Cancer     | Scrofula—Syphilis   |
| Dysentery—Diarrhœa | Skin Diseases       |
| Dandruff—Dropsy    | Stomach Troubles    |

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| Dyspepsia          | Throat Troubles  |
| Eczema—Erysipelas  | Tuberculosis     |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers    |
| Goitre—Gout        | Varicocele       |
| Gonorrhœa—Gleet    | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
 I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.  
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 Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

# VALUABLE PREMIUMS

GIVEN TO OUR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS FOR  
SECURING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Why take inferior journals when you can get the Best Agricultural and Household Journal (two publications in one) in the World for \$1.50 a Year. Every premium we are giving can be relied on as strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles. In order to obtain a premium \$1.50 must accompany every new subscription.

### GENT'S WATCHES.

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. Ten New Subscribers. Retail price, \$15.00.

### FARMER'S KNIFE.

A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England. Every farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. For One New Subscriber. Worth a dollar.

### BAGSTER'S NEW COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printed in gold and color. Two new subscribers.

Your choice of any two of the following for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER:

### A THREE-INCH READING GLASS.

Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

### THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

### LADY'S WATCHES.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved, plain or engine turned case and stem wind. Six New Subscribers. Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. Nine New Subscribers. Retail price, \$11.50.

### LADY'S WRIST-BAG.

Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. For One New Subscriber. Retail price, \$1.00.

### LADY'S HAND-BAG.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. For Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$1.50.

### LADY'S BRACELET.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. For Two New Subscribers.

### THE MICROSCOPE.

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

**THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.,**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

# The Balance of this Year and all of 1905 for \$1.50.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO

## Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

TWO FIRST-CLASS PUBLICATIONS IN ONE

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE FARM AND A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME

### Get Your Own Free for 1905

#### Special Offer to Our Present Subscribers

**\$4.50 WORTH FOR \$3.00:** Send us \$3.00 and two new names of people who have not taken The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

**\$3.00 WORTH FOR \$2.25:** Send us \$2.25 and the name of some person who has not taken the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

The above two offers are only good until December 31st, 1904, and do not include Premiums mentioned on preceding page.

Remember changing of the name from one member of the household to another will not count as a new subscriber.

Please bear in mind that we will be getting out another Xmas number this year as usual. Farmers require the best. Inferior papers are dear at any price.

We expect 15,000 new subscribers before the 1st of January, 1905. With the earnest assistance of our friends who already appreciate the paper, we shall get them.

Our readers know the value of the journal, and it is a pleasure for them to obtain new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

Send for a free sample copy to show your friends, who will know a good thing when they see it.

## The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.



VOL. 2

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