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PUBLISHED AT
 Vol. XXXIX. LONDON, ONTARIO. SEPTEMBER 22, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 626

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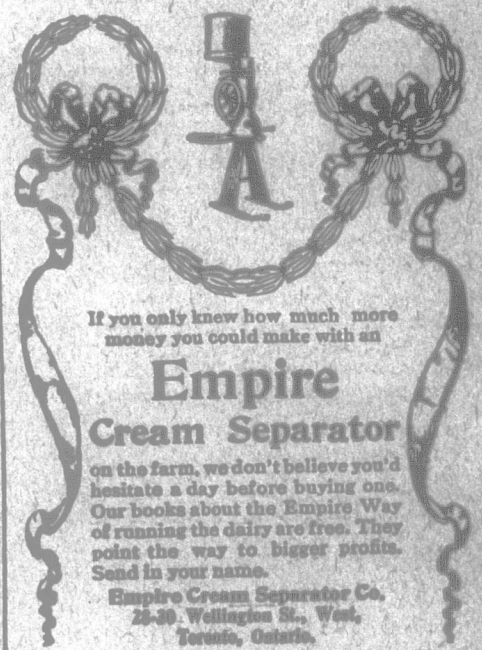
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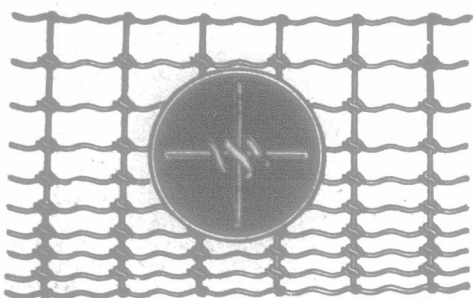
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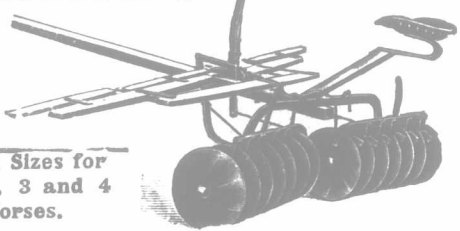
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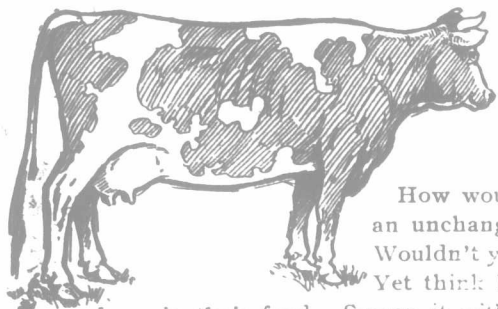
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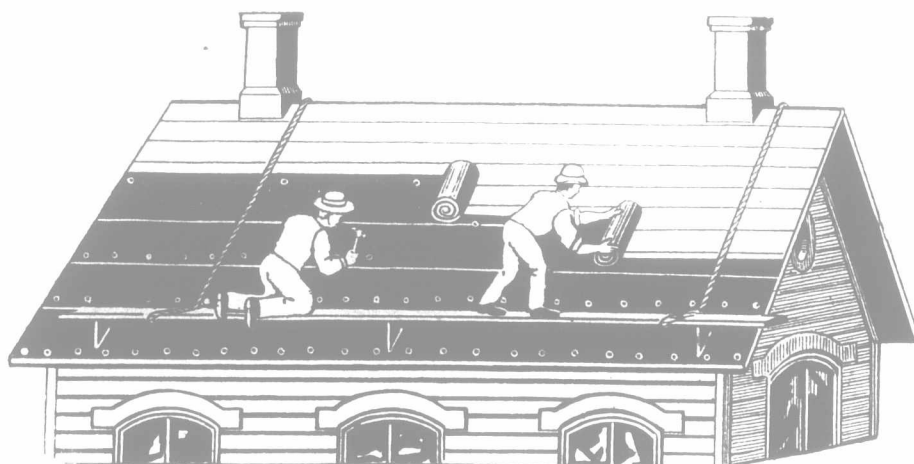


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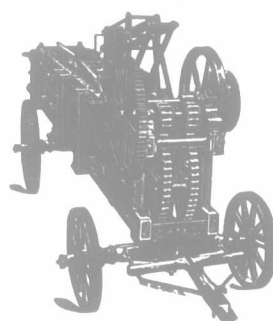
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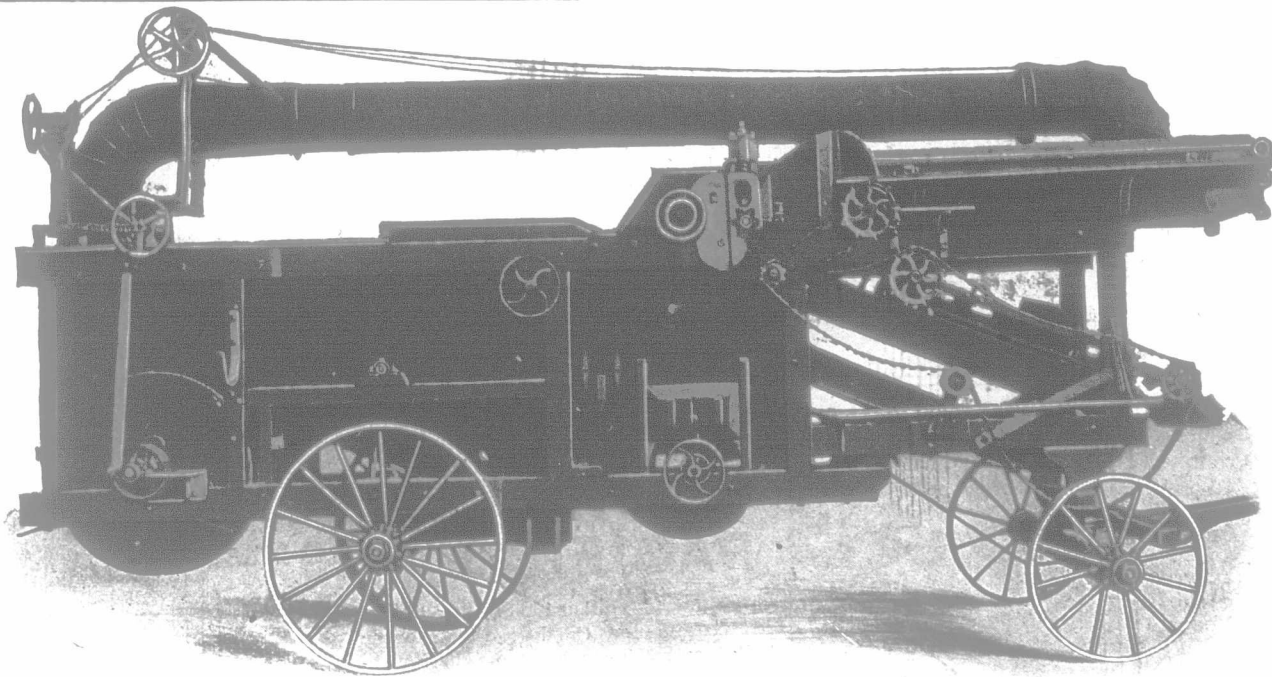
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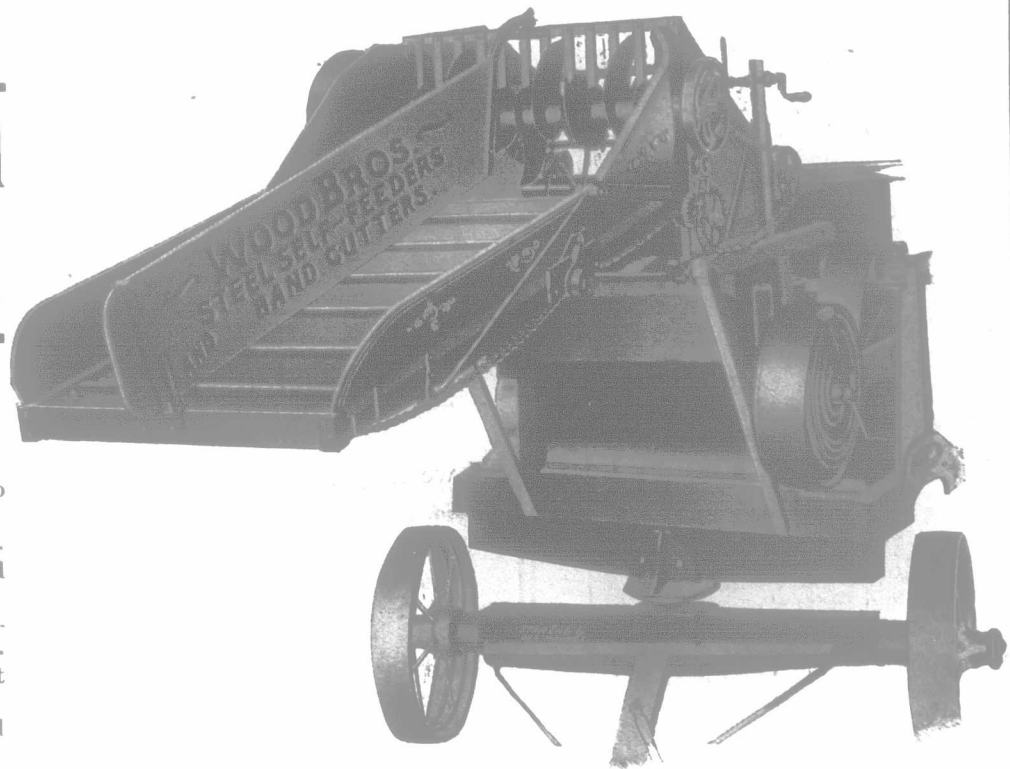
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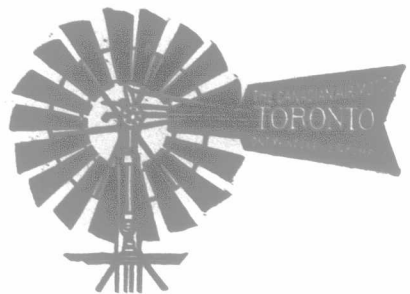
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THAN A HIRED MAN. Never Tires. Never Sleeps.

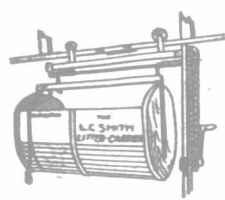
Will Save You DOLLAR, MANY A LIFT, HALF DAY.

Quality Guaranteed.

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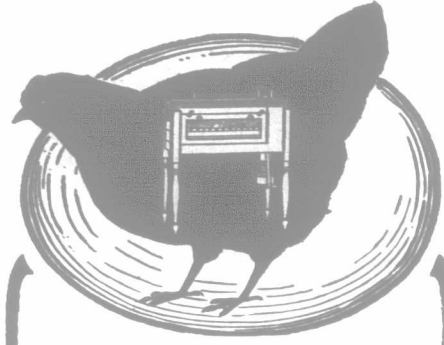
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Will you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. Tubulars talk for themselves—are bought for themselves.

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The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited. Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to **ANNAS WATSON, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.** 18-27-6

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

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 22, 1904.

No. 626

EDITORIAL.

Bacon Hogs Should be Higher Priced.

Answering the demand of the large Old Country markets, and acting upon the recommendations of packers and meat experts, the farmers of Canada some years ago set out to produce what is commonly known as the bacon type of hog. The operation cost years of intelligent blending of types and careful feeding. The type of the Canadian hog was changed from a large, slow-growing, easily-fatted animal to that of a finer, early-maturing hog that is never supposed to carry much fat, but whose carcass is mostly of muscle or lean meat. Obviously, the flesh of the hog of the latter type is most in demand in the markets available for Canadian hog products, but there is also sale for a considerable amount of the products of the fat hog produced by those who prefer to retain their easy-feeding strains rather than to incur the expense and trouble of modifying the type of their hogs. The number of hog-raisers who followed this plan, however, was not sufficient to materially affect the general trend of improvement toward the bacon type in the hog as a national product, consequently Canadian bacon enjoys an elevated position in the estimation of dealers in bacon in the large world markets.

Such are the conditions that have existed the past few years, and that are likely to exist for years to come, but the situation is not without its unsatisfactory results. Producers of bacon hogs complain that the representatives of the packing-houses will not offer any more inducement to the man who raises hogs of the type that makes the valuable bacon than they do to the raiser of the fat-pork hog, though they are docked for hogs over or under a certain weight. The bacon-hog producer has been put to considerable expense in preparing himself to raise hogs such as the packers have asked for, and now says he sees his more conservative neighbors receive equally as much for hogs that do not conform to the standard of the packing-house. There are not wanting many men who have, by breeding, endeavored to eliminate the fat hog from their herds, now declaring that they intend to re-introduce more of the fat-pork type, in order to economize in feeding up to the regulation weight. Just where the greatest loss would fall should such a reversion to the fat-hog type be as general as the many declarations seem to indicate is difficult to say. Certain it is, the whole community of hog-raisers would bear a large share of any loss that might arise through the deterioration of our hog products. The packers, it must be admitted, are doing their best to encourage the production of the bacon type of hog, as is evidenced by their quotations, there being twenty-five cents per cwt. between the price paid the drover or consignor for selected, and that for the lights or fats. The one complaint received by the "Farmer's Advocate" from the British markets regarding Canadian bacon is that it still lacks in uniformity, not being all of the strict bacon type. What we need to get at, then, is the drover, the man who goes from farm to farm and offers a certain figure for the hogs on hand, and who, when he lands his shipment at the packer's door, hopes that by the greater value of the selects to be able to clear himself on the purchase of the fats and lights. This "robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul" method of marketing, by which the man who raises unsuitable bacon hogs gets the advantage of an enhanced price on the strength of his neighbor's hog being worth more than the average, should be discouraged by the united effort of both packers and producers.

Ontario Agricultural College Outlook.

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph opened September 13th for the year 1904-5 without any special ceremonies. Over one hundred of the old students had signified their intention of returning to the institution, and applications were received from between ninety and one hundred new students, so that the prospects are bright for a good strong contingent within its classic lecture-rooms. Against a good many hindrances, this institution has won its way to the forefront, and is now one of the best-known agricultural colleges in the world. Its graduates, being, for the most part, of good Canadian stock, have done credit to the institution, and wherever they have gone have added to the reputation of the school and its staff. The coming year should be no exception to the rule; it should rather mark a decided advance. In the past, the College has had to make headway against indifference and skepticism as to its utility on the part of many farmers. To some extent, this feeling has yet to be encountered, and one good way of meeting it effectually is the work of demonstration in connection with the operations of the College and farm. What more telling advertisement of the status of the O. A. C. students and staff could there be than, for example, to send up to the Provincial Winter Fair an exhibit of College-fitted animals good enough to win? Thus to demonstrate before the public the results of skillfully applying in practice the principles of selection and feeding, giving complete statements of how it was done, would be a lesson the educational value of which could not well be surpassed. It was no empty honor in 1902 for the Iowa Agricultural College to have fed and exhibited the fat champion, Shamrock, or for the Nebraska institution to have captured similar honors with the "blue-gray" Challenger, in 1903, winning over exhibits from two other agricultural-college-fed lots. Another line in which the College might with advantage distinguish itself is in sending up competitors in the live-stock judging competitions to be arranged for some of the approaching Winter Fair events. Judging competitions should be made a strong feature for the provincial winter fairs, at which students and ex-students should display their well-known capabilities, to their own credit and the edification of the stockmen and farmers assembled. The "Farmer's Advocate" hopes that the O. A. C. feed lots and classes will be in a position to give a good account of themselves at the live-stock functions of the coming winter-show season, and that those who have in charge the arrangement of prize lists will make suitable provision therefor.

Needs of Toronto Fair.

A new building for factory machinery actually at work.
A new building for agricultural implements.
A much larger art gallery.
A large covered arena, costing over \$100,000, for the judging of live stock.
Extensive improvements to the horticultural building.
Cement walks instead of the present plank sidewalks.
Permanently-constructed crossings.
The Industrial Exhibition Board have already commenced to prepare for "a greater and grander exhibition than ever" for 1905, by informally deciding that the City Council should be asked at once to provide money for most, if not all, of the

above improvements, which President McNaught briefly outlined in his address at the final directors' luncheon on Saturday afternoon, when the Mayor, Controllers and Aldermen were the guests.—[The News.]

The Automobile Fiend.

At a recent meeting in Kent County, Mr. Thos. Barnes called attention to the reckless use of the highways of the country by automobile drivers, expressing the conviction that something should be done to stop it. Mr. Barnes is quite right, and on behalf of the farmers of Canada, for whose use these roads are constructed and maintained, and on behalf of their families, the "Farmer's Advocate" would respectfully warn the automobile fraternity that unless the rights and lives of the farmer are respected there will be trouble. In New York State, and elsewhere, the situation has become alarming. Automobiling is a fad of the rich, so far as the country roads are concerned. For the most part, they have no business upon them. Record-making is a craze. Machines are run at a reckless and immoderate rate of speed. Horses are terrified, rigs overturned, and occupants maimed or killed. Pedestrians, also, including children, have been seriously, if not fatally, injured. Seeing no hope for redress, the States people became indignant, and, as they are prone to do, took the law in their own hands and armed themselves to shoot on sight the offending automobile fiends. The latter armed themselves in turn, and the roads became scenes of desperate lawlessness. Judging by newspaper reports, and what we have witnessed, both in town and country, in Canada, the users of motor vehicles are rapidly becoming imbued with the spirit of reckless-going, but which must be stopped.

Foreseeing the need to protect the public, the Legislature of Ontario enacted a law regulating the speed and operation of motor vehicles on the highways, of the provisions of which the people should be kept posted. In the first place, a provincial license fee of \$2.00 must be paid for each machine, and a numbered tag conspicuously displayed on the back of it. An alarm bell or gong must be sounded for the purpose of warning pedestrians whenever it appears reasonably necessary, and a lighted lamp or lamps must be carried at night. In cities, towns or incorporated villages, these machines must not be run at over ten miles per hour, or on outside highways not at over fifteen miles per hour, unless certain streets or roads are specially set apart by by-law for the purpose. There shall be no running these machines on a bet or wager. Those running them must exercise every reasonable precaution not to frighten horses, and if a horse appears to be frightened on approaching, they must reduce speed and stop, and not proceed further until danger is past, when requested by signal or otherwise to do so by the person driving. For violation of this reasonable act a fine of \$25 is imposed for the first offence, and for a second or subsequent offences a like penalty, together with one month's imprisonment. In case of damages arising, recourse would also be had to civil action.

Worth Twice the Money.

Please find enclosed \$1.50 for a new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate," for which please send me the ladies' wrist bag for my premium. My father takes the "Farmer's Advocate." Think it is worth twice the money.
MARTIN E. MILLER.
Oxford Co., Sept. 3rd, 1904.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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- THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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Camera Competition.

Now that the holiday season is here, cameras and kodaks are greatly in evidence, and as our previous competitions in photography have proved so successful, we have decided to announce another open to all amateurs. Our range of subjects will be wide, so that competitors may pursue the special line for which they are particularly adapted.

Our offer is:

1st Prize	\$5.00
2nd Prize	4.00
3rd Prize	3.00
4th Prize	2.00

for the best photographs of country homes, home or garden groups, interior views, field scenes, fruits or flowers, choice bits of scenery now at their best, children, animals, and so on.

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not less than 4 x 5 inches in size.

They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards, consideration will be taken of the artistic taste displayed in the choice of subjects.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., not later than October 1st, 1904.

The name of competitor, with P. O. address, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view photographed.

Any competitor may send in more than one photograph, but can only obtain one prize.

All photographs competing shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate."

No photographs from which any engraving has been made is eligible for competition.

The Bible Premium.

E. C. Pickett, Ontario Co., Ont.: "I hereby acknowledge receiving the Bible as premium, and can say I am more than pleased with it. It is far better than I expected. Thanking you for the same."

HORSES.

Weaning Foals.

The age at which colts are weaned depends considerably on circumstances. If the mare is needed to work, I think it is wise to commence to wean the foal at about four months old, but if the mare be not required for such purposes, and is in good condition, it is better to allow the foal to reach five months before commencing. In some cases, the foal is allowed to suckle until six or seven months, or even older, and where the mare is not worked, nor bred again, it probably does her no harm, and is all the better for the foal, but when the mare has been bred again we should consider the welfare of the future as well as the present progeny, and if we do, I think we must conclude that it is better for both dam and prospective foal to wean the present foal at, at most, five months, in order to give the dam reasonable time to recuperate and to give proper nourishment to the foetus in utero. I think a little consideration will tell us that it is too great a tax on any mare to sustain herself, a foal five to seven months old, and a foetus well advanced in utero. However, the age at which the foal should be weaned must be decided by the owner, and the question then arises, how should it be done? Of course, the foal should be prepared for weaning, by being taught to eat grain, before the operation commences. Chopped oats, with a little linseed meal occasionally, or regularly, especially the oats, are certainly the better grains for the purpose. We will suppose the foal has been accustomed to grain. When we consider that even though he has been given grain, he depends largely for sustenance upon the milk of his dam, and, in my opinion, the usual habit of weaning, viz., separating dam and foal, and not allowing them together again until the mare has ceased to secrete milk, and the foal to look for it, is irrational and harmful to both. We will all admit that, with any animal, sudden changes of diet and usage are dangerous, and it is reasonable to suppose that such treatment would be unwise in the case of a foal. The future usefulness and value of a foal depends to considerable extent upon it being kept in good condition the first year of its life, and when weaned in such a sudden, I might say heroic, manner, it is seldom he does not lose flesh and condition by being suddenly deprived of his natural food, the milk, and by fretting for his dam. Then, again, the dam suffers, and unless she be a poor milker, or from long-continued activity the mammary gland has become almost inactive, she will suffer from inflammation of the gland, unless well looked after and milked more or less regularly for a few days or longer. In such cases the milk is wasted, while the colt is in need of it and would be much benefited thereby. My idea of the proper method of weaning is somewhat as follows: Place the foal in a comfortable box stall, without boxes or mangers into which he can rear and hurt himself, have all doors and windows so high that he cannot get his fore feet over or in them, feed him off the ground, give him all the good hay, clover preferred, and chopped oats he will eat. It is well to pour boiling water over a feed of chop in a vessel, cover it up, and allow it to stand a few hours before feeding. Give a feed of this night and morning, and it is good practice to mix a handful of linseed meal with it three or four times weekly. He may have whole oats at noon, or the chop three times daily. Teach him to eat carrots, and give him one or two at noon each day. Allow him all the water he will drink at least three times daily. If practicable, it is good practice to have water before him all the time. The hay should be fed off the floor, and the grain either in a movable box, that will be removed each time after eating, or in a small box nailed up in a corner of the stall, at the proper height. If the stall be of considerable size, he will take sufficient exercise the first few days, after which he should be turned out in a paddock for a few hours every few days. The mare should be either tied in a stall or turned in a box. Some think she should be removed out of hearing of the colt, but I don't think so. She, of course, should be well fed, and, if necessary, put to work. She should be taken to the colt at least three times daily for a week, then twice daily for the second week, and once daily for the third. If the secretion of milk has nearly ceased now, she and the foal should not be allowed together any more, but if the gland be still quite active, the daily visits should be continued for some time longer. In this way, the change for both dam and foal is gradual, the foal is not suddenly deprived of its nourishment, but the change is gradual, hence he is not so liable to lose flesh and condition, and, not being suddenly deprived of the company of his dam, he does not fret so much. The dam does not suffer from congestion and inflammation of the mammae, and the milk that is secreted, instead of being wasted, continues to nourish the colt. At the same time, the regular and gradually decreasing number of times in

which the milk is drawn daily gradually lessens the activity of the gland, and, eventually, secretion of milk ceases. This method, of course, entails more time and attention than the ordinary method of weaning, but we think the benefit gained more than pays for the trouble. "WHIP."

DAIRY.

Canadian Cheese in Manchester.

Apart from local production, the largest quantity of cheese consumed in England is imported from Canada and United States, Canada being pre-eminently first. I give the quantity and value for year ending December 31st, 1903:

	Cwts.	£.	\$.
Canada.....	1,848,152	4,823,090	23,473,971
U. S.	360,916	953,215	4,638,980

Canadian shipments represent 50 per cent. of the total weight and 67½ per cent. of the total value of cheese imported into England.

QUALITY REQUIRED.—My attention has been called to the quality of cheese preferred in the Manchester district, and herein again is presented the difference between this market and that in other portions of England. Here a softer-made cheese, shorter in meat and not too stiff, but free from holes, is the description furnished me as the kind most suited to the tastes of the greatest number, whilst in other sections a firmer, stiffer cheese is required. Objection is also made to the 90-lb. boxes, as being unsuited to the convenience of the trade, and boxes of 60 to 70 lbs. are preferred.

BRANDING.—With regard to branding each cheese to prevent substitution of some inferior make, the portion of the trade with whom I have consulted seem indifferent, and some asserted they preferred them not branded individually.

PACKING.—Complaint is made that the cheese boxes are too frail shipped from some sections, and this fact came under my own observation, that out of a small consignment of 25 boxes there were 13 very much broken. What is required are good strong boxes capable of standing the hardship of shipment. Boxes should be sufficiently large to allow the cheese to fit in the box without coming in contact with the cover, thus enabling it to accommodate itself to pressure in shipment, thus avoiding the bulging that otherwise ensues. —[P. B. McNamara, Commercial Agent.]

The Patron's Relation to the Factory.

How easy it is when riding through the country to tell which farmer depends upon dairying and the one who depends upon raising hay and grain. The dairyman has all the signs of prospering, good buildings, good stock, and his land produces abundantly, and if he is not too grasping for this world's goods, he is at least contented. This great change has been brought about as a result of the large number of factories built throughout the country.

The relation of the patron to the factory is like that of a mother and her child. The mother can exist without the child, but not so with the child. It is wholly dependent upon its mother for its life and growth, and as the mother cares for the child so its growth will be. If she neglects or feeds it unwholesome food, the child will soon show the bad effects of such treatment. It is the same way with the patron of the factory. The patron can exist without the factory, while the factory cannot without the patron, and upon the aid given depends the growth of the factory. If the patron fails to furnish good wholesome milk, the factory cannot be a success. So, too, as the child helps to broaden the life and character of the mother, giving her something to live for, so the factory helps to bring out the character of the patron. It is to be regretted that there are so few patrons who feel that they are in any way related to the factory. They seem to think that it matters not what they do or what they fail to do, the factory ought to be a means whereby they can swell their bank accounts, forgetting that the factory is the dependent child.

Now, what must the patron do to sustain his relation to the factory? First, each and every patron should feel that upon him depends the success of the factory, and he should work with that end only in view. His every care should be to see that the milk or cream furnished by him is the best that can be furnished. Then he can feel that it is not his fault if the success he wishes for is not reached. He cannot expect (if he neglects any part of his duty), to retain his proper relation to the factory. He should post himself as to what constitutes a thorough dairyman and be as near a model one as it is in his power to be. He should equip himself with the best, and see to it that it is kept the best, and the relations that so often exist will be a thing of the past.

How can the patron do this? First, be sure that his cows are the best that he can get, and that they are in perfect health, and make their surroundings such that they will remain healthy. Second, feed good, wholesome food, and enough

of it. See that the cows have access to good clean water, and last, but not least, be certain that everything used in handling the milk and cream is strictly clean, and use care in keeping the milk and cream from becoming contaminated with odors foreign to it. This may seem to some farmers a waste of time, but if they stop and give it a moment's thought they will be convinced that they depend upon their dairy for a large part of their income, and that there is no part of their work that they neglect as much as they do the cows, whereas they should put the best of their work right there. No farmer can afford to neglect his cows as so many are doing to-day. It is time for the patron and manufacturer to co-operate.—[American Cheesemaker.

Milk Fever Prevention.

An experienced English dairyman, Mr. John Gilbert, writes in the London Dairy, as follows:

Cures for milk fever are always doubtful, though they may be more easily effected now than years ago, but prevention is the better object to have in view. I have milked about eighty cows, and calved quite one hundred a year (as I buy in-calvers), and for the last twelve years, without one single sign of a case, though previously I had lost many. I may say that I had the tip quite by accident from, without doubt, the very best dairy farmer in England. The plan is too simple for many to believe in its effectiveness, but I will wager the odds of two to one annually that I do not have a single case. The plan is as follows:

Every cow coming in with her third calf or over shall be liberally fed on usual keep, according to time of year. In winter, she shall be kept in a box (loose) when expected to calve. She shall have one or two pints best linseed oil a day or so before calving, and again twelve hours after calving; bran mash an hour or so after calving, and bran mash, with chaff and hay, for two days. The cow and calf shall lie loose, but the cow shall not be milked for at least forty-eight hours after calving. In the case of a dead or weakly calf, about a quart may be milked four times in twenty-four hours.

And this is the whole secret. To many it may seem unnatural, but a heavy-milking cow is an unnatural animal. And is it natural to take from a cow just calved what the calf would not take until a month old? The strain on the system in replenishing the milk supply is, I think, the sole cause of milk fever, together with the neglected state of the bowels.

If any one will read this plan through very carefully, and then make up his mind to try it faithfully in every case, and immediately discharge even the best man in his employ who obeys his instructions in the slightest degree, I honestly believe the odds of my wager given above may be doubled with safety. I think it is one of the saddest sights to see a really good, favorite cow writhing and delirious with this terrible malady.

Points of a Good Milker.

There are several points that go to making ideal dairy cows. Different judges consider different points as indicative of the flow of milk, but perhaps the udder is the most reliable indication of milking qualities, as well as the value of the cow. True, some put stress on the color of the inside of the ear, length of the tail, shape of the head, neck, or of the body, but the rule seems to hold that poor producers have rarely well-developed mammary glands. The greater the development of that organ, the greater will be its product. Of late years breeders of dairy cattle have been led to give more heed to this point of importance in the selection and elimination of dairy cows.

An udder rich in flesh is not productive, and is recognized by the fact that the superfluous flesh it contains usually seems to drop, more or less, to the bottom, not making it pendulous. Such an udder is unsightly, and is likely passed on by the cow to her offspring. A productive udder depends on the number of secretive cells it contains, and not necessarily on its size. Its shape should be almost square, and well balanced and free from much flesh.

The front quarters of the udder are not infrequently very imperfectly developed, and is a common failing in whole breeds of dairy cows. The milk got from the fore and rear udder differs in quality and quantity according to the type of udder. It has been calculated that in ordinary-shaped udders there is a difference of 16 per cent. of the quantity of milk taken from these sources.

To show the difference actually existing in the different types of udders, let, say, a dozen cows be taken with their front udders noticeably undeveloped, and let the milk from the front and hind udders be separately weighed. It will be found that the rear udder produces 57 per cent. more milk than the front udder.

Again, take a well-balanced udder, the variation in quantity of milk got from the hind and front udders is quite insignificant.

These facts show conclusively that a well-balanced udder is of more value than merely to admire in the sale-ring or showyard. The average cow, of whatever breed, has an imperfectly-developed udder, especially in its fore part. Better development would certainly produce more milk, and consequently our cows would be of more intrinsic value in the dairy, for it is the last pound of milk that yields the greatest profit.

Much has been said about milk and udder veins of dairy cows and their relation and activity to the udder. As far as we know, the mammary secretion is entirely dependent upon the amount of blood passing through the glands. Changes in the condition or pressure of the blood influence the amount of milk secreted. Hence the necessity for restricting, limiting, and studying the quantity and quality of the food given to the dairy cow.

If, then, this be the relation of the milk veins to the udder, it will be readily seen that the development of the veins cannot be overlooked in our estimation of the value of the cow as a milk-producer.—[Agricultural Gazette.

Richness and Weight of Cream.

Let me know if the pounds of butter-fat given in the following is correct, according to test and inches of cream. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among the farmers sending to creamery this summer:

Inches of cream.	Pounds of cream.	Per cent. of butter-fat.	Total Lbs. of butter-fat.
119½	479	21	100.5
119½	479	24	114.9

Should there not be more pounds of cream for same number of inches when it tests higher? When cream tests twenty-two is it not supposed to make one pound of butter to an inch?

J. H.

Regarding the relation of inches of cream to the pounds of cream when the tests vary, I would say that the richer the cream or the higher it tests in butter-fat, the less the number of pounds of cream per inch. As the rich cream contains more fat, which is lighter than the skim milk, consequently the more fat present, the less it will weigh. A great many people have the mistaken idea that milk and cream which tests high in fat is heavier than poorer milk and cream. The very opposite of this is true, although the difference is scarcely noticeable on ordinary scales, except with a large quantity of milk or cream.

One hundred and nineteen and three-fourths inches of cream testing 21 per cent. butter-fat would weigh 479 pounds, reckoning four pounds to the inch, and this is the factor which is commonly employed in creameries, although 4.1 is more nearly correct. If the factor 4.1 were used, then subscriber would be credited with 490.975 pounds of cream.

The same results would be obtained in the second case, although theoretically there would be slightly less pounds of cream from the same number of inches, when the cream tested 24 per cent. fat, as compared with a test of 21 per cent.

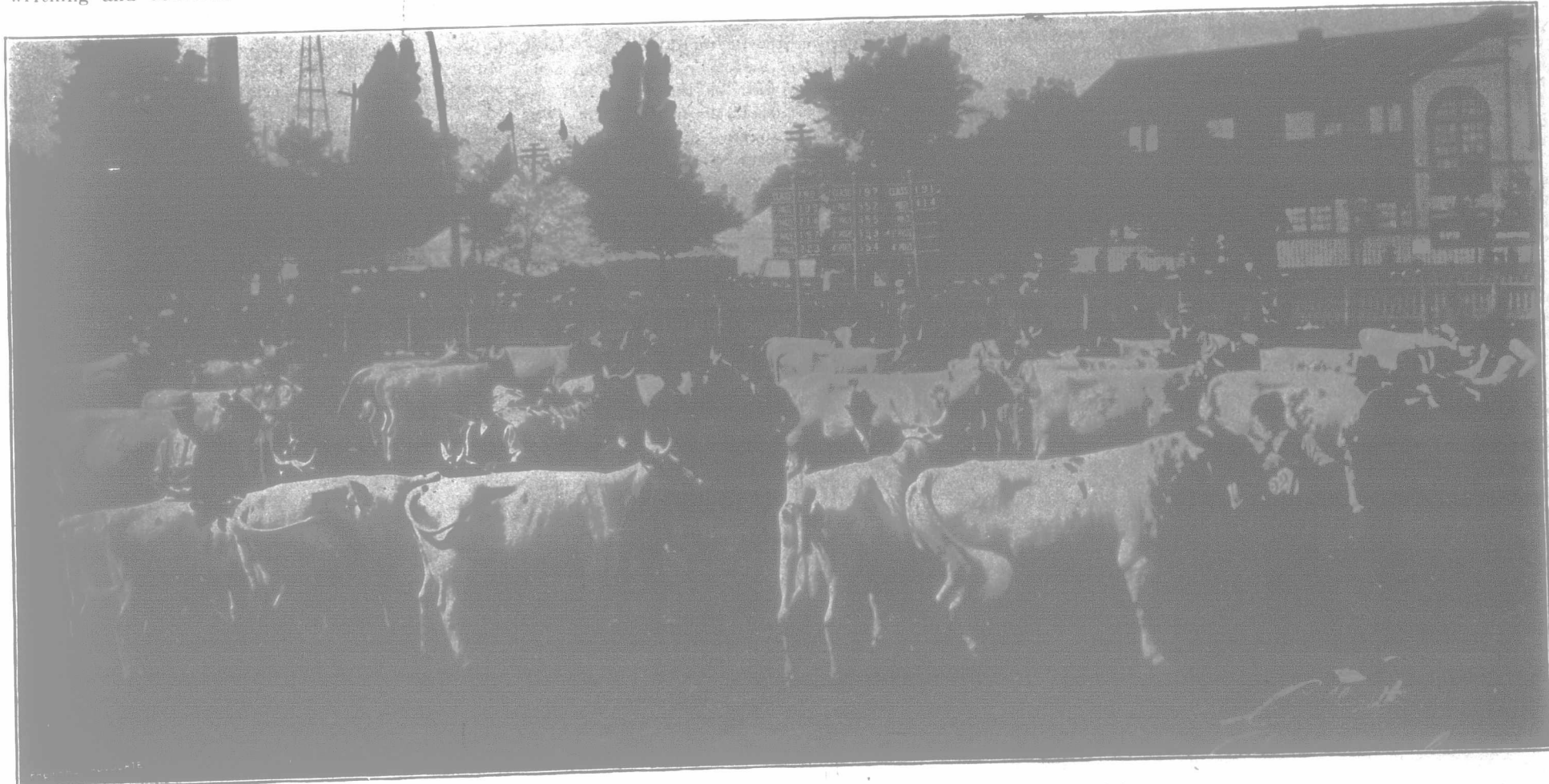
Cream which tests 21 per cent. fat is supposed to make one pound of butter to the inch. This, however, varies under different conditions, but is near enough for all practical purposes.

Ontario Agricultural College. H. H. DEAN.

Bad Cheese Boxes.

Mr. A. McD. Allan, formerly of Goderich, Ont., who has spent a great deal of time in Great Britain and on the continent looking after Canadian fruit exhibits and exports, says: "THE BOXES THAT CARRY CANADIAN CHEESE TO ENGLAND ARE A DISGRACE TO CANADA AND THE CHEESE THAT IS IN THEM. Englishmen put up their goods in packages that indicate the quality of the contents, and that is what they look for in others. That is exactly where Canadians fail. It is worth while for factorymen to know that any box they send will sell for from two to three times as much there as it costs here—if it gets there. So that any box that will stay together till it reaches there, no odds what its cost, is more profitable than one that does not get there at all except in kindling wood.

Now, it would pay factorymen to quit using those rough, flimsy δ m boxes altogether. For five or six



Ayrshire herds being judged at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904.

cents more they could buy Eddy's fibreware boxes, nicely polished, perforated top and bottom, and with half a screw cover that does not need a nail, and will carry to England, sound and clean."

Poor Butter: Cause and Cure.

Mr. Alfred J. Brice, who was one of the judges of butter at the Sherbrooke Exhibition, has sent the following letter to Mr. W. M. Tomlinson, secretary of the association, and the same was read at the meeting of the Sherbrooke Dairymen's Exchange, held Sept. 5th:

"I desire to call the attention of your association to my impressions after examining the butter on exhibition at your fair. I found the quality of the creamery butter very disappointing, and it appears to me that we are retrograding in our make so far as quality is concerned, and it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that investigation should be made to discover the reasons and bring this product up to a higher state of perfection, otherwise we will lose our prestige in the English market. I believe the method which is apparently growing, principally in the Eastern Townships, of gathered cream, is, in a large degree, responsible for the defects in quality, and it stands to reason that it must be very detrimental, both to uniformity and flavor, also the keeping qualities, and this system of manufacturing butter should be discouraged at once. I believe if your association would take the matter up with the Agricultural Department, either at Ottawa or Quebec, good would result by thoroughly considering the question in all its phases, such as the proper churn, whether it is desirable to have the combined churn and worker, etc., and other matters. I also find that some creameries are using very inferior parchment paper. Hoping this matter will be taken up by your association, Yours truly, Alfred J. Brice."

Some discussion took place in connection with the above letter. The general opinion seemed to be that it was not so much the system of gathering cream that was at fault, as the carelessness of the farmer in not keeping his dairy utensils clean. One man, by his method of keeping his separator, might spoil a whole churning. Until the factorymen were licensed, it would be impossible to get a uniform product. If the Government would appoint an inspector to see to the quality of cream left at the factory it would go a long way to bring about a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Very much the same views were expressed by Mr. Foster, President of the Cowansville Board, at the last meeting in Cowansville. He stated that the poor display of dairy products from the district was a disgrace, and that he was so ashamed that he kept away from that part of the exhibition as much as possible. Mr. Foster declared that he meant to push the matter of licensing factories and makers if possible to a conclusion. He had interviewed a member of the Quebec Cabinet, and had laid the matter before him, and was promised that it would be considered. He was already at work formulating a scheme which, when in operation, should give satisfaction to all interests, and prove of lasting benefit.

APIARY.

Outdoor Wintering.

By Morley Pettit.

After the experience of last winter, considerable attention will be given to packing bees for outdoor wintering. Remember, first, in cold weather the bees must supply their own heat to keep the hive at a living temperature. They also must breathe, like any other animal. Third, their breath is laden with moisture. Fourth, as in any other city of 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, the death rate is considerable.

To conserve the hive-heat, the floor, walls and ceilings should be made as nearly as possible non-conductors of heat. This is usually done by putting one to four or six hives in a box large enough to leave a space of two to four inches underneath and on all sides, and six to eight inches on top. This space is filled with loose dry packing, such as forest leaves, wheat chaff, sawdust, etc. Sort of tunnels are left from the hive entrance to holes in the sides of the box for the admission of air, and for the bees to pass in and out whenever the weather turns warm enough for them to fly. This last is important. On no account must bees be confined to the hive. Even in cellar, they cannot be shut in the hive. The entrance outdoors should be small, but never closed, in the cellar very large. Now, to be warm, the packing should be kept dry. Unless the cover to the box is surely waterproof, a layer of tar paper had better be tacked on over all.

Hive ventilation must be well considered. The two kinds, upward and entrance ventilation, both with their strong advocates, might well be combined. For this, remove the hive cover before putting in the box, and cover the frames with a layer of heavy cotton, which, if not previously waxed, will allow some air to pass upward. The moisture of the breath will also go up and be absorbed by the packing, instead of condensing and dripping back on the bees. Throughout the winter, the entrances must be kept clear of dead bees. For many reasons, this packing should be done as soon as possible after feeding is done.

Feeding Bees for Winter.

By Morley Pettit.

Last winter's experience was a lesson to many on the importance of giving the bees plenty of stores. For out-door wintering especially, thirty pounds of stores is none too much. It has been my practice to make the Pettit hives, which equal a ten-frame Langstroth, weigh sixty-five pounds, without the cover, but my purpose is to make them seventy pounds this year. The bees will not waste any extra feed they do not use, and breeding up in spring is done much more freely if they do not feel at all stinted for stores.

As soon as convenient after the supers are off, each hive is weighed with a set of old-fashioned steelyards, and the weight marked on the back, together with the date and the amount required to be fed. The feed is made of best granulated sugar (the best feed is none too good for bees), water and honey. Many recommend simply stirring together equal proportions of sugar and water until thoroughly dissolved. The thin syrup resulting should be fed early enough to be ripened and sealed by the bees before cool weather. My preference is to make a boiled syrup, as follows: In a wash-boiler, over a hot fire, put twenty pounds of water, and bring it to a boil. Stir in forty pounds of sugar until thoroughly dissolved, bring to a boil, and stir in ten pounds of honey. The sugar must not be allowed to burn, as scorched sugar is said to be poison to bees. The feeders are square pans holding about thirty pounds, with thin boards placed in, held apart by half-inch blocks. These are used by the bees as climbers to reach the feed without drowning. The boards are about one-eighth inch thick, and are nailed to the blocks for convenience in handling.

Towards evening, when the bees are fairly quiet and robbers not around, weigh out the warm feed into the feeders and carry to the hives to be fed. Turn back the front edge of the hive cloth about one inch, folding it flat back. Set the feeder on top, and cover with an empty super and the hive cover. If the night is cool, put in a hot brick to keep up heat, and allow the bees to come up freely to the feeder and carry down the feed. On a fairly warm night in September a strong colony will carry down twenty pounds of syrup in one night. These large feeders allow each hive to be fed at one operation. Continued feeding with a small feeder will set up brood-rearing, which is to be avoided at this time of year.

STOCK.

The Pictou Cattle Disease.

The Dominion Government has a farm in Antigonish County, under the care of Dr. Patrick, for the purpose of experimenting on the nature of the "Pictou cattle disease," and if possible to find out its cause and antidote, if there is an antidote. Dr. Patrick has a number of cattle on the farm which he procured from places where the disease does not exist; these cattle are herded together. Among other experiments he is testing the oft sneered-at theory that the disease is caused by the cattle eating "stinking willie" in their fodder. For this purpose the Doctor divided the cattle into two lots. One-half of the cattle he feeds on hay which contains "stinking willie"; the other half he feeds on fodder which is absolutely free from it. The Doctor does not yet claim to have discovered anything absolutely certain; but the fact remains that four of the animals fed on the hay containing the weed have developed the disease, while those which are fed on the fodder in which there is none are as yet free from any signs of it. Another fact has come to light: This peculiar disease has made its appearance in a section of Prince Edward Island, and on Dr. Patrick's investigation "stinking willie" was found growing there. Another fact within our own knowledge: "Stinking willie" has made its way up McLellan's brook, and some cattle belonging to Mr. Cook, at Brookville, are "under the Doctor's care" on account of suffering from this insidious disease.

The experiment on the Government farm speaks with the greatest force, and the final word will be pregnant with meaning. It is too soon, as yet, to pronounce anything of value, but what has developed can have but one meaning. If the present conditions continue, the proof of the cause of the disease would seem indisputable.

There are, of course, several ways in which this weed might cause blood-poisoning. It is well known that it does not cure with the hay, and when stored with it heats and develops fungus. This may be poisonous to cattle, although not to horses and sheep. Or the weed may cause indigestion, which in turn may hinder the digestive organs from that necessary operation which keeps the blood pure and thus gradually poisons the blood until the same effect is caused as that by poison taken directly into the stomach, or the weed itself may contain some essence which when mixed with the blood of the animal superinduces a poisoned condition.—[Eastern Chronicle.]

Our Scottish Letter.

Among breeders of cattle in Scotland none has been more successful than Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. His specialty has been Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and no single breeder has ever had so much to show for his labors as the Laird of Ballindalloch. He has, over and over again, made the highest averages for his bulls, and, time and again, his colors have gone to victory in the show-yards. His name is, perhaps, more closely identified with the Ericas than with any other family or tribe, and whatever view may be taken of the demand or craze for Ericas, the fact of their high value in the market cannot be gainsaid. Sir George's fellow breeders lately signified their appreciation of his work by presenting him with a handsome silver plate. Unfortunately, he is not in the most robust health, and the function connected with the presentation was very quiet. That Sir George Macpherson Grant may be long spared to enjoy his fame is the prayer of his numerous friends.

The autumn sales of pure-bred stock will soon be on. The demand for cattle of the popular breeds is keen, and the outlook for those having to do with the sales is certainly bright. The two outstanding events are the dispersion of the Glamis herd of A.-A. cattle, and the dispersion of the Uppermill herd of Shorthorns. These sales will command widespread attention, and the reputation of the herds should ensure high averages. The best animals at the Smithfield Show for years past were bred at Glamis, and the bulls from the herd made very high averages at the Perth spring sales. On several occasions they came west to Ballindalloch. The Uppermill dispersion is due to the death of Mr. W. S. Marr, the popular owner. Next to Collynie, the Uppermill herd on occasions surpassed even that great home of the Shorthorn in the height of the averages recorded. Other sales falling in connection with these will, no doubt, make good trade also. The A.-A. sales take place in September, and the Shorthorn sales in October.

Clydesdales still continue to be shipped to Canada in large numbers. There is little disposition to ship inferior horses, and those who write on the subject tell us that the best must be sent. A superior shipment of fifteen stallions, five of which have been premium horses, are being shipped today to Brandon by Alexander Galbraith & Son, who have established a splendid business in Western Canada. These fifteen horses are unusually big and weighty. Their breeding is of the best, and there is no doubt of the favor in which they will be received. Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., a week ago also shipped a lot of good big horses. As far as we can judge, no one has this season been shipping inferior horses to Canada. Some of those shipped have been advanced in years, but they have all been horses with good reputations, and, therefore, although their period of service may not in some cases be prolonged, it is likely to be highly satisfactory to the breeders of the Dominion.

The Winnipeg Exhibition is spoken of in glowing terms by those who have seen and taken some part in it. Apparently, the "attraction" element was much in evidence. This feature is but little in favor with us here. A very slight modicum of it suffices, and most people with well-balanced judgment would prefer to see its extinction. A highly popular addition to shows here is the sheep dog trials. These are extremely interesting, and always attract crowds. Especially is this the case in pastoral districts. The sagacity of the Scots collie is proverbial, but those who have never seen a sheep-dog trial in Scotland can hardly realize what it means. The dog has, unaided, except by the whistle and movement of the shepherd's staff, to take three sheep, which have never before gone together, up a hillside, along one side of a given course, marked by the poles set as a triangle, round the apex of the triangle, down the other side, and go back to the starting point. Having reached that spot, the dog has, unaided, to herd the three sheep into a pen or "brecht." This is often the crucial stage of the trial. Many a dog does efficient work until the final stage, and then breaks down. An excitable shepherd is occasionally the cause of this. The dog and the man work in sympathy, and one false move at the critical juncture spells disaster.

Great shows of hunter and harness horses have, during the past fortnight, been held at Belfast and Dublin. Ireland still leads as the home of high-class hunters. The Thoroughbred sire has been the great factor in establishing and maintaining this pre-eminence. At present there is a disposition to believe that another kind of animal may attain the desired end quite as efficiently as the Thoroughbred. This is known as the hunter sire. He is usually a horse having 15-16th of his breeding Thoroughbred, but lacking full registration in the General Studbook. It is hard to believe that a horse so drenched with the pure blood can be less successful as a sire than the fully-registered horse. The Hunter Improvement Society is endeavoring to establish this Hunter breed outside the narrow limits of

the General Studbook. The trouble with the Thoroughbred is that the good are very good, and the bad very bad. There is no happy medium, and most horsemen are unable to purchase for breeding Hunters a sufficiently meritorious, strong-boned Thoroughbred stallion. Hunters are bred, as a rule, from farmers' mares, and the fees these farmers can afford to pay do not warrant investing in a high-class sire. The consequence is that many weedy horses are on the road. The Irish Board of Agriculture is doing much to improve matters in this respect by a system of inspection and licensing of travelling stallions. But the authorities have set themselves against encouraging any other class of animal than the Thoroughbred, and in particular they have disowned and denounced the unfortunate Hackney. Curiously enough, one of the best animals in a class of Hunters at Belfast was got by a Hackney, and the hunting men who judged the class could not tell the difference. After all, a Hunter is a horse that can be successfully ridden to hounds. It matters very little how he is bred if he does the work. As a rule, he does the work best when there is a dash of Thoroughbred blood in his veins.

New York State Fair.

The New York State Fair, held at Syracuse, September 5th to 10th, was favored with very fine weather and a large turnout of visitors. The fair grounds contain a very fine mile track, which, unfortunately, encroaches upon the space for exhibits. The buildings for live stock are very good on the whole, but the judging rings are anything but satisfactory, no arrangement being made to keep the crowd away from the animals during the time of judging. In buildings, the fair at Syracuse does not compare with our National Exhibition at Toronto, but, at the same time, there is room for a very considerable exhibit, and all the buildings seemed to be pretty well filled.

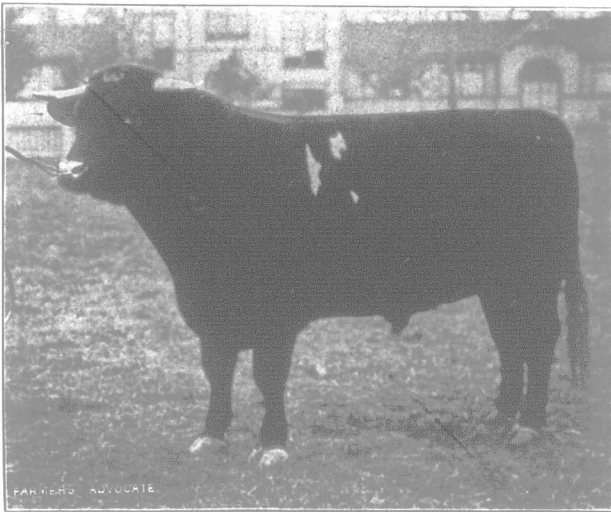
The horse exhibit contained very few representatives of the heavier breeds. The lighter classes, however, were well represented and a very fine display.

In cattle, there was a very good all-round show, some of the exhibitors bringing out very strong herds. The Shorthorn herd of E. E. Souers, Warren, Ind.; J. W. Williams & Son, Briant, Ind., and E. J. Phelps, Indian Falls, contained animals of very high merit. Mr. Souers, however, had the best of the argument throughout, and carried off the best prizes. A. C. Huxley, Bunker Hill, Ind., and William Kerby, from the same State, fought it out in Herefords, the former securing most of the first prizes. Though there were only two exhibitors, the cattle were of exceptionally high merit, and would have done credit to any show-ring. Aberdeen-Angus were shown by W. N. Foster, Attica, Ind., and James Blair, Hartstown, Pa. Foster had the stronger herd, though he had by no means a walkover. His stock were shown in the pink of condition, and contained a number of animals of very high excellence indeed. In Galloways, the battle was between James Frantz, Bluffton, O., and the Michigan Premium Stock Farm Co., Davisburg, Mich. Frantz took all the first premiums, except one or two. His herd shows a high degree of excellence, and decidedly better character than that of his Michigan opponent. Dairy cattle were, on the

whole, very well represented, and besides the usually well-known breeds, there were representatives of the Brown Swiss, Polled Jerseys and Dutch Belted breeds.

The sheep and swine pens were well filled, and the competition in most classes very keen. One of the strongest sheep classes was that of Cheviots, which prominent authorities stated to be the largest exhibit of Cheviots ever made in the United States. Three Canadian exhibitors showed up in the sheep department: A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, captured all the first prizes but one in Border Leicesters; John T. Gibson, Denfield, took pretty nearly all that was given for Lincolns, and Telfer Bros., Paris, had out a tidy exhibit of Southdowns, and took a fair share of the prizes.

New York State has a bright, clean fair, which appears to be run upon business principles, and which is bound to remain one of the prominent fairs of the United States.



Invincible.

Shorthorn bull shown by G. H. Oke, Alvinston, and winner of second prize in the two-year-old bull section, Toronto, 1904.

Feeding New Oats.

The evil effects of new oats, when fed in any quantity, are well known to most horsemen. With working horses they act as a laxative, inducing the animal to sweat more freely, and on account of their comparative indigestibility, the entire animal organization is apt to be upset, and a falling off in flesh results.

It is not altogether because these things are unknown that so many farmers each year are waiting for the new crop to ripen. Insufficient quantities are kept in store to last until complete ripeness of the next crop takes place. Since the interest on the money invested in sufficient oats to last the average feeder three months is but a small part of the value of old as compared with new grain, it is surprising how few take advantage of this factor of profitable feeding.

Oats, if threshed early and kept in bins, are seldom fit for use until frosty weather has come. When kept in stacks or in a barn for several weeks before threshing, complete ripeness is reached more quickly. Considering the importance, therefore, of having oats properly seasoned,

those who have not now a good lot in store should see to it that one year hence better business management will have the food supply of the work-horse of a more desirable character.

Of Interest to Canadian Angus Breeders.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of August 11th, first column of page 1081, is a brief report of a meeting of Western (Canadian) Angus breeders at the call of the Live-stock Commissioner during the Winnipeg Exposition recently held, at which meeting there was a discussion regarding the establishment of a Canadian herdbook for the Aberdeen-Angus breed. The following matter is written to correct some statements that appear to have been made at the said meeting:

One of these statements was "That the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook was under the control of a CLOSE corporation." What was meant by a "close corporation" may have been different from what is ordinarily described by such a phrase. The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association was organized in November, 1883, and has been in operation now for something over twenty years, having recorded about 75,000 animals. Membership is open to any resident of North America of good character, who is a careful and reliable breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and who comes recommended either by other members or by city, town or county officials. This seems to be only CLOSE enough to guard the membership from those who might not be creditable members of the association. There are now some 900 members.

Another statement made was "That fellows south of the boundary are looking for a market in Canada, and that it was utter nonsense to let them unload inferior-bred stuff upon an unsuspecting public, something which has been done quite largely in the past." How could the establishment in Canada of another association with less stringent rules be any protection from such fellows? It is to be presumed that the individual intelligent enough to buy pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, would ask for reasonable evidence that the same had been recorded in a reliable record. Doubtless there are grades of breeding among recorded animals, but a reliable record publishes its rules governing entries, and these, of course, must afford some idea of the character of the cattle that are accepted for record.

Reference was made to the fact that the status of some of the cattle enrolled at Toronto was such that they were not recognized by the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook. The rules of our association are substantially the same as those of the Scotch Herdbook, except that no off-colored or scurred male will be accepted for entry.

Allusion was made to the fact that some of the animals ineligible to our record were those that did not trace to the first eight volumes of the Old Country book. A rule was once in operation to that effect. That rule was adopted by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association in 1886, at a time when a good many plain-bred cattle were being entered in the Scotch Herdbook, supposedly with a view of supplying the American demand for pure-bred cattle of the Angus breed. The said rule served its purpose, and last year was abolished.

The principal difficulty with the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus cattle that are ineligible to record in our Herdbook, appears to come from the application of our rule (Rule 2nd): "For every animal calved in America, application for entry must be made within two years of birth." The actuating principle that has always predominated in the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association in connection with the carrying on of a



The class of Senior Shorthorn Heifer Calves at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904.

record, has been to secure an entirely reliable record of actual facts in connection with the breeding and ownership of animals. One of the indispensable features of such a record must be an early notation of all the facts upon the record. When animals are accepted for record after they have attained to four, five, six, eight or ten years of age, there must very often be a large amount of guessing and an improbability about the data connected with breeding operations so long passed. It is therefore of great importance that an early record be made as to services, births and changes of ownership, and only by insisting upon such an early record can there be secured a reliable record.

Looking over the last Herdbook published by our association, which book contained 12,000 entries, 48 Canadian breeders are represented, and 211 entries for them made in that volume. This furnishes not a very encouraging basis for the establishment of a Herdbook for Canadian pure-bred Angus cattle, when it is considered also that Canadian breeders have in the American record every right and privilege accorded to any other locality. They have, in fact, just exactly the same rights and privileges in every way as the State of Iowa, which has 408 breeders and 3,077 animals recorded in the volume referred to above. When it is considered that buying and selling between the two sections of the continent will very likely be continued, the objections and disadvantages of two separate records, having varying rules governing entries, will be very clear to a commercial mind. May not the establishment of a record under these circumstances partake somewhat of the same spirit that often leads to the establishment of ten or twelve religious denominations in a little village where perhaps one or two churches might flourish and be much more advantageous for the whole community? THOS. McFARLANE.

[Angus breeders in Canada should be interested in the above from the Secretary of the A.-A. B. A. We are entirely in accord with a rule requiring early notation upon the breed records. We do think, however, that prestige will be given the breed in Canada by our having a Canadian book under proper regulations, etc. With all due respect to the A.-A. breeders in the U. S. it is advisable that Canadians make a start for themselves. The future of this country is not bound up with that of the U. S., and our people are old enough to adopt the best practices and to hoe their own row.—Ed.]

Range Cattle too Thin.

When the shipping season for range cattle began this year, our expert cattlemen were of the opinion the bulk of the cattle intended for sale this fall would be in choice condition when the movement eastward became very general. Since that time, however, range stock has not taken on flesh as it should, and repeated visits to the Winnipeg stock-yards during the last six weeks shows practically no change in the general condition of the stock coming forward. The leading cattle shippers are unanimous on this point. Two months ago, reports from all over the range country were to the effect that grass was comparatively plentiful and in good condition, but, nevertheless, cattle have not made the progress which they should. At present, the market is not so good as could be desired, and there is but little reason to look for a great improvement in the immediate future. Choice shippers find a ready sale in Great Britain, but half-fat range stock, such as is being sent across the Atlantic this year, is too plentiful, and, therefore, a very active market cannot be expected.

An examination of the cattle which day by day arrive at the Winnipeg stock-yard convinces the "Farmer's Advocate" of the fact that the time has come when ranchmen must use greater care in the selection of range bulls. There is decidedly too much of the dairy type, with its narrow back, slab sides and "cat hams," and too few of the thick, deep kind that carries high-priced flesh and bring high prices in the markets everywhere. If good prices are to be obtained they can only be had by producing good cattle, and offering them in good condition. It is to be regretted that so many unfinished cattle have to be shipped out in a country that contains an abundance of rough feed. We are satisfied that the time has come, too, when ranchmen will find it will pay them to make better preparation, in the form of feed for the winter. Had the cattle which are now on the market been so fed last winter as to allow them to go on the grass last spring in a little better condition, many of them would to-day be worth five cents per pound, instead of three and a quarter, live weight, in Winnipeg.

All Like the Weekly.

We like the paper greatly since you are publishing it weekly, and I got another new subscriber for it; therefore, you will find enclosed \$1.50 for one year's subscription for the "Farmer's Advocate." Please send me the premium knife. PETER B. YANTZI.
Waterloo Co., Sept. 12th, 1904.

The Western Fair.

The Western Fair management and London as an agricultural-show center, jointly and severally, sustained their reputation by the exhibition of September 9th to 17th, 1904. Barring Wednesday forenoon, the weather was fine, and even amid the pouring rain of that morning the multitude thronging the grounds was splendid evidence of the lasting appreciation in which the show is held. Thursday's crowd was one of if not the greatest ever witnessed upon the grounds, and the grandstand was packed to overflowing. Financially, the exhibition must have been a very great success, and should demonstrate to the city its value as an annual asset, and encourage Col. Gartshore, the President; Secretary Nelles, and the directors, to make further advances in educational features and improvements of a permanent character. The new \$10,000 brick Dairy Hall, the erection of which the "Farmer's Advocate" has urged for several years, was one of the most popular and instructive features on the grounds. With the growing magnitude of the dairy industry in Western Ontario, its capacity is likely to be overtaxed in future years. All the prize butter-making competitions were witnessed by large and intensely interested audiences, who enjoyed the comfortable accommodations, if we except some who persisted in standing about the entrance, and whose movements did not facilitate the explanations of the processes given by Supt. Barr. The building was formally opened by Hon. Geo. W. Ross, the Provincial Premier, and the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden, who naively described himself as the "chore-boy of the Legislature," on account of his multifarious duties on behalf of the farmer. The erection of this building had been made possible by a grant from the Legislature. Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, of Stratford, one of the fathers of cheese dairying in Western Ontario, and whose name is indelibly associated with its successful growth, took part in the inauguration ceremonies, as did Sir John Carling, Mayor Beck, and others. The location of the Dairy Hall to the south of the King street entrance, happily crowds somewhat into the background the "Midway." This discreditable feature of the show, therefore, did not mar the general appearance of the grounds so much as formerly, and each end was partly closed by an evergreen arch, but is still far too conspicuous, and should be relegated to a back corner, so that these noisy and degrading spectacles would not be thrust upon the attention of the youthful and respectable element of the community. It will be a wholesome day for our exhibitions when they will be delivered from financial need of accepting revenue from the side-show fraternity.

On all sides, praise was heard of the Western Fair live-stock exhibits, particularly the cattle and horses, which, with the sheep, swine and poultry, constitute one of its outstanding merits with the public. The Association should make an effort to strengthen the educational effect of the horse show. The judging, except in the speeding classes, should be concentrated where it could be witnessed by the people. There is ample space to the west of the grandstand and north of the carriage building, in the direction of the band-stand, where all the heavy and light classes could be judged. This would be very much more convenient to the horsemen than sending the heavy horses over to the cattle department to be passed upon, and the light classes into the center area of the speeding-ring, from which the public are excluded. The peanut stands and merry-go-rounds that occupy the valuable plot referred to could quite as well be located farther westward, thus putting the horse department upon a more up-to-date and educational basis. We trust this greatly needed reform will be brought about by the time another fair is held. The people want to see these horses; it would be to their advantage to do so, and it would prove a very great help to the horse-breeding industry.

HORSES.

There was more or less of an innovation in the horse display at the Western this year when the Percherons from Hamilton and Hawthorne's stable at Simcoe, and the Percherons, Belgians and German Coachers belonging to J. Crouch & Sons, of Lafayette, Ind., put in an appearance. Hitherto, the Clydesdales and Shires had been the only draft breeds, and the Hackneys the only

high-stepping breed to show in any numbers at this or other Canadian fairs, so the representatives of the leading draft and prominent carriage-breed from across the line afforded an opportunity of comparing ourselves with our neighbors in respect to the choice we have made of foundation stock for draft and carriage horse purposes. The comparison was significant. It is generally admitted that all the recognized breeds have within their ranks individuals that conform to the standard by which a breed is judged for its utility; and for the purpose for which draft horses are bred in the greater part of this Province (Ontario), we incline to the opinion that our foundation, the Clydesdales and Shires, cannot be improved upon. The Percheron, Belgian and other draft breeds may have a place. They doubtless fill a large want in supplying serviceable drafters in prairie or clay countries, where legs free from hair and snappy action are prime requisites in a draft horse. The old-fashioned type of Clydesdale with the great masses of hair, did much to make the Percheron even more popular, but thanks to the good sense of our Old Country breeders the stock we are importing to-day is practically free from the hairy legs and meaty bone of its ancestors.

There are some things in connection with the horse and all the live-stock display at the Western that need immediate improvement, one of the most important of which is in the means furnished for the identification of the individual animals. The neglect to get out a complete and concise catalogue of the live-stock, showing the name, number and owner of each entry, is simply inexcusable at a show as large as the Western, especially when the merchants and manufacturers are so liberal with their advertising patronage.

Another feature that might be improved, and one that has been mentioned before in these columns, is in the facilities afforded for judging horses on the line. The arrangement now in vogue could not be more inconvenient for one who wished to watch all classes of horses judged, if a plan were adopted with inconvenience as its outstanding feature. The public are interested in the judging of horses, and if convenience were afforded them of witnessing this part of the show, the gate receipts on opening days, when the judging is done, would be much larger. In the center of the grounds is an excellent place for a large judging-ring, around which seats could be placed, and all the horses and cattle judged within the ring. This space is now occupied by the "drawing features" of the Fair, which might better be omitted or relegated to a location in keeping with their coarse and vulgar character.

The Clydesdales were most largely presented by Dalgety Bros., of London, and J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, and the Shires by the last named exhibitor. The Sarnia exhibitor also showed his crack string of Hackney stallions.

CLYDESDALES.—The opening test in the Clydesdale circles resulted in Dalgety winning first on The Provost, a big, drafty fellow that one would not hesitate to use upon the best of mares for the purpose of getting big, good-quality stock. Second to him was a horse shown by Geo. Bean, Brinsley, and third was J. B. Hogate's Sir Reginald, a horse very much after the type of the winner, and perhaps a little heavier.

Further honors descended upon Dalgety in the three-year-old section, the red frill going to their Asloun Darnley, a real typical Clyde, of the modern draft type, with large open hoof-heads, springy pasterns, good quality bone, and strong top. The blue was pinned on a horse owned by Wm. Falls, of Munsey, and the orange was worn by J. B. Hogate's Bounding Tom, a drafty looking black colt, by Sir Thomas, and out of a dam by Prince Romeo. Only one entry appeared in each of the junior sections. Dalgety Bros. showed the two-year-old, a horse of the type they import, fine quality, big, and a good mover; and Jas. Henderson, of Belton, showed the yearling, Lord Cecil, quite a fetching youngster, by Drumflower, and out of a dam by Baron's Pride. Championship was then awarded to Dalgety Bros. on Asloun Darnley.

Mares.—Classes were also small in the female sections. The three-year-olds were headed by A. Aitchison's Royal Princess, the second in her class at Toronto, and the second prize went to Jas. Steward, of Lobo. Two-year-olds had at their head Jas. Henderson's Montrave Maud, a fine drafty filly that moved off well, and was afterwards able to win the sweepstakes. Next to her was quite a good filly, shown by Wm. McClurg, of Duncrief. A. Aitchison showed the only yearling, an imported filly, Lady Peerless, one of the Graham Jane importation.

SHIRES.—The money hung up for Shires was sufficient to have attracted larger numbers of entries, but the length of time exhibitors are compelled to keep their stock at the show-grounds doubtless deters many from bringing out their stuff. E. T. Attrill's (Goderich) aged stallion, Desford Marquis, a great, massive fellow in the body, but just a little lacking in quality, and with feet that might be improved upon, wore the red;

while Moulton Rufus, Geo. Bean's (Brinsley) horse, got the blue.

J. B. Hogate had all the remaining prizes for Shires. His Nateby Pioneer, described in our last issue, and Nateby Twilight, winning in the three-year-old section. Hogate's two-year-olds repeated their Toronto feat, Nateby Defender leading, with Nateby Review and Nateby Banner following in the order named. These are three very valuable Shires. The leader, in particular, is a most excellent type of draft stallion. In the competition for sweepstakes, however, the judge, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, saw fit to place him reserve to Attrill's aged horse, a decision that is hard to justify, as the young horse has by all odds the better feet and legs, and is "buttoned up" tight and strong.

CANADIAN DRAFTS.—The home-bred drafters did themselves quite proud when they were called. Lord Fisher, a great drafty chestnut, with lots of snap and vim, shown by R. Miners, of Bothwell, led off in the four-year-old-and-over section. The second-prize horse in this ring was Grey Tom, a smaller fellow, but with good quality, and quite "tippy." He is owned by J. H. McCully, of St. Mary's. Third money went to E. Poole, of London West, on Rock Allan. Three-year-olds were headed by Wisbeach Darnley, owned by Milton Wiley, of Wisbeach. This horse has a lot to commend him, as he is quite drafty, and moves very well. Second prize went to Mahoney & Miners, of Tilsonburg, on Sandy McGregor. The two-year-olds had four entries, each a corking good stallion, but the judge, Wm. Bishop, of New Hamburg, selected Field Marshal, a great bodied, strong-boned colt, belonging to Wm. Fisher, of Clinton, to go first. Hogg & Sons, of Thamesford, carried off second on Wallace Brooklin, a rather plainer horse; while third went to T. Caulflesh, of Tavistock. E. C. Attrill had out rather a rangy, clean-limbed yearling. After which, the championship went to the first-prize aged horse.

Mares.—The females in this department made quite a creditable showing, and were the medium through which a number of the local horse-breeders displayed their skill. This feature of the exhibition might easily be enlarged and improved, so that the home talent would be encouraged to fit their stock for showing. As it is, there is a continued improvement in the quality of the females brought out, the types very largely following that established by the presence of imported mares in our show-rings. A peculiar defect of our draft horses, as noted once before in these columns, is the quite general tendency to small feet in the horses bred in Ontario. This weakness a careful Scotch horseman informs us might be largely avoided by giving more attention to the feet of the growing stock. The hoofs, he says, should be kept pared down almost level with the frog, and attention given to the heels, that they spread out. The winners in this section may be found in the prize list in the Gossip columns.

HACKNEYS.—There have been better shows of the high-steppers in London than the one at the Fair this year, many of the older visitors observing that the type of the Hackney is changing considerably. This year, the type in evidence a few years ago, with the neat head, arched neck, round barrel, and heavy shoulders and quarters, had given way to a finer-boned, lighter-bodied and, perhaps, a plainer general conformation, but the bone of the modern Hackney has more quality and his action is fully as high and true as was possessed by the first importations to this district. There were three out in the aged class. The three-year-olds had two entries, the winner being J. B. Hogate's Thornton Royalty, the winner in his class at Toronto, and one of the most phenomenal actors yet seen here.

Something of the well-known type of Hackney led off in the two-year-olds. This was E. C. Attrill's (Goderich) Ridgewood Danegelt. Not an extra proud mover, but with a very sweet head and neck—a tippy fellow with lots of bone. After him was placed Hogate's Salford Roseus, an extra fine quality colt, with long, springy pasterns, and clean, true movement, that showed at some disadvantage, having just come off a sea voyage and a trying spell at the National Exhibition. His stable mate, Denmark Chancellor, a stronger-coupled colt, but with hardly as much quality, came third.

The championship contest was a struggle between the extreme flash action of Thornton Royalty and the tippy body but somewhat inferior movement of Ridgewood Danegelt, the judge, J. M. Gardhouse, favoring the latter, not without being severely criticised by some of the ringside talent.

Mares.—The female entries were few in number, and were more remarkable for their good conformation than for flash action. J. W. Coulter's (Talbotville) Jubilee Star was alone in aged mares, and her foal, by Guelph Performer, had his section to himself. W. Hogg & Son, Thamesford, had two three-year-olds, and won second and third, first going to Frank Kelly, of Aylmer. Attrill showed the only two-year-old, and Hardy shore, of Glanworth, carried off the money for

yearling with a corking nice filly. The championship then went to Coulter.

PERCHERONS.—The Western Fair authorities this year gave fifty dollars in prizes to the exhibitors of Percherons, horses of all ages competing in the one section. The class was one of the largest at the Fair, there being over a dozen horses in the ring. After considerable deliberation, the red was placed on J. Crouch's big black six-year-old horse, who showed good Percheron character, and had fairly clean bone. Next to

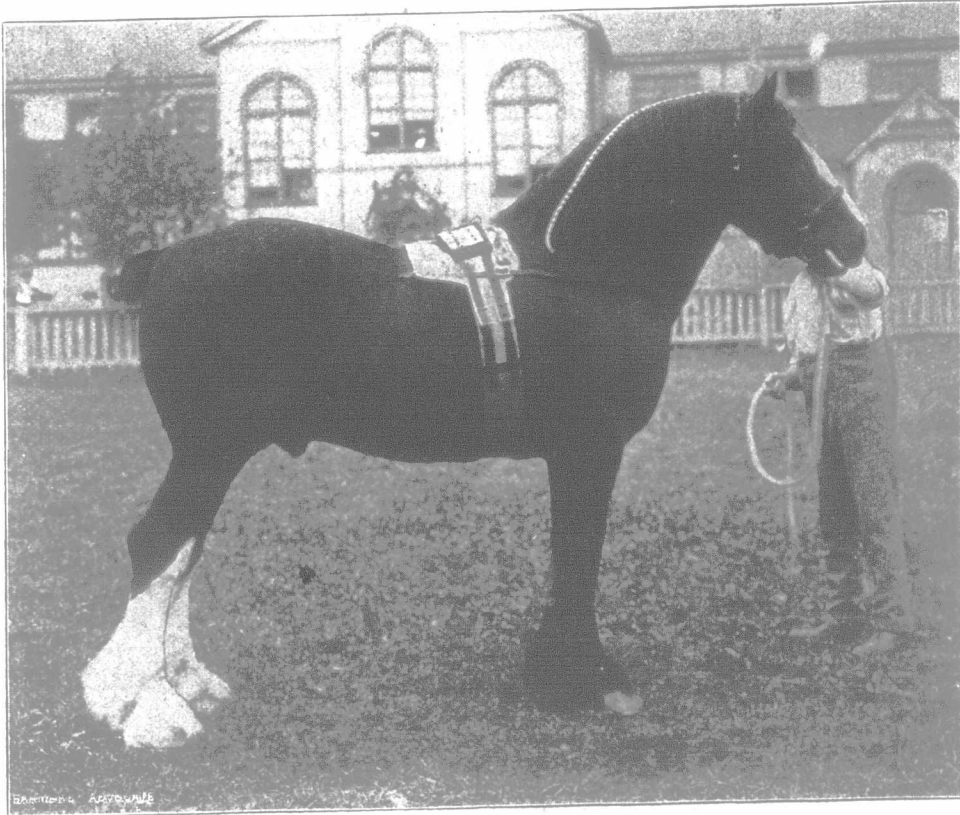
prize went to Jas. Cartney, of London, on a big, upstanding pair. Murray, of Bennington, got second on a smaller but more compact team, and Wm. Fleming, of London West, carried the orange.

CATTLE.

In this department there was an overflow meeting, taxing the capacity of that portion of the buildings allotted to this class of live stock to such an extent that quarters had to be found for them among the pens usually devoted to sheep and swine.

SHORTHORNS

were numerically strong, and there was a uniformity of quality throughout the sections that has seldom been approached. It is true, there were not the numbers that the Toronto Show had just dispersed, several notable herds having gone to other points, still, with several accessions from this and other localities, London certainly had nothing to complain of on the score of quantity or quality. W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, led with the white five-year-old bull, Valasco 40th, sired by Indian Brave, and to him premium position was awarded. In opposition to him an entry made by Wm. Fleming, London West, was brought out, but he lacked the scale and outstanding smooth finish of the Watt entry, and there-



Royal Baron (imp.).

Winner of first in the Clydesdale Stallion class, four years and over, National Exhibition, Toronto, 1901. Owned and imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

him was a horse of the same type, but a little smaller, from the Hamilton & Hawthorne string, and third went to a two-year-old from the same stable. This horse is a roan in color, with a very heavy, close-coupled body, and quite snappy action.

GERMAN COACH.—J. Crouch & Sons had an easy win in this breed, although there were several from local horsemen present. The breed very closely resembles our Hackneys in conformation and action, but the English breed seems to be making more advancement toward better quality of bone.

LIGHT BREEDS.—Some very good stuff, and some of quite an inferior character made up the display in the Standard-bred, roadster and Thoroughbred classes. The details of the awards in each of these breeds is given in our Gossip columns.

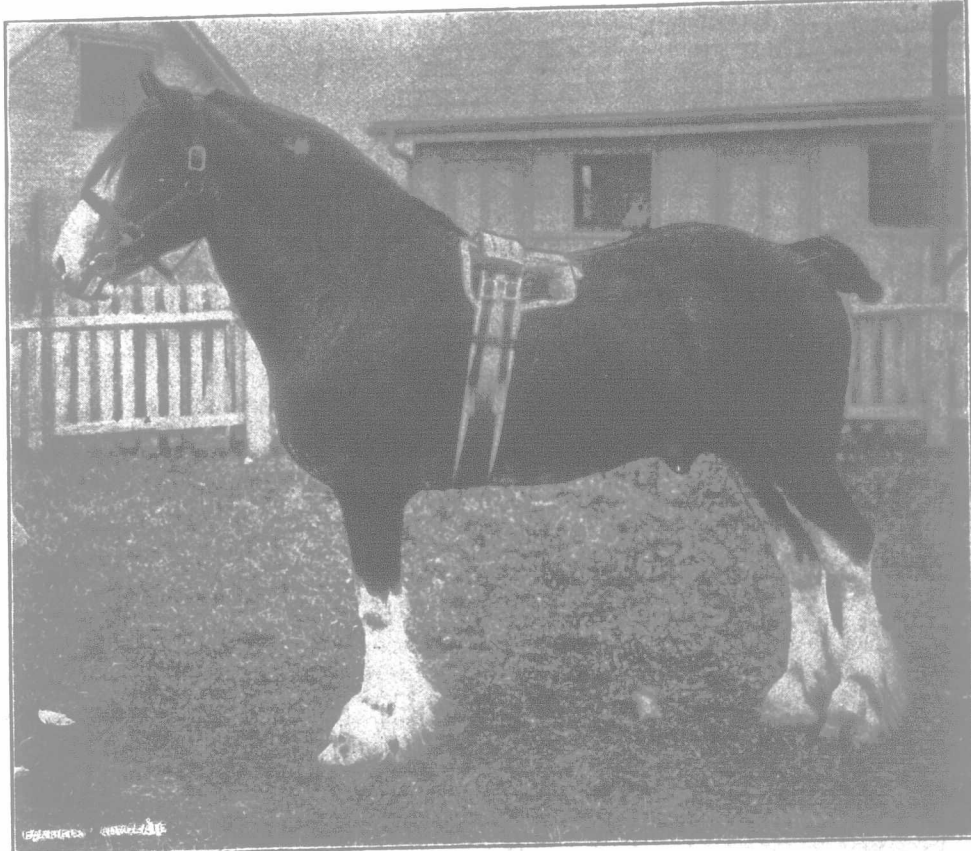
HEAVY DRAFT teams had three entries. First

fore gained second position. Bulls two years and under three formed up seven in the line, and proved quite a task for J. Pettit, the judge appointed. Right here an amusing bit of by-play was introduced, as another judge claimed to be a participant in distributing the honors. After all kinds of broad hints that his presence was not required, the contesting exhibitors declared they would not bring out any more animals until this judge resigned. Yes, the class was a strong one. H. Smith, Exeter, carried out the red with Golden Drop Victor (imp.), dam Golden Gift (imp.). This is a bull of wonderful substance and capital fore-end, lacking slightly on hind quarter, but certainly one of the most useful breeding bulls of recent years. Attrill's Son of Golden Fame (imp.) easily carried second honors, and Goodfellow Bros., Maxville, carried third ribbon on another imported son of the same bull.

All three show superlative weight for age, and yet several good ones were left unplaced. Yearling bulls numbered nine, and yet more uniform in what goes to make up the requirements of the sort. John Dryden & Son scored two premiums, and Capt. Robson came in third position.

Twenty-one bull calves of the finest finish came next in order, giving plenty of work before they were satisfactorily placed. The judge made several draws of the ring, and finally settled down to a short leet of six, from which he selected Watt's entries as first and third, and Goodfellow second.

Cows over four proved one of the weakest in numbers, four heavy-weights, including



Baron Gartly (imp.).

Winner of third prize in the over-four-year-old Clydesdale Stallion class, National Exhibition, Toronto, 1901. Owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

two each from the Watt and Goodfellow contingents. Watt came first on the four-year-old Gem of Ballechin 2nd, that carried winnings as a three-year-old last year. She is of immense scale, yet is hardly down-to-date in the smooth finish that present demand requires. Goodfellow was second on the excellent breeding cow, Water Cress (imp.), and Watt third on the Stamford cow, bred in their herd. Goodfellow had the only three-year entry, and a great good one she is; while Watt and Goodfellow, in the order named, carried the three awards in the two-year-old heifer section.

Yearling Heifers.—Just a round dozen of as beautiful heifers as ever graced a show-ring formed in line at the call for this section, and outsiders here did not coincide with the judge's decision, which went to Dryden & Son, Robson, Watt. The former firm had a heifer of wonderful scale, but she lacked the extraordinary natural flesh of the third-prize entry, also the smooth finish of the Robson imported heifer. However, outsiders had not the placing.

Heifer Calves.—Twenty-six superlatively handsome youngsters again made it difficult for the judge's rating. Certainly, there was beauty, flesh and quality in excess, and breed character to boot. An entry from the Watt contingent was given the red, while Dryden & Son scored second and third, Goodfellow fourth, a rating that was more in accordance with the views of those at the ringside, all contending the closeness of the contest.

Bull of any age was given to the white entry from the Watts, which certainly was not given undisputed assent by those outside the ring, most of which declared in favor of the phenomenally good two-year-old of H. Smith's. The Watts also carried sweepstakes on the cow, in the four-year-old Gem of Ballechin. Bull and four females over two years went to Watt first, Goodfellow second. Bull and four females under two years, Dryden first, Watt second. Four calves under one year went to H. Smith, Dryden, Robson, in the order given; while Dryden won first, H. Smith second for the best three calves get of one bull.

HEREFORDS.—In this breed there were more exhibitors than usual, and the display made was superior to anything seen in recent years. One or two exhibitors have been wont to bring out a few well-fitted individuals, but this year every ring was filled up with uniformly good specimens of the breed. H. D. Smith, Compton, has always forwarded a herd that has readily taken first position, and this year his cattle are in their usual fine form, and it is still more to his credit they are all bred in the herd. He carried first on two-year-old bull, first on four-year-old cow, first on two-year-old heifer, first on yearling heifer, first on heifer calf, sweepstakes on both bull and female, first on bull and four females. J. A. Govenlock, Forest, exhibiting for the first time this year, was the next strongest competitor. He scored first on yearling bull, first on bull calf, first on three-year-old cow, second herd of four calves, and several minor premiums. W. H. Hunter forwarded some good cattle, and won several blue and red ribbons in his sections, first on herd of four calves, second on herd of bull and four females. O'Neil Bros., Southgate, won first and second on aged bull, and several minor premiums. Thos. Skippen, Hyde Park, and R. T. Penhall, Noble, both exhibited in the ring.

POLLED ANGUS.—Doddies had three representative herds: James Dowan, Guelph; W. R. Stewart, Lucasville; Hiram Jones, White Oak; also, several individuals forwarded by E. Bull & Sons, Clinton. The rings were strongly contested. Judge Capt. Robson made several changes from the Toronto rating, which appeared to be more in accord with the views of the breeders at the ringside. James Bowman carried first on yearling bull, also on bull calf, first on three-year-old cow, two-year-old heifer and heifer calf, sweepstakes on female, first on four calves under the year. W. R. Stewart came next highest, winning first on aged bull, first on one-year heifer, sweepstakes on bull, first on bull and four females. Hiram Jones gained first on two-year bull, third on three-year bull.

GALLOWAYS.—D. McCrae, Guelph, and Robert Shaw, Brantford, were the only exhibitors in the Blackskins. The display made was better than usual. Several animals of extra merit have been forwarded. Col. McCrae's Cedric IV. is a capital model of a beef bull. He also carried second on his other entry. And also a majority of the first premiums. Robert Shaw, of Brantford, made a good exhibit, and was also rewarded in the rating.

JERSEYS.—There was a strong exhibit in this class of dairy cattle, several notable herds contesting for the honors. These were B. H. Bull, Brampton; E. Edmonds & Son, London; David Duncan, Don; B. Lawson, Crumlin. B. H. Bull carried the heaviest end of the winnings, his herd gaining the admiration of the visitors. E. Edmonds & Son also came in for their share of the ribbons, as also did David Duncan, P. H. Lawson, and Mrs. Lawrence, London West.

GUERNSEYS had no representatives present.

AYRSHIRES.—This popular dairy sort was as nicely brought out as usual. Several im-

ported bulls were in the contest, these having been selected from the most prominent herds in Scotland purposely for winning at the Canadian shows. To no class of cattle is there more determination to win out than among Ayrshire exhibitors. James Boden, St. Arne, P. Q., started the tilt, winning with Imp. Howie's Fizzaway, and again on yearling bull, first on three-year cow, second on bull and four females, sweepstakes on bull. W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, P. Q., carried the heaviest end of the winnings: first on two-year bull, first on bull calf, first on four-year cow, first on two-year heifer, first on yearling, first on heifer calf, sweepstakes females, herd of bull and four females, and again on four calves under the year. Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, was the next strongest exhibitor, gaining third on herd, and several premiums throughout the sections.

HOLSTEINS.—The champions of the black and whites numbered one more herd than last year. Jas. Rettie, Norwich; G. W. Clemons, St. George; W. H. Simmons, New Durham. The contest was sharp from start to finish, and honors throughout the sections pretty evenly awarded. Rettie won both sweepstakes and herd of one bull and four females; W. H. Simmons, herd of four calves. Clemons gained his share of red ribbons, and third place on both herds.

In the class for grades and crosses there were a number of animals of superior finish, principally among the fat steers and heifers. In the cow and heifer breeding sections, several dairy grades were brought in. These were all right from a standpoint of utility, but they received but scant recognition from the judges, who recommended them to be classed under dairy grades.

SHEEP.

The Western Fair sheep exhibit was somewhat behind past years, both in numbers and quality, owing largely, if not altogether, to the fact that several of the exhibitors left their best at home preparing for St. Louis, while some stayed away altogether on that account.

The Shropshires were well represented by choice specimens from the flocks of J. G. Hamner, Brantford; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, and D. C. Wheeler, Reno, Nevada. They all figured in the winnings, the two former winning the major portion of the trophies.

Southdowns were well brought out by Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron, and Teller Bros., Paris. They were both fortunate in landing very important prizes.

Leicesters were very well brought out, two new exhibitors being out with some choice specimens. They were Frank Kelly, Aylmer, and John J. Woolcott, Kenicott. The judge divided the winnings fairly evenly between them and A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. The latter, however, had left his best at home to rest. Mr. Kelly's sheep were all of his own breeding, the three prize-winning ewe lambs being triplets.

Lincolns were represented by the same two exhibitors as were at Toronto, viz., J. T. Gibson, Denfield, and J. H. Patrick, Ilderton. The former won the lion's share, on high-class stuff.

Cotswolds were well brought out by T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, who having no opposition won all the premiums on sheep that were well worthy, having won several important prizes in Toronto on them, as recorded in our last issue.

Oxfords were shown by that veteran showman and importer, Henry Arkell, ArkeM. The best were held back for St. Louis, but good specimens of the breed were to be seen in the London pens.

The early-lamb producers, viz., the Dorsets, were shown by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, who also had out a very creditable exhibit. His best were home resting.

The judges were: Shropshires and Southdowns, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Oxfords and Fat Sheep, E. Cousins, Harriston, Ont.; Lincolns, Geo. Weekes, Glanworth; Leicesters, F. R. Shore, White Oak; Dorsets, J. G. Hamner, Brantford; Cotswolds, W. B. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit at the Western Fair was about as large as last year, the pens all being comfortably filled, principally by the same exhibits as were at Toronto.

In Yorkshires, D. C. Flatt & Son won the lion's share of the prizes. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, had some good things out (newly imported) that got within the winnings, but were not highly fitted. Mr. N. Wiley, of Wisbeach, and Jos. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville, were the other exhibitors.

Berkshires were a stronger class than at Toronto. W. H. Durham, Toronto, and Wm. Wilson, Brampton, having their exhibits out in full force. The exhibit was strengthened by exhibits from Jas. McEwen, of Kirtch, and Geo. A. Dewar, Kertch. They each had some very nice typical hogs out, that were a credit to their owners, and captured a few of the ribbons.

Chester Whites were shown by the same exhibitors as were at Toronto, viz., W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and D. DeCoursey, Bornholm. The winnings went much the same as at Toronto, being fairly evenly divided between the two.

Tamworths were shown by three exhibitors, viz., D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; A. Elliott & Son, Galt, and N. Wiley, Wisbeach. Prizes went much the same way as at Toronto, Douglas & Sons winning rather the most, with Elliott & Son close after them, Mr. Wiley getting in a time or two.

Other distinct breeds were shown by Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; J. C. Smith, Scotland, and W. M. Smith, Scotland; the Essex, Poland-Chinas and Durocs being shown together, each winning a fair share.

The judges were as follows: Berkshires, Geo. Green, Fairview; Yorkshires, F. R. Shore, White Oak; Chesters, D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; Tamworths, Peter Hard, Parkhill; other pure breeds, D. DeCoursey, Bornholm.

POULTRY.

If one is a poultry fancier, there is enough crowded into the poultry shows at the large exhibitions to interest him for many hours. The displays are essentially for fancy stock, or at least the awards are made according to the standard of the fancier, which calls first for popular color and markings, evenness of comb, and several other fine points, before the worth of the bird for purely practical purposes, its conformation, is considered. Because it is comparatively an easy task for an enthusiastic fancier to perfect a certain type of fowl, distinct varieties have been originated, distinguishable from others of the same breed only by their color, and even in distinct breeds the difference is so often so slight that it would appear that a multiplicity of breeds is only maintained for the purpose of swelling the poultry display at shows.

As one entered the poultry building on the left side, the first breed to come under inspection was the Brahmas, light and dark. Of the three large, feather-legged, Asiatic breeds—Langshans, Cochins and Brahmas—the latter is intermediate in type, and has rather a small comb and wattles. Cochins were next in order. There were four varieties in this breed, distinguishable by their color, buff, white, black and partridge. In type, this breed is very squatty, short in the legs and wide in the body. The wattles are very large, which would necessitate a warm house in winter. The Black Langshans, although a large bird, having feathered legs, still are quite a different type to Cochins. They are much longer in the leg, and carry less feathering on the shanks and toes. Those on exhibition had very beautiful, evenly-serrated, medium-sized combs.

The Silver-gray Dorking is a pretty variety, the Dorking being the only breed that has five toes on each foot. They are an English breed, have clean legs, and are medium size. The Silver-Gray has a single comb, the Whites a rose comb, and the Colored either single or rose.

When we reach the Buff Orpingtons we seem to be coming to a more useful class of fowl. This breed is medium sized, has clean white legs, and single combs. For our climate less wattle would be more desirable, but they are nevertheless a very handsome, useful breed. Rocks of all colors were out, and made quite a large show. These birds are not much different to the Orpingtons in type, but they have yellow legs, which can be made still more yellow by feeding red carrots, so Prof. Graham claims. There were three varieties, Barred, White and Buff. The Wyandottes, like the Rocks, are an American breed, very useful, shanks yellow, but combs rose, low, and firm on the head. There were not many out in each of the five, Buff, Golden, Silver, Black and White, varieties of this breed. Leghorns, the active, non-sitting, hard-laying little breed, were well represented in the four single-combed varieties—White, Brown, Black and Buff—then there were the rose-combed. The Leghorns, although great layers, are handicapped in a cold climate by their big combs. Black Spanish are something like the Leghorns in type, but besides their big combs and wattles they have immense white ear-lobes, some of them six inches long. These ornaments, of course, discount the breed for utility purposes. There were very few out. Black Minorcas have also large combs and wattles, but their ear-lobes are quite small. They are quite a good laying bird, and a lot of them were out. Other varieties, such as Red Caps, Hamburgs, Rhode Island Reds, etc., were also on exhibition, besides a big display of pet stock, water fowl and turkeys.

Perhaps the best indicator of the nature of a poultry show was given in the display of games of all colors, there being more of these varieties than of any other class. For utility purposes they are practically nil, but from a fancier's standpoint they are the "proper paper."

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The new dairy building at the Western Fair is the center of attraction to visitors at the Fair. It is certainly a fine building, and a credit to the industry. The space is entirely taken up, and it would appear that the building is none too large. The auditorium at the south end, in which the buttermaking competition takes place, is a bright and cheerful room, and very convenient for the demonstration which takes place there. With another exit at the south end the conditions would be almost perfect.

The exhibit of cheese is very creditable, yet for the best fair held in Western Ontario the number of entries are very small. The reason for so few factories entering, is no doubt due to the number of cheese required for each entry. Each exhibitor must send three cheese for each entry in the August classes, and four cheese for each entry in the June and July class. This means that the maker who exhibits in all the classes and sections must send fourteen cheese. The price of fourteen cheese, together with the express charges, amounts to a greater sum of money than many of our cheese-makers care to leave idle or expend. One cheese in each class for August, and two cheese for June and July sections, would, no doubt, increase the number of entries, and of course cause greater competition.

The quality of the August white cheese is better than that of the colored; the June and July cheese are a fine lot. Quite a number show undesirable flavor and weak body. The flavors are due largely to the improper care of the milk at the farm, and the weak body to too much moisture and perhaps too little salt. It would appear that in some cases the makers are carrying the question of light salting a little too far for fine-bodied August cheese. The cheese which receive prizes are certainly very fine. The style and finish is good, several lots scoring perfection.

The exhibit of creamery butter, fifty-six pound packages, is very small. Just why our Western creameries do not exhibit more butter is not easily accounted for. The creamery print class is well filled, and makes a very attractive display on the glass shelves in the refrigerator. In the dairy butter section the quality is good, and the prints are almost as neatly put up as in the creamery section, showing that in our best dairies up-to-date methods are being adopted.

The buttermaking competition was a very attractive feature in the new dairy building. Five competitors entered for the professional class, and three in the amateur class. The competition was keen and very close, and the judge found no easy task in placing the prizes, which were awarded in the professional class as follows: First, W. M. Waddell, Kerwood; second, Miss Mary Green, Loyal; third, Miss Jeannette Stewart, Hampstead; fourth, Miss Martha Hunter, Rockton. Amateur class: First, Miss Annie S. Orr, Galt; second, Chas. E. Rodgers, Dorchester; third, Miss E. A. Valens, Valens. The quality of the butter made in these competitions compares favorably with the butter on exhibition. The judge considered some of it finer than the first-prize creamery, so that the spectators have seen as fine a butter made here as there is in the creameries or dairies in the land.

PRIZE-LIST, CHEESE AND BUTTER.

August white—1st, W. A. Stacey, Fullarton; 2nd, W. D. Angus, Attwood; 3rd, R. H. Green, Trowbridge; 4th, Mary Morrison, Newry; 5th, P. Christie, Woodstock.

August colored—1st, R. H. Green, Trowbridge; 2nd, John Brodie, Mapleton; 3rd, Frank Travis, Courtland; 4th, A. E. Gracey, Dorchester; 5th, J. W. Claridge, Glen Huron.

Sweepstakes—R. H. Green, Trowbridge.

Creamery, 56-lb. packages—1st, T. E. Brown, Winchester; 2nd, Wm. Waddell, Kerwood; 3rd, Nelson Creamery Co., Nelson; 4th, Geo. Balkwell, Lafontaine; 5th, Wilson Bros., Fergus.

Creamery prints—1st, Wm. Waddell, Kerwood; 2nd, Roy Fraser, St. Thomas; 3rd, W. K. McLeod, Vanneck; 4th, Nelson Creamery Co., Nelson; 5th, Geo. Balkwell, Lafontaine.

Dairy prints—1st, Mrs. D. McGregor, London Jct.; 2nd, Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 3rd, Martha Hunter, Rockton; 4th, Mrs. Wm. White, Mitchell.

Dairy crocks—1st, Miss M. Hunter; 2nd, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong; 3rd, Mrs. Wm. White; 4th, Duncan Stewart, Hampstead.

Farm.

Probably Bacterial Potato Disease.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of September 8th, I notice a short paragraph in answer to an inquiry by an Ontario County reader regarding potato rot. In the answer it is stated that the potato rot has been caused by a fungus (*Macrosporium solani*), but judging from the description of the disease, I think that the trouble of your correspondent is not a fungous one, but a bacterial disease. We have been working upon this rot of the potatoes for some weeks, and after an examination of a large number of tubers from different sources, we are convinced that we are dealing with a bacterial plant disease. It will be some time yet before we can work out the identity of the organism which produces the rot, but so far it seems that we are dealing with something new, and hence we shall have to work it up thoroughly before we are in a position to absolutely state that the organism is a new one. The duration of the life of this organism is an important point to work on. We do not yet know whether it is more or less resistant than fungus spores.

The present season has been an unusually favorable one for bacterial plant diseases, and many of those which are known to occur in the United States have been found in this vicinity, and also in other parts of the Province. Thus, for example, the black rot of cabbage and cauliflower, the wilt disease of melons, cucumbers and other cucurbits; the soft rot of cauliflower and cabbages, fire blight, and a bacterial disease of the common pigweed, have been quite common and rather destructive.

F. C. HARRISON.

Bacteriological Dept., O. A. C.

A Great Improvement.

I think it is a great improvement to have the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" come every week instead of twice a month as heretofore.

Kent Co., Ont.

HERBERT REEDER.

Are Women's Institutes Here to Stay?

"What good are the women's institutes doing?" "Are they here to stay?" "Are women any better cooks or housekeepers now than they were before these institutes were organized?" These are some of the questions constantly asked by people who have never attended institute meetings, and who have only a vague idea as to their objects. For the benefit of such readers, I should like to attempt to answer these questions, by drawing their attention to life in the farm home during the last three years.

Three years ago, when attending a farmers' institute meeting, for the purpose of organizing a women's institute, I noticed that the women in some sections had to be introduced to their neighbors living not a mile away. The usual remark was, "I know your husband and sons, because they come over to see my husband and the boys, but" (in a tone of apology to me) "we women never have time to get acquainted."

In another section we would find a little group of women belonging to one church apparently ignorant of the existence of a group in a neighboring church. In still another section we found certain women would not join the institute because they did not wish to associate with certain women who were not in their "set." The thought impressed one, "What a life of aloofness

it. But not only is fancy cooking taken up, but the preparation and serving of meats from the finest roasts down to ribs and shanks is carefully discussed, as are also the cooking of vegetables and cereals.

Three years ago, when the subject of food principles, the effect of certain foods on the system and the foods suitable for different occupations and seasons of the year was introduced, it had to be presented in the most rudimentary form. Now, judging by the questions asked, these topics seem almost as familiar to the audience as to the delegates sent out by the Department.

Each year of the organization, a steady upward tendency is apparent. For the last two years it has been necessary to show the actual method of preparing food by practical demonstrations. Now, where two or three demonstrations have been given, while recipes are still very popular, yet the growing desire is for more scientific teaching in regard to food values and food constituents.

Another beneficial feature that I have noticed is the way in which men are beginning to regard the women's institute. Instead of the joking or sometimes unkind criticism of three years ago, the opinion of most farmers of the Province was expressed a few days ago by a young man, when he said, "Well, if this is what they do at their women's meetings; if as much good, practical information is given at every meeting as at the one I had the privilege of attending, I wish they would make me an honorary member, and allow me to attend regularly."

Again, as farmers are beginning to realize that only through united effort can freight rates be reduced, immigrant labor brought to Ontario, and other needed reforms brought about, so is it beginning to be recognized that through the united effort of the women's institutes, cooking classes, sewing classes and co-operative laundries may be secured.

Finally, women's institutes in Ontario are solving a problem that has cost some of the best minds in the U. S. and Canada many an anxious thought, viz., how to unite the interests of town and country; how to broaden the minds of those living a secluded country life, by meeting with people from town, and how to give those in town a glimpse of the peaceful, restful life of the county, and at the same time interest each in the occupation, the difficulties and pleasures of the other. As in many sections the meetings are held alternately in town and country, this is accomplished, and as the women's institute is essentially a home

organization, it is of equal interest to women in town and country.

R. B. M.

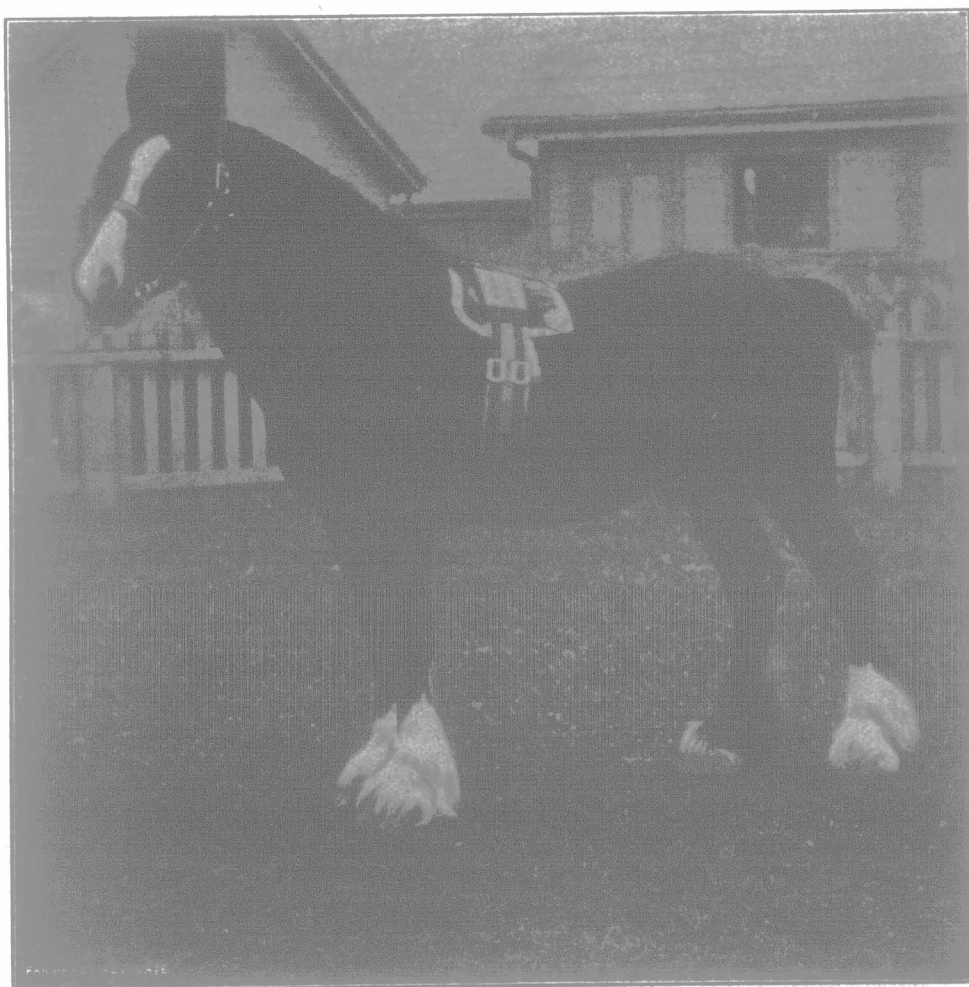
Guelph, Ont.

North Essex Crops.

The crop of 1904 is nearly gathered, and farmers are generally well satisfied with results of the season's work. Hay was a light crop, but saved in good condition, owing to good haying weather. Fall wheat was a failure, owing to winter-killing. Some very good fields of rye were harvested. Oats is a good crop, and are yielding well, being good weight and bright. A great many farmers are selling their oats, hauling from the threshing machine to elevator. The price here at present is 30 cents. Corn is doing nicely, but needs some hot, dry weather in order to ripen it; it is well cared. Some fine fields of sugar beets can be seen, especially on the Walker farm. Tobacco promises well; a good leaf, and plenty of them. Potatoes are a good crop. Beans are not much grown in this section. Vegetables are a fair crop. Tomatoes are slow in ripening, owing to cool weather. Pasture has been good all season, and cattle show it. Very few sheep raised, owing to their being killed by dogs. Farmers have quit breeding sheep. Apples are a light crop, but of good quality. Peaches are a failure. Plums, pears and cherries were a good crop. A great many pear trees are affected with the blight. Strawberries and raspberries, short crop. A small acreage of fall wheat will be sown. Seed wheat is very scarce. Grapes are about one-half a crop.

P. C.

Tecumseh, Ont.



Wigtown Life Guard (imp.).

Winner of third in the three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion class, Toronto, 1901. Imported by Dalgety Bros., of London, and sold at the National to go to Simcoe Co.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fruit Exhibit at the Toronto National.

The severe winter of 1903-4 has left its mark on the fruit industry of this country, and it was plainly evident in the fruit exhibit at the National Exhibition, Toronto, which in many respects was behind that of former years. This was mostly noticeable in peaches and plums, though the most of the grapes were far from being ripe or matured, and the apples were lacking in size and color. The cool, backward summer was no doubt responsible to a great extent for the lack of color and immaturity of the fruit, but the poor exhibit of peaches and plums, when compared with that of other years, was no doubt the result of the extremely severe winter. Fruit trees of all kinds have, no doubt, been weakened to a certain extent.

The exhibits of the Experiment Stations were conspicuous by their absence, only three stations being represented. This was owing to certain restrictions being imposed this year as to the exhibits, and partly to the backward season, and also to the fact that they are expected to make a large exhibit at the show to be held in the city in November. Most of the prizes in apples seem to go to the same persons every year, three or four people getting the bulk of the prize money with a regularity that is becoming almost monotonous, and no doubt this will continue so long as they continue to put up the best exhibits. But one would like to see the prizes distributed over a larger area, if only for the sake of variety. Is it not worth while for some of our other apple-growers to come to the front?

The first-prize collection of forty varieties of apples was certainly a handsome exhibit, and a credit to the exhibitor, H. Dempsey, from the Bay of Quinte district. The second prize also went to the same locality, and the third to Hamilton. But the question arises, is it not time there should be a rearrangement of the prize-list? Is it wise or conducive to the best interests of the fruit industry to offer large prizes for such large collections, seeing that the best commercial varieties can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. Then there was a prize for a collection of twenty varieties, the prize being a silver medal. In this case the situation was reversed, the first prize going to Harry Marshall, of Hamilton, and the second to W. Peck, of the Bay of Quinte. While these exhibitors deserve credit for their splendid exhibits, one cannot help but think that it would be wiser to abolish collections, and pay more attention to the commercial side of the question, and encourage the growing of those varieties that have a commercial value. The greatest trouble with the apple trade to-day is that we have far too many varieties, a large number of which are comparatively worthless, from a commercial standpoint.

There was a small exhibit of apples in boxes for export, only two exhibitors competing, the varieties shown being King, Baldwin, Greening and Duchess. There were no exhibits in barrels. This export exhibit was small, but it will grow if it gets proper encouragement.

The exhibit of fruit was not in quantity or quality up to that of last year. This was especially noticeable in peaches and plums. The severe winter of 1903-4 has had a disastrous effect on those two fruits, and perhaps in the case of plums it may be a blessing in disguise if they are pretty well thinned out. There is no doubt that plum-growing has been overdone under present conditions of marketing and transportation, so that when there is a large or even average crop, a large part of it has to go begging for a market, and last year thousands of bushels were never picked, as at the price obtainable it would not pay to handle them. The peach area is so much smaller than that of the plum, and the frequent killing of the trees in some localities, such, for instance, as occurred in Essex County in 1900, and again last year, leads one to the conclusion that peach-growing is not likely to be overdone in Ontario. In pears, peaches and grapes, the bulk of the prizes went to the Niagara Peninsula and the vicinity of Hamilton. For a collection of eight varieties of peaches, the first prize was awarded to E. Freel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, and the second to S. G. Bunting, St. Catharines.

Mr. Bunting had a nice exhibit of Bartlett and Anjou pears packed for export in half-bushel boxes, and F. G. Stewart, of Homer, showed a nice lot of Clapp's Favorite in baskets. For a collection of fifteen varieties of pears, the first and second prizes went to F. S. Ferminger, St. Catharines, and G. H. Wild, Hamilton, respectively.

In plums the first prize for collection of fifteen varieties went to R. Cameron, Homer, and second to S. D. Ferminger, St. Catharines; and for six varieties red or blue, the first fell to Harry Marshall, Hamilton, and the second to S. G. Stewart, Homer. The latter gentleman won first for twenty varieties of grapes, and the second went to Stanly Prest, Stamford. There was only one thing lacking to make the exhibit of grapes a first-class one, and that was the lack of maturity, and that, of course, involves lack of color. But grapes may be regarded as a standard crop in Southern Ontario. They seem to be a surer crop than any other kind of fruit, and may be depended on to give satisfactory returns almost every year, notwithstanding the fact that prices of late years have at times run pretty low. It is doubtful if any finer samples of outdoor grapes can be produced anywhere else on the continent.

But the prize-list of the Toronto Fair needs revision in pears, peaches and grapes, as well as in apples, and the prize money, or most of it, awarded for the best commercial varieties instead of large collections, as many of the varieties in those collections are of little or no value from a commercial standpoint. The fruit exhibit at Toronto gives one a pretty good idea of the growing importance of the fruit industry in Ontario, and at the same time a realization of the important problems yet to be worked out in connection with it. Not only in growing the best commercial varieties, and of the highest quality, but the great question of markets and transportation is at once apparent. The home market can only absorb a part of it; therefore, it must find a distant market. Much of it is of a very perishable nature, requiring skill and care in packing and handling, and the very best facilities for safe and rapid transport. No doubt these problems will be worked out satisfactorily by the fruit-growers, who are, as a rule, an energetic and enterprising class of men, and when these questions are solved successfully the fruit industry will become one of the most important in the Province.

Manchester Trade Favors Barrels.

With regard to Canadian apple exports, general satisfaction is evinced as to branding, packing and quality, and as to the latter it is pre-eminently first. Packed in barrels properly graded is the method preferred by the Manchester trade. It is deemed advisable to ship as few varieties of apples as possible; mixed lots realize less price than shipments of one well-known apple of uniform grade. Large dealers buy the uniform lots, and the different varieties indifferently graded are only purchased by small dealers at cut prices.—[P. B. McNamara, Commercial Agent.

Dwarf Trees Next.

Changes have come thick and fast in orchard practice in the last ten years. First we had to learn to spray. Then we had to learn to cultivate. Then came cover crops. Now the sod mulch question is before us. While we are debating this our horticultural seers are suggesting that we may be forced to make another change in our orchard practice—this time the introduction of dwarf trees.

The experiment is not yet far enough along to admit of drawing conclusions. If dwarfs prove profitable it will probably be by careful attention to the refinements of culture, by thinning in order to get a high percentage of first-class fruit, by producing a fancy article, by putting it up in fancy packages, and by supplying it to a fancy trade.—[American Fruits.

POULTRY.

Breeds Best for Farmers.

A. G. Gilbert, in Annual Report.

Much experience has been gained since the first report of this department was issued seventeen years ago. Better methods of management and the more effective application of different rations have made themselves evident from time to time, and have been noted in previous reports. But it has not been found necessary to recommend any other than certain breeds which, from the first, have proved themselves best suited to the requirements of the farmers, as winter layers, and the progeny of which make quick-growing chickens. Rather has experience shown that a more general adoption of such breeds would be followed by still better results. The fowls of Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte breeds have always been advocated as essentially "utility breeds" for farmers, because experimental handling of them for many years has proved them to be such. To-day these breeds are placed by practical authorities at the head of the list of fowls best adapted to the wants of the farmer. Other breeds have come to the fore in recent years, notably the Orpington family, of English origin, with its numerous varieties, and each with strong claims as prolific egg-layers and fleshmakers of acceptable market type. We have also Rhode Island Reds, from the Eastern States of America, with strong claims for utility standpoints. These breeds are now on their trial. If they have the merit claimed for them, they will take rank with the best. If they cannot hold their own in competition with the other standard breeds named, no sentimental regard or "bolstering up" will be found sufficient to keep them from a lower rating. It is a matter of congratulation that it has not been found necessary to make any change in the advice given as to the breeds best adapted to the requirements of the farmer. To have recommended change without reason would have been to confuse rather than benefit.

STRAIN ALL-IMPORTANT.

The importance of strain has made itself apparent in no uncertain manner. Letters received from many points of the country show that much of the disease among poultry in recent years may be traced to inbreeding and the resulting lack of constitutional vitality. This has made itself very evident in the case of turkeys, the mortality

among which in all parts of the country is much greater than it should be. In summing up the result of an egg-laying contest held in England some months ago, the secretary of a leading poultry association of that country remarks, "that the value of strain made itself more evident than ever. It did seem as if strain was as important if not more so than breed." Such being the case, farmers who purchase eggs for hatching, or stock to breed from, should ascertain that both are from strains of noted worth.

Preparing Table Poultry.

No amount of theory or book reading can compare with the advantage of a few hours' practical work in plucking birds. Numbers of excellent birds have been spoiled, or reduced in value, owing to having been placed in inexperienced hands for plucking. A practical and experienced poultier will turn out a bird beautifully clean and free from "bark" in about six to seven minutes.

All birds should be plucked the moment they are killed, and this for two reasons. The feathers will come away far more readily than if the bird is allowed to cool, because once the bird becomes chilled, probably half of its skin will be brought away with its feathers, which is known as "barking," or tearing the skin. This not only reduces its value as a marketable commodity, but gives it a very unsalable appearance. Then, again, if the feathers are allowed to remain on, they prevent the bird from getting cold, and thus spoil the flesh. Immediately after the neck of the bird has been broken, commence plucking off the feathers with the right hand, whilst still holding the legs and wings in the left hand. This prevents the bird from fluttering and flapping its wing about in its death struggles.

Nor is this such a very cruel method as at first supposed, for when once the spinal cord is severed there is no further actual feeling in the body. Disconnecting of the body from the brain prevents any further feeling, which proceeds by the nervous system from that center. This is what actually happens when fowls are killed in this way.

The head hangs to the body by the skin of the neck, and the end of the neck ought to be from one inch to two inches distant from the head. When plucking, it is best to be seated, holding the bird on the knees, with its breast uppermost, its body slightly sloping, and its head and neck hanging over, which drains the blood to the head, and gives the flesh a white color. Poulterers generally first pluck the breast, then, turning the bird over, pluck the back and part of the neck, afterwards the wings, and, lastly, the legs and tail. They have a special acquired knack in plucking. They draw the feathers up with the thumb and second joint of the forefinger, keeping them close to the skin, and tightening the skin slightly with the other hand. Some, however, when plucking, never employ the thumb, excepting at a few places, and prefer slipping, as it were, one finger under the feathers, and catching them as in a vice between the other two fingers. The most difficult part to pluck in any bird is the elbow. It is best to pluck it with the thumb and forefinger, taking very few feathers at a time, especially if the plucker be an inexperienced hand.

Singeing is the next step after plucking and stubbing. This is to remove hairs from the carcass. Set a light to some brown paper, straw, or shavings, and, taking the fowl by the head in the left hand, and the feet in the right hand, stretch it out and pass it through the flame quickly, turning it frequently and rapidly. Care must be taken not to blacken the skin, which disfigures it rather than improves it.

Whilst the bird is still warm, it should be placed in shaping-boards to be "shaped." Each shaping-board or trough is V shaped, the front board being five inches wide, the back board six inches, and joined together at somewhat less than right angles. They are fitted to two upright boards.

Before a fowl is placed in the board, the legs should be tied loosely at the hocks. Clean out the vent passage before the hocks are tied. Turn the bird over so that the back is uppermost, and the head hanging down loosely towards you. Place your thumbs on its back, and let your fingers go underneath, and hold the legs tight to the body. Jamb the bird against a clean wall, forcing the stern upwards, so that it stands erect above the back when the bird is held against the wall. Knock the joints of the shanks against the wall, so as to make them "lie in" close to the body. During this operation the bird must be held firmly, but the skin on the back must not be drawn by the thumbs, otherwise the skin will tear, and disfigured birds never fetch so good a price in the market.

Having prepared the fowl as above, next place it very carefully in the shaping-board. Allow the bird to come tight up to one end of the press, its stern being straight up against the back board, and its head and neck hanging over the front board. Place a brick, or some heavy weight against it in order to keep it in its place. Continue the same process with the other birds that have been singed, placing each in the press close to the last one; shaping-boards are usually built in three rows, to hold thirty or more birds. If the number of birds is not sufficient to fill the press, place some heavy weight against the last bird in order to keep them from spreading out.

This weight should not be so high as the back of the bird, else the weight board will rest on it, instead of resting upon the birds; next, place the weight board

on the top of the fowls; that is, a board about four inches wide, and which reaches the whole length of the press.

It should be so placed that it lies towards the front part of the birds, and this serves to keep the wings in place.

Heavy weights are usually placed along the top of the board, remaining above till the birds are thoroughly stiffened. It is absolutely essential, in order to mould birds thoroughly, that they should be placed in the press whilst warm. Should the fowls be of different size, arrange them according to size, beginning from one end of the press.

If this is not attended to, the weight board will not come down on the smallest bird, which will be imperfectly pressed, or not pressed at all.

Ducks, geese and turkeys are generally not shaped, since the packing of them in crates is nearly always sufficient to fit them for market under this head.—(S. W., in Scottish Farmer.

Poultry-fattening Stations.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE SITUATED.

Seventeen illustration poultry-fattening stations are being operated this year by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, under the supervision of Mr. F. C. Eford, Acting Chief of the Poultry Division. The following is a list of these stations, with the names of the operators in charge.

Ontario—Bowmanville, A. W. Foley; Holmesville, T. P. Foster.

Quebec—Bondville, A. P. Hillhouse; Chicoutimi, T. O. Lachance; La Trappe, Rev. Father Edward; Stanfold, Frank Farley; L'Islet, Auguste Fafard.

New Brunswick—Andover, George E. Baxter; Rogersville, F. Richard.

Nova Scotia—East Amherst, Alex. Clegg; North East Margaree, Mariner Smith.

Prince Edward Island—Vernon River Bridge, Robert Furness; Alberton, H. J. Matthews; Eldon, Robert Longard; Glenfinnan, David Macdonald; Montague Bridge, William Campbell; Mount Stewart, Montague Pigott.

A great deal of the operator's time is given to showing farmers how the work of fattening is done, therefore the salary of the operator and the cost of installing the plant are considered as experimental and educational expenditures. The selling price of the dressed chickens is, however, expected to exceed the first cost of the chickens and the cost of feeding, plucking and marketing. The work of each station is confined to fattening enough chickens for illustration purposes. About 200 is the maximum number kept at one time. The operator is not allowed to be a competing buyer with others who have begun to fatten chickens as a private enterprise. If the farmers are already getting a fair price for their poultry, the station will confine its efforts to illustration or experimental work with even less than 200 birds. Those who are carrying on the work for themselves will be considered not rivals, but friends, and will be offered assistance where possible.

Special attention is being paid to choosing the right sort of bird for fattening; for instance, the blocky type of Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte, recommended as suitable for the purpose. The operators are required to spend as much of their time as may be required in assisting those who are engaged in or entering the business, by giving instruction in buying the proper type for fattening, in killing and plucking, packing, shipping, etc.

Only birds of the proper type will be bought this year, and seven cents per pound will be paid for these at the stations. An extra good type might well be worth eight cents, while another type of the same breed would be too dear at five cents a pound.

Each operator is considered responsible for the work and success of his own station. He is expected, as far as possible, to find a suitable market for the birds fattened at his station. The department will, however, endeavor to provide a market for any surplus stock above local requirements. Each station will be conducted as much like a private enterprise as possible, the department assisting the operator in marketing, etc., as it would a private firm initiating a new business.

The demand for chickens fattened at the Government stations is very brisk this season, and from the offers already received it is expected that the ruling price will be from 11 to 13 cents per pound.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Both Premiums Good.

I like the Bible premium very much. It is worth its weight in gold, and the knife I got is also splendid stuff.

JAS. McQUEEN.

Wellington Co., Sept. 2nd, 1904.

Most Profitable Investment.

Enclosed find my renewal (\$1.50) subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I think it is the most profitable \$1.50 a person can spend. Wish you every success,

WILLIAM IRELAND.

Wellington Co.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

A caravan has been attacked near Tangier, and \$6,000 in money secured by the tribesmen.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union at St. Louis passed a resolution urging the Powers to intervene in the war in the Far East.

During a fierce storm which swept the Atlantic Coast on Sept. 15th and 16th, several vessels were wrecked and many lives lost.

The town of Dalgety, midway between Sydney and Melbourne, has been chosen for the capital of the commonwealth of Australia.

The British Trades Union Congress has passed a resolution asking for the appointment of a Minister of Labor in the British Cabinet.

Fighting continues in Paraguay. On Sept. 15th, after a combat of three hours, the Government troops were defeated and dispersed.

The contract for the Pacific Ocean service to Mexico has been awarded to Mr. Reid, of Glasgow. He will receive a subsidy of \$100,000, to which the Canadian and Mexican Governments contribute in equal proportions.

Continuous fighting goes on between the Armenian insurgents and the Turkish troops. In a recent encounter at Van, more than twenty people were killed, and it is stated that other Armenian bands are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

An earthquake which lasted for eleven seconds, and was so severe as to shake and even displace articles in the houses, occurred in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec on Sept. 14th. Dr. Ami, geologist, of Ottawa, attributes the disturbance to the settlement of large blocks of rock constituting the earth's crust in this region.

Relations between Austria and Italy have become strained, the rupture being due to the persecution of the Pluto-Italians at Trieste and the Austrian intrigues in Albania. In evident preparation for a possible friction of a stronger kind, the fortifications at Ancona and Verona are being strengthened, and Austrian ships are taking soundings at night off the Italian Coast, a proceeding which has much incensed the people of Italy.

Although, according to recent despatches, the Japanese attack on Mukden has begun, there is still a surprising lack of authentic news from the Far East. The Japanese, it is stated, notwithstanding the criticism of European military experts that such a course is fraught with danger, are steadfastly adhering to their original plan of keeping their army divided into three parts, under Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nodzi, and in this way are trying to circumscribe Mukden. What will be the success of their plan remains for a future day to tell. . . . In the south, although the besiegers are making steady progress, and it is altogether probable that the final blow upon Port Arthur will yet be struck before the Baltic fleet has had time to throw its weight into the Russian side of the balance.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Thursday, November 17th, has been fixed as Thanksgiving Day in Canada.

According to the Farmers' Voice, there are more than 500 co-operative elevators in the West to-day, and the number constantly increases.

A disastrous fire which occurred in Halifax recently, destroyed one of the most important business districts of the city, including warehouses, stores and wharves.

The hotel St. Regis, which cost \$4,000,000 to build and \$1,500,000 to furnish, has been opened in New York City.

Beware of the threshing machine coming from a weedy farm. Sieves, boxes and all should be thoroughly cleaned before leaving one barn for the next, so as not to spread weed pests.

A Western paper offered a cash prize for the best answer to the question, "What is the worst failing of the modern young man?" The winner's tersely-stated answer was, "Preference for a white-shirt job."

One Ontario collector of ashes, who ships them to the United States as fertilizers, has about 100 teams on the road. Large quantities go to gardeners at Boston, and other New England points. Coal burning is gradually coming in, and the ash business will come to an end.

Mr. Cowie, the Scotch expert upon the curing of herring, and his staff, are to be retained another year at Canso, N.S. The herring cured since Mr. Cowie's arrival has proved to be most successful, having realized several dollars more per barrel than herrings usually bring in Canada.

The Macdonald Institute for young women, in connection with the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., is meeting with a success unlooked for at so early a stage of its career. So many applications for admission have come in this fall that it is expected the large new residence will be filled to its utmost capacity.

Farmers will sooner or later have to resort to the cottage system, thus making married life and permanency of engagement possible to the farm laborer. That will encourage good men to stick to farm work, feeling that they are sure of a place with reasonable opportunity for getting ahead.—[Clinton New Era.

The "Baltic," of the White Star Line, which was launched recently, is described as by far the "biggest ship afloat." Its length is 725 feet, and although it is not expected that it will make more than 17 knots an hour, the increased steadiness of so huge a vessel will prove an attraction to many for whom sea voyages may ordinarily be possessed of discomforting features.

The experiments in connection with canning dogfish, which have become a pest in the fisheries of Eastern Canada, are proving to be quite successful. When canned by a special process the flavor of the fish is said to be all that can be desired, and it is hoped that when this new venture has pushed its way into the markets of the world, what has been regarded as a menace to our fisheries may be changed into a valuable industry.

One of the attractive exhibits at this year's Renfrew Model Fair consists of minerals from Renfrew County and New Ontario. Corundum, graphite, iron from the Radnor and Caldwell mines, asbestos, talc, crystals, molybdenite, etc., have been promised from representative mines in Renfrew County; as well as cobalt, etc., from New Ontario. A fine display of butterflies and insects has been promised, and Indian curiosities gathered from Renfrew neighborhoods.

KUROKI.—Kuroki, the brilliant "Japanese" general so much in evidence at the present time, is, it is stated, not a Japanese, but the son of Kurowski, a Polish revolutionist of 1831, and is known among the Russians as "The cursed Pole." When the elder



Two Prizewinning Ayrshire Cows.

Minnie of Lessnessock and Alice 2nd of Lessnessock. The property of W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

Kuroaki was dying he charged his son to avenge the wrongs which Russia had heaped upon Poland, and this charge the son, under the name of Kuroki, is now carrying out in the terrible war in the Far East.

GREAT SIEGES OF THE WORLD.—The siege of Port Arthur is already bringing out comparisons with the famous sieges in the world's history. . . . That of Gibraltar, where, in 1779-83 the British garrison for 874 days successfully beat off the allied French and Spanish forces, is the longest recorded siege of a sea fortress. . . . The famous siege of Sebastopol lasted for 349 days. At the end of that time the allied French, British and Sardinian forces, in a terrific fight, forced the Russians from the fortifications, not, however, until the magazines and stores had been destroyed. In this siege 182,000 men were engaged, and 150,000 were lost in killed and wounded. . . . In 1871 the Germans besieged Paris for 132 days before effecting a surrender, 40,000 of the inhabitants dying during that time of disease and hunger. . . . At Khartoum, General Gordon held off the hosts of the Mahdi for 341 days. . . . Delhi, Lucknow and Ladysmith are also numbered among the memorable sieges of history.

The Great Eastern Exhibition.

Sherbrooke's 20th annual Great Eastern Exhibition, held August 27th to Sept. 3rd, opened with fine weather and bright prospects from every point. The show of horses was one of the largest ever seen in the Province, and equal to any in the Dominion. The exhibits of Clydesdales, Belgians, Shires and Standard-breds were above the average, and the Hackneys have never been excelled. In the cattle, sheep and swine classes some of the best farms of Quebec and Maritime Provinces were represented. One of the chief features in the cattle exhibit was a herd of Brown Swiss, shown by F. Freemyer, of Breakabeen, N.Y. This being their first appearance at an Eastern Fair, they attracted much attention from the breeders and farmers.

Exhibitors in the cattle and swine departments were well pleased with the improved accommodation for their stock that the managers have been able to carry out the past two years. The constant attention and courtesy of Pres. Ames and Manager Tomlinson, with their well-chosen staff of assistants, to exhibitors and visitors have been appreciated and highly spoken of, claiming the Great Eastern as one of the best-managed shows of the Province.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—This class, although not out in very great force, was the strongest of the beef breeds on exhibition. In the aged bull class there were five entries. The first-prize bull was owned by P. C. Parker, of Lennoxville. He was got by Joy of Morning; is an exceedingly good bull, and was brought out in good show fix. E. V. Norton, of Coaticooke, was second, and H. B. Stewart won third.

In the two-year-old class there were only two entries. The first-prize bull of last year, bred by Edwards & Co., and owned by H. I. Elliott, Danville, had to be content with second place to a Joy of Morning bull, owned by H. H. Fuller, of Huntingville. Both are good bulls, and a credit to any herd.

Bulls one year old were brought out by E. V. Norton, first, and F. Cromwell with second.

In the calf class over six months, W. M. Lawrence, of Melbourne, was first; H. W. Burton, second; J. Dowd, third; P. H. Wilson, fourth.

Calves under six months, Wm. Coddington won first on an exceedingly good calf, well fitted; A. E. Main, second; E. V. Norton, third.

Bull any age, was won by Frosty Morning, owned by H. W. Burton.

In the aged cow class, H. H. Fuller won first, H. B. Stewart second, and H. I. Elliott third.

Cows three years old, H. H. Fuller first, on a beautiful heifer, in good show fix. She won the diploma as best female. The same heifer won the diploma in 1903. She was got by King of Danville, bred by H. I. Elliott, and would hold her own in any western show. H. B. Stewart was second, and H. I. Elliott third.

In the two-year-old class, H. B. Stewart was first, H. I. Elliott second, and H. Burton third.

Heifers over 18 months, H. W. Burton first and second, E. V. Norton second.

Heifers over one year and under 18 months, H. I. Elliott first, F. Cromwell second, H. Burton third.

Heifer calves over six months, A. E. Main first, on a grand good calf in fine show fix, and good enough for stronger competition; H. Burton second and third; F. Cromwell fourth.

Heifer calves under six months—First and third to Fuller, second to Burton, fourth to Elliott.

Aged herd—Fuller first, Stewart second, Elliott third.

Young herd—H. Burton first.

HEREFORDS.—In this class only two exhibitors competed for honors—H. D. Smith, of Ingleside, and P. H. Wilson, of Moe's River. Mr. Smith's best herd of Herefords were at Toronto, where they, no doubt, upheld the honor of the Ingleside Farm.

Bulls three years old and up—W. A. Sharman first, P. H. Wilson second.

Bulls two years old—First to H. D. Smith.

Bulls one year old—First to Wilson.

Bull calf—First to Wilson, second and third to Smith.

Bull any age—P. H. Wilson.

Cow four years old and up—First to P. H. Wilson, second and third to H. D. Smith.

Cow three years old and up—First to H. D. Smith, second to P. H. Wilson, third to Sharman.

Heifer two years old—First and second to H. D. Smith.

Heifer one year old—First and second to H. D. Smith.

Heifer calf—First to Wilson, second and third to H. D. Smith.

Best female—P. H. Wilson.

Best aged herd—Wilson first, H. D. Smith second.

Young herd—H. D. Smith.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—In this class only two herds contested for the honors—A. G. Spafford and F. A. Burton. Spafford had the strongest and best-fitted herd, and won the lion's share of the prizes. In bull of any age, F. A. Burton won the prize, and Spafford for the best female.

AYRSHIRES.—In the Ayrshire class only three herds were exhibited. D. M. Watt, of Allan's Corner, T. D. McCallum, Danville, and John Blue, Copleton. The exhibit in this class was not up to former years. Following are the prizewinners:

Bulls three years old and up—First, D. M. Watt, Allan's Corner; second, T. D. McCallum, Danville; third, A. Denis, St. Norbert.

Yearling bulls—First, John Blue, Copleton; second, D. M. Watt; third, T. D. McCallum; fourth, G. S. Wintle, Richmond.

Bull calf—First, T. D. McCallum; second, John Blue; third, A. Denis.

Bull any age—T. D. McCallum.

Cow four years old and up—First, second and third, John Blue.

Heifer three years old—First and third, D. M. Watt; second and fourth, N. D. McCallum.

Two years old and up—First and third, T. D. McCallum; second, John Blue.

Yearlings—First and fourth, T. D. McCallum; second and third, John Blue.

Calf over six months and under one year—First, G. S. Wintle; second and third, J. Blue.

Calf under six months—First, A. Denis; second, J. Blue; third, T. D. McCallum.

Female, any age—D. M. Watt.

Best aged herd—Watt first, T. D. McCallum second.

Young herd—T. D. McCallum first, John Blue second.

CANADIAN CATTLE.—Bulls, three years old and up—First, A. Denis; second, L. P. Sylvestre; third, J. A. Champagne.

Bulls, two years old—First, A. Denis; second, J. A. Champagne; third, L. P. Sylvestre.

Bulls, one year old—First and third, A. Denis; second, L. P. Sylvestre.

Bull calf—First, J. Champagne; second and third, A. Denis.

Bull any age—A. Denis.

Cow, four years old and up—First and third, A. Denis; second, L. P. Sylvestre.

Heifer, three years old—First, L. P. Sylvestre; second and third, A. Denis.

Heifer, two years old—First, A. Denis; second, J. A. Champagne; third, L. P. Sylvestre.

Yearling heifers—First and second, A. Denis; third, L. P. Sylvestre.

Heifer calf—First and third, A. Denis; second, L. P. Sylvestre.

Best female—A. Denis.

Aged herd—A. Denis first, L. P. Sylvestre second, J. A. Champagne third.

Young herd—A. Denis first, L. P. Sylvestre second.

JERSEYS.—Bulls three years old and up—First, E. P. Ball, Rock Island; second, W. McMonagle; third, Rushton Farm, Cookshire.

Bull, two years old—First and second, Rushton Farm; third, J. Archambault.

Yearlings—First, E. P. Ball; second, W. H. Martin; third, Rushton Farm.

Calves under one year—First, W. McMonagle; second and third, E. P. Ball.

Bull any age—E. P. Ball.

Cow, four years old and up—First and third, W. McMonagle, P.E.I.; second, Rushton Farm.

Heifer, three years old—First, E. P. Ball; second, Rushton Farm; third, McMonagle.

Heifer, two years old—First and second, E. P. Ball, third, Rushton Farm.

Yearling heifers—First and third, E. P. Ball; second, McMonagle.

Heifer calf—First and second, E. P. Ball, third, McMonagle.

Best female—W. McMonagle.

Best herd—First, McMonagle; second, Rushton Farm; third, E. P. Ball.

GUERNSEYS.—W. McMonagle, of P. E. Island, and Guy Carr, Compton, brought out two exceedingly good herds. That of McMonagle showed the best fitting, and won the principal prizes. This herd showed a decided improvement over last year, and were worthy of the honors they won.

HOLSTEINS.—The cattle in this class were good, and well brought out. The prizes were divided among the following exhibitors:

Bulls, three years old and up—First, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.; second, J. M. Montel, Stanstead; third, Chamcook Farm.

Bulls, two years old—First, Brown; second, J. E. Kerrick, Abbotsford; third, G. N. Crosby, Cookshire.

Yearling bulls—First, J. E. Herrick; second, Brown; third and fourth, Montel.

Bull calf—First, third and fourth, Brown; second, J. E. Herrick.

Bull any age—W. W. Brown.

Cow, four years old and up—First and fourth, Brown; second, J. E. Herrick; third, Chamcook Farm.

Heifer three years old—First, J. L. Riches, City; second, Brown; third, J. E. Herrick; fourth, Montel.

Two years old—First, J. E. Herrick; second, Brown; third, J. L. Riches; fourth, Chamcook Farm.

Yearlings—First, second and third, Brown; fourth, Herrick.

Heifer calf—First, J. E. Herrick; second and third, Brown; fourth, Chamcook Farm.

Best female—W. W. Brown.

Best aged herd—First, Brown; second, J. E. Herrick; third, Chamcook Farm.

Young herd—First, W. W. Brown; second, J. Montel.

SHEEP.

The sheep classes compared favorably with former years, and the sheep on the whole were a good lot.

LEICESTERS.—In this class W. H. Burton, of Huntingville; I. Garnett, of Spring Road, and W. H. Martin, of Warden, were the exhibitors. The prizes were equally divided with Burton and Garnett.

SHROPSHIRE.—H. C. Bailey, Cookshire; Edwards Bros., of Danville; T. D. McCallum, Danville; and Chamcook Farm were the exhibitors. Edwards Bros. and T. D. McCallum brought out two well-fitted lines in this class, and easily won all the best prizes, excepting in the aged ram class, which was won by H. C. Bailey.

SOUTHDOWNS.—J. J. Shaw, Glanford Station; Chamcook Farm and Guy Carr were the exhibitors. The Shaw flock were the best fitted and shown in the best bloom, and won the bulk of the prize money. Chamcook Farm showed some good sheep, of the right type, but not in the same fix as the Ontario flock. Another year may see a change in the prizewinnings of this flock, as their manager, Mr. McLeay, has both the experience and ability to fit his sheep to win against the best.

COTSWOLDS were shown by A. Denis, A. Champagne and L. P. Sylvestre. Denis won the bulk of the first money, as well as pen prize; Champagne and Sylvestre taking second and third money.

OXFORDS.—In this class a well-fitted line of Arkell sheep were shown by A. Chartier, who won first money; L. P. Sylvestre taking second.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—The Chamcook Farm and L. P. Sylvestre were the only exhibitors. Chamcook Farm won all firsts, with the exception of the ram class, on a well-brought-out string of the breed.

CHEVIOTS.—Chamcook Farm and Rushton Farm competed in this class. The Chamcook flock showed the best type and fitting, and won first money; the Rushton flock taking second on a well brought out line.

LINCOLNS.—A. Denis and Sylvestre were the only exhibitors in this class. Denis was easily first and second on strong exhibits, which would have stood strong competition at any show.

MERINOS.—Shaw, Rushton Farm and Guy Carr competed for honors, the best going to Shaw.

SWINE.

The show of swine was large, and of a high order throughout. The best exhibit was made in Yorkshires, by Mr. Gus Langier, of Quebec, who made a clean sweep. His exhibit showed fine form, good development and fitting, and well worthy of the honors he won.

In Poland-Chinas, Rushton Farm won all the prizes competed for.

Chester Whites—A. G. Spafford, Lee & Son, and R. J. Steven & Son competed. Spafford won two firsts, one second, and the pen prize; Stevens two firsts, two seconds, and one third; Lee & Son three firsts, two seconds and one third.

In Tamworths, Messrs. Shaw was the chief exhibitor, and won all the best prizes, on an exceedingly good lot.

Improved Berkshires—In class for boars one year and over, W. H. Martin, first; A. J. Stevens & Son, second. Boar under six months, Lee & Son, of Durham, P.Q., first and second; Martin third. Sow, one year and over, Lee & Son first, Martin second, Stevens & Son third. Sow under one year old, Martin first, Stevens & Son second. Sow under six months, Stevens & Son first, Martin second, Lee third. Pen, W. H. Martin.

The show was favored with fine weather and big crowds, closing one of the most successful fairs ever yet held in the Province.

Wentworth Good Roads.

In Wentworth Co., Ont., under the Good Roads Act, a number of toll roads have been purchased by the county, which has secured a Government bonus of one-third of the cost. Some fifty miles of roads have been reconstructed in accordance with modern methods.

San Jose Scale Prosecution.

For refusing to obey the orders of the San Jose Scale Inspector, by destroying or properly spraying infected fruit trees, the St. Catharines, Ont., Police Magistrate convicted four persons, but the minimum penalty, a fine of \$20 and costs, was not enforced, but probably will be hereafter. Another charge was dismissed, the party undertaking to spray the trees at once.

Some St. Louis Awards.

The following are the awards on Shorthorn bulls in the first two days judging at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Bulls, three years and over—1, Choice Goods, Tebo Land & Cattle Co., Missouri; 2, Whitehall Sultan, F. W. Harding, Wisconsin; 3, J. G. Robbins & Sons, Indiana. Bulls, two years old—1, King Edward, D. R. Hanna, Ohio; 2, Invincible Hampden, C. D. Bellows, Missouri; 3, Orange Monarch, Purdy Bros., Missouri. Senior yearlings—1, Whitehall Marshall, F. W. Harding; 2, My Choice, Abram Renick, Kentucky; 3, Nonpareil Perfection, T. J. Wornall, Mo.; 4, Capital, Chas. E. Ladd, Oregon. Junior yearlings—1, Missie's Diamond, D. R. Hanna; 2, Hampton's Model, C. D. Bellows; 3, Victor Vale, Tebo Land Co. Senior bull calves—1, Diamond King, Hanna; 2, Prince of Pilsen, J. F. Prathe; 3, The Conqueror, Tebo Land Co. The judges were Senator Harris and I. Forbes.

Hereford bulls at St. Louis were placed by judges Tom Clark and C. A. Stannard as follows: Bulls, three years and over—1, Prime Lad, W. S. Vannatta, Ind.; 2, Bright Donald, Gudge & Simpson, Mo.; 3, Onward 4th, A. Funkhouser, Mo.; 4, Fulfiller, O. Harris, Mo.; 5, Beau March On, C. H. Moore, Mo. Bulls, two years old—1, Defender, C. D. Comstock, Mo.; 2, Keep On 26, O. Harris, Mo.; 3, Donald, March On, Vannatta; 4, Prince Rupert, W. A. Curtis, Ky. Senior yearlings—1, Onward 18th, Funkhouser; 2, Benjamin Wilton, Harris; 3, Blair Donald 18th, Curtis; 4, Beau Donald 46th, Curtis. Junior yearlings—1, Beau President, Gudge & Simpson; 2, Onward 23rd, Funkhouser; 3, Meteor, Gabbert & Sons, Mo.; 4, Hildretia Alamo, John Sparks, Nevada. Senior bull calves—1, Mapleton, Steward & Hutchison, Mo.; 2, Goolenough 4th, Harris; 3, Distributor, S. L. Brock, Mo.; 4, Bold Rex, Gudge & Simpson.

Ayrshires—Bull three years or over—1, J. G. Clark, Ottawa; 2, E. J. Fletcher, New Hampshire; 3, S. M. Wells, Connecticut; 4, H. Cook, Wisconsin. Bull two years old—1, Wm. Lindsay, N. Y.; 2, H. Cook; 3, S. M. Wells. Bulls one year old—1, W. P. Schank, N. Y.; 2, E. J. Fletcher, N. H.; 3, H. Cook, Ohio; 4, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont., Sir Oliver of Woodroffe; 5, S. W. Wells, Rob. Mitchell. Cows three years and over—1, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Maud S. 1st of Hillside, (imp.); 2, S. W. Wells, Lady Earle of Burnside; 3, S. W. Wells, Luna of Burnside; 4, J. G. Clark, Clara.

Fall Fairs.

Gen. Canada Exhibition, Ottawa	Sept. 16 to 24
Canada's International, St. John, N. B.	Sept. 17 to 24
Central, Guelph	Sept. 20 to 22
N. York Co. Fair, Newmarket	Sept. 20 to 22
Northern, Collingwood	Sept. 20 to 23
Emsdale	Sept. 21 to 22
N. R. of Oxford, Woodstock	Sept. 21 to 22
Peel County, Brampton	Sept. 22 to 23
Petrolia	Sept. 22 to 24
Rosseau	Sept. 22 to 23
Lindsay Central, Lindsay	Sept. 22 to 24
W. Middlesex Union, Strathroy	Sept. 23 to 25
Peterboro Industrial, Peterboro	Sept. 26 to 28
Sprucedale	Sept. 27 to 28
Streetsville	Sept. 27 to 28
G. N. W. Exhibition, Goderich	Sept. 27 to 28
Huntsville	Sept. 27 to 28
Glencoe, Glencoe	Sept. 27 to 28
Wyoming, Wyoming	Sept. 27 to 28
Essex Co., Essex	Sept. 27 to 29
P. E. I. Industrial, Charlottetown	Sept. 27 to 30
West Kent, Chatham	Sept. 27 to 29
Listowel	Sept. 28 to 29
Durham, Whitby	Sept. 28 to 30
Carleton County, Richmond	Sept. 28 to 30
Rentrew	Sept. 28 to 30
Halton, Milton	Sept. 29 to 30
Sutton	Sept. 29 to 30
Wingham	Sept. 29 to 30
Bracebridge	Sept. 29 to 30
Centre Wellington, Fergus	Sept. 29 to 30
Watford	Sept. 29 to 30
North Brant Fair, Paris	Sept. 29 to 30
Illinois State Fair, Springfield	Sept. 29 to Oct. 7
Galt	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Sundridge	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Hungerford, Tweed	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Briden	Oct. 4
Magnetawan	Oct. 4
West Elgin Fair, Wallacetown	Oct. 4 to 5
Alvinston	Oct. 4 to 5
Elma, Atwood	Oct. 3 to 4
Arran, Tara	Oct. 4 to 5
Utterson	Oct. 4 to 5
Gravenhurst	Oct. 5 to 6
Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.	Oct. 5 to 6
Freelton	Oct. 5 to 6
Six Nations	Oct. 5 to 6
East Durham and Cavan, Millbrook	Oct. 6 to 7
Highgate	Oct. 6 to 7
Burk's Falls	Oct. 6 to 7
Sarnia	Oct. 6 to 7
Kirkton	Oct. 6 to 7
Norwich	Oct. 7 to 8
Rockton	Oct. 11 to 12
Cardwell, Beeton	Oct. 11 to 12
Forest	Oct. 11 to 12
Caledonia	Oct. 13 to 14
Oneida Indian Fair	Oct. 13 and 14
Theford	Oct. 13 to 14
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 18 to 20
Muncey	Oct. 19 to 20

The Toronto National Through a Woman's Eyes.

By R. B. M.

As one traverses the city in a street car or wanders through the fair grounds and listens to the twang of the New Yorkers, the decided, "know-it" pronunciation of the Chicagonian, or the pleasing drawl of the southerner, the thought is forced upon one that the Toronto Exhibition is not merely national, but international. While many American visitors are here only to see the fair, others to see to what state of civilization the Canadian colony has reached, a large number took advantage of the cheap fares to visit Canada with a view to settling. One young couple from Pennsylvania said they had read so much about Canada that they were determined to come and see for themselves. Their inspection proved so favorable they decided that the husband should remain in Ontario, while the wife went back to wind up affairs.

The verdict of those, either Americans or Canadians, who went to the Exhibition for the purpose of seeing as much as possible, and learning all they could, was one of general satisfaction. The only complaint that was at all general was the difficulty in locating different buildings. As a remedy for this, it was suggested that a plan of the grounds, laid out in streets or blocks, with the different buildings and departments plainly marked, be put up in a conspicuous place.

There was nothing specially new at the Fair. The chief attractions were the Art Gallery and the Black Watch Band. While the latter may not have come up to the Coldstream Guards of last year in richness and beauty of tone, yet their perfect harmony and intonation could scarcely be excelled.

Many people say that the Fair is much the same every year, that it is not worth going to see year after year, and this is true to a certain extent, yet there are new features each year, that are in themselves well worth the time and expense expended. For example, one could spend all day in the Art Gallery, and then not see it all (to remember it).

It was very interesting to listen to the boys and girls on Children's Day, as they stood before the "Death of Wolfe." This picture was so wonderfully realistic that as one stood before it, the story in our school reader seemed suddenly to have come to life. "See!" one boy would exclaim, "here's the man coming with the message, 'They run, they run!'" "Watch Wolfe," another answered, "he hasn't heard it yet, but those coons behind are just going to tell him." One little boy exclaimed: "Say, Wolfe, I'd like to have done as much for Canada as you did. We would have all been French if it hadn't been for you." "No, we wouldn't, neither," remarked a little girl standing near. "It wasn't Wolfe that made us English; it was just because we were born that way."

As the children passed on to the next room and caught a glimpse, for the first time, of the "Raising of Jairus' Daughter," a hush fell upon them. As they looked upon that wonderful story, and seemed to fasten every detail in their minds, one was convinced that the Bible story would convey a new meaning to those children for ever after. This is the value of an educational exhibition such as the Toronto National has become. Those who could see nothing good in the Fair are those who, "having eyes, see not, and ears, but they hear not." One of this species remarked as she looked at this picture, "Oh, isn't that cute."

The work in the Women's Building was fully up to the average. The case just inside the door at the North end, containing Chinese women's work and embroidery from the Industrial School in Japan, at once attracted the attention of visitors. The Easterners are born needlewomen; still, while our Canadian women have not the

knack of blending all the colors of the rainbow and yet making a harmonious whole, yet the display of Battenburg, drawnwork, silk and linen embroidery, was one that would do credit to any nation. Fine, soft effects seemed to have been aimed at this year, rather than intricate patterns and startling outline.

For the benefit of those who are not always looking for something new, special mention might be made of a centerpiece of Tenerife lace. This work resembles tatting, and is very delicate and exquisite in design and finish. And for those who value a piece of work because of the skill in execution, a centerpiece of Norwegian or Fardanger embroidery might be mentioned. It was all drawn in tiny squares, each stitch in each square seemed perfect. It was very beautiful, but for women with little time there was a great deal of embroidery quite as effective, and not nearly so hard on the eyes.

The children's work shows improvement in quantity and quality of entries year by year. A little difficulty was experienced in placing one piece of embroidery done by a girl under twelve years of age. The judge said it could easily take a prize in an older class.

The boys, too, had samples of wood carving that would be an ornament to any drawing-room.

While the ornamental occupies a large place in women's life, yet, in this practical age, a report of the Fair would be incomplete were not special mention made of the inventions of women. The first prize, a charcoal stove, made of sheet-iron, is so compact and complete in construction and design that women living in the country where gas cannot be obtained, will readily recognize its worth when it is put on the market. Another article that may prove useful is the hygienic milk can. It is much more easily washed than the glass bottle, it is more durable, and is air-tight.

At the opposite end of the building from the work of the Chinese women is the work of the Doukhobors and French-Canadian women. There is something touching, to me, in the exhibit of these Doukhobor women just now, when there is so much difference of opinion as to the worth of this people as settlers in our great northern country. This little exhibit seems to say, "Come and see, see what we can do. Our people cannot be the worthless, stupid race you are made to believe when we can embroider like this. We are Doukhobors, it is true, but we are women first of all, with just the same love for the beautiful, the same dainty touch and quickness of perception that women of cultured homes and Western civilization possess."

A new feature of the Fair was the Women's Institute department. This was greatly appreciated by the officers and members of the Institute throughout the Province. A great number of women from the U. S., and from the city of Toronto also, visited this department, and were greatly interested in the work of the Institute. Many ladies from the city asked to have an organization formed in Toronto. A deputation is to wait upon the superintendent to discuss the possibility of organizing. As I conclude this article, the fact that another National Exhibition is nearly over is brought forcibly to my mind as I watch the "Farmer's Advocate" and other departments of the Fair fold their tents, like the Arabs, and quietly steal away.

No Exhibition at Berlin this Year.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Owing to our City Council refusing to give us the necessary amount to erect suitable buildings that would give our many exhibitors proper accommodation, it is impossible for the directors to hold a fair. It is the intention to lay the matter before next year's council. We believe that when the matter is carefully thought out, the council will be unanimous in favor of the grant, as it is impossible for the North Waterloo Agricultural Society to continue unless they get this assistance from the council, which all other district societies



J. A. Govenlock's (Forest) Yearling, 2nd Prize, and Calf, 1st Prize. Hereford Bulls at Toronto, 1904.

have already received. All that are now members of the society will be kept in good standing for another year, and if the necessary assistance is received the directors will open the fair with new grounds and buildings, and will put on a much larger and more elaborate exhibition than has ever been held heretofore. In case our next attempt fails, we will refund all members the dollar which the society now holds as membership fee. We consider the prospects bright for next year's council to grant us the necessary assistance. A. B. Campbell, President. W. J. Moody, Sec.-Treasurer.

Institute Workers in Convention.

The Hon. John Dryden, who ably filled the chair, in calling the meeting of Farmers' Institute workers together, on Sept. 6th, on Toronto fair grounds, said the object of the meeting was to lay plans to make the Ontario Institute system more valuable. Referring to his trip to the Old Country, he said that while in Perth he learned that the farmers there received much more for their produce than the farmers of this country, as they are right at the doors of a very large market. On the other hand we had to compete after sending it a long distance. It is, therefore, up to us to practice such methods as will reduce the cost of production. He further observed that we must have variety to make the institutes successful, and that in some cases it might be well for some old heads to resign, and bring younger men to the front, who would put more life and energy into the work.

The chairman introduced Supt. Putnam, who welcomed the delegates and thanked the officers present for their hearty co-operation. He said that Mr. Pratt, of Simcoe Co., started the idea of a conference. The Ontario Institute system paid better for the money expended than any other system of which he knew. At the Ontario Agricultural College they could only provide for one per cent. of the farmers' sons. The F. I. must be a school for the farmers en masse. He was sorry to say that there had been a falling off in the membership, as compared with the year previous, but this was doubtless owing to the very bad weather experienced last winter. The June meetings had helped very materially to increase the membership, so that we were nearly caught up to last year again.

Mr. Wm. Pratt, Secretary for C. Simcoe F. I., said it was his maiden speech. It proved to be a good one. He said he had been ten years in the work, and regretted that only ten per cent. of the farming community were in touch with the institute system, and of these only one per cent. were actively associated with it. He thought we were beginning at the wrong end. He spoke very highly of the work of the lecturing staff; but he thought the local organization should work the meetings up better. He maintained if there were a permanent conference meeting annually to confer together it would aid in doing the institution much good.

A number of voices said we do not wish to revive the old central F. I. The speaker claimed he did not mean that.

Mr. H. Glendenning, one of the institute lecturers, thought that the day meeting should not be divided; that judging classes, such as obtained in S. Grant, should be encouraged; that it might be well to hold two-day meetings in some places, and he urged the officers to be more punctual in opening their meetings.

Geo. Binney, S. Grey, thought an annual convention was not needed. He thought much depended on the local management, and that some special subject should have more attention, such as the weed problem. He observed that some of the lecturers spoke too long.

Mr. Slater, Secretary S. Waterloo, said, "We want to use more local help, but the delegates sometimes crowd it out." He thought it would be a mistake to cancel the evening meetings.

Mr. Crawford, Secretary of W. York F. I., said the regular meetings came too early in his locality. Maintaining the standard of their herds was an important problem with them, owing to the high price, especially of Shorthorn sires. He thought the institute might be able to do something along that line.

Mr. W. H. Sylvester, Burks' Falls, said we may differ in methods as to how improvement in the institute system may be effected, but they all wanted it.

President Creelman, of the O. A. C., said there should be a spirit of unity between the college, the institutes and the agricultural societies.

T. G. Raynor, of Rosehall, gave an address on the Farmers' Institutes, from the lecturer's standpoint. Mr. Raynor answered the question he raised, "Had the institute system outlived its usefulness?" in the negative, and then proceeded to give reasons for the faith he held, and suggested some ways of making the system more effective. He believed the increased productiveness of Ontario farms was largely due to our splendid Farmers' Institute system. Compared with other American systems, of which he knew something, he agreed with Supt. Putnam, that ours was the best. Our system had given the farmers much light on such questions as the bacon hog, dairying, silo, soil improvement and cultivation, clover and corn and methods of handling, stock improvement, fruit-growing, etc. In making an institute a success, while much depended upon the visiting delegates, a great deal more depended upon the local officers, and especially the chief executive, the secretary. He should be carefully chosen, and well paid for his work. Where the advertising was well done, the local officers out on time, having completed all arrangements according to instructions in the rules and regulations, it was rarely that a meeting failed.

He did not believe that an institute should be sized up by its membership alone; yet there was a great difference in the way secretaries secured members. A secretary rarely failed in getting a large number to join if the objects and aims of the institute were clearly explained by him, or some competent person, and the advantages of becoming a member were clearly stated. The secretary should have the different directors associated with him in securing members in season and out of season. No new organization was needed. What everyone should do who was interested in the welfare of the institutes was to lay all recommendations before the superintendent. Let him, with his advisers, cull the suggestions, put them in the form of a circular letter, send them to the local officers, and then let the institutes live up as far as possible to the letter of the law. He next observed that one of the objects of the institute system was being almost wholly neglected, that is the development of local talent. By inaugurating two-day meetings in many ridings, the use of local talent could be revived. Two-day meetings would also admit of the introduction of judging classes, which should be encouraged. The question drawer should be made greater use of than it is. If questions written or oral were submitted by the chairman to the speakers, many hazy problems in agriculture would become much clearer to the masses. He observed that Saturday meetings in the vicinity of large market towns were, as a rule, a failure, and might be discontinued. The division of the day meetings into two sessions in different places were not as a rule to be encouraged.

Supt. Putnam introduced the question of the farm labor problem. After some discussion it was thought that the institute system might be used as a means of distributing the Old Country laborers more evenly over the country. The other subjects suggested were: (1) The advisability of canvassing for members during an address of the delegates; (2) Methods for increasing membership; (3) Discussing the basis for running excursions to Guelph.

At the close of the meeting two important resolutions were passed.

(1) Moved by Mr. Pratt, seconded by Mr. Manderson, that the Supt. call a gathering of the institute workers annually, at time of the Toronto Exhibition.

(2) That the Provincial Government and Fair Board be asked to provide better accommodation for the farmers' gathering.

Farmers' Association Platform.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Association, held in Toronto, addresses against public extravagance, political corruption and partizanship were delivered by Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. I. Lockie Wilson, Mr. Jabel Robinson, M.P., and others.

The following officers were re-elected: Honorary President, C. M. Maflory; President, J. L. Wilson; Treasurer, W. L. Smith; Vice-President, L. E. Annis. A new Executive Committee was appointed, of J. W. Hyatt and W. C. Good, and a Committee of Auditors of Angus MacDonald and Major Hood.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolutions as follows were adopted:

"That the Government and people of Canada be congratulated upon the effective work accomplished by the Railway Commission.

"That we form greater commercial reciprocity with such other nations as may desire it.

"That the existing tariff should be improved to afford benefit to the farmer.

"That we are unalterably opposed to any increase in present tariff rates.

"That representatives be held to a stricter account for their actions in Parliament.

"That the jurisdiction of the Division Court be raised from its present position to cover cases involving \$500.

"That we reaffirm our opposition to the policy of subsidizing railways and other private companies.

"That we are in favor of allowing local telephone companies to enter railway stations.

"That the Department of Crown Lands be congratulated upon the forestry policy they have adopted.

"That we reaffirm our adhesion to the principle of equalization of taxation.

"That all water-powers be retained as the property of the people.

"That legislation be applied for to give the farmer control of shipments of farm produce till the same is paid for."

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

It was resolved that the following questions be put by the Farmers' Association branches throughout the country to each candidate for election:

1. Are you in favor of the application by the Government of the initiative and referendum to cases involving large expenditure of public money?

2. Would you support the granting of portions of the public domain or public money in the form of bonuses, rebates, subsidies, etc., to private parties or corporations?

3. Do you approve of members of Parliament accepting free passes, and then collecting mileage allowance from the Government? Would you accept a pass and then collect mileage?

4. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, an equitable reciprocity arrangement between Canada and the United States?

5. Are you in favor of the Senate as it now is, or its reform or abolition? Which?

6. Are you opposed to the giving or selling of pub-

lic lands to any parties except bona-fide settlers, and especially to the granting of large blocks of land to private parties or companies for speculative purposes?

7. Are you in favor of public ownership of public utilities?

8. If elected, will you regard yourself as a representative of the people and the country, or of the party that has put you forward?

9. Will you absolutely refuse to accept the assistance of any campaign fund secured from sources outside your constituency?

Farm Crops in Cape Breton.

By Laura Rose.

The one important crop to the Cape Breton farmer is his hay. If that proves good, then he feels secure for another year, but, alas, if the yield be light the outlook is gloomy indeed.

This year, owing to the exceedingly dry spring, the hay is a terrible failure, and there is not over half a crop over the Island, and to make it still worse the quality is not good. Just about the time it should have been cut, rain came, and haying was delayed in the hope of the grass thickening up at the bottom. But the growing season had passed, and the little hay there was turned brown and woody.

The land in the most of places is not kept up as it should be, and its run-out condition is indicated by the presence of the ox-eyed daisy, the buttercup and brown-top grass. Take these from some of the hay fields and there would be very little left to cover the soil. The getting in of the hay is the all-important and busiest time of the year. Then it is that men, women and children betake themselves to the fields, the men doing the mowing (there is a great deal more cut by hand than by machine) and the women and children raking and turning the hay. Very few farmers keep hired help. Men are scarce, and there are usually more women than men on the farms, so it seems necessary that the women should help during the busy season, and, in fact, they really seem to enjoy doing so. Seldom is the sun so hot but what it is pleasant out of doors, and it is certainly work which should be conducive to good health. Occasionally someone will have a mowing frolic, to which all the neighbors will be invited. It is a pretty sight to see the men, with steady, even stroke, swing the scythe, while the women and young girls, with handkerchiefs tied over their heads, rake up the fragrant hay. Laughter and song make the labor light, and a day so spent is considered quite a pleasant outing.

Down east here they have a contrivance for putting their hay under, which I never saw anywhere else. It is a square cottage roof, usually shingled and made to slide up and down on four strong poles, and can be pinned and made stationary at any distance. No matter how much or little hay may be under it, the roof can always rest on top of the hay, and so protect it from the weather.

Many cattle will have to be disposed of this fall, as there will not be food for them, and in the most of cases to import hay would hardly pay, although there is already in many places an agitation to secure reduced freight rates. I tell the people the shortage of food may prove a blessing in disguise, if they are wise enough to get rid of some of their poor, profitless cows.

Not much grain is sown in Cape Breton. Every farmer has a patch or two of oats—from one to three acres. Fortunately, both the straw and head are good this year. Most of the crop is cut and cured and fed unthrashed. Oats are now selling in most places for 60c. per bushel. Occasionally, I see half an acre or so of barley, but very little wheat.

Potatoes seem to do especially well here. I never saw thriftier-looking vines—so strong and dark in color. I have only on one patch seen a sign of a potato bug. Farmers living near a mining town do well from their early potatoes. Potatoes, when first in, sold for \$2.00 per bushel, and they are now bringing \$1.00. There is no better market in the Dominion than these mining towns. The miners get good wages, and live high.

Farming in most localities is only one of several industries in which the men engage. Many spend part of their time fishing or lumbering, and so do not feel the necessity of depending on the cultivation of the land for their sole support. As one man said to me just yesterday: "I don't look to the farm to keep me. I find it easier to go down to the shore, put out two or three nets, and catch some fish. Some days I get as many as \$8 or \$10 worth, and it is easier work and I like it better." One in travelling through the country is apt to overlook this fact, and to wonder how the people make a living and get along on their farms.

The St. Louis Dairy Test.

The results of the eighth 10-day period of the St. Louis cow demonstration, August 25th to September 3rd, by telegraph, and possibly confused in transmission, are given by the Country Gentleman as below:

Cows	Breed.	In test.	Av. yield cow per day		Av. tests	
			Milk.	fat.	Butter-	Solids Per ct. Solids
			fat.	not fat.	fat.	not fat.
B. Swiss	5	42.6	1.599	3.883	3.75	8.99
H. Friesian	15	53.5	1.834	4.401	3.43	8.23
Jersey	25	41.1	1.955	3.734	4.76	9.09
S. Horn	28	35.2	1.313	3.112	3.73	8.84

MARKETS.

By the end of this week it is probable that selected bacon hogs will be selling as low as \$5.10, or perhaps \$5. Packers claim that the stuff coming forward is too thin, and that hogs are taken directly from the stubble to the cars without any finish. Whether this is really the cause of the decline or the excuse offered for the bearing of hog prices by the packers is of course an open question. Montreal quotes \$5.50, and London \$5.10. The cattle trade is active, butchers' cattle and feeders being in greatest demand. Not many export steers are coming forward.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto quotations are:
 Export Cattle—From \$4.50 to \$4.70.
 Butchers—Good to choice, \$4.50; medium, \$4; poorer, \$3.25 to \$3.75; common butchers' cows, \$3 to \$3.75.
 Feeders—The class most in demand is steers, weighing from 900 to 1,000 pounds each, and good quality at these weights is worth from \$3.70 to \$3.90 per cwt. Common, rough, heavy steers are not wanted. Distillery bulls are worth from \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.
 Stockers—Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, sell from \$2.40 to \$2.80 per cwt.; inferior quality, \$2.25.
 Veals—\$4 to \$5.50.
 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep for export are firm at \$3.80 to \$4 per cwt., the bulk going at \$3.90 per cwt. Lambs, \$4 to \$4.60; bulk of sales, \$4.40 per cwt.
 Hogs—Selects, \$5.15; lights and fats, \$4.85.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.
 Wheat—Good demand, at \$1.07 to \$1.09 for No. 2 red and white, and \$1.09 to \$1.11 for old, east or west. Goose holds firm at 95c. for No. 2, east. Manitoba wheat is strong at \$1.13 for No. 1 northern, \$1.10 for No. 2, and \$1.06 for No. 3, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c. more for grinding in transit.
 Mill Feed—Is steady, at \$17.50 to \$18 for cars of shorts, and \$13.50 to \$14.50 for bran in bulk, east or west. Manitoba mill feed is higher, shorts, \$21; bran, \$19, sacks included, Toronto freights.
 Barley—44c. for No. 2, 42c. for No. 3 extra, and 40c. for No. 3, west or east.
 Rye—58c. to 59c. for No. 2, west or east.
 Corn—There is a great demand at 52c. for cars of Canada, west. American is steady, at 62½c. for No. 2 yellow, 61½c. for No. 3 yellow, and 60½c. for No. 3 mixed, in car lots, on track, Toronto.
 Oats—Are steady. New No. 1 white are quoted at 33c., and No. 2 white at 32½c., west or east, and old about ½c. higher.
 Peas—63c. to 64c. for No. 2, west or east.
 Baled Hay—Is easy in tone, and is quoted unchanged at \$7.50 to \$8 per ton for car lots, on track here.
 Baled Straw—The demand is fair and the market is quoted steady at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton for car lots, on track here.
 Potatoes—Are coming forward fairly well, and are quoted unchanged at 60c. to 70c. per bushel for out-of-store lots.
 Honey—Continues to offer fairly freely. Quotations are unchanged at 7c. to 7½c. for bulk, and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for frames.
 Beans—The demand is no better than fair. The market is steady, at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel for hand-picked, and \$1.25 to \$1.35 for prime.
 Butter—There is a firm tone in creamery, and choice dairy rolls are in active demand. Quotations are unchanged.
 Creamery, prints19c. to 20c.
 Creamery, solids18c. to 19c.
 Dairy, tubs, good to choice13c. to 14c.
 Dairy, inferior grades9c. to 10c.
 Dairy, pound rolls, good to choice15½c. to 16c.
 Dairy, medium13c. to 14c.
 Dairy, inferior10c. to 12c.
 Cheese—Is firm in sympathy with outside markets.

Large is quoted at 9½c. and twins at 10c., in job lots here.

Eggs—Are fairly firm in tone, and quoted unchanged at 18c. for new laid. The demand is active, and promises to be so for some time, but there is a growing opinion among some of the dealers that the large stocks now in store will soon be put on the market, which will do much towards meeting this demand.

Fruit—

Peaches, white flesh, basket.....	\$0 40 to \$0 60
Peaches, yellow	60 to 1 25
Peaches, Crawford's	85 to 1 25
Apples, basket	15 to 25
Apples, barrel	1 50 to 2 00
Pears	25 to 30
Pears, open baskets	50 to 60
Plums	50 to 85

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Grain—The grain market remains much the same. The cable demand for oats continues, but the spot business is comparatively small, owing, doubtless, to the high prices that are being asked by sellers in the west. The wheat market is still rather dull. Oats for local consumption are small, and in fair demand. Quotations are: No. 2 white oats, 39½c. to 40c., and No. 3, 39c. to 39½c., ex-store. For export, No. 2 white oats, 37½c. afloat; No. 2 peas, 71c.; No. 2 rye, 62½c.; No. 2 barley, 50c. to 50½c.; No. 3 extra, 49c. to 49½c., and No. 3, 48c. to 48½c. afloat.
 Mill Feed—There is a fair demand for bran. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$21 ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17; shorts, \$19.
 Baled Hay—A firm tone is noticeable, and the demand for both local and export is still fairly active. No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.25; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50, and pure clover, \$6.25 to \$6.75 per ton, in car lots.
 Cheese—There is a large supply on hand, and prices nominal, finest Ontario bringing 9½c. pound; finest eastern, 9c., and finest Quebecs, 8½c.
 Butter—The market remains firm, with a good inquiry for export. Strictly finest creamery, which is somewhat scarce, averaged ¼c. per pound higher, at 19½c., while finest Quebecs turn over at 19c. to 19½c.
 Eggs—There is a good demand for straight-gathered stock, which are selling at 18c. per dozen.
 Beans—There is a fair demand, and the tone of the market remains firm at the recent advance in prices. Choice prime in a jobbing way are \$1.40 to \$1.45, and seconds at \$1.20 to \$1.35 per bushel.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Wheat, white	\$ 1 06 to \$1 13
Wheat, red	1 02 to 1 10
Wheat, cereal	1 08
Wheat, goose	81½ to 92
Wheat, spring	1 00 to 1 05
Peas	67
Oats	42 to 42½
Oats, new	36½ to 38½
Barley	46 to 48
Rye	60
Rye, new	56½
Hay, No. 1 timothy	10 00 to 11 50
Hay, clover or mixed	7 50 to 9 00
Straw, sheaf	12 00
Straw, loose	6 50
Dressed hogs, light, cwt.....	7 25 to 7 75
Butter	20 to 22
Eggs	21 to 23
Old chickens, pound	7 to 10
Spring chickens, per pound ..	9 to 13
Turkeys, per pound	11 to 13
Spring ducks, per pound	8 to 11
Potatoes, per bushel	70 to 80

Montreal Markets.

Few prime beeves coming in; good mediums, \$3.75 to \$4.25; mediums, \$3 to \$3.50; common stock, \$2.25 to \$3; calves, \$3 to \$12 each, or 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. Shipping sheep, 3½c.; others 3c. to 3½c. per lb. Lambs, \$2.25 to \$4 each. Hogs, \$5 to \$5.50.

Cheese Markets.

Lindsay, Sept. 12.—To-day 1,745 boxes boarded. The board was cleared at 8 15-16c. after a good deal of bantering with salesmen, who looked for 9c.
 Stirling, Sept. 14.—To-day 1,105 boxes were boarded. Sales, 1,055 at 8½c.
 Woodstock, Sept. 14.—To-day there were offered 1,755 boxes colored and 291 boxes white cheese. Bidding was very low, the highest bid being only 8½c. There were no sales.
 Picton, Sept. 14.—Fourteen factories boarded 1,100 boxes, all colored. 1,010 boxes sold at 9c.
 Brockville, Sept. 15.—To-day 3,081 boxes were registered, 1,035 white, balance colored; 810 sold at 9c.
 Kingston, Sept. 15.—To-day 1,329 boxes were boarded, of which 704 were colored and 625 white. Highest bid 8½c.; no sales.
 Barrie, Sept. 15.—505 cheese were boarded, August make. All sold but sixty, but privilege was given to sell off board; sold at 8½c. to 8¾c.
 Tweed, Sept. 15.—600 boxes were boarded; 250 sold at 8 13-16c.; balance unsold.
 Madoc, Sept. 15.—One thousand boxes cheese were boarded; 220 sold at 9 1-16c., 230 at 9c.; balance refused at 9c.
 Vankleek Hill, Sept. 15.—There were 1,718 white and 208 colored cheese boarded here to-night. The highest bid on the board was 8½c., but resulted in no sales on board.
 Winchester, Sept. 15.—Boarded here to-night, 515 colored and 928 white cheese; 8½c. for colored and 8½c. for white were highest bids, but the factories refused to sell at this price on board.
 Perth, Sept. 16.—On market to-day, 1,700 white and 500 colored, all September make. A few lots sold at 8½c.; balance shipped to cold storage.
 Napanee, Sept. 16.—This afternoon 1,772 boxes of cheese were boarded, 645 white and 1,127 colored. Sales, 80 white at 8½c.
 Iroquois, Sept. 16.—1,079 colored cheese were offered here to-day; 8½c. bid, and three lots sold on board at the quotation, several other lots on street.
 Farnham, Sept. 16.—The cheese board has closed for the rest of the season.
 Huntingdon, Que., Sept. 16.—To-day ten factories boarded 98 boxes of white and 186 boxes of colored cheese. White sold at 8 9-16c., and colored at 8 11-16c. Seventeen factories boarded 170 packages fresh and 346 packages salted butter. Fresh butter sold at 19 15-16c.; salted at 19½c.; 109 boxes of cheese unsold.
 Listowel, Sept. 16.—To-day twelve factories boarded 2,501 boxes of white cheese; 8½c. was the only bid made on the board, and no activity was shown. Holders of September were not pushing sales. For August 9c. was bid on the street, and, it is said, some were sold at 9½c.
 Kemptonville, Sept. 16.—Offering to-night, 1,540 cheese, of which 1,415 were colored; 8½c. bid, but no sales.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$1.25 to \$5; Texas-fed steers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; western steers, \$3 to \$4.75.
 Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.10 to \$6.10; good to choice, heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.
 Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; fair to choice, mixed, \$3 to \$3.50.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.25; veals, \$4.50 to \$8.
 Hogs—Heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.40; mixed and Yorkers, \$6.35 to \$6.45.
 Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.85 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.

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Take joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart
for her,
And give her time to grow and cherish
her,
Then will she come and oft will sing to
thee,
When thou art working in the furrows.
—Jean Ingelow.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER II.

The Coroner's Inquest.

Dr. Maynard, the surgeon, was the first witness called. His testimony was mainly concerning the nature of the wound found in the murdered man's head. As some of the facts presented by him are likely to prove of importance to us in our narrative, I will proceed to give a synopsis of what he said.

He found the deceased lying on a bed in the second-storey front-room, with the blood clotted about a pistol wound in the back of his head, having evidently been carried there from the adjoining apartment some hours after death. It was the only wound discovered on the body, and having probed it, he had extracted the bullet, which he now handed to the jury. It was lying in the brain, having entered at the base of the skull, passed obliquely upward, and at once struck the medulla oblongata, causing instant death. The fact of the ball having entered the brain in this peculiar manner, he deemed worthy of note, since it would produce not only instantaneous death, but an utterly motionless one. Further, from the position of the bullet-hole and the direction taken by the bullet, it was manifestly impossible that the shot could have been fired by the man himself, even if the condition of the hair about the wound did not completely demonstrate the fact that the shot was fired from a point some three or four feet distant. Still further, considering the angle at which the bullet had entered the skull, it was evident that the deceased must not only have been seated at the time, a fact about which there could be no dispute, but he must also have been engaged in some occupation which drew his head forward. For, in order that a ball should enter the head of a man sitting erect at the angle seen here, of 45 degrees, it would be necessary not only for the pistol to be held very low down, but in a peculiar position; wifle if the head had been bent forward as in the act of writing, a man holding a pistol naturally with the elbow bent, might very easily fire a ball into the brain at the angle observed.

Upon being questioned in regard to the bodily health of Mr. Leavenworth, he replied that the deceased appeared to have been in good condition at the time of his death; and to the remark of a jurymen, observed that he had not seen pistol or weapon lying upon the floor, or indeed anywhere else in either of the above-mentioned rooms.

I might as well add here that he afterwards stated that from the position of the table, the chair, and the door behind it, the murderer, in order to satisfy all the conditions imposed by the situation, must have stood upon or just within the threshold of the passageway leading into the room beyond. Also, that as the ball was small, and from a rifled barrel, and thus especially liable to deflections while passing through bones and integuments, it seemed to him evident that the victim

had made no effort to raise his head when advanced upon by his destroyer; the fearful conclusion being that the footstep was an accustomed one, and the presence of its possessor in the room either known or expected.

The physician's testimony being ended, the coroner picked up the bullet which had been laid on the table before him, and for a moment rolled it contemplatively between his fingers, then drawing a pencil from his pocket, hastily scrawled a line or two on a piece of paper, and calling an officer to his side, delivered some command in a low tone. The officer taking the slip, looked at it for an instant knowingly, then catching up his hat, left the room. Another moment, and the front door closed on him, and a wild halloo from the crowd of urchins without, told of his appearance in the street. Sitting where I did, I had a full view from the window of the corner. Looking out, I saw the officer stop there, hail a cab, hastily enter it, and disappear in the direction of Broadway.

CHAPTER III.

Facts and Deductions.

Turning my attention back into the room, I found the coroner consulting a memorandum.

"Is the butler here?" he asked.

Immediately there was a stir among the group of servants in the corner, and an intelligent-looking, though somewhat pompous Irishman stepped out from their midst. "Ah," thought I to myself as my glance encountered his precise whiskers, steady eye, and respectfully attentive, though by no means humble, expression, "here is a model servant who is likely to prove a model witness." And I was not mistaken; Thomas, the butler, was in all respects one in a thousand, and he knew it.

"Your name, I am told, is Thomas Dougherty?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, Thomas, how long have you been employed in your present situation?"

"It must be a matter of two years, now, sir."

"You are the person who first discovered the body of Mr. Leavenworth?"

"Yes, sir; I and Mr. Harwell."

"And who is Mr. Harwell?"

"Mr. Harwell is Mr. Leavenworth's private secretary, sir."

"Very good. Now at what time of the day or night was it that you made this discovery?"

"It was early this morning, about eight."

"And where?"

"In the library, sir, off Mr. Leavenworth's bedroom. We had forced our way in, feeling anxious about his not coming to breakfast."

"You forced your way in; the door, then, was locked?"

"Yes, sir."

"On the inside?"

"That I cannot tell; there was no key in the door."

"Where was Mr. Leavenworth lying when you first found him?"

"He was not lying, sir. He was seated at the large table in the center of the room, his back to the bedroom door, leaning forward, his head on his hands."

"How was he dressed?"

"In his dinner suit, sir, just as he came from the table last night."

"Were there any evidences in the room that a struggle had taken place?"

"No, sir."

"Any pistol on the floor or table?"

"No, sir."

"Any reason to suppose that robbery had been attempted?"

"No, sir. Mr. Leavenworth's watch and purse were both in his pockets."

Being asked to mention who were in the house at the time of the discovery, he replied: "The young ladies, Miss Mary Leavenworth and Miss Eleanore, Mr. Harwell, Kate the cook, Molly the upstairs girl, and myself."

"The usual members of the household?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now tell me whose duty it is to close up the house at nights?"

"Mine, sir."

"Did you secure it as usual last night?"

"I did, sir."

"Who unfastened it this morning?"

"I, sir."

"How did you find it?"

"Just as I left it."

"What, not a window open nor a door unlocked?"

"No, sir."

By this time you could have heard a pin drop. The certainty that the murderer, whoever he was, had not left the house, at least till after it was opened in the morning, seemed to weigh upon all minds. Forewarned as I had been of the fact, I could not but feel a certain degree of emotion at having it thus brought before me; and moving so as to bring the butler's face within view, searched it for some secret token that he had spoken thus emphatically in order to cover up his own dereliction of duty. But it was unmoved in its candour, and sustained the concentrated gaze of all in the room like a rock.

Being now asked when he had last seen Mr. Leavenworth alive, he replied: "At dinner last night."

"He was, however, seen later by some of you?"

"Yes, sir; Mr. Harwell says he saw him as late as half-past ten in the evening."

"What room do you occupy in this house?"

"A little one on the basement floor."

"And where do the other members of the household sleep?"

"Mostly on the third floor, sir; the ladies in the large back rooms, and Mr. Harwell in the little one in front. The girls sleep above."

"There was then no one on the same floor with Mr. Leavenworth?"

"No, sir."

"At what hour did you go to bed?"

"Well, I should say about eleven."

"Did you hear any noise in the house either before or after that time, that you remember?"

"No, sir."

"So that the discovery you made this morning was a surprise to you?"

"Yes, sir."

Requested now to give a more detailed account of that discovery, he went on to say that it was not till Mr. Leavenworth failed to come to his breakfast at the call of the bell, that any suspicion arose in the house that all was not right. Even then they waited some time before doing anything, but as minute after minute went by and he did not come, Miss Eleanore grew very anxious, and finally left the room, saying she would go and see what was the matter, but soon returned looking very much frightened, saying she had knocked at her uncle's door, and had even called to him, but could get no answer. At which he and Mr. Harwell had gone up and together tried both doors, and finding them locked, burst open that of the library, when they saw Mr. Leavenworth, as he

had already said, sitting at the table, dead.

"And the ladies?"

"Oh, they followed us up and came into the room, and Miss Eleanore fainted away."

"And the other one, Miss Mary, I believe they call her?"

"I don't remember anything about her; I was so busy fetching water for Miss Eleanore, I didn't notice."

"Well, how long was it before Mr. Leavenworth was carried into the next room?"

"Almost immediate, as soon as Miss Eleanore recovered, and that was as soon as ever the water touched her lips."

"Who proposed that the body should be carried from the spot?"

"She, sir. As soon as ever she stood up she went over to it and looked at it and shuddered, and then calling Mr. Harwell and me, bade us carry him in and lay him on the bed and go for the doctor, which we did."

"Wait a moment; did she go with you when you went into the other room?"

"No, sir."

"What did she do?"

"She stayed by the library table."

"What doing?"

"I couldn't see; her back was to me."

"How long did she stay there?"

"She was gone when we came back."

"Gone from the table?"

"Gone from the room."

"Humph! when did you see her again?"

"In a minute. She came in at the library door as we went out."

"Anything in her hand?"

"Not as I see."

"Did you miss anything from the table?"

"I never thought to look, sir. The table was nothing to me. I was only thinking of going for the doctor, though I knew it was of no use."

"Whom did you leave in the room when you went out?"

"The cook, sir, and Molly, and Miss Eleanore."

"Not Miss Mary?"

"No, sir."

"Very well. Have the jury any questions to put?"

"I would like to ask a few," exclaimed a weazen-faced, excitable little man, whom I had before noticed shifting in his seat in a restless manner, strongly suggestive of an intense but hitherto repressed desire to interrupt the proceedings.

"Very well, sir," returned Thomas.

But the jurymen stopping to draw a deep breath, a large and decidedly pompous man who sat at his right hand seized the opportunity to inquire in a listen-to-me sort of voice:

"You say you have been in the family for two years. Was it what you may call a united family?"

"United?"

"Affectionate, you know—on good terms with each other." And the jurymen lifted the very long and heavy watch-chain that hung across his vest as if that as well as himself had a right to a suitable and well-considered reply.

The butler, impressed perhaps by his manner, glanced uneasily around. "Yes, sir, as far as I know."

"The young ladies were attached to their uncle?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"And to each other?"

"Well, yes, I suppose so; it's not for me to say."

"You suppose so. Have you any reason to think otherwise?"

(To be continued.)

Domestic Economy.

CARROT RECIPES.

Young Carrots Stewed.—Scrape the carrots, let them lie in cold water for a short time, then shred them into two-inch strips. Cover with good beef or other meat broth, season delicately with salt, pepper, a little sweet marjoram and parsley, and stew together until tender. When done, turn the carrots into a heated dish. Measure the broth, and to each cupful add one level tablespoonful each of flour and butter mixed to a smooth paste. Stir, and cook over the fire until the gravy is smooth and thick, then pour it at once over the carrots, and serve.

Creamed Carrots.—Boil the carrots until tender, then skin them, and cut into thin slices. Put one cupful of cream and one tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when hot add the carrots. Let them simmer for a few minutes, season delicately, and serve. The cream may be slightly thickened with one teaspoonful of cornstarch before adding the carrots.

Diced Carrots.—Scrape the carrots, cook until tender, and cut into dice. Turn into a heated dish, season to taste, and pour over a little clear melted butter.

Carrots with Onions.—Allow three parts of scraped and sliced carrots to one part of peeled and sliced onions. Cook together in boiling water until tender. Drain, add a large lump of butter, a little cream or milk, and seasoning to taste. Simmer a minute or two longer, and serve.

Carrots with Beets.—Put one cupful of diced boiled carrots and two cupfuls of diced boiled beets into a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls each of vinegar and butter. Season with salt and pepper, let get very hot, and serve.

Carrots with Celery.—Scrape the carrots, and cut them into little balls with a vegetable-cutter. Cook them in slightly salted water until tender. Have ready an equal quantity of cooked celery cut in small pieces. Drain the vegetables as dry as possible, then mix them. Add one cupful of hot milk and one tablespoonful each of butter and flour mixed smoothly together. Season lightly with salt, pepper and a very little nutmeg. Let boil for five minutes, stirring constantly, then serve. This dish should be served frequently where there are nervous, irritable persons, both vegetables being excellent for such troubles.

Carrots with Green Peas.—Scrape the carrots, and cut them into little balls. Add an equal quantity of green peas, and cook them in a little slightly-salted water until tender. Drain, add a lump of butter, a few tablespoonfuls of cream or rich milk, salt and pepper to taste, and a light dusting of flour. Stir, and simmer a few minutes longer, then serve in little bread cases which have been brushed with soft butter and delicately browned in the oven. This makes a delightful combination and a very pretty dish.—*Mary Foster Snider, in August Woman's Home Companion.*

Luncheon Eggs—Remove the shells from hard-boiled eggs and cut in halves, lengthwise. Mix one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful butter and a little salt and pepper to a smooth paste, and stir into one pint boiling milk. Pour this sauce over the eggs, garnish with lettuce leaves, and serve.

Tennessee Toast—Cut slices of bread three-fourths inch in thickness, plunge each slice into sweet milk and then into beaten egg, fry a golden brown in butter, and over the top grate the yolk of a hard-boiled egg.

Banana Pudding—Cut dry sponge cake into slices, and in a glass dish place a layer of the cake, then one of sliced bananas. Repeat until there are five or six layers. Over these pour a soft custard and finish the top with the beaten whites of eggs, adding a little lemon juice to flavor them.

Tramp—"Please mum, I haven't a friend or a relative in the world."

Housekeeper—"Well, I'm glad there's no one to worry over you in case you get hurt. Here, Tig!"

With the Flowers.

Shrubs.

During the last few weeks we have dealt with a few phases of the work that may be done in the fall—planning and selecting, the perennial border and the hardy bulb bed. We are now being asked about shrubs: "When shall I plant them, now, or in the spring?" etc., etc. In answer it may be said that, although fall-planted shrubs often do well, success more invariably attends those put in early in spring before growth has started. Shrubs moved in autumn seldom have as much vitality to withstand the onslaught of an unusually severe winter as those which have become firmly rooted during a summer's growth, and often require much more coddling, cultivation, watering, etc., during the succeeding summer to induce them to make a healthy and vigorous growth.

Often, however, it is found more convenient to do work of this kind in the fall, when there is, as a rule, more time for such things than in the busy spring, when work of more practical importance on the farm is crowding upon every minute. If for this reason, then, fall planting seems advisable, choose, as far as possible, a sheltered situation for your shrubs, and if obliged to put them in exposed places, give some protection before the hardest part of the winter sets in. Bundles of straw or corn leaves bound about the stems are often all that is required for this purpose. Another point is very necessary of attention—do not fail to plan your garden most carefully before putting in your shrubs. Do not "stick them in" anywhere. Think of the future, when these little spindling stalks will have developed into large bushes, and, in your "mind's eye," look at your lawn, or whatever it may be, as it will appear then. Shrubs may always be used effectively to fill up corners, to screen unsightly places, or to outline curving drives. Otherwise great care must be exercised in placing them. An indiscriminate dotting over a lawn looks spotty, and straight, rigid lines look invariably stiff; grouping is better, if judiciously done. But remember, no one who has not seen the situation of your garden can possibly plan its arrangement for you. You must do that for yourself, placing your shrubs to suit

their environment, in those positions in which they cannot fail to look at home.

Shrubs, like perennials, have much to recommend them. They make a better showing than smaller plants ever can, and, besides, when once established, they require very little care other than an occasional fertilizing and pruning. Many busy people, in fact, do not care to have any flowers other than those that grow on shrubs about their homes, as, by judicious selection, a succession of bloom may be had from early spring until late autumn.

In choosing shrubs for Canadian gardens, the following varieties will be found satisfactory:

In Eastern Canada and British Columbia—*Spiraea* (Van Houttei and Anthony Waterer being universal favorites); lilacs of various kinds; *Weigelia*; *Syringa*; *Barberry*; *fringe tree*; *flowering almond*; *Japonica*; *snowball*; *honeysuckle*; *hydrangea paniculata*.

In Manitoba and the Territories—*Barberry*, *flowering currant*, *honeysuckle*, *lilac*, *spiraea*, *buffalo berry*, and *caragana*.
FLORA FERNLEAF.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Nature's Designs.

Even the most cursory observer of vegetable life must have been struck with the various forms of leaves. Why they should be so variously formed does not, however, often suggest itself, though there is a reason for the special shape and texture of almost every leaf in existence. Plants, such as grasses, daffodils and others, which usually grow in clusters, have generally narrow leaves growing upright, so as not to overshadow one another. Other plants of isolated habits have arrangement of foliage which secures to themselves the space of ground necessary for their development. The daisy, dandelion, shepherd's-purse—which may mostly be seen in pastures—are examples of this. A circle of broad leaves pressed against the ground, forming what is known as the rosette growth, effectually bars the approach of any other plant, and keeps clear from all other roots the space of ground necessary to its own nutriment. Floating leaves and leaves of marsh plants are usually of simple outline, for, having no competitors, they are not liable to get in one

another's light. Submerged plants have mostly leaves of narrow segment—the reason for which is not very well understood, although it is assumed by naturalists that it is for the purpose of exposing as large a surface as possible, in order to extract the minute proportion of carbonic acid dissolved in a vast bulk of water. Leaves on the boughs of trees are often much divided, so as to fold easily, to prevent their being rent and torn by the wind, while the glossy surface of evergreens is intended to throw off the rain and dew, which might freeze on them, and so cause injury to the tissues. Wonderful are the ways of nature, and the study of her strange secrets unending.—[Exchange.]

Humorous.

Old Grim—"Remember, young man, there is always room at the top." **Young Sprawley**—"O, I know that. I'm waiting for the elevator now."

Caller—"I never saw two children look so much alike. How does your mother tell you apart?" **One of the Twins**—"She finds out by spankin' us. Dick cries louder'n I do."

"Hello, old man!" exclaimed Borem, as he meandered into Busby's office, "I just dropped in to kill time."

"Sorry," answered Busby, "but I haven't any time I want killed. Good morning."

The Bishop of Norwich was one day walking in the suburbs, when a little girl of eight or nine asked: "O, please, sir, will you open this gate for me?" The bishop held back the gate for her to pass through, and when she thanked him with a smile he asked her if she was not big enough to open the garden-gate herself. "O, yes, sir: but, you see, the paint is wet, and I should have dirtied my hands."

"In Love."

Truly, a regular old-fashioned "cosy corner," and a pair of young people old-fashioned enough to be in love. This fair girl has a piece of work in her pretty hands, but I doubt if many stitches are being put into it. Her thoughts are evidently on the young man opposite. As for him, he assumes an attitude of extreme ease, but, for all that, succeeds in looking very uncomfortable, and as if he wanted to say something. Has the proposal been made? We fancy not, but would venture to wager that before another hour has gone by these two will be sitting side by side, and the work will have dropped to the ground.



"In Love."

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Clearing Sale of USED ORGANS



BEFORE STOCK-TAKING

The announcement of this sale is the commencement of preparations for stock-taking next month. It is important for us to dispose of every used organ at once,—so important that we have cut the prices down to a point below expectation of profit; in some cases less than a third of the original cost.

Our necessity provides the opportunity for you to secure a splendid organ at a nominal cost; and the payments are so easy that no home need be without an instrument.

Do not put off ordering till next week. Do it now and secure an early choice. Even if you get the last choice, you'll be proud of the instrument, but you might as well be first.

TERMS OF SALE:

Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month, without interest. Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$4 per month, without interest.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash. A stool accompanies each organ. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.

- DOMINION.**—5-octave organ by The Dominion Co., Bowmanville, solid walnut case, with small top, neatly carved; has 2 sets of reeds in treble and one in base, knee swell; height, 5 feet 9 inches. In good order. Originally \$100. Reduced to..... **\$31**
- BELL.**—5-octave walnut organ by Daniel Bell, Guelph; has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, attractively carved back with music cabinet, 2 knee swells, etc. Originally \$100. Reduced to..... **\$35**
- DOMINION.**—5-octave organ by The Dominion Organ Co. Case in walnut, with burl walnut panels in cover and resonant ends, without high back; has 8 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout and knee swell; height, 4 feet 3 inches. Originally \$110. Reduced to..... **\$38**
- KILGOUR.**—5-octave walnut organ by Kilgour, Hamilton. Has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, nicely carved back, music rack and lamp stands, 2 knee swells; height 6 feet. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... **\$39**
- UXBRIDGE.**—5-octave organ by The Uxbridge Organ Co., Uxbridge; neat walnut case with small back; has three sets of reeds in treble and two in base, in addition to sub-base octave couplers and 2 knee swells; height, 5 feet 4 inches. Has a fine tone of good variety and volume. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... **\$42**
- BELL.**—5-octave organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph; solid walnut case, nicely panelled and decorated with high back and music rack; has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 knee swells, etc.; height, 6 feet 4 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... **\$45**
- DOHERTY.**—5-octave organ by W. Doherty & Co., Clinton; handsome walnut case with high back, beautifully carved and panelled; has music rack and lamp stands, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, octave couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, etc.; height, 6 feet 6 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... **\$47**
- KARN.**—5-octave organ by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock; attractive walnut case with high back, bevelled plate mirror, lamp stands, etc.; has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and one in base, octave couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals; could not be told from new; height, 6 feet. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... **\$48**
- BELL.**—5-octave organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph; handsomely panelled and decorated walnut case, with music rack and lamp stands, 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, etc.; height, 6 feet 6 inch. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... **\$49**
- DOMINION.**—5-octave organ by The Dominion Organ Co. very handsome walnut case with beautifully-carved back and panelled ends; has music rack, 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, couplers, knee swells, mouseproof pedals, etc.; height, 6 feet 8 inches. Originally \$135. Reduced to..... **\$51**
- ESTEY (new).**—5-octave walnut organ by The Estey Co., an exceedingly attractive organ of new design, nicely carved and panelled and containing bevelled mirror, 10 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, couplers, etc. There are two of this style, catalogued regularly at \$190, that to close out at once we offer for..... **\$69**
- DOMINION.**—6-octave piano-case organ by The Dominion Co.; attractive walnut case with beautifully engraved panels, lamp stands, automatic sliding fall-board and pedal cover, 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, knee swells, couplers, etc.; mouseproof; height, 4 feet 7 inches. Originally \$150. Reduced to..... **\$76**
- THOMAS.**—6-octave piano-case organ by The Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock; handsome walnut case with full-length music desk, beautiful marquetry panels, swinging lamp stands and mirror top; has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, couplers, knee swells, etc. Could not be told from new. Originally \$150. Reduced to..... **\$83**

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE ST., TORONTO



The Cross-bearer.

When I set out to follow Jesus,
My Lord a cross held out to me;
Which I must take, and bear it onward,
If I would His disciple be.
I turned my head another way,
And said, "Not this, my Lord, I pray."
Yet, as I could not quite refuse Him,
I sought out many another kind,
And tried among those painted crosses
The smallest of them all to find.
But still the Lord held out my own:
"This must thou bear, and this alone."
Unheeding then my dear Lord's offer,
My burdens all on Him to lay,
I tried myself my cross to lighten,
By cutting part of it away.
And still the more I tried to do,
The rest of it more heavy grew.
Well, if I cannot go without it,
I'll make the most of it I may;
And so I held my cross upright,
In sight of all who came that way.
Alas! my pride found bitterly,
My cross looked small to all but me!
And then I was ashamed to bear it,
Where others walked so free and light,
And trailed it in the dust behind me,
And tried to keep it out of sight.
Till Jesus said, "Art thou indeed
Ashamed to follow as I lead?"
"No! No!—Why this shall be my
glory—
All other things I'll count but loss!"
And so I even fashioned garlands,
And hung them roundabout my cross.
"Ah, foolish one! such works are dead:
Bear it for Me," the Master said.
And still I was not prompt to mind
Him,
But let my self-will choose the way;
And sought me out new forms of service,
And would do all things but obey.
My Lord! I bless Thee for the pain
That drove my heart to Thee again.
I bore it then, with Him before me,
Right onward through the day's white
heat;
Till, with the toil and pain o'er mastered,
I, fainting, fell down at His feet.
But for His matchless care that day,
I should have perished where I lay.
Then Jesus spoke: "Bring here thy
burden,
And find in Me a full release;
Bring all thy sorrows, all the longings,
And take instead My perfect peace.
Trying to bear thy cross alone!
Child, the mistake is all thine own."
And now my cross is all supported,—
Part on my Lord, and part on me:
But, as He is so much the stronger,
He seems to bear it—I go free.
I touch its weigh just here and there,
Weight that would crush, were He not
near.
Or, if at times it seemeth heavy;
And if I droop along the road;
The Master lays His own sweet promise
Between my shoulder and the load:
Bidding my heart look up, not down,
Till the cross fades before the crown.

Take up Thy Cross.

And He said to them all: "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow Me."—S. Luke ix.: 23.

"Hard! well, what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn and naught
but play?"

Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die!
It must be learned! Learn it, then,
patiently."

Shall I be accused of heresy if I venture to object to one verse in the very beautiful hymn: "Art thou weary?" It is the verse which asserts that Christ's guerdon to those who follow Him obediently is "many a sorrow, many a labor, many a tear." That doesn't seem very encouraging to would-be disciples—does it?

The fact really is that a true Christian has found out the secret of an ever-increasing joy, which grows brighter and

brighter unto the perfect day. It is certainly true that God chastens His sons, as any wise father is sure to do, but no loving father would heap as much misery as possible on a child, just because he was obedient and submissive, indeed, it is exactly the other way. As Solomon says: "Behold, the righteous shall be recompensed in the earth: much more the wicked and the sinner." And though David fancied for a time that the wicked flourished more than the righteous, he owned afterwards that he had made a mistake. We might well be afraid to trust ourselves in God's hands if He were likely to make life a burden to us; but, in that case, who could honestly call Him a loving Father? The greatest optimist cannot deny that there is plenty of sorrow and pain in the world; but we may deny that it is more the portion of the godly than the ungodly—and even the burdens he has to bear are far more bearable, because they are taken more patiently. There is terrible misery to be found in the slums of great cities; but it generally has its root in intemperance or other vices. An honest, sober, industrious man can generally manage to keep his family in reasonable comfort. A great deal of sickness is directly traceable to the breaking of God's laws, and many of our heavy burdens are the result of our own heedless folly or sinfulness.

Our Lord is not trying to make life harder than it need be when He bids us take His yoke and learn of Him and we shall find "rest." A yoke is not intended to be a burden, but rather to make other burdens easier to carry—and the yoke of Christ is no exception to this rule. It is impossible to escape the cross altogether, for every human being is sure to find something hard or uncongenial in his lot; but if he accepts Christ's "easy" yoke, he will find that the heaviest burdens are immediately lightened, and he is made stronger, and, therefore, better able to carry them. The cross may crush one who refuses to accept it, or who only bears it sullenly and stoically because he can't help himself, but how different it is with one who willingly takes it up and follows Christ. When the Master saw, immediately before Him, the awful shadow of the greatest Cross any man ever endured, He said: "These things have I spoken unto you, that My joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." He was able to speak of "joy" even then, and the joy He gave—and still gives—to His disciples, is a joy which no man and no pain or sorrow can take away. Our Lord told the disciples that when they were reproached and reviled for His sake, they should "rejoice in that day and leap for joy." It seemed an incredible thing, and yet it was literally true that when they were beaten for preaching in the name of Jesus, they departed, "rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for His name." Human nature has not changed since those days, and it is a truism that one who lives a life of self-indulgence and pleasure-seeking, finds far less happiness than one who devotes his life unselfishly to God's service and the good of his fellow-men. "There is a joy in endurance greater than all the joys of indulgence. They mistake who think that the highest happiness lies in wishes accomplished, in prosperity, wealth, favor and success. There has been a joy in dungeons and on racks passing the joy of harvest; a joy strange and solemn and mysterious even to its possessor; a white stone dropped from the signet ring of peace which the dying Saviour took from His bosom and bequeathed to those who endure the cross, despising the shame."

But the Master said to them "all" that any man wishing to follow Him, must take up his cross "daily," and Christians—in this or any other age—are not asked to endure great troubles "daily," so the command must include very small crosses. Even the most monotonous round of trifling, every-day duty may be glorified and transfigured by the sunshine of joy; and, strange to say,

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

the duties which are naturally disagreeable or tedious, may be changed from a burden to a pleasure, if the cross is honestly and willingly "taken up," instead of being dragged dismally along. Try it, and see! Remember that the uncongenial duty, or the little vexation, is a cross which is held out by the Master we have sworn to serve. Accept it loyally and willingly as a gift from Him, and you will understand something of St. Paul's meaning when he indulges in his favorite paradox: "Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing."

"The man who sings when trouble's here,
From trouble has not much to fear,
Since it will never tarry long
When stout heart meets it with a song."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

I am exceeding joyful in all our tribulation.—2nd Cor. vii:4.

But rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings.—1st S. Pet. iv:13.

A soldier would be disappointed instead of pleased if he had no chance to prove his courage and endurance by active service, if he had to stay comfortably in barracks while other men were in the thick of the fight. And we, if we are to be good soldiers of Christ, will not wish to shirk the hard bits of the campaign. An earthly soldier feels that he is honored by his general when picked out for some especially difficult or dangerous service; and the Christian soldier should understand that he, too, is honored by his Commander when given a hard post in the Great Army. No matter how difficult or unpleasant the duty which lies in our path may be, let us attack it with a will, following the example of the old Scotch piper, who, when ordered to beat a retreat, said: "I never learned to play a retreat, sire." It is a great mistake to be half-hearted in this, or in anything else, for, as Drummond says: "The Whole Cross is more easily carried than the half. It is the man who tries to make the best of both worlds who makes nothing of either."

"How poor were earth if all its martyrdoms,
If all its struggling sighs of sacrifice,
Were swept away and all were satiate-smooth."

HOPE.

Keep Sweet.

Don't be foolish, and get sour when things don't just come your way—
Don't you be a pampered baby and declare, "Now, I won't play!"
Just go grinning on and bear it;
Have you heartache? Millions share it;
If you earn a crown, you'll wear it—
Keep sweet.

Don't go handing out your troubles to your busy fellow-men—
If you whine around they'll try to keep from meeting you again—
Don't declare the world's "agin" you,
Don't let pessimism win you,
Prove there's lots of good stuff in you—
Keep sweet.

If your dearest hopes seem blighted and despair looms into view,
Set your jaw and whisper grimly:
"Though they're false, yet I'll be true."
Never let your heart grow bitter;
With your ear to Hope's transmitter,
Hear Love's songbirds bravely twitter:
"Keep sweet."

Bless your heart, this world's a good one and will always help a man.
Hate, misanthropy and malice have no place in Nature's plan.
Help your brother there who's sighing,
Keep his flag of courage flying;
Help him try—'twill keep you trying—
Keep sweet.
—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Homer—"How do you manage to get your carpets clean? Do you hire a professional carpet beater?" Mrs. Neighbors—"No. My husband beats them, and I always do something to make him angry just before he begins the job."



Playmates.

Capital playmates are Kathleen and Roy—
They raced all day in the heat,
Then Kathleen exclaimed: "My boots are so tired!
'They're hurting poor Kathleen's feet!"

So Roy settled down on the polished floor—
Quite ready was he to rest—
And his little playmate crept to his side,
While the sun sank in the west.

"You're a dear old thing! I do love you, Roy!"
She murmured, with drooping head;
And Roy loves her—as she knows quite well—
Though never a word he said.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Puzzles and Riddles.

XII.

Round as an apple, white as milk,
Lined with skin as soft as silk,
Within those walls of crystal clear
A golden apple doth appear.
No doors there are to this stronghold,
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold.

XIII. A Charade.

'Twas in my first the weary traveller found
Within my second shelter from my third;
When winds were stilled there came a charming sound,
The music of my whole with joy he heard.

XIV.

Why do pianos bear the noblest characters?

XV.

Why is a man's shadow like a poor friend?

XVI.

My first is quite useful—'twill hold a good deal—
My second may help you my first to reveal;
My shelves, if well-filled, be sure will be able
To furnish at Christmas the dining-room table.

XVII.

My first you trample under feet
When first you enter from the street;
My second's on a lady's head;
My whole is found upon your bed.

No puzzles or riddles will be published next week. If you are not able to answer all the September problems, answer all you can, numbering them correctly (this is important). The boy or girl, under sixteen years of age, who sends in the neatest and most correct list of answers will receive a prize. All MSS. must be postmarked not later than

October 15th. Don't forget to enclose your name, age and address, and address, as usual to
COUSIN DOROTHY,
Box, 92, Newcastle, Ont.

The following letter and pretty little poem are contributed by one of the "mothers"—and I can assure her that she is very welcome to a place in our Corner, and we hope she will come again, don't we, children? C. D.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Do you allow mothers to invade your corner? I fancy many of us do in one sense, but I mean in another. My small fry imagine that mother's rhymes are worth listening to, and so I am sending one to you. If you don't think so, no harm will be done anyway. Yours very truly,
MRS. J. H. TAYLOR.

Bobcaygeon, Ont.

How do You S'pose.

How do you s'pose that Jesus knows,
Way up in the deep blue sky,
How boys can run and enjoy the fun,
And birdies can fly so high?

How do you s'pose that Jesus knows
Each day I am naughty or bad?
Does a bird up there fly through the air
To tell Him mamma looks sad?

How do you s'pose that Jesus knows
The thoughts of our hearts each day?
Does He know how I feel when at night
I kneel
At my mother's knee to pray?

Great Presence of Mind.

It was in India. Dinner was just finished in the mess-room, and several English officers were sitting about the table. Their bronze faces had the set but not unkindly look common among military men. The conversation at best had not been animated, and just now there was a lull, as the night was too hot for small talk. The major of the regiment, a clean-cut man of fifty-five, turned towards his next neighbor at the table, a young subaltern, who was leaning back in his chair with his hands clasped, staring through the cigar smoke at the ceiling.



Playmates.

(Blumc.)

The major was slowly looking the man over, from his handsome face down, when, with a sudden alertness and a steady voice, he said:

"Don't move, please, Mr. Carruthers, I want to try an experiment with you. Don't move a muscle."

"All right, Major," replied the subaltern, without even turning his eyes. "Hadn't the least idea of moving, I assure you. What's the game?"

By this time all the others were listening in a lazy, expectant way.

"Do you think?" continued the Major, and his voice just trembling a

little, "do you think you can keep absolutely still for two minutes to save your life?"

"Are you joking?"

"On the contrary, move a muscle and you are a dead man. Can you stand the strain?"

The subaltern barely whispered "Yes," and his face paled slightly.

"Burke," said the Major, addressing an officer across the table, "pour some of that milk in a saucer, and set it on the floor here just back of me. Gently, man! Quick!"

Not a word was spoken as the officer quickly filled the saucer, walked with it carefully around the table, and put it down where the Major had indicated on the floor.

Like a marble statue sat the young subaltern in his white linen clothes, while a cobra de capello, which had been crawling up the leg of his trousers, slowly raised his head, then turned, descended to the floor, and glided towards the milk.

Suddenly the silence was broken by the report of the Major's revolver, and the snake lay dead upon the floor.

"Thank you, Major," said the subaltern, as the two men shook hands warmly. "You have saved my life."

"You're welcome, my boy," replied the senior. "But you did your share."

The Age of the Camera.

Of all the so-called "fads" which have seized upon and engrossed the minds of men in all civilized lands during the past ten or fifteen years, there is, perhaps, none which has had so much to commend it, and has served such a truly valuable purpose as the passion for picture-taking. In fact, the use of the camera has become so widespread, has gained such a permanent hold upon the interest of the public, and is productive of so many real and substantial benefits, that it has long since ceased to be regarded as a fad, a passing fancy, and has taken its place among the things that have come to stay. It is, in other words, not a triviality, an object of extravagant and foolish outlay, as most fads are, but a dignified, worthy, and truly useful aid to heartful recreation, and also to profit, for all kinds and classes of people.

The benefits derived from the popular use of the camera are manifold. It is one of the most innocent and inexpensive of all forms of recreation; it requires practically no capital, and no special or technical education, and is thus within reach of the young and inexperienced, and of all except the very poorest class of people. The camera is educative in the broadest and truest sense of that term. While, as we have said, it requires no technical knowledge in the beginning, it leads in many instances to a desire for a closer and more thorough knowledge of the photographic art, and often, also, to a knowledge of various collateral and connected lines of scientific and art study.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Boy's Essay on Lions.

The boy's teacher had taken him to the zoological garden with his classmates. Upon their return the teacher asked that each should write an essay on some of the animals he had seen. Here is a sample from a bright-minded eleven-year-old:

"Lions always walk, except when they eat, and then they growl. Their roar is most terrifying to men and other beasts when heard in the forest, but when they are in cages it sounds like they were sorry about something. Their tails are not so long as a monkey's according to their size, but keep switching all the time, and the seals can make just as loud a noise and have more fun in the water. They are cats, no matter what you think, and their size has nothing to do with it, and they think without talking. Once a donkey stole a lion's skin and went around bragging about it, but the other donkeys got on to him because he was talking so much. That showed he was a donkey. Keep still when you are thinking.

The Lady—"I gave you a piece of pie last week, and you've been sending your friends here ever since." The Tramp—"You're mistaken, lady. Them was my enemies."

Pale, Weak and Languid Girls.

It is to Your Best Interests to Know About the Extraordinary Restorative Powers of **DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.**

Mrs. E. McLaughlin, 95 Parliament Street, Toronto, states: "My daughter was pale, weak, languid and very nervous. Her appetite was poor and changeable. She could scarcely drag herself about the house, and her nerves were completely unstrung. She could not sleep for more than half an hour at a time without starting up and crying out in excitement.

"As she was growing weaker and weaker I became alarmed, and obtained a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She used this treatment for several weeks, and from the first we noticed a decided improvement. Her appetite became better, she gained in weight, the color returned to her face, and she gradually became strong and well. I cannot say too much in favor of this wonderful treatment, since it has proven such a blessing to my daughter."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



THE CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE CHATHAM, ONT.,

It is unquestionably Canada's Greatest Business School.

No other school gets such RESULTS. It is now current talk throughout the country that the student who wants the best training and a good position when graduated must attend this school.

250	students placed in year 1900
304	do do do 1901
390	do do do 1902
375	do do do 1903

If these were placed in play one position worth \$3 or \$4 a week, the showing would not be worth the space in this paper that it takes to tell it. But when the salaries averaged over \$600 per annum, a few of them \$1000, the public should know that no other business school in Canada publishes such lists and gets such

RESULTS.

Many of our former graduates are now commanding salaries from \$2,500 to \$4,000 annually.

WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE YOU?
We pay railway fare to Chatham up to \$8.
Good board in Chatham. \$2.50 to \$2.75.
For the handsomest catalogue published by any business school in Canada, write D. McLACHLAN & CO. Chatham, Ont.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS

All the latest specialties and up-to-date styles. Write us.

THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO.
London, Ontario.

\$4.50 FALL SUITS



We make ladies suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We the manufacturers offer it to you at the factory price \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The mode is the latest style. The jacket has a tight-fitting back with half tight fitting front. It is lined in mercerized saten. The skirt is tailor stitched in silk, faced with canvas and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with straps of the goods down the seams. The suit is trimmed with buttons and braid. A tucked skirt may be had if preferred. Skirt or coat alone \$2.70. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Sizes 34 to 44 bust. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Waists fall styles any color. China silk, \$2.25. Best taffeta \$3.50. Luster \$1.50. Velvet \$1.95. Jackets, fall styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color wool fibre hip length.

SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO.
12 Market Lane, London, Can.



Anyone who spends the summer months in an office such as that of the "Farmer's Advocate" must be impressed with the fact that so little is known by our farmers in general of the weeds that grow on their farms. Day after day, letters from all parts of the Dominion find their way into our editorial rooms, the trend of whose appeal is as follows: "Will you kindly identify the enclosed weed? Is it a bad one; if so, what shall I do to eradicate it?" Accompanying the letter there invariably comes a crushed specimen, in a greater or less degree of witheredness, which the "weed man" of the "Farmer's Advocate" immediately proceeds to straighten out and examine with infinite pains. Needless to say that he esteems it a privilege to be permitted to do this work, and that he is happy to give all the information in his power in regard to such things. This is one of the many ways in which the "Farmer's Advocate" can help the people, as it aims to do. At the same time, at a time when weeds are spreading so rapidly, drinking up the moisture which useful plants should have, smothering out crops, and giving infinite work and trouble generally, it seems a pity that farmers should be so helpless in this thing, that they are not able to identify the weeds for themselves, and recognize the intrusion of an unfamiliar species as soon as it has made its appearance.

There is no doubt whatever that this inability is to be laid at the door of the public-school curriculum. In an agricultural country such as ours there would seem to be little excuse for the hitherto unaccountable omission of the teaching of practical botany in our rural schools. Botany is not one of the "hard" studies. On the contrary, when properly taught, it is one of the most fascinating in the course, and, to the embryo farmer or "farmeress" likely to be one of the most useful. That this omission may not last much longer, however, may be promised from the fact that in many of the public schools of Canada "nature study" is now being taken up systematically; while in the high schools and Collegiate Institutes of most of the Provinces the study of botany is being made compulsory, even in the lowest grades. What we now need, so far as the country schools are concerned, is a text-book on botany compiled especially for use in rural schools, which, to the technical description of the more troublesome plants of Canada, will add foot-notes, specifying wherein the plants are injurious, and telling, in a few words, the best method for their eradication.

To the rural school teachers in Canada there is a glorious privilege in this line. The majority of the farmers of to-day have had no chance to enter into the detailed study of botany; the teachers, almost invariably, have had the opportunity. To each teacher, then, in addition to the privilege of instructing the school in this practical branch of nature study, may be added the power of becoming a center from which information regarding the weeds of the neighborhood may be disseminated; and so, without actually engaging in the work of agriculture, he or she may easily exercise a marked influence in stamping out weed growth, and so adding to the prosperity of the people and the beauty and fruitfulness of the country. All this will not require much trouble, either, merely the brushing up of old Collegiate memories, the hunting up of some old note-books, the habitual observation and examination of the unfamiliar plants about one's foot-

steps, and, possibly, the purchase of a few up-to-date books. The expense of this last item may be greatly lessened by procuring from the Department of Agriculture for the Province some of the literature on such subjects, which is supplied free to all who may write for it. As for the rest—it is easy. As soon as the farmers find out that the teacher really "knows" about these things they will come with their questions, never fear.

May I dare to hope that the teachers in the rural districts may read this letter, and that many who have never before thought of the great opportunity to help the country in this way, may begin to do what they can straightway. I shall be very much pleased to hear from any teacher who may be interested and may have any ideas upon the subject, to which he or she may wish to give public voice.

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

Duty.

(Contributed by Mrs. W. Buchanan, Ravenna, Ont.)

I would sing a song of duty, of duty to our God,
Let us each one do our duty, though we have to kiss the rod.
It may not be the thing we like, that we are called to do,
Yet we must do our duty, if we'd be His followers true.

And let each one do his duty, his duty to his King,
And impress the fact that duty is the first and foremost thing;
If we love our native country, we must honor all its laws,
And ever should remember what's been done in duty's cause.

And I'd sing a song of duty to our fellow-being, man,
If we cannot do it wholly, we must do the best we can;
The yoke may not be easy, and the burden hard to bear,
But, "Lord, help me do my duty," should be our daily prayer.

Of duty, duty, duty I would ever, ever sing,
And let us look for guidance to our great and heavenly King.
May we always do our duty in whatever sphere we are,
And let the watchword, "duty," be our bright and guiding star.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Dear Dame Durden,—When the snow was piled mountains high, I wrote a short letter for the "Nook." Since then, the lovely spring days have gone, the hot, busy summer months have flown, and now we have the beautiful, brilliant autumn with us again.

Flora Fernleaf is right when she pronounces the fall flowers the most gorgeous; still we think the first violet we find the most dainty of flowers. A little later we go in raptures over the partly blown rose; yet we admit that for brilliant beauty none can surpass the fall beauties. I am a true lover of flowers, but have very little space for them.

My little girl and I took a walk the other day back through the fields by the river. It was very beautiful, the deep shadows under the low-hanging river bushes, the ever-hurrying water with the sunlight glinting through the cool green maple trees towering above, with here and there a dash of crimson and gold showing already the work of our coming friend, "Jack Frost."

On our way back, we came through the orchard. I suppose, we are all alike just now, using the apples in every form, sauce, baked, pie, and a dozen other ways. For the benefit of those who have never tried this recipe called "apple

snow," I will send it with a good recommendation: Stir nice tart apples till very tender (first removing all traces of skin and core); put aside till cold; sweeten, and to one pint of apple add the whites of two eggs, beaten till white and foamy. Make a good boiled custard by using fresh sweet milk, the yolks of the eggs, a little cornstarch, sugar and flavoring of any kind; we prefer chocolate grated and cooked in the custard. Pour the custard in a pretty glass dish and heap the "snow" on top (when custard cools). This not only looks nice, but is delicious.

Would some member kindly give a recipe for a good chocolate icing? I have never found a good one yet.

Wishing Dame Durden and the "Nook" friends success.

A FRIENDLY BUSYBODY.

"Busybody" wrote last time under the name of "Housecleaner." You will be glad to welcome her back.

RE DRAWING COMPETITION.

It is necessary to explain that a mistake occurred in last week's paper regarding the labelling of the pictures in the drawing competition. As is well known to Ingle Nook competitors, there has been, for a long time, no division of Ingle Nook prizes into first, second and third. Almost invariably we have three best essays, or whatever it may be, of equal merit, and so we make all the prizes equal. In the present case, there is no possibility of comparing the three prize drawings, which belong to entirely different classes, each being first in its class—Master Frise's to the cartoon or character sketching class, Mr. Begg's to the landscape, and Miss Royce's to that of ornamental design. This explanation is necessary in justice to Mr. Begg's beautiful bit of work, and to Miss Royce's effective piece of design. We are very sorry the blunder occurred, but trust that this will set things right.

Humorous.

John—"Here, Maria, I'll sing to the baby while you dress." Maria—"No; let him cry."

Physician—"Your ailment lies in the larynx, thorax and epiglottis." Hooligan—"Indade? An' me after thinkin' th' trouble was in me throat."

"The organist's wife told me this morning," said Mrs. Thornton, "that several of the pipes of the organ were out of order." "Well," replied Mrs. Hadley, "I hope they'll get Mr. Jones, our old plumber, to fix 'em, and not those new plumbers that have just set up on the corner."

"Of course," said the bachelor, thoughtfully, "there can be no such thing as joint rule in a family. Some one must be the head." "True; but the sceptre passes from one to another." "How?" "Well, at the beginning of married life the husband holds it; then it gently and unobtrusively passes to the wife, and he never gets it back again." "She keeps it forever?" "O, no; the baby gets it next."

A good story is told of Professor Jebb. In the class-room immediately above his own Professor Veitch lectured on logic. One day the peroration of the Professor of Logic was greeted with such rapturous applause, that it brought down some pieces of ceiling in the room below. As the bits of plaster dropped about his room, Professor Jebb quietly remarked: "Gentlemen, our premises will not support the conclusion of the Professor of Logic."

One Sunday as a certain Scottish minister was returning homeward, he was accosted by an old woman, who said:

"Oh, sir, well do I like the day when you preach."

The minister was aware that he was not very popular, and answered:

"My good woman, I am glad to hear it. There are too few like you. And why do you like it when I preach?"

"Oh, sir," she replied, "when you preach I always get a good seat."

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

The Western Fair Through a Woman's Eyes.

In wandering through the different departments in which were represented the "ladies' work," at the Western Ontario Fair, one was chiefly impressed by a few observations, which might have been made at any up-to-date fair as well as at that of Western Ontario.

In the first place, one could not but remark the change that has come over the women's exhibit from time to time during the past decade. It would seem that fashions in hand-work of this kind, especially in fancy lines, become epidemic, like measles or popular songs. We no longer see hooked mats with parrots fearful and wonderful to behold, with "parrot" faithfully and of necessity inscribed upon them; nor designs of white kittens sitting placidly on either side of huge Scotch thistles. Neither are we bored by rows of plush panels with impossible flowers in arrasene; nor by Berlin wool cushions, warranted to fade and hold the dust. No, the present "taste" decidedly runs to "white" work, dainty and beautiful, and sensible in that it may be cleaned again and again, and so induced to live out the allotted span which anything requiring such infinite pains in the making ought to have. So long as women choose to do fancywork, it may be hoped that this partiality for white things may last.

Embroidery of all kinds, especially in linen, is very much in evidence, although but little of it shows the old punched-out designs; the work being done, rather, in raised stitches, on top, most beautiful tablecovers, doilies, traycloths, sideboard scarfs, etc., being done in this way. The floss used in working is, of course, linen in nearly all of the wholly-white work, although colored silks worked on white linen are still in considerable favor. Perhaps the newest in the former class is called "Mount Mellick." It somewhat resembles the other all-linen embroidery; but, to be regulation, "Mount Mellick" must be worked in Irish floss on linen jean. Needless to say, the necessity for importing the material adds to the expense of "Mount Mellick." Coronation braid work is very handsome, and, moreover, has the advantage of being very easily and quickly done, the braid being simply stitched on and the embroidery or other fancy stitching done between. Embroidery in lace stitches is gaining in popularity, while the beautiful Roman embroidery, in which part of the design is cut out, is evidently here to stay. One especially beautiful centerpiece in this work was made of white bolting cloth, worked in white silk floss. In the colored work, Bulgarian embroidery on canvas or silk is interesting, and rich in effect, its requirements as "Bulgarian" being a highly-conventionalized design outlined with black.

In other lines, tatting is again much in favor, and is not, by any means, the least attractive of the "white" exhibit; while lace work of all kinds, crochet, knitted, point, Honiton, and netted, are all shown in quantities. Last, if not least among the laces, one may mention the dainty "pillow lace," which, however, very few in Canada know how to do. It is made upon pillows in which pins are set to outline the design, which is then woven in by means of a shuttle. The making of this lace amounts to quite an industry in certain districts of Western Europe, where most beautiful work commanding high prices is done. In fact, a very small collar of this real lace will command a price of \$25. As "Arts and Crafts in Women's Handiwork" is now becoming something more than a name in Canada, it may, perhaps, be surmised that in the future the making of real lace may not be so much a rarity as in the past.

A species of work which is quite handsome and very quickly and easily done, is called "couching," a term which signifies "one thread held down by another," the design being filled in with threads held in place and stitched down by another thread. The pieces shown were made of wool thread on woollen canvas, pretty for an afghan, and silk thread upon satin, in this case a photo frame, the conventionalized design relieved by the little so-called "jewels."

Of the more strictly utilitarian work, the buttonholes, stockings, small dresses, night robes, shirts, etc., little need be said, save that this is a line which should be encouraged at every fair, as many women who have no time for

making fancy things may be rightly proud of being able to make, neatly and strongly, the things which their families should wear. After all, in consideration of the infinite pains required, and the time spent in putting in the thousands of stitches required for fine fancywork, it would seem that for some a warning might not be inopportune. By all means "do" fancywork, and do it for the fairs, but do not let the making of it become a passion. One may work at it while visiting with a friend or at other odd minutes; but it is not well to let the work of the fingers crowd out cultivation of the mind. As Thoreau says: "Think also of the ladies of the land weaving toilet cushions against the last day, not to betray too green an interest in their fates! As if you could kill time without injuring eternity."

One department of fairs which is gaining ground, and which cannot be too strongly encouraged, is that of the natural history exhibit—an exhibit of once interesting, instructive, and of much practical use. What farmer or farmer's wife, really caring for the success of a farm, can fail to examine with the keenest interest a book of pressed weeds labelled "injurious"? Who, that has a garden, can pass by in indifference a case containing a "cabbage butterfly" with its larva, if within the case be enclosed a sheet upon which is written the life-history of the pest, and the best method of combating it? Who, seeing a cocoon, "pierced by woodpeckers," can ever again fail to acknowledge the usefulness of this much maligned bird, or fail to use his or her influence in preventing its destruction? Or who, seeing a case of fungi, in which the poisonous varieties are distinctly labelled, as well as the edible, can pass by without pausing long enough to take a few notes? And so it goes.

Of the art exhibit, there is here space to say little. Suffice it to say that, while there are very good pictures in almost every art exhibit, there are also usually many "vile" ones. It would seem that the dissemination of a few Brown, Perry or Cosmos prints might do something to elevate public taste in this line. The placing of pictures is a matter of no small moment. Occasionally one sees pictures placed in such a light that the good points are entirely missed by reason of the glare which shines across them, practically obscuring the coloring of the pictures. . . . In the china and pyrography departments there is, as a rule, much beautiful work; the painted china seldom being dauby, possibly because of the fact that, as a rule, only those who have had considerable experience in painting, or the instruction of an expert, dare to attempt it.

Last of all, the flowers. May we hope that in future the flower exhibit will be made a leading feature, not only of the Western and other "considerable" fairs, but also of every country or township fair, no matter how small. Flowers are a sure means of helping to elevate the taste, and, possibly, the morals of our people. Moreover, their presence at fairs indicates more beauty and refinement in the homes of our land. Pity it is, only, that, so far, pains have not been taken to label every blossom and every plant. It is exasperating to walk through lines of flowers thinking that you would like to have this one or that in your home, and yet be utterly unable to find out the name of a single unfamiliar species. At the Western Fair, out of the myriad of varieties of begonias, many of which were magnificent specimens, we were only able to ascertain the name of a single species, an especially fine one, the "President Carnot," which is well worthy of a place of honor in any home. Let us hope that this neglect in labelling will speedily become a thing of the past, and that, by its proper attention, our people may be enabled to get the full benefit as well as the full pleasure of the flower exhibit.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londonborough, have purchased from A. D. McGugan, the imported bull, Aberdeen Hero 28850. Messrs. Grainger are to be congratulated in securing a head header of individual merit and proven worth as a sire. Aberdeen Hero has been exhibited at all the leading fairs in the southern counties, and has never been defeated, and after six years of service is as active and as sure as a yearling, and gives promise of many seasons of usefulness in his new home.

GOSSIP.

We call attention to a new advertisement in this issue in which some excellent bargains are offered by Mr. D. Thom, Watford, Ont.

Mr. A. Knox, Norwood, Ont., has a new advertisement in this issue offering a Shorthorn cow of rare good breeding. Look up the advertisement.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, who judged Clydesdales at St. Louis, makes clear the report of the awards of grand championship in the ring where he was officiating by explaining that the three-year-old horse, Glengarry, won the senior championship, instead of the aged horse, Governor Tillman's Match.

Attention is again called to the announcement of the sale of Red Polled cattle to be held on Oct. 20th, at Trowse, Eng. There are about one hundred head to be sold, and parties desiring to invest in an animal of one of the best dual-purpose breeds, may make their purchase through John Thornton & Co., 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, Eng. The Red Polls are winning great popularity wherever they have been tried, and are eminently suited for dual purposes.

Down in Elgin County, Ont., on Oct. 18th, there will be offered one of the most complete lines of pure-bred stock that the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" have ever had their attention called to. The entire lot consists of 46 Shorthorns, 12 Clydesdales, 30 Yorkshires, 30 Berkshires, 35 Oxford Downs, 50 Grade cattle, 100 hogs, pair of black Hackneys, and several grade colts. Out of the extensive assortment there will doubtless be many good things to go to the hammer, and we would recommend all who can to be on hand to secure something in the pure-blood line. The auctioneers for the occasion will be Thos. Ingram, of Guelph, and Daniel Black, of Dutton. Catalogues are now ready, and will be supplied on application to David Bennett, Dutton, Ont.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man., have just opened a branch barn at Sarnia, Ont., where they purpose keeping an assortment of first-class imported Clydesdale and Percheron stallions. This branch is in charge of Mr. H. H. Colister, and is specially intended for the convenience of customers in Michigan and Ontario. Mr. Colister will gladly furnish any information desired regarding the stock, which is of the highest possible class, both individually and in point of breeding. Messrs. Galbraith claim to have imported more stallions from Great Britain than any firm on this continent, and their record for prize-winning and fair dealing is one they have good reason to be proud of. The present stock of Clydesdales includes Prince Norman, by the champion Prince Thomas; Brilliant, a winner at Glasgow and elsewhere, and got by that great horse, Moncrieffe Marquis, sire of the champion gelding of America, and several others of equally choice breeding.

TRADE TOPIC.

WORTHINGTON DRUG CO.—At the fairs, the Worthington Drug Co., of Guelph, have been making a display of their well-known stock food, and receiving encouraging testimonials from many of their customers. There are thousands of them that read like the following:

"I have been feeding Worthington's Stock Food to my hogs for the past three years, and have had the most satisfactory results. Last year out of 112 entries, I secured 109 prizes, 97 of which were firsts. I attribute the excellent condition of my hogs and their success to your stock food, as they had not been fed any milk. I have fed other stock foods, largely advertised, but have found none to equal Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic." R. J. KERR, Breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire Hogs. Mimoso, July 15, 1904.

Ladies' \$4.50 suits and up to \$12; also waists and skirts. Send for fall styles and sample cloths. Southcott Suit Co., London, Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Could you give a cure in your valuable paper for chicken cholera?

Ans.—Cholera is a contagious disease, and birds affected with it should be killed and burned. Their quarters should then be cleaned and disinfected with two coats of whitewash (see mixture in this department) upon floors, walls and ceilings. The apparently well birds should be given sulpho-carbolate of zinc in the drinking water, one-eighth of an ounce of the drug to a quart of water; their food varied, and the cleanest of quarters provided.

CONCRETE FOR FENCE POSTS.

A reader asks: "Can you give us any information in regard to using cement in the building of end posts for wire fencing? What parts of cement and gravel or sand would you use, and would you advise putting something upright in the cement, such as gas-piping, or an iron rod, say two inches thick? Would a hollow pipe, ten inches in diameter, set in a good foundation of cement, and then filled with cement, be better? Or would such posts be too expensive? I would like to know what the readers of your paper, who have had experience with this kind of a post, have to say about it."

[We should suppose that the end post would require quite a strong support in the middle, but would like to hear from those who have in use this kind of post.]

SHAW'S SCHOOL
THE
Central Business College
OF TORONTO, ONT.,
Is now in full swing for the fall term. Sixteen teachers are giving instruction in Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy to one of the largest classes we have ever had. Just an indication of the continued confidence we enjoy. We want to send you our catalogue. It's free, and will not rest you.
W. M. SHAW, PRINCIPAL,
Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

A Branch Barn
has just been opened by us at
SARNIA, ONTARIO
for the convenience of our Ontario and Michigan customers, and is in charge of MR. H. H. COLISTER.
Prize-winning
Clydesdale and Percheron
stallions on hand. Inspection cordially invited.
ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,
Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

WANTED
a first-class
SHORTHORN BULL
(imported) two years old or over. Must be large and have a first-class pedigree. Apply to
W. J. SHEAN & CO.,
P. O. Box 856. OWEN SOUND, ONT.

STAMMERERS
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnett, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. om Write for particulars.

Aberdeen - Angus.
10 young bulls from 6 to 14 months old, 9 heifers from 6 months to 2 years old, sired by the Toronto champion. A rare good lot of youngsters. Prices right. Are also offering several yearling Shire and Clyde fillies and horse colts—registered. Write for prices, it will pay you.
E. Butt & Sons, Clinton P. O. and Station

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

**Prize List Western Fair,
HORSES.**

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Dalgety Bros., London; 2, Chas. Bean, Brinsley; 3, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia. Stallion, three years old—1, Dalgety Bros.; 2, W. M. Faulds, Muncey; 3, J. B. Hogate. Stallion, two years old—1, Dalgety Bros. Stallion, one year old—Jas. Henderson, Belton. Sweepstakes stallion—Dalgety Bros. Filly, three years old and upwards—1, Andrew Aitchison, Guelph; 2, Jno. A. Stewart, Lobo. Filly, two years old—1, Jas. Henderson; 2, Ed. McClurg, Coldstream. Filly, one year old—Andrew Aitchison. Sweepstakes mare, any age—Jas. Henderson.

ENGLISH SHIRES.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, E. C. Attrill, Goderich; 2, Charles Bean, Brinsley. Stallion, three years old—1 and 2, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia. Stallion, two years old—1, 2 and 3, J. B. Hogate. Sweepstakes stallion, any age—Edw. C. Attrill. Filly, one year old—1, E. Butt & Sons, Clinton. Sweepstakes mare, any age—1, E. Butt & Sons.

CANADIAN DRAFT.—Stallion, four years old and over—1, R. Miners, Bothwell; 2, J. H. McCully, St. Mary's; 3, E. Poole, London. Stallion, three years old—1, N. Wiley, Wisbeach; 2, Miners, Pollard & Maloney, Tilsonburg. Stallion, two years old—1, Fisher Bros; 2, W. Hogg & Son, Thamesford; 3, T. Kalbfusch, Tavistock. Yearling—1, E. C. Attrill. Sweepstakes—R. Miners. Brood mare and foal—1, J. H. McCully; 2, E. & W. Nixon, Arva; 3, A. R. Palmer & Son, Thorndale. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, P. Farrell, Woodstock; 2, D. A. Murray, Bennington. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, Wm. Kerwick, Exeter; Geo. Dale & Son, Clinton; S. Hunter, Exeter. Yearling—1, J. H. McCully; 2, S. Hunter; 3, Kalbfusch. Foal of 1904—1, E. & W. Nixon; 2, J. H. McCully; 3, D. R. Palmer. Champion mare—J. H. McCully. Pair heavy drafts—1, Donovan & Robbins; 2, D. A. Murray; 3, W. Fleming, London.

AGRICULTURAL.—Brood mare and foal—1, D. McIntyre, Ailsa Craig; 2, D. R. Palmer & Son, Thorndale; 3, E. & W. Nixon. Gelding or filly, three years old—1, H. G. Mitchell, Rayside; 2, R. Birch, Anderson; 3, J. W. Coulter. Gelding or filly, two years old—1, D. R. Palmer & Son; 2, R. Glen, Carlow; 3, R. Hogg, Thamesford. Yearlings—1, T. Kalbfusch; 2, E. Butt, Clinton; 3, Wm. Fleming. Foal—1, D. McIntyre; 2, D. Leaky, Arva; 3, E. & W. Nixon. Pairs—1, J. D. Duffy; 2, T. Kalbfusch; 3, A. Rodgers, Ayr.

HACKNEY.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, A. St. Clair, Aylmer; 2, Dalgety Bros., London; 3, J. Prangley, Strathroy. Stallion, three years old—1, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia; 2, W. C. Quickfall, Glenallen; 3, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe. Stallion, two years old—1, Edw. C. Attrill; 2 and 3, J. B. Hogate. Stallion, one year old—No entries. Stallion, any age—1, Edw. C. Attrill, Goderich. Brood mare and foal—1, J. W. Coulter, Talbotville. Filly or gelding, three years and upwards—1, Frank Kelly, Aylmer; 2 and 3, W. Hogg & Son. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, Edw. C. Attrill. Filly or gelding, one year old—1, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth. Foal of 1904—1, J. W. Coulter. Mare, any age—1, J. W. Coulter.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, G. J. Fitzgerald, London; 2, Jas. McKee, Lucan; 3, Alex. Beaton, St. Thomas. Stallion, three years old—1, Alex. Beaton. Stallion, two years old—1, John Coventry, Woodstock. Stallion, any age—G. J. Fitzgerald. Brood mare and foal—1, Adam Beck, London; 2, Jas. McKee, Lucan; 3, John Coventry, Woodstock. Filly, three years—1, Adam Beck; 2, John Coventry. Foal of 1904—1, Adam Beck; 2, John Coventry. Sweepstakes mare, any age—John Coventry.

CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, 2 and 3, J. Crouch & Son, La Fayette. Stallion, three years old—1 and 2, J. Crouch & Son; 3, Geo. Laidlaw, Glanworth. Stallion, one year old—1, E. Butt & Sons, Clinton; 2, A. St. Clair, Aylmer. Sweepstakes stallion, any age—1, Wm. H. Holborn, Belmont. Brood mare and foal—1, Wm. Moore, Crumlin; 2, Henry Zinn, Listowel; 3, J. R. Roberts, Denfield. Filly or gelding, three years and upwards—1, H. Zinn; 2, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; 3, S. Hun-

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After having been engaged in the manufacture of Farm Implements at Watford for over a quarter of a century, it is most fitting that I should extend to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE my most hearty thanks for their most liberal support and encouragement which I have received. I have always found the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE one of the best-paying advertising mediums I have used, not only as to the quantity of business it brought, but it was of such a satisfactory kind that we never lost one dollar through our mail department, and as we have yet to receive the first letter of complaint as to any dealings we have had—but, on the contrary, a very large number of complimentary testimonials have been received—we therefore conclude that the business done has been mutually satisfactory.

Some of our old customers may wish to know why we have sold out and what our plans are for the future. We required better railroad facilities, our works being some distance from the track, and we were also somewhat hampered in our movements, some of our manufacturing facilities being out-of-date; we are now on the lookout for a desirable location, and in due time will commence again with the proverbial new broom. In the meantime we have for sale the stock of finished implements on hand at the time we sold out, which consists of a limited number of

ENSILAGE CUTTERS and BLOWER ELEVATORS, different sizes, horse power, capacity from 6 to 20 tons per hour.

GRAIN GRINDERS, different sizes, for steam or horse power, capacity 10 to 60 bushels per hour.

STRAW and FEED CUTTERS 13-in. throat, suitable for windmill or any other kind of farm power.

We also have Two and Three Horse Tread-powers. As we have no travellers on the road, a special discount of 20% will be given while the stock lasts; every implement fully guaranteed: Canada's Best. For full particulars, write

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ter, Exeter. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, Chas. Young, Brookside; 2, H. Zinn; 3, J. R. Roberts. Filly or gelding, one year old—1, J. R. Roberts. Foal of 1904—1, H. Zinn; 2, Wm. Moore. Sweepstakes mare, any age—E. Butt & Son. Pair, 15 hands 3 in. or over—1, Thos. Donley, St. Thomas; 2, P. Farrell, Woodstock; 3, A. J. Montague, Crumlin. Pair, 15 hands 3 in. and under—1, Adam Beck; 2, A. St. Clair; 3, Jas. McCartney, London. Pair, 15 hand 3 in. and over—1 and 2, Mrs. Adam Beck; 3, A. St. Clair. Single, 15 hands 1 in. and under 15 hands—1, Jas. McCartney; 2, A. St. Clair; 3, P. Kinkley, Norwich.

SADDLE HORSES.—1, Mrs. Adam Beck; 2 and 3, Jas. Coventry, Woodstock. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, P. Farrell; 2, R. H. Smith. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, J. McLaren, Highgate; 2, R. H. Smith, El-trick. Hunter, heavy weight—1 and 2, Adam Beck; 3, R. G. Armstrong, St. Thomas. Hunter, light weight—1, Adam Beck; 2, Mike Tierney, London; 3, Mrs. A. Beck. Three- or four-year-old, Canadian-bred—1, P. Farrell; 2, R. H. Smith.

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1 and 2, G. W. Kennedy, Iderton. Stallion, three years old—1, E. Hanham, Exeter. Stallion, two years old—1, H. Raison, London; 2, Colin McKegan, Strathroy; 3, W. Brooks, London. Stallion, one year old—1, D. G. Maddock, Walnut; 2, D. M. Cole, Lakeside; 3, C. N. Annett, Glencoe. Stallion, any age—G. W. Kennedy. Brood mare and

foal—1 and 3, G. W. Kennedy; 2, W. T. Hodgins, London. Filly or gelding, three years and upwards—1, W. T. Hodgins; 2, Ewen Phillips, Falkirk; 3, Jas. McKee, Lucan. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, Geo. R. Wark, Ridgeway; 2, Alfred Cuddie, Adelaide; 3, C. N. Annett. Filly or gelding, one year old—1, C. R. Annett, Glencoe; 2, Edwin Phillips, Falkirk; 3, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth. Foal of 1904—1, J. R. Roberts, Denfield; 2, Love Bros., Littlewood; 3, G. W. Kennedy, Iderton. Sweepstakes mare, any age—J. B. Whiteley, Goderich. Pair Roadsters, 15 hands 2 inches and over—1, J. D. Cowan, Drumbo; 2, Rev. J. B. Moore, Delhi; 3, Geo. H. Bailey, Union. Pair Roadsters, under 15 hands 2 inches—1, W. A. Taylor, Belmont; 2, R. H. Siddell, Denfield; 3, C. E. Anderson, London. Single Roadster, 15 hands 2 inches and over—1, Henry Zinn, Listowel; 2, Jas. McCartney, London; 3, Alex. Purdom, London. Single Roadster, under 15 hands 2 inches—1, J. B. Whiteley; 2, Jas. McCartney, London; 3, Wm. Wylie, Jr., London.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, three years and over—1, Wm. Fleming, London West; 2, W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem. Bull, two years—1, H. Smith, Exeter; 2, E. C. Attrill, Goderich; 3, Goodfellow Bros., Mackville. Bull, one year old—1 and 2, Jno. Dryden & Son, Brooklin; 3, T. E. Robson. Bull calf, under one year—1, E. C. Attrill; 2, J. Dryden & Son; 3, Goodfellow Bros. Cow, four years and

upwards—1 and 3, Watt's Sons; 2, Goodfellow Bros. Cow, three years—1, Goodfellow Bros. Heifer, two years old—1, Watt's Sons; 2 and 3, Goodfellow Bros. Heifer, one year old—1, Jno. Dryden & Son; 2, T. E. Robson; 3, Watt's Sons. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Watt's Sons; 2 and 3, J. Dryden & Son. Sweepstakes bull—Watt's Sons. Sweepstakes female—Watt's Sons. Bull, two years and over, and four females—1, Watt's Sons; 2, Goodfellow Bros. Bull, under two years, and four females—1, J. Dryden & Son; 2, Watt's Sons. Four calves, under one year—1, H. Smith; 2, J. Dryden & Son; 3, T. E. Robson. Three, the get of one bull—1, J. Dryden & Son; 2, H. Smith.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 and 2, O'Neil Bros., Southgate. Bull, two years old—1, H. D. Smith, Compton; 2, Thos. Skippen, Hyde Park; 3, W. H. Hunter, The

(Continued on next page.)

GOSSIP.

In our published prize list of the National Exhibition, the second prize for shearing Shropshire ram was inadvertently credited to Robt. Miller, of Stouffville, instead of to Jno. Dryden & Son, Brooklin.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., write: "The yearling rams we are offering for sale are an extra good lot; being large and well covered, they weigh from 175 to 200 lbs. each in a nice breeding condition. They are nearly all sired by our great breeding ram, Mansell's No. 2, and from the best imported ewes we could procure in England. Our yearling ewes are the best we ever had, and any person wanting to start a flock should get a few of them, as we are offering both rams and ewes at very reasonable prices."

Three miles north of Clinton, in the county of Huron, is the well-appointed home of Mr. E. Butt & Sons, known as Huron Stock Farm. The Messrs. Butt are among Ontario's most enthusiastic breeders of heavy draft horses and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Just at the present time, Mr. Butt's heavy drafts are pretty well cleaned up. At Winnipeg Exhibition, a few weeks ago, they sold to Mr. Houlden, of Boissevain, Man., a grand pair of Shire mares for \$600, and another pair of Clyde mares to a gentleman at Virden, Man., for \$650; also a three-year-old carriage stallion, at the same exhibition, for \$500; while at the late London Exhibition, they sold to Mr. Tilt, of Blair, Ont., the first-prize and sweepstakes year-old Shire filly. By visiting their commodious stables at any time, intending buyers will find something good, as the Messrs. Butt deal in nothing but the best. Just now, they have on hand for sale the first-prize year-old carriage stallion at London, also several one- and two-year-old registered fillies and horse colts, Shires and Clydes, winners at London this year. The Aberdeen-Angus number 20 head—until Winnipeg Exhibition, when he was sold to Mr. W. R. Stewart, of Lucasville—headed by the grand stock bull, Goderich Chief 37437, winner of second at London in 1903, and second at Brandon, first and silver medal at Toronto, and first and sweepstakes at London this year. To replace him as stock bull, the firm has lately purchased the splendid young bull, Collego Rover 2nd, by Collego Rover, bred at the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph. The females of the herd are a grand, typical lot, big, smooth and deep-fleshed, and include Clinton Dewdrop 2nd, by Collego Rover, a cow of great substance and splendid finish. Beauty B. 58699 is another rare good one, by Goderich Chief 37437. Her dam, Romona of Lenzena 28659, by Hero of Willow Grove 18986, is one that is eagerly looked for, combining as she does size, conformation and quality. In younger stuff there are some ten young bulls from six to fourteen months old, and about the same number of heifers from six months to two years old, all sired by the S. B. Goderich Chief, among which are a number of both sexes that from present indication must surely develop into show animals of more or less repute. All these youngsters are for sale, and no fancy prices are asked. At London Exhibition this firm sold to Mr. Hiram Jones, of White Oak, Ont., a rare good pair of heifers.

Prize List Western Fair—Continued.

Maples. Bull, one year old—1, J. A. Govenlock, Forest; 2, W. H. Hunter. Bull calf, under one year—1, J. A. Govenlock; 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter. Cow, four years and upwards—1, H. D. Smith; 2, W. H. Hunter; 3, O'Neil Bros. Cow, three years old—1, J. A. Govenlock; 2, H. D. Smith; 3, O'Neil Bros. Heifer, two years old—1, H. D. Smith; 2, J. A. Govenlock; 3, O'Neil Bros. Heifer, one year old—1, H. D. Smith; 2, O'Neil Bros.; 3, Thos. Skippen. Heifer calf, under one year—1, H. D. Smith; 2, W. H. Hunter; 3, J. A. Govenlock. Bull, any age—H. D. Smith. Female, any age—H. D. Smith. Herd, one bull and four females—1, H. D. Smith; 2, W. H. Hunter; 3, O'Neil Bros. Four calves, under one year—1, W. H. Hunter; 2, J. A. Govenlock; 3, O'Neil Bros.

GALLOWAY.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 and 2, D. McCrae, Guelph; 3, Robert Shaw, Brantford. Bull, two years old—1, D. McCrae. Bull, one year—1, D. McCrae; 2, Robert Shaw. Bull calf, under one year—1, D. McCrae; 2, Robert Shaw. Cow, four years and upwards—1, D. McCrae; 2, Robert Shaw. Cow, three years old—1, D. McCrae. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, D. McCrae; 3, Robert Shaw. Heifer, one year old—1 and 3, Robert Shaw; 2, D. McCrae. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Robt. Shaw; 2, D. McCrae. Sweepstakes bull, any age—D. McCrae. Sweepstakes female, any age—D. McCrae. Herd, bull and four females—1, D. McCrae; 2, Robert Shaw. Four calves, under one year—D. McCrae.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 and 2, W. R. Stewart; Lucasville; 3, Hiram Jones, White Oak. Bull, two years old—Hiram Jones. Bull, one year old—1 and 2, Jas. Bowman, Guelph; 3, W. R. Stewart. Bull calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Jas. Bowman. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 3, W. R. Stewart; 2, Jas. Bowman. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, Jas. Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3, Jas. Bowman; 2, Hiram Jones. Heifer, one year old—1, W. R. Stewart; 2 and 3, Jas. Bowman. Heifer calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Jas. Bowman. Sweepstakes bull, any age—W. R. Stewart. Sweepstakes female, any age—Jas. Bowman. Herd, one bull and four females—1, W. R. Stewart; 2, Jas. Bowman. Four calves, under one year—1, Jas. Bowman; 2, W. R. Stewart.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, Jas. Boden, St. Anne; 2, W. Stewart & Son, Menie. Bull, two years old—1, W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids; 2, W. Stewart & Son. Bull, one year old—1, Jas. Boden; 2 and 3, Robert Hunter & Son, Maxville. Bull calf, under one year—1, W. Watson Ogilvie; 2 and 3, Jas. Boden. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 3, W. Watson Ogilvie; 2, Jas. Boden. Cow, three years old—1, Jas. Boden; 2, W. Stewart & Son; 3, W. Watson Ogilvie. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3, W. Watson Ogilvie; 2, Jas. Boden. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2, W. Watson Ogilvie; 3, W. Stewart & Son. Sweepstakes bull, any age—Jas. Boden. Sweepstakes female, any age—W. Watson Ogilvie. Bull and four females—1, W. Watson Ogilvie; 2, Jas. Boden; 3, W. Stewart & Son. Herd, four calves, under one year—1, W. Watson Ogilvie; 2, W. Stewart & Son.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; 2, G. W. Clemons, St. George; 3, E. Scatcherd, Wyton. Bull, two years old—1, Jas. Rettie; 2, W. H. Simmons, New Durham. Bull, one year old—1, Simmons; 2, Rettie. Bull calf, under one year—1, Simmons; 2, Rettie; 3, Clemons. Cow, four years and over—1 and 3, Rettie; 2, Simmons. Cow, three years old—1, Clemons; 2, Simmons; 3, Rettie. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3, Rettie; 2, Simmons. Heifer, one year old—1, Clemons; 2, Rettie; 3, Simmons. Heifer calf—1, Simmons; 2, Rettie; 3, Clemons. Sweepstakes bull—Rettie. Sweepstakes female—Rettie. Senior herd—1, Rettie; 2, Simmons; 3, Clemons. Four calves, under one year—1, Simmons; 2, Rettie; 3, Clemons.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton; 2, D. Duncan, Don; 3, W. P. Bull, Brampton. Bull, two years old—1, E. Edmonds & Son, London; 2, Bull &

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for nearly sixty years and has always given
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Sons; 3, P. H. Lawson, Nilestown. Bull, one year old—1, Bull & Sons; 2, D. Duncan; 3, Mrs. E. Lawrence, London. Bull calf—1, Bull & Sons; 2, Mrs. Lawrence; 3, B. Lawson. Cow, four years old—1, D. Duncan; 2, Bull & Sons; 3, W. P. Bull. Cow, three years old—1, D. Duncan; 2 and 3, Bull & Sons. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3, Bull & Sons; 2, Duncan. Heifer, one year old—1, E. Edmonds & Son; 2, Bull & Sons; 3, B. Lawson. Heifer calf—1 and 3, Bull & Sons; 2, Duncan. Bull, any age—Bull & Sons. Female, any age—D. Duncan. Senior herd—1, Bull & Sons; 2, D. Duncan; 3, E. Edmonds & Son. Four calves—1 and 3, Bull & Sons; 2, Duncan.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.—T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, was the only exhibitor, winning everything.

OXFORDS.—Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., was the only exhibitor, winning everything.

DORSETS.—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, was the only exhibitor, winning everything.

LINCOLNS.—Aged ram—1 and 2, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 3, J. H. Patrick, Ilderton. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3, Gibson. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Gibson. Ram, any age—1, Gibson. Aged ewes—1 and 2, Gibson. Shearling ewes—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Patrick. Ewe lambs—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Patrick. Pen of shearlings—Gibson. Pen of lambs—Gibson. Ewe, any age—Gibson. Flock—Gibson.

LEICESTERS.—Aged ram—1, Frank Kelly, Aylmer; 2, J. J. Woolcott, Kennicott; 3, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. Shearling ram—1, Smith; 2, Kelly; 3, Woolcott. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Kelly; 2, Smith. Ram, any age—1, Kelly. Aged ewes—1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Smith. Shearling ewes—1, Smith; 2, Kelly; 3, Woolcott. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Kelly. Ram and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Kelly. Pen of five shearlings—1, Smith. Flock—1, Smith.

SHROPSHIRE.—Aged ram—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 2, J. G. Hamner, Brantford. Shearling ram—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, D. C. Wheeler, Reno, Nev.; 3, Hamner. Ram lamb—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Hamner. Aged ewe—1, Hamner; 2 and 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, Hamner; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Hamner; 2,

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Lloyd-Jones Bros. Pen of five shearlings—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Pen of four lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Hamner. Flock—1, Hamner. Ewe, any age—1, Hamner. Ram, any age—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Aged ram—1, Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron; 2, Telfer Bros., Paris. Shearling ram—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, McEwen. Ram lamb—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, McEwen. Ram, any age—1, Telfer Bros. Aged ewe—1 and 3, Telfer Bros.; 2, McEwen. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, McEwen. Ewe lamb—1, McEwen; 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe, any age—1, Telfer Bros. Pen of four lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Telfer Bros. Flock—1, Telfer Bros.

SWINE.

YORKSHIRES.—Aged boar—1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 3, H. J. Davis, Woodstock. Yearling boar—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Davis. Boar, under twelve months—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Davis. Boar, under six months—1, Flatt & Son; 2 and 3, Davis. Boar and three sows—1 and 2, Flatt & Son. Aged sow—1, 2 and 3, Flatt & Son. Yearling sow—1, 2 and 3, Flatt & Son. Sow, under twelve months—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Davis. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Flatt & Son. Four pigs, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor—Flatt & Son. Four pigs, produce of same sow, bred by exhibitor—Flatt & Son.

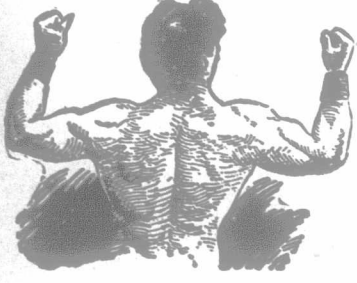
TAMWORTHS.—Aged boar—1 and 3, A. Elliott & Son, Galt; 2, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Yearling boar—1, 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons. Boar, under twelve months—1 and 3, Douglas & Sons; 2, Elliott & Son. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons. Aged sow—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Elliott & Son. Sow, under two years—1, Douglas & Sons; 2 and 3, Elliott & Son. Sow, under twelve months—1, 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons. Sow, under six months—1, Douglas & Sons; 2, N. Wiley, Wisbeach; 3, Elliott & Son. Boar and three sows—1, Douglas & Sons; 2, Elliott & Son. Four pigs, the get of one boar, bred by exhibitor—1, Douglas & Sons. Four pigs, the produce of same sow, bred by exhibitor—1, Douglas & Sons.

BERKSHIRES.—Aged boar—1, W. H. Durham; 2, Jas. McEwen, Kertch; 3, Wm. Wilson, Brampton. Boar, under two years—1, Durham; 2 and 3, Wilson. Boar, under twelve months—1, Durham; 2 and 3, Wilson. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, Wilson; 3, McEwen. Aged sow—1 and 2, Durham; 3, Geo. A. Dewar, Kertch. Sow, under two years—1 and 2, Durham; 3, Wilson. Sow, under twelve months—1, Wilson; 2, McEwen; 3, Durham. Sow, under six months—1 and 3, Wilson; 2, Dewar. Boar and three sows—1 and 2, Durham. Four pigs, under six months, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor—1, McEwen. Four pigs, under six months, produce of same sow, bred by exhibitor—1, McEwen.

CHESTER WHITES.—Aged boar—1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 2 and 3, DeCoursey, Burnholm. Boar, under two years—1 and 2, Wright; 3, DeCoursey. Boar, under twelve months—1, DeCoursey; 2 and 3, Wright. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, DeCoursey. Aged sows—1 and 3, DeCoursey; 2, Wright. Sow, under two years—1, DeCoursey; 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, under twelve months—1, DeCoursey; 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, DeCoursey; 3, Wright. Boar and three sows—1, DeCoursey; 2, Wright. Four pigs, under six months, get of one boar, bred by exhibitor—1, DeCoursey. Four pigs, under six months, produce of same sow, bred by exhibitor—1, DeCoursey.

OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.—Aged boar—1 and 2, W. M. Smith, Scotland; 3, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, under two years—1, J. C. Smith, Scotland; 2 and 3, W. M. Smith. Boar, under twelve months—1, J. C. Smith; 2, W. M. Smith; 3, Featherston & Son. Boar, under six months—1 and 3, Featherston & Son; 3, W. M. Smith. Aged sow—1 and 3, Featherston & Son; 2, J. C. Smith. Sow, under two years—1 and 2, Featherston & Son; 3, J. C. Smith. Sow, under twelve months—1 and 2, Featherston & Son; 3, W. M. Smith. Boar and three sows—1, Featherston & Son; 2, J. C. Smith. Four pigs, under six months, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor—1, J. C. Smith. Four pigs, under six months, produce of same sow, bred by exhibitor—1, W. M. Smith.

FREE TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS



Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name and I will forward you 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. 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 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
2362 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

at MAPLE WOOD FARM, CAIRO P. O., BOTHWELL STATION, on Thursday, October 20th, 1904.

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

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

Catalogues mailed on application.

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

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

THERE'S NOTHING HANDSOMER

Woodwork is costly and mural decorations far beyond the average purse.

Pedlar Metal Ceilings

are both economical and artistic.

For churches, halls and other places of public gathering they are indispensable. Easily put up, possess excellent acoustic powers, and are attractive to the most critical eye.

They answer far better than any other form of interior decoration.

They are practically indestructible.

Complete catalogue will be sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



AGENTS WANTED

We want first-class agents to take subscriptions for the Farmer's Advocate in every township in Canada. Liberal terms. Address **Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.**

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Is he parsimonious?" "Well," was the guarded reply, "you might say that he carries his money in a purse that shuts a good deal easier than it opens."

"Is your daughter happily married, Mrs. Cashleigh?" "Oh, my, yes. She and her husband are both devoted to their clubs, and often don't see each other for weeks at a time."

Cleopatra pressed the asp to her bosom. "If this had happened in Ireland," she observed, "I never could have done it." Congratulating herself on her lucky choice of residence, she awaited the finale.

Poeticus—"Have you read Shakespeare's 'Love's Labor Lost'?" "Cynicus—"No; but I've taken a girl to the theatre and she has talked to the man next to her all through the evening."

Getting a Move on Them.—Hostess—"Won't you sing something for us, Miss Screecher?" "Miss Screecher—"Why—er—most of the guests have gone home, have they not?" Hostess—"Yes; but some of them seem inclined to stay here all night."

No More Seasickness—"Oh, Edith," exclaimed Maude, who had just experienced an unusually smooth voyage across the ocean, "I'll never dread going to Europe again. The large ships have worn down the big waves so much that they are now almost perfectly level."

Assayed.—She had a silvery laugh and golden hair. He had plenty of brass. He knew she was engaged to another man, but believed he could copper the other fellow's bets. But one day he met her on the golf-links. Her arms were bronzed and her teeth gleamed as pearls when she smiled at him. "Your lips," he said, "are like rubies, and your eyes are like great diamonds." "And your nerve," she tittered, "is like steel, but you haven't got enough tin." It was then that the iron entered his soul. "Alas," he sighed, "she can never be mine."

"You say hope is a good thing," remarked the man who likes to be disagreeable, no matter what the surrounding conditions may be.

"I do," replied the amateur philosopher. "Wherever hope is things are better than they would be without it. No one can hope without being benefited by it."

"Um! When a dog chases his tail he hopes to catch it, doesn't he? Now, will you please explain what good a fool hope of that kind does the dog?"

"He gets exercise, doesn't he? And it may be that it is just such exercise as he needs to keep his liver in good order and his disposition decent."

He Denounced It.—"I is requested," said Parson Blackberry while informing his flock of future services to be held: "I is fuddehmo' requested to denounce de engagement ob Miss Lily Petunia Robison an' Mistah Jeems Amalgamated Thomson. De noose will be tied in dis hyer buildin' nex' Friday ebenin' weddah punmittin'. It wah de intentions at de first staht-off ter hab er 'possum weddin'-dinnah in conclusion ter de suspicious affair, but de despective bridegroom hab concluded dat, owin' ter de solemnitous nature ob de 'casion, hit'll be bes' fo' me ter denounce dat dere will be no suppah ner dinnah, as fust 'spected. I's shuah de con'gation jines me in 'stendin' precipitations ter dis lovin' couple, an' wishin' dem many happy returns ob de day."

Settlers' Low Rates West.

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

\$100 Reward



for a case of disease in horses that Tuttle's Elixir will not cure, if we recommend it to do so. It is the only remedy that stops pain at once and cures quickly and permanently distemper, pneumonia, and many other horse ailments.

For Race Horses

It prevents stiffness, colds, cures sprains, locates and cures lameness, and as a body wash keeps the circulation in good condition under hard driving. Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment cures all hoof diseases. Tuttle's White Star is the best healer known. Our 100-page book "Veterinary Experience" free. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs. Tuttle's only is genuine. Avoid all imitations; they are only temporary relief.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Mr. George Raikes, Barrie, Ont., Having had all his Farm Buildings destroyed by fire, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at his farm, 3 miles from Barrie, Co Simcoe, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1904

HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Scotch-topped Shorthorn Cattle Shropshire Sheep & Yorkshire Pigs

Stock comprising stock bull, Golden Victor 39189, by Golden Measure (imp.), and 5 bull calves of his get; 17 females of different ages, all in good breeding condition and of good families. 25 head registered Shropshire sheep, both sexes. 10 head registered Yorkshire pigs, both sexes. And other articles.

Catalogues furnished on application.

TERMS—12 months' credit on all sums over \$10.00, with 6 p c. discount allowed for cash.

Sale at 1 p.m. Luncheon Provided.

Conveyances will meet the mid-day trains from North and South at Barrie Station the day of sale.

L. TEBO, Auctioneer.

DISPERSION OF THE CELEBRATED WHITTINGHAM HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE

JOHN THORNTON & CO. will sell by auction, without reserve, at **CROWN POINT PARK**, one mile from Trowse, and two miles from Norwich stations, G. E. R., on

Thursday, Oct. 20

(One o'clock).

about ONE HUNDRED pure bred RED POLLED COWS, HEIFERS and YOUNG BULLS, being the first of the three portions into which it is found necessary to divide this very extensive herd of 300 head, kept for supplying milk to the city of Norwich. The herd has been in existence upwards of thirty years. Bred from the best milking strains, it has been crossed with Mr. J. J. Colman's Royal prize bulls, so that the herd has reached a high state of perfection. Milk records have been kept for many years. The animals are well adapted to go into first-class herds, being of large frame, fine quality and deep milkers, with good udders. Catalogues may be had of **JOHN THORNTON & CO., 7 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London W.,** who will execute commissions.

LARGE AUCTION SALE

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

Tuesday, October 18th, 1904

the entire herd of

48 SHORTHORNS

5 Clydesdale Horses, 7 Clydesdale

Mares, 30 Reg'd Yorkshire Hogs,

30 Reg'd Berkshire Hogs, 35 Reg'd

Oxford Down Sheep, 50 Head Grade

Cattle, 100 Head Grade Hogs.

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

DAVID BENNETT, DUTTON, ONT.

Before sending your horse to the sale remove the blemishes with

ABSORBINE

Also carry a bottle with you to use in case of accident in shipping.

ABSORBINE will remove the soreness at once in any fresh Bruise or Strain. No blister, no hair gone.

25¢ per bottle, at regular dealers, or delivered. Write for pamphlet.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada,

om

GOSSIP.

We call attention to the special advertisement in this issue of L. F. Felleck, Morrisburg, Ont., desiring to exchange Jersey bull calf for Jersey or Holstein heifer.

Friend—"Your new heavy-villain seems adapted to the role." Theatrical Manager—"Yes. He can pronounce the word 'revenge' with 14 r's, and look it with 30."

How It Happened.—Lady visitor—"Poor man, you say you were brought here by hunger?" Convict—"Yes'm; de judge wouldn't let de jury go ter dinner 'till dey'd reached a verdict!"

COMPULSORY SHEEP DIPPING.

It is not difficult to convince the intelligent sheep-raiser that it is to his advantage to dip at least once a year; but as the operation is one of the most easily neglected of all the jobs about the farm, few make a practice of it. Such was the case in the Old Country until recently, when the Government, in the interest of those who were endeavoring to protect their flocks from scab, ticks, etc., enforced the following regulations:

The report of the Department Committee appointed on April 8th, 1903, by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, to investigate experimentally and to report upon certain questions connected with the dipping and treatment of sheep, has been issued as a Blue Book. As the result of its investigations the committee propose that periodical dipping with an effective dip should be made obligatory on all owners of sheep; and in order that this proposal may be carried out the following recommendations are made:

(1.) That the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, after consulting with the local authorities, should authorize by order each local authority in Great Britain to prescribe regulations by which they shall secure once in each year effective dipping of all sheep (except show sheep and rams which are being prepared for sale, provided they are not permitted to come into contact with other sheep on the holding) by a dip recognized by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as efficient.

(2.) That the period prescribed for dipping should be arranged for each county by the local authority, and should fall between two specific dates within six months after shearing.

(3.) That the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries should appoint one or more veterinary or other inspectors for a county or a group of counties for the purpose of seeing to the due execution and enforcement by the local authorities of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, the Sheep Scab Order of 1898, the proposed orders above mentioned, or any further Orders relating to parasitic diseases of sheep which may be issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or by the local authorities.

(4.) That in the event of any local authority failing to carry out effectually the above acts and orders, that they be administered directly by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the cost of such administration to be charged upon the local authority.

(5.) The notice of the proposed date of dipping should be given by the owner to the local authority, and, after dipping, a declaration should be sent to the local authority within a week, stating (a) the number of sheep which have been dipped and where the same are located; (b) the day on which such dipping was effected; (c) the name of the dip or the composition of the dip or material used; (d) that the dip was properly mixed, and that the dipping was effectually and thoroughly done.

(6.) That waste dipping materials shall be disposed of in such manner as to prevent injury to animals or to any water supply.

(7.) That during the period prescribed for dipping no sheep should be removed from any place, farm, premises, or market, except on a declaration from the owner (a copy of which should, immediately after the movement, be forwarded to the nearest police constable) that they have been dipped, provided, nevertheless, that no declaration should be required for the movement of sheep to a dipping tank for the purpose of being dipped.

The fact that it is considered advisable to institute compulsory dipping of sheep in some counties should be a powerful argument with our sheep-raisers to insure more general dipping this fall.

Pandora Range



Strong Grates

"Pandora" grates are composed of three bars, with short bull-dog teeth, which grip, chop up and throw down the gritty clinkers, but squeeze the hard coal upwards.

The two outer bars work on the centre one, and all three are held together in one strong iron frame, which can be removed by merely unscrewing one bolt. This is a great point in a range. Most range grates require expensive experts to take out old ones and put in new grates. You can do the trick on a "Pandora" in ten minutes, with a ten cent piece for a screw driver. Isn't that simple, convenient, inexpensive?

The more you know about the "Pandora" the better you'll like it.

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

22 PERCHERONS 22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons, a number of which we intend exhibiting at Toronto and other Canadian shows, and will be pleased to show them to intending purchasers. They are descendants of such noted horses as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. We also have a few choice Hackneys and Clydesdales that are also for sale on easy terms. Visitors always welcome to our stables.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Props.
SIMCOE, ONT.

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.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

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

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., LONDON, ONTARIO.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Will you explain the differences between the Plymouth Rocks and the Barred Rocks? I have been examining them very closely, and cannot discern any difference between the two classes of poultry.

J. R.

Ans.—Plymouth Rock is the general name of the breed of which there are four varieties: Barred, Buff, Pea-comb Barred, and White.

A CHICKWEED.

I enclose a plant for name, which seeds every year and grows on rich black muck that has been used for onion-growing for ten or twelve years. If a weed, how may I destroy it?

J. S.

Ans.—This is *Stellaria media*, one of the chickweeds. It becomes a troublesome weed among low plants or seedlings, particularly in damp situations. As it flowers and fruits through the growing season, if left unchecked, it fills the soil with its seeds. Frequent hoeing is the remedy.

J. D.

GRAIN DRILLS.

Being in need of a grain drill to do this fall's seeding, the subject of hoe vs. shoe drill makes the selection a matter of considerable perplexity, so I come to the "Farmer's Advocate," knowing your wide experience and unprejudiced opinion will be given for the benefit of myself and perhaps some others.

T. H. M.

Ans.—Without knowing the conditions of soil, etc., it is not easy to give specific advice in a case like this. We believe the shoe drill has the advantage on land on which there is strawy manure or stubble. It puts in the seed very evenly. We understand that they are a little dearer, but believe that they are deservedly growing in favor, and have been the result of a need felt for such a seeding implement.

Veterinary.

MAMMITIS.

Cow, eight years old, about two months ago started to give stringy milk out of one hind teat. That quarter of the udder gets quite hard. This occurs about every two weeks or so, and will last about a day, and will seemingly get all right for about two weeks, and will then come back again. She has also three or four lumps about the size of a pigeon's egg on outside of fore leg, which came on about a year ago, otherwise she is in good health and seems well.

H. H. D.

Ans.—This is due to her blood being out of order. Give her a good physic, and apply carroll oil to the udder. The lumps on her leg do not amount to anything.

GOSSIP.

A Definition.—"Pa, what is eloquence?" "Eloquence, my son, is 'gab' with its good clothes on."

He—"Miss Elderleigh certainly carries her years well, doesn't she?" She—"Oh, I don't know. She drops a few of them occasionally."

She—"I'd give three years of my life if I could make you stop smoking cigarettes." He—"That's a fair bargain." She—"I mean three years of my past life."

"Ge, no," exclaimed the pretty cash-girl, "I don't want nothin' to do with you. I wouldn't marry you if you was the last man on earth. Is that plain English for you?" "It is certainly plain enough," said the mortified book-keeper, "but it isn't English."

Why, Oh Why?—Since our little Willie began to study Caesar he can say "Omnia Gallia" without any prompting in the world. As he bends his curly head over his studies we watch him with fond affection. Suddenly he turns to us with the bright smile that we are thinking of having patented. "Mother," he asks, "isn't Latin one of the dead languages?" "Yes, dear," we reply, trembling with anticipation. "Then, I wish they would bury it," says the darling as he upsets the ink-bottle. And yet there are people who say that children haven't souls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

COWS CHEWING BONES

My cows of late have been chewing bones and boards. What treatment do you advise? J. R.

Ans.—When cows acquire an abnormal appetite, such as you describe, it is usually due to a lack of the earthy constituents in their food. Cattle at all times should have free access to salt. A mixture of crushed bone meal, lime and chalk has been used to advantage; but it is often due to the want of a sufficient supply of salt. V.

LUMP UNDER EYE.

I have a horse with a lump under his eye the size of a pigeon's egg; seems fast to bone; been there about ten months; has not grown larger for some time. T. E.

Ans.—The growth is probably a fibroid tumor. It will have to be cut out, and if attached to the bone the part of bone to which the tumor was attached will have to be scraped to remove all unhealthy tissue. It is a case in which a veterinary surgeon had better be consulted. V.

Miscellaneous.

EMPLOYEE LEAVING.

I hired a man last November for a year, and after he worked nine months he left, saying, himself, that he had no reason, only that he could get more wages somewhere else. Do I have to pay him full wages for the time he worked, and the same for the winter months as the summer months, nothing being said about it at time of hiring? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No; you are only liable for what would be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances.

BLACK HEAD IN TURKEYS.

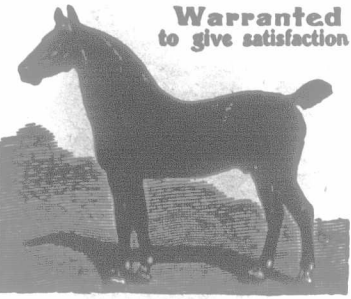
My turkeys are four months old, and nearly as big as the old ones. They are running at large all through the fields. I feed them twice a day with wheat and peas mixed, and they are dying one every other day, as they have the diarrhoea very bad. T. I.

Ans.—I am very much inclined to believe that the turkeys are troubled with black head, or the prevalent turkey disease. We know of no positive cure for this disease. As we have written several times before, the disease has been under consideration of the best experts in the Department of Agriculture, Washington; also of the Bacteriological Department here. W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College.

INJUDICIOUS TURKEY FEEDING.

What is wrong with my turkeys? They eat all right at night; in the morning their wings hang down, and they soon die. Their crops seem to be empty, only very puffy and full of wind. Fed them bread and hard-boiled eggs every morning, and bread and pepper and poultry spice through the day; gave them milk to drink. No signs of dysentery or lice. Used insect powder on their wings. I have lost nine out of thirteen. My neighbors have some doing all right. M. C.

Ans.—I am inclined to believe that you are feeding the turkeys too strong food. They are evidently troubled with more or less indigestion. I would suggest that in feeding hard-boiled eggs you feed at least twice as much bread as hard-boiled egg; also add a little grit to it. Do not use poultry spice, except in very limited quantities for young birds. Be extremely careful to feed the birds on clean boards or out of hand; do not feed on the ground. Of course, the drooping of the wings is an indication of lice. Perhaps if you were to examine the feathers at the back of the head you might be able to find some there, in which case about one drop of olive oil or sweet oil rubbed thoroughly over the back of the head will usually kill the vermin. After the turkeys are some age, say a week, they should be given a run in short grass after the dew is off the grass; turkeys will not stand confinement. W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College.



Warranted to give satisfaction

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diptheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES

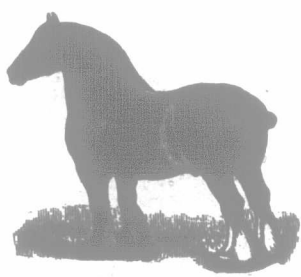


OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections. Our object is not to import large numbers, but high-quality stock. We shall be pleased to show our horses to visitors at the big fairs.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

GRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, - Ontario.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONT HILL, - ONTARIO.

BAWDEN & McDONEL

Exeter, Ont

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses



Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 30 stallions, now about 20 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England. om

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shor horns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Special offering at present of young stock. Cotswolds of all ages and Berkshire pigs. J. I. BALSDON, Box 84, Markham P. O. & Stn., Ont.



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed. NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

Teacher—Now, then, Tommy, you have no good excuse for staying away from school yesterday.
Tommy—Well, it wasn't my fault.
Teacher—It wasn't?
Tommy—No ma'am. I done me best to think up one.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TUMORS.

I have a three-year-old heifer with two bunches on hind leg below gambone joint about the size of a teacup and soft. They have been growing since last winter. What are they, and what can I do for them? A. W.

Ans.—The lumps on your heifer's leg are evidently tumors. They may be quite harmless, in which case you might leave them alone. Or they may be of a malignant character. If they keep on growing and get sore, the only treatment will be to have some competent person to cut them out, being careful to remove all diseased tissue. V.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

What is the cause of periodic ophthalmia (a form of blindness in horses)? Is there any cure for it; is it contagious, and is it transmitted by parents to their offspring? I have a three-year-old mare blind in both eyes. Is she fit for breeding purposes? J. J.

Ans.—Periodic ophthalmia is a form of blindness in horses. The trouble is most certainly hereditary; no other cause can be assigned for the disease. One horse will not contract the disease from another. Your mare is certainly not fit for breeding purposes, as she will most likely transmit the disease to her progeny. No animal, male or female, should be used for breeding that is suffering from this disease. V.

THOROUGHSPINS

I have a three-year-old mare, working her a little. A short time ago puffs appeared on outside of hocks; not to say lame, only a little stiff. What do you think would cause them, and can I work her during treatment? H.

Ans.—The enlargements you describe are no doubt thoroughpins. The animal should not do any heavy work during treatment, if you wish the best results. Apply once daily the following mixture: Three drams each of biniodide of mercury and potassium iodide and six ounces of water. Clip off the hair and apply as above. After four or five applications cease for a week or ten days, till the soreness passes away, and repeat. This is an absorbent blister, and will not make the part very sore. If necessary, repeat the treatment four or five times. V.

RINGBONE TREATMENT.

I have a young mare with a ringbone, have blistered her twice with one ounce tincture of cantharides, one ounce sweet oil, one ounce of turpentine, and two ounces ammonia; have given her three months' rest. The blistering has healed up, but the enlargement is still there, and she is a little lame. J. S.

Ans.—The blister you used was not, by any means, the best for the purpose. You had better repeat, and use biniodide of mercury, one part, and lard or vaseline, six parts; mixed into a paste. Clip off the hair from the part to be blistered and rub in the mixture with smart friction for at least half an hour. In forty-eight hours wash off, and apply a little lard or vaseline every day or two, till the part is healed, and in the course of six weeks or two months repeat the treatment. The most satisfactory treatment for ringbone is to have a competent veterinary surgeon fire it. No treatment will remove the enlargement. V.

PERHAPS ANTHRAX.

Found heifer sick at 4 p. m., was bloated, with protruding tongue, was very uneasy and unable to breathe freely, died in twenty minutes after seen. She was an eight-months-old registered Shorthorn; had been feeding on young clover, a little wet. A post-mortem disclosed spleen considerably enlarged, full of blood inclined to be clotted. J. R.

Ans.—It is quite an ordinary thing for cattle fed on fresh, moist clover to bloat and die quickly, the undigested food fermenting and forming gas. However, the enlarged spleen is symptomatic of anthrax, in which disease animals die very quickly. If it was anthrax, holding a post-mortem was a very dangerous proceeding for any person not using antiseptic means to prevent contagion. All animals dying of this disease should be very thoroughly burned, as it is the surest way to prevent the spreading of the virus. V.

Spavin and Ring-bone

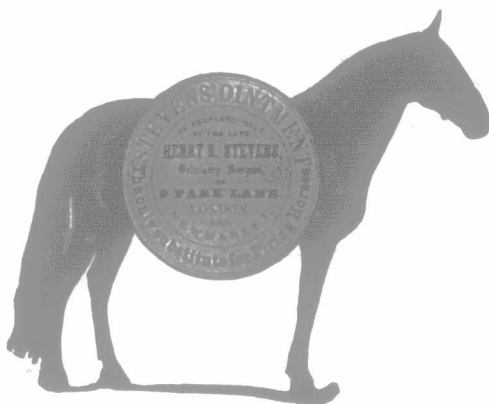
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

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

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

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



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

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

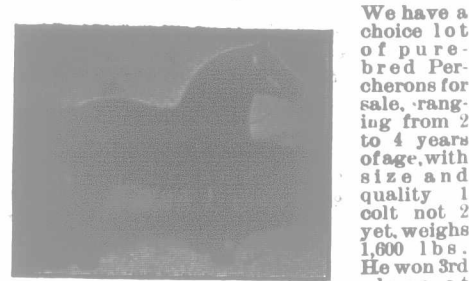
"THE REPOSITORY" WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

PERCHERONS



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

last fall with colts nearly 4 mos. older. Other prizewinners in our bunch. Prices right; terms easy. All horses guaranteed. Come and see us or write. Address: I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

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

DAVID CARSTAIRS, BOMANTON P. O. COBourg STATION.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

COMPUTATION OF TIME.

A hires B for two months for \$30 per month. B starts work on the morning of July 18th. B says his time is in on Sept. 15th. A claims B's time is not in till evening of the 17th. Which is right?
Ont. W. L. H.

Ans.—A.

TENANT REMOVING STRAW.

I have a farm rented to a man who is living on another. It was stated in our agreement that he was to draw off no straw. This year he has drawn all the grain and threshed it, and stacked the straw on a neighbor's farm, and then sold the straw. Can I do anything, or has he a right to do so?
Ont. W. L.

Ans.—You can sue him. We consider he has rendered himself liable to an action for damages for breach of the agreement.

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

Am I entitled to damages or not? While driving on a strange road, I came to a temporary bridge. It was just dusk. There was a lantern about two rods away on a new bridge, but of no benefit to the bridge that people used; and just as the horse stepped on the bridge, the two front wheels dropped into very deep ruts; the buggy stopped, and the horse and I went on, breaking parts of the buggy and rolling me in the mud. If I am so entitled, what is the right way to go about collecting it?
Ont. PAT.

Ans.—It is not altogether clear from your statement that you are legally entitled to recover damages from the municipality, but it is probable that you are in a position to do so. Notice of accident and of the cause thereof must be given within thirty days after the happening of same to the reeve or clerk, and, then, if no settlement can be arranged, suit could be entered for the damages sought.

ASHES FOR ONION GROUND.

What can I afford to pay for elm and basswood ashes to use on onion garden ground?
S. J.

Ans.—According to analysis made in our own laboratory in 1896, the above-named woods contained the following amounts of the chief fertilizing constituents:

	Phosphoric	Potash.	Acid.	Lime.
	K 20	P 205	Ca 0	
Rock elm	6.66	.71	49.52	
Swamp elm.....	35.37	.45	23.64	
Basswood	9.39	5.28	33.42	

The same determinations on the availability of potash and phosphoric acid were made, when it was found that practically all of the potash was immediately available. The phosphoric acid is not held in as soluble a form, but is quite quickly brought into a form which the plant can make use of. According to the way that potash and phosphoric acid are selling in fertilizers at present, it is not too much to allow five cents per pound in valuing these constituents in ashes, especially when no valuation is placed on the lime, which is present in considerable quantities. On this basis, the rock elm ashes would be worth thirty-six cents, the swamp elm one dollar and seventy-nine cents, and the basswood seventy-three cents per hundred-weight. These figures seem very high, especially for swamp elm, but it must be remembered that these ashes are very light and fluffy, comparing them with those of the hard woods. Another point to be remembered is that the ashes used in these analyses were obtained directly from the wood, and were not mixed with any earthy material as may commonly occur when ashes are secured in the ordinary way. The average percentage of potash in ashes is about six per cent., with phosphoric acid running between one and two per cent. At five cents per pound for the potash and phosphoric acid, the ashes are worth about 40c. per hundred; but there is no doubt at all that ashes got directly from the stove, without any leaching or mixture with other substances, are worth a great deal more than this. Ashes may be safely used with good results on almost any of the garden or orchard crops, and can be reckoned at their full value when applied for onions.
R. HARCOURT.
Ontario Agricultural College.

Fruit-a-lives
or Fruit Liver Tablets

cure. Not merely relieve—but completely cure all Stomach and Liver Troubles. The curative qualities of fruit in tablet form. At your druggist's. 50 cents a box.

We are offering for sale **Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls**, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines. o S. E. BEEK, South Cayuga, P. O.

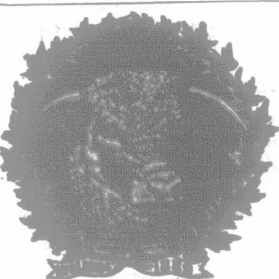
MERTON SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES, 4 choice young Shorthorn bulls for sale, all sired by Prince of Banff (imp.) 45215; also two Clydesdale stallions. Prices right. Come and see m or write. o D. HILL, Stata P. O., Seaforth G. T. R.

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

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go. om

W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O. Near Orangeville, Ont.



INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

Six Bulls, 8 to 15 Months. They are good ones.

A grand lot of yearling heifers, also 2-year heifers and young cows in calf, by the car lot or singly. Prices right, quality and breeding of the best.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. o WALTER KILL, Washington, Ont.

HILLHURST FARM (Established 40 years)
HAMPSHIRE DOWN DISPERSION.

The entire flock of 165 ewes, rams and lambs is offered for sale by private treaty. Particulars on application.

SHORTHORN BULLS—Two reds, 13 and 14 months, by Imp. Lord Mount-tophen, from imported dams; good individuals. Prices moderate. o JAS. A. COBBRANE, Hillhurst P. O., Compton Co., P. Q.

VALLEY HOME
Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

For sale: 7 young bulls of choice breeding, and a number of young cows and heifers; also a grand lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. Sta: Meadowvale or Streetsville Jct., C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed. o S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. & Tel., Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. o E. E. FUGH, Clarendon P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

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

SHORTHORNS Present offerings: Roan Robin 25975, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 69412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write o W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.

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.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For price and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O., Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

GOSSIP.

George Pepper, the well-known Toronto horse owner and fitter, cashed his cheque for \$1,290 prize money won at the National Exhibition.

J. Pierpont Morgan paid \$10,000 for four champion collies from the kennels of a dealer at Freshfield, near Liverpool, England. The dogs are named Champion Parbold Purity, Annandale Piccolo, Southport Strategy and Champion Parbold Patentee.

Volume XIII. of the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook has been issued by the Secretary and Registrar, Henry Wade, of Toronto, Ont. It is prefaced by photographs of the President of the Association, Senator Owens and Mr. Wade, and contains a copy of the by-laws, scale of points, list of prizewinners at the Dominion Industrial, Toronto, 1903, list of breeders and owners, report of annual meeting, bulls and cows recorded from 16,130 to 17,654, transfers and index to animals. The volume is uniform in style with those previously issued.

YOUNG STOCK IN AUTUMN.

Sir,—As the nights get longer and more chilly, young cattle out in the pastures need a little help in the form of a daily allowance of cake, so as to keep them in good condition and thus prevent them getting such an autumn ailment as husk, for it has been proved many times over that complaints which go hard with poor, unthrifty stock are scarcely felt, or not contracted at all, by animals which are in a strong and good condition.

It is, therefore, the best of management to maintain steady progress from the outset, even though it has to be partly done with manger food, for the reason that a bigger and better animal is obtained, and there is less risk of medical treatment being called for. To these advantages may be added the by no means unimportant one, that the fertility of the grass land is increased by the cake eaten thereon, and the yard manure gives better results when applied to the arable portion of the farm, resulting in bigger crops and more straw in days to come. This means that with a system of good feeding a larger head of stock may be kept, which, of course, involves trouble and labor, but gives a better return than grain growing. The question as to whether it is better to feed with home-grown grain or purchased cake is one for each farmer to settle for himself, but for manurial value, of course, cake is easily first, and much more readily eaten by cattle and sheep, and now that wheat has advanced, it will be disposed of more cheerfully.—[Ex.]

TWENTY COWS ON 13 ACRES.

Rev. J. D. Detrich, a minister of the Dutch Reform Church, is keeping 20 cows at a handsome profit on his 15-acre farm within a mile of the limits of the city of Philadelphia. Of the 15 acres about two are taken up by the farm buildings, so that really only about 13 acres are in cultivation. Twenty years ago when this little farm fell to Mr. Detrich it supported two cows and a big fat mortgage. He knew nothing of farming, but necessity compelled him to learn it, and so well has he done so that the little piece now supports 20 Jersey cows and produces a large revenue above working expenses.

A writer who visited the farm says that one sees no display, no fancy or elaborate buildings or devices, no pastures or yards for cattle, no manure piles, no fences, no weeds, no unusual crops. The entire farm, which is all in one oblong field, can be seen at a glance. The different crops are grown in plots of one to five acres, one plot lying close to another and separated by no fences. The buildings are ordinary. There is an old-fashioned barn with a tin roof and two 60-ton silos. The cows are kept in the basement, which is extraordinarily light, clean and wholesome. The stalls are wide and the walls whitewashed. The animals are well groomed. The stables and even the animals are disinfected every few days. The milk is sold at 6½c. per quart to a sanatorium.

The leading crops are corn, timothy, clover, rye, barley, oats and peas. Corn is a soiling crop entirely with Mr. Detrich—either fed directly from the field or preserved as silage. The rye is mostly cut green and made into hay, as are also the peas and barley. All feed is cut into one-fourth inch lengths.

THOROLD CEMENT
AND
PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILLS, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, 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.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Young stock, either sex, from imp. sire and dam, for sale. For price and particulars write to W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, 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.

HIGH-BRED
Shorthorn Cattle

AND LEICESTER SHEEP. Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For description, etc., write to WM. MCINTOSH, BURGOYNE P. O.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF **SHORTHORN CATTLE** and **OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**

Herd headed by Fries of Scotland (imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to W. J. MITTON, Mapleton Park Farm, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
Established 1855.
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Young stock, by Rosierucian of Dalmeny (imp.) and Christopher (imp.); heifers bred to Scotland's Challenge (imp.). o JAS DOUGLAS, Prop., Caledonia, Ont.

MY IMPORTATIONS OF SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

are now in quarantine and the sheep will be home on the 5th of August. Have a few very high-class rams from the best breeders that I can sell at fair prices. Have also good home-bred rams and ewes. Write for particulars and prices. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont., Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. GILL, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD CLASS DOWN SHEEP

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

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 AI quality.

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

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.

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

BARREN COW CURE

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

Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams.

For prices and particulars write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

GOSSIP.

An old farmer, who by hard work and parsimonious habits, had got together a little fortune, decided that the time had at length arrived when he was justified in ordering a family carriage. He went to a carriage builder and described in detail what kind of vehicle he wished to buy. "Now, I suppose you want rubber tires," said the carriage builder. "No, sir," replied the old farmer, in tones of resentment. "My folks ain't that kind. When they're riding they want to know it."

THE GEORGE RAIKES DISPERSION.

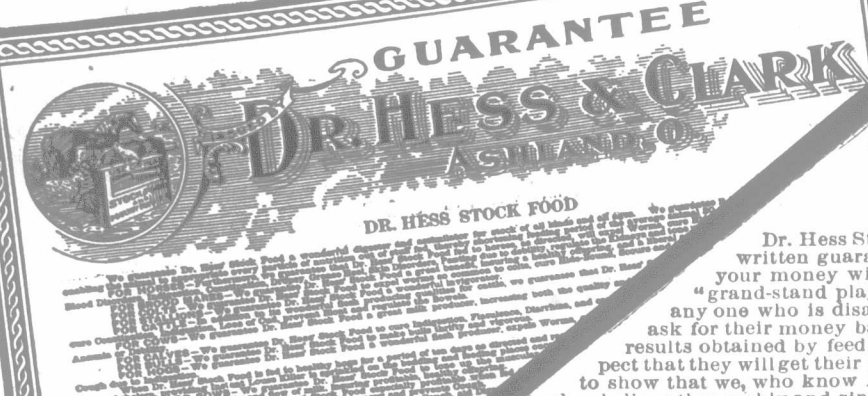
Owing to the destruction of his fine farm buildings by fire, Mr. Geo. Raikes, Barrie, Ont., is reluctantly compelled to disperse, on Oct. 6th next, his grand herd of Shorthorn cattle, his flock of Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine. Further particulars are given in his announcement elsewhere in this issue. Our readers are advised to apply at once for catalogues, and to make arrangements to attend the sale.

DRAFT HORSE TRIBES AND FAMILIES.

Had it not been for the establishment of the General Studbook, and the accurate manner in which it has been kept, a great deal of our race-horse history would have gone for nothing. By arranging pedigree tables, however, it was proved by experts, to their own satisfaction, at any rate, that to have winning blood you must have so many strains of Blacklock, or Sweetmeat, or whatever the case might be. Others declared this to be all mere theory, and, as a rule, preferred the horse to its pedigree—if it could win of itself. There were many disputations, and both sides had their followers. In draft horse breeding we have no training stables and race-courses, with their very severe tests, to come in between the foal nursery and the breeding paddock or the stallion's loose box—only the show-ring, where the relative merits are matters of opinion of one or more men who have made themselves conversant with the points and character of the particular breed. Still, to have winning blood it seems to be found necessary, both north and south of the Tweed, though less so in the latter, where the breeding scope is larger, to have as much prizewinning blood on both the sire's and dam's sides as is consistent with the avoidance of the perils of inbreeding. A type identified with a particular family seems to hold its own, notwithstanding how numerous and various may be the judges, and to this type judges will stick, in spite of adverse criticism outside the ropes.

In studying the pedigree and the animal together, the mixture of so many ancestors which had weight, so many which had quality, so many which were superior in feet, pasterns, and action, should be considered rather than so many which won prizes at Royal, county or parish shows. The mere honors are, from a selection point of view, as flimsy as the pasteboard tickets which indicate them. In producing winning blood amongst Thoroughbreds, everyone knows that consideration is given as to the actual merits of the victories—weight carried and distance covered being the chief factors; and in special cases the merits judged by the same factors of the horses they beat. Horses which have broken down in the severity of their preparations have frequently turned out superior sires to classic winners, their full brothers in blood; but the breakdown which may to a very large extent have been an accident, has really proved their salvation from a stud point of view, as allowing of a natural development in every direction.

The Americans have frequently urged the use of draft tests in this country, but these would never be submitted to here by owners of valuable brood stock. If the right sorts are sent into the show-ring, bred with judgment, and judged with judgment, we need have no fear of the result, for the discarded of these sorts will always be well looked after by the dealers. Of course some say, "We must go outside to get a little more weight." In such cases the answer must be, do not go to the very far extreme, but get in a little more weight with quality and action.—[In Live-stock Journal (British).]



GUARANTEE
DR. HESS & CLARK
ASHLAND, OHIO

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

This food is guaranteed to give the best results in the treatment of all diseases of the digestive system, such as indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful laxative, and its use will result in a healthy and vigorous animal. It is sold in 100 lb. and 25 lb. packages. Price, \$7.00 and \$2.00 respectively. Fed in small doses.

It Means
What it Says

Dr. Hess Stock Food is always sold under a positive written guarantee. If it does not do all we say it will, your money will be refunded. This guarantee is not a "grandstand play." It is not put out with the belief that any one who is disappointed would rather say nothing than ask for their money back. If any one is not satisfied with the results obtained by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food, we ask and expect that they will get their money returned. We issue our guarantee to show that we, who know Dr. Hess Stock Food better than any one else, believe thoroughly and sincerely in its efficiency.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

was formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), who is a physician, a veterinary surgeon and a stock feeder of long experience. The prescription was used by him in his private practice with great success before the food was placed upon the market. Hence our faith in this preparation is based, not upon theory, but experience. It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, that enables the system of the animal to convert a larger portion of the nutrition of the food into solid flesh and fat. It shortens the feeding period of any animal 30 to 60 days. It also relieves the minor stock ailments. Feed your hogs Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly as directed, disinfect the pens, bedding and feeding places once a week with **Instant Louse Killer**, and if you have any loss from disease, this positive written guarantee says that your money will be refunded.

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

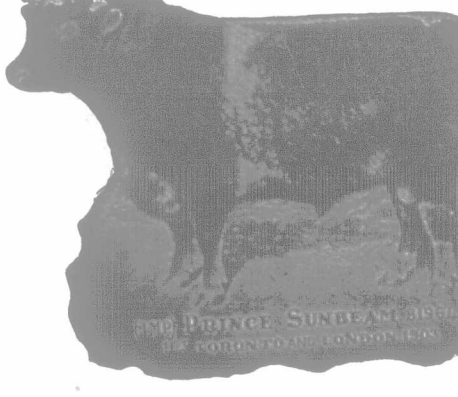
Remember that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

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

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



TROUT CREEK
SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

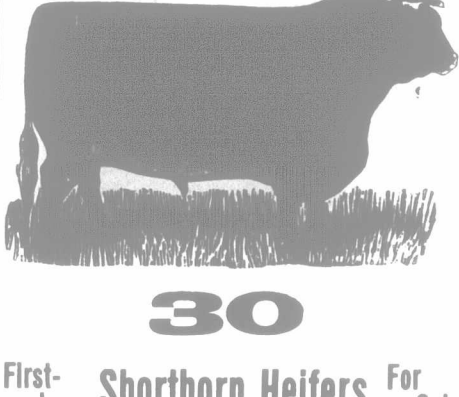
Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

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

IMPORTED
Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Just arrived from England and Scotland, personally selected and up-to-date in type and breeding, 16 Scotch Shorthorns and 17 large English Yorkshires. 7 superior young bulls fit to head first-class herds. Choice yearling in-pig sows, and young boars fit for service. Also home-bred stock. For particulars and prices, write

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers. 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.
Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN OAT-TLES (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd.
Stock for sale.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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.

JAS. McARTHUR
Pine Grove Stock Farm. GOBLE'S, ONT.

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

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

LEICESTERS

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

WE HAVE FOR SALE
7 Shorthorn Bulls

of serviceable age and of present-day type. 1 imp. in dam, 3 from imp. sire and dam, 3 from imp. sire, and from Scotch dams of such noted families as Rosebud, Claret, Missie, Stamford, Augusta and Strawberry, mostly sired by imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, and one of greatest bull-getters living. Also can sell a number of choice Scotch heifers, in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us. Herd numbers 75. Bull catalogue on application.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

Advertise in the Advocate

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28861. (69683) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr, Cairn-brook, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvale Station, G. T. R.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (imp. 132953 and Kinellair Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P. O., Baden Sta.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANON, Manager. om
H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors.
JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
BREEDERS OF
Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north 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. 49, at head of herd, Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R., and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

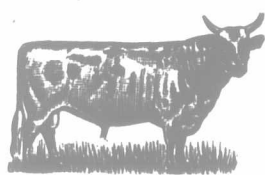
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Carnefac Fed Calves Score Another Victory AT WINNIPEG FAIR, 1904

1st PRIZE, \$100 Cash, to Wm. R. Stewart, Sarnia, Ont.: calf, age 6 mos. 20 dys.; weight 770 lbs.
2nd PRIZE, \$50 Cash, to J. Herriott & Sons, Souris, Man.: calf, age 6 mos. 23 dys.; weight 730 lbs.
3rd PRIZE, \$25 Cash, to Sir Wm. Van Horne, E. Selkirk, Man.: calf, age 6 mos. 20 dys.; weight 652 lbs.

These cash prizes were given for the heaviest calves, born since Jan. 1st, 1904, fed on Carnefac, and shown at Winnipeg Exhibition. They were keenly contested for by farmers and breeders. The enormous weights again demonstrate that a perfectly healthy system will grow and put on flesh at a rate heretofore unheard of. It is now freely admitted that the advent of Carnefac Stock Food has revolutionized the stock-raising industry of Canada. If your dealer has not got it, write direct to

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.
Winnipeg, Man. 65 Front St., East, Toronto.



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. One mile from electric cars.

TRADE TOPICS.

TELEGRAPHY.—Any young man or woman interested in learning the remunerative art of telegraphy, with other necessary subjects, will be interested in the announcement of the Northern Business College, Owen Sound, Ont. Write Principal C. A. Fleming for particulars at once.

MANURE SPREADING.—The Wilkinson Plough Co., of Toronto, write us: "We made a very severe test of our manure spreader at the T. Eaton farm, six miles from Toronto, on Saturday, Sept. 10th. We had made several tests before, all of which were extremely satisfactory, but hearing that there was some manure at the farm which the spreader of another make was quite unable to handle, we thought this an excellent opportunity to put the Great Western Endless-Apron Manure Spreader to a very severe test. The spreader was loaded early in the morning with extraordinarily wet cow manure. After the spreader had been loaded to its full capacity, it was driven down the stone road and back to settle it thoroughly. After this, the load was levelled up once more and allowed to stand five hours. By this time the load had settled into a compact mass, extending about four inches above the sideboards, out of which the liquid manure was still dripping freely, making it an exceedingly heavy and well-packed load. One of the Eaton teams was hitched on, and it was taken to a hilly field. They handled this very heavy load with ease, and the spreader spread it with the fast feed without the slightest difficulty. This was repeated once more, under like conditions, after which Mr. Bell, superintendent of the farm, was asked if he had not something that would put the Great Western Endless-Apron Manure Spreader to a still severer test. He said he had. A few forkfuls of long, coarse manure was put onto the travelling platform of the spreader; the spreader was then taken to a pile of hog manure and hog refuse. We cannot imagine anything that would be worse to spread than this was. A small forkful of it was as much as a man could handle putting it into the wagon. A full load of this was pitched onto the spreader, and the team again handled it without any extra exertion and spread the full load in exactly fifty-seven seconds."

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Blenheim P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

ONE 3-YEAR-OLD SHOW COW

Due to calve in October next, bred from Imp. Joy of Morning and imp. dam. Also a Choice Roan Bull Calf, 1 year old, bred from Derby (imp.).

Andrew Knox, Box 22, Norwood, Ont.

FREDINNOCK AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 33 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.**

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES ARE ALL RIGHT

4 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'y, 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C. 5 miles.**

FOR SALE Cock of North of St. Anne's 9997 1 yearling bull, 2 bull calves under 6 months, females any age. A fine lot of Shrop ram lambs, ewes any age. Pairs not akin. Choice lot of Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. **J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.**

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweetstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.**

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM. North Williamsburg. **H. J. WHITTEKER & SON, Props.** Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs, Toulouse geese and Buff Orpington fowls. Prices reasonable.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred by A. Hume, Manie P. O., Ont. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.**

AYRSHIRES From winners in the dairy test five years in succession. Dairyman of Glenora, bred from Imp. sire and dam, at head of herd. Young bulls fit for service and bull calves and females for sale. **N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

Messrs. William Grainger & Son, of Londesboro, Ont., having had the misfortune to lose their grandly-bred stock bull, Prince Misty, have purchased from Mr. A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont., the excellent imported bull, Aberdeen Hero =28850=, bred by Mr. Alex. Watson, of Auchronie, Aberdeenshire, sired by the Marr Roan Lady bull, Reveller, bred by Mr. Duthie, dam Madge, of the favorite Matilda tribe, by Queen's Guard (57953). Aberdeen Hero has proved an exceptionally good getter in Mr. McGugan's herd, and will doubtless do good service in the useful herd he has gone into. Messrs. Grainger claim to have an uncommonly good seven-months-old bull calf by Prince Misty that weighed 870 lbs. at that age, and is practically perfect in his make-up.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

On Thursday, Oct. 20th, 1904, at his farm, eight miles north-west of Bothwell, where conveyances will meet all morning trains, Mr. R. Moorhouse will hold an unreserved auction sale of his entire herd of 33 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 26 females and seven bulls, including his grand stock bull, Palermo (imp.), Vol. 17, by Prince of Rettie, dam Pancake, by Rob Roy 2nd. Palermo is a splendid type of modern Shorthorn, and has proven his prepotency as a sire of rare good ones. The other six bulls are all sired by him, and range from three to eighteen months in age, and out of big, heavy-milking dams. The females all trace to the following noted milking strains, Pansy (imp.), Lily (imp.), and Beauty (imp.), on which for a great number of years have been used Scotch bulls, resulting in a herd of cattle that combine to a marked degree a thick, heavy, beef conformation, with splendid milking qualities, just the kind that prove remunerative in the hands of intelligent and ambitious farmers. This sale offers an exceptionally rare opportunity for farmers to procure the nucleus of a pure-bred herd at their own prices, as will be seen by referring to the sale notice in another column. The terms are nine months' credit, or five per cent. off for cash. Write Mr. Moorhouse for catalogue to Cairo P. O.

CARSTAIRS' CLYDESDALES.

The Maples Stock Farm lies in Northumberland Co., Ont., fourteen miles north of the town of Cobourg, G. T. R. The owner, Mr. David Carstairs, has for a great many years paid particular attention to the breeding of Clydesdales, and it is safe to say there are few breeders in Canada that can show a better lot of big quality Clydesdales than he. At present he is offering for sale, at very right prices, the splendid stallion, Prince Pearl, winner of first prize at Toronto last spring, by Cairnbrogue Prince (imp.), by Prince of Albion, dam Bertie, by Abbot of Berwick (imp.), winner of championship at Toronto. Prince Pearl is a bay three-year-old, weighing 1,800 lbs., and, as his winnings last spring show, is a horse with few equals, combining, as he does, size and quality to a marked degree. Matchless is a brown two-year-old, weighing 1,500 lbs., sired by Imp. Montrave Matchless, dam Mabel, by Abbot of Berwick. This colt is one of the very thick, close-coupled, smooth, cart-horse kind, full of quality, and can act like a Hackney. There is also a one-year-old stallion, a full brother to Matchless, that shows up mighty well for a youngster, and possesses that rare combination, size and quality. In younger stuff, there are five spring colts, four stallions and one filly, all eligible for registration, bred in the purple, and showing conformation that seldom fails to develop into prizewinners. Also Mr. Carstairs is offering two one-year-old fillies, one by Montrave Matchless, the other by Mains of Airies. These fillies are a very growthy pair, and show splendid, well-balanced form, with grand legs and feet. Without an exception, this lot of Canadian-bred Clydesdales are both large and choke-full of style and quality, and act remarkably well. Parties wanting stock of their kind would do well to look after them at once, as they will not remain long unsold at the prices asked. Write Mr. Carstairs to Bomanton P. O., or, better, go and see them.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

are unsurpassed for close skimming. They take one-third less power, cost 75 per cent. less for repairs; use only half the oil, are better cleaned in half the time, and yet will last twice as long as any others. We gladly send testimonials, but we recommend intending buyers to verify the statements made in our advertisements by personal inquiry from neighbors using the Melotte, and by special inspection and trial of the machine. Free trial offered.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 6, F.

R.A. LISTER & CO. LTD.
679 & 581 ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL.

WANT TO EXCHANGE One Jersey Bull Calf

A beauty, from a 40-pound cow, for 2-year-old Jersey or Holstein heifer, due to calve before Dec. 1st, 1904.

L. F. SELLECK, MORRISBURG, ONT.

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 collic pups.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm
Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

JERSEYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.**

PORTER'S GOLD & SILVER FAWN ST. Lambert Jersey Herd

I have a number of bulls, cows and heifers for sale. No better blood. No better cream-producers. No better lookers.

T. PORTER, Carleton West, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

80 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 Pieterje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

MATT. HILMAEDRON & SON, Haldimand Co. Oshawa P. O., Ont.

Holstein Bull Calves

Sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose sire's dam has an official record of 27 lbs. 14 ozs. in 7 days. His sire's sire, De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, is sire of 32 cows with official records averaging over 20 lbs. each. Bull calves for sale.

BROWN BROS., Lyndale Stock Farm, LYN, ONT.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS Present offering: Bull calf, 8 mos., won 4 first prizes. Litter 3-months-old pigs, and younger ones; choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams; perfect covering. **B. O. MORROW, Hilton, Ont., Brighton Sta., G. T. R.**

THE CHAMPION HERD OF HOLSTEINS

In official lists, Maple Grove Herd stands first and champion for cow; 1st three-year-old, 1st two-year and under two-year-old. If you want bulls from such stock, address

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN BULLS

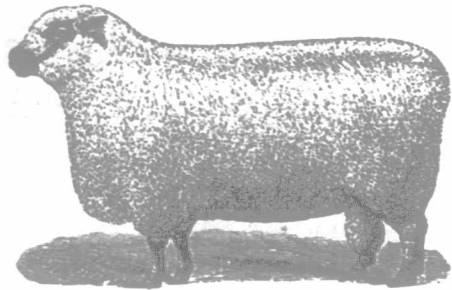
from 1 to 9 months, and a few HEIFER CALVES

that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities—from GREAT SIREs and GRAND COWs. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale, and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now.

GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, 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. M. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.**

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



HILL HOME SHROPSHIRE.

Yearling rams and ram lambs by above sire. Write for description, etc., to
J. G. HANMER, Brantford, Ont.

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.

FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram or Ewe Lambs, born 1st April; sire Mansell's No. 8, imported. Price, \$6.90, including pedigree and transfer. Apply to
H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

LINDEN OXFORDS AND SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex, both imp. and home bred, for sale; also young cows due to calve in October, November and December. For particulars write to
R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE

Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For description write to **JAS. SHELLE, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, Hayne Barton Farm, Clinton, Ont.**

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champion flock of Oxford in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

"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.

The Burford Flock of Shropshires won eleven prizes at the International. Choice yearlings and lambs, both sexes, by the famous Mansell ram, or lambs by Silver Medal ram at Toronto. 100 ewes bred to the above rams. **LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.**

Dorset Sheep and Lambs, also Large Yorkshire pigs from imp. boars, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to **ELMER LYMENT, Opestown P. O.**

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine at Toronto Exhibition.

We have a choice lot of young stock, both sexes, on exhibition which will be for sale. Come early and make your purchase, as that is the spot to buy right where you can see what you want; and if you don't see it, ask for it. We shall also be prepared to book orders for younger stock left at home, and for fall litters arriving after the fair from our prizewinners.
COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type.
Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O., Grafton, G. T. R.

TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.
JAMES DICKSON, Crono, Ont., "Glenalra Farm."

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, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.

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.

TRADE TOPICS.

Little Amzi (who has an inquiring mind)—Uncle Tim, I saw the word in the newspaper—what is the "curriculum" of a college?

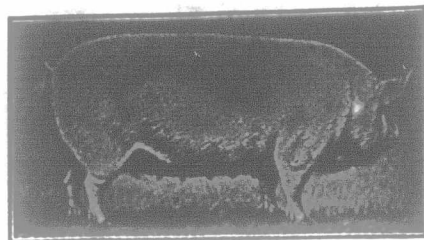
Uncle Timrod (promptly)—Curriculum, eh? Why, that's what them 'ere mop-headed college students comb their hair with.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS.

—An Ottawa physician has demonstrated to the world that in scientific research, Canada is second to none. Taking up the theory that ripe fruits are nature's cure for various disorders, he proved, after years of labor, that this hypothesis was founded on fact. He found that apples, oranges, prunes and figs were the most valuable from a medicinal point of view. That is, the active principles of these four fruits combined the virtues of all the others and in a more marked degree. But it was conclusively proven that while the action of fresh ripe fruits on the healthy system was sufficient, yet in a diseased condition, such fruits had not the power to correct the disease. We must first tone up the bowels and make them well enough to be affected by the action of the minute quantity of active principle in the fruits. This secret combination of fruit juices has been perfected, tested and found in favor of this treatment for stomach, liver and kidney troubles. The tablets are called "Fruit-a-tives," have the odor and taste of fruit, and are pleasant to take. They are now sold by the leading drug stores throughout the Dominion and already their sale has been remarkably large. "Fruit-a-tives" are put up only in 50c. boxes, with a distinctive label.

THE STUDY OF FEEDING.—At the great National Exhibition, just closed, in Toronto, no department gave more proof of the prosperity of Canada than the exhibit of pure-bred cattle. Every breed was represented by the choicest animals ever congregated at a Canadian show. At the judging of the Shorthorn youngsters, one section of forty-five and another of twenty-two, all under one year, were lined up before the judges. One could not but feel that Toronto, as well as other fairs, will yet see classes of matured animals even superior to those present this year. Much credit is due men who have made their money in other pursuits, for devoting attention to the improvement of live stock and bringing to Canada animals of the very choicest breeding, making it possible for the farmers of less means, as well as surrounding breeders, to have the service of bulls otherwise beyond their reach. Herds of this sort are a boon to any locality. They are doing a good work in putting the scrub sires out of business. Improvement in feeding is also being made. The Old Country system is being adopted, with more rapid growth and less waste of feed. To the use of stock foods, much credit is due, for the beautiful coats and heavy weights seen at the late show. Most of the best feeders now, in order to keep their animals in a perfect healthy and thrifty condition, find it necessary and extremely profitable to add to their food a carefully-prepared condiment. Mr. Jas. Yule, manager for Sir Wm. Van Horne, remarked that his entire herd was fed for the past year with Carnefac Stock Food, and he attributes their fine condition, in a large measure, to its use. Farmers are taking great interest, not only in the best stock, but in its feeding and care. The feeders were plied with questions on this line, especially at the stall occupied by the huge black calf, the property of Mr. W. R. Stewart, of Lucasville, Ont., which won the \$100 prize at the late Winnipeg Dominion Exhibition for the heaviest calf under seven months old. When they learned that this calf also was fed Carnefac from birth, they left determined that they would be users hereafter of this popular preparation. The old saying that, "the feed makes the breed" was a very mistaken idea. Yet to be a successful breeder the most improved methods of feeding must be studied. In that direction a great deal of work yet remains to be done.

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable.
D. O. FLATT & SON, HILLGROVE, ONT.

LARGE YORKSHIRES
GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sized by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month s'boars. Prices reasonable.
DAVID BARR, JR., RENFREW, ONT.

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.
FOR SALE: Sows safe in pig and ready to breed. Boars 2 to 5 months old, of the long, deep-sided type. At bargain prices if taken soon. Write: **C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.**

YORKSHIRES
 for sale from imported stock. For price and description write to
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

YORKSHIRES
 All ages, at reasonable prices. Also 1 Shorthorn bull coming 3 years old, color roan, a sure stock-getter. Also Banded White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. Address:
A. GILMORE & SONS, Huntingdon Co. Athelstan P. O., Que.

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.

FOR SALE—Only Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address
R. D. GIBSON, Farnham, 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 by imported and home-bred sows, and got by imported boars. Dalmeny Joe—13557—bred by the Earl of Roseberry, and Broomhouse Beau—14514—bred by Wm B. Wallace, Broomhouse, Corstorphine, Scotland. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.
JOS FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

FOR SALE

At the **GLENAVON STOCK FARM**, young Berkshire pigs of both sexes, and 1 Shorthorn bull calf, and 1 two-year-old heifer. They are from good milking strain. Write or call.

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta, Ont.
 Station St. Thomas, G. T. R., C. P. R. M. C. R.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Hillgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brantford, 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, Brantford, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Special while they last: Choice pigs from imported stock, 2 mos old, \$7 each; 3 mos. \$9. Pairs not akin. Registered, crated and free on board cars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Boars and sows all ages. Write your wants
WESTON STATION L. BOGERS, O. P. R. and G. T. R. Emery P. O.

Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngsters of good length, with extra good bone.
JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O., ONT.
 o Vine Station, G. T. R., near Barrie.

Joyful News for Weak Men

TO MEN WHO HAVE DRUGGED IN VAIN.
TO MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ROBBED BY QUACKS.
TO MEN WHO HAVE LOST FAITH IN EVERYTHING.

To men who are weak and debilitated, not only from the effects of a drain upon the vitality, but from excessive drugging, from ruining the most delicate organs of the body with poisonous chemicals; to men whose faith in doctors and remedies of all kinds has been destroyed by the failure of every remedy that has been tried—to all men who are sick of medicines which never cure, I say

STOP DRUGGING. STOP DOSING YOURSELF.

Your Belt cured me of Rheumatism, Indigestion and Kidney Trouble.—**GEORGE S. BROOKS, Shanty Bay, Ont.**

Nature calls for new strength, and you will never be cured until you supply that strength. This is not found in drugs, all of which are temporary stimulants. The real strength of the nerves and vital organs is electricity. That is what the body has lost, and what it must get back. My

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT supplies this. It is an absolutely positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Weak Stomach, and all of those physical and vital Weaknesses, Confusion of Ideas, Kidney and allied complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., etc. It has cured thousands every year after every other known remedy has failed.

FREE BOOK. Write me to-day for my beautiful illustrated book, with cuts showing how my belt is applied, full of good reading this book, sealed, free.

CALL TO-DAY—If you can, call and see me and I will show you how you can be cured and give you a free test of my Belt. **CONSULTATION FREE.**

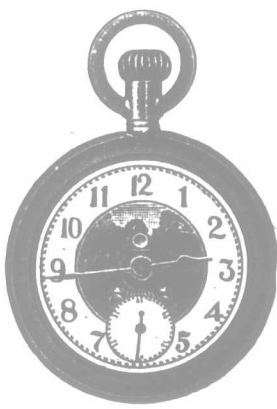
DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 5.30 p.m.

The accompanying easy advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

The Greatest Offer Ever Made by Any Paper in Canada

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.
 Every premium we are giving can be relied upon as being strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles.



HALF SIZE

Lady's Watches

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

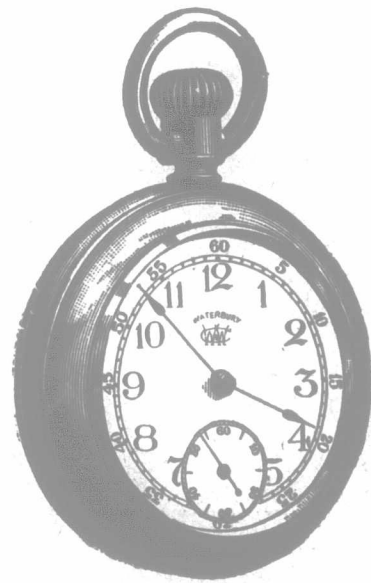
No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed and stem wind. **NINE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$11.50.



Gent's Watches

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. **3 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. **TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$15.00.

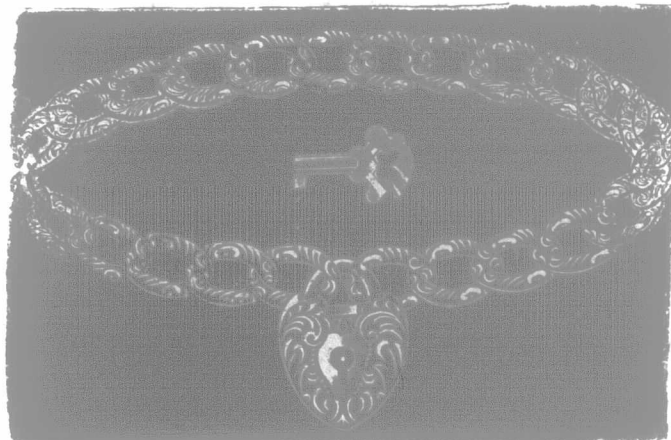


The subscription price of

THE Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE

Is Only **\$1.50** Per Year

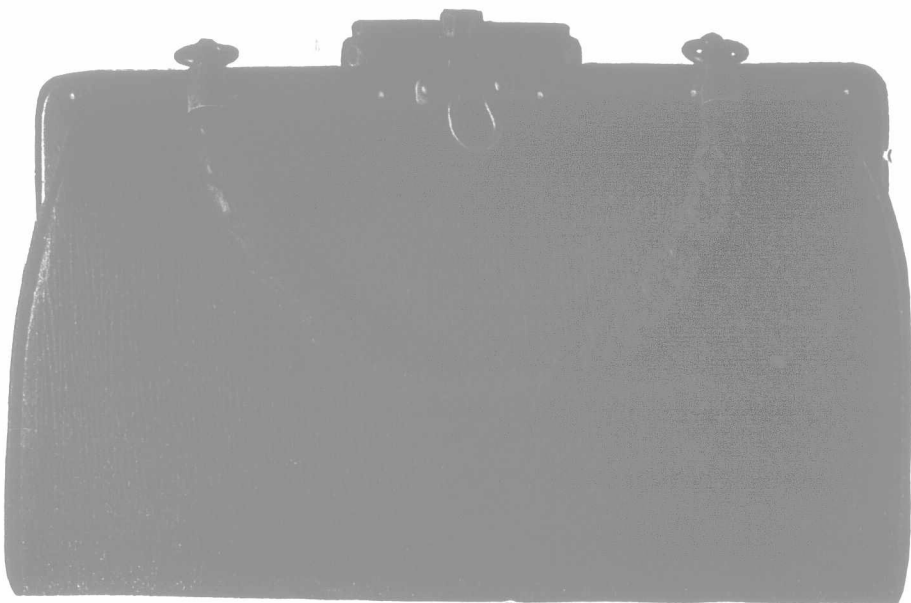
Cash must accompany all subscriptions. Premiums sent immediately upon receiving the new names.



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

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

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

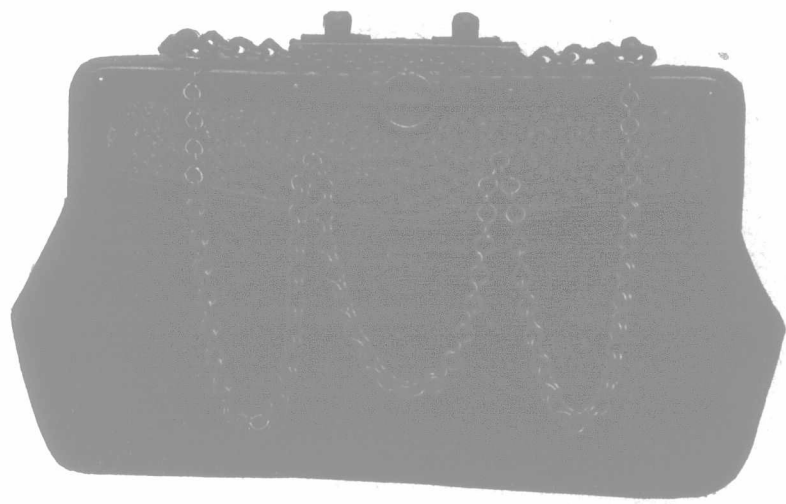


Lady's Hand-bag

SIZE, 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 Wrist-bag

SIZE, 3¼ x 6 inches.

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

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

SEE OTHER SIDE.

BEATS ALL BARGAIN DAYS

Premiums given our Old Subscribers and Agents for securing New Subscribers to
The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

52 ISSUES IN THE YEAR.

Why take inferior Journals when you can get the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,

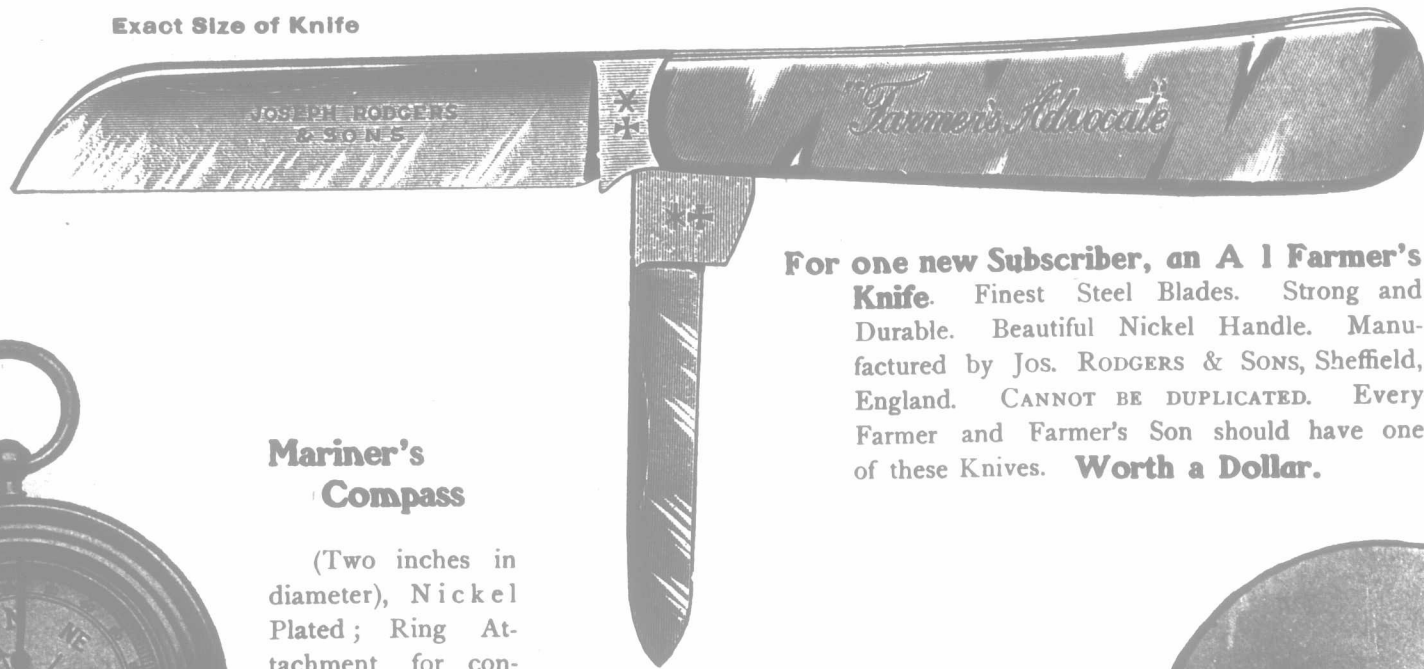
THE BEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE WORLD, FOR \$1.50

Your Choice of any two of the following articles (except Knife) for sending us one NEW Subscriber:

MICROSCOPE, READING GLASS, MARINER'S COMPASS, BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

No one of these articles can be purchased retail for less than from 50 to 75 cents each.

Exact Size of Knife

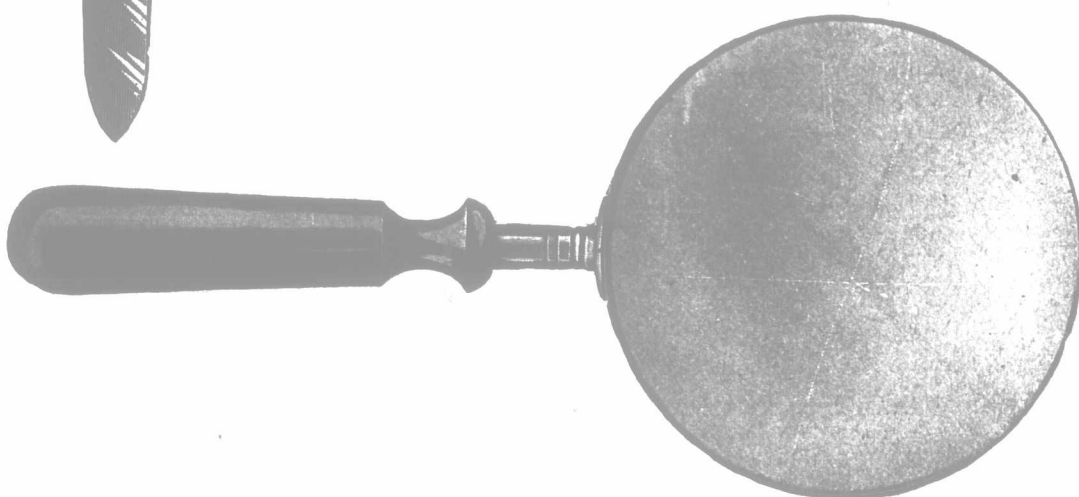


For one new Subscriber, an A 1 Farmer's Knife. Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable. Beautiful Nickel Handle. Manufactured by Jos. RODGERS & SONS, Sheffield, England. CANNOT BE DUPLICATED. Every Farmer and Farmer's Son should have one of these Knives. **Worth a Dollar.**



Mariner's Compass

(Two inches in diameter), Nickel Plated; Ring Attachment for convenient carrying. A useful article, and when you want it, you want it badly



(Cut two-thirds size of Glass.)

Reading Glass, Powerful Lens, Nickel Mounted. Useful in every home.

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.



The Brass Band Harmonica

Finest instrument in the World, extra full tone. Equal to a Silver Cornet. Every Boy and Girl should have one.



WHAT OUR SUBSCRIBERS SAY ABOUT THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE:

Would Not be Without for \$5.00 a Year.

Dear Sirs:—I would not be without the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for \$5 per year.
 GEO. A. DEWER, Kertch, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for the last four or five years and am well pleased with it.
 AND. GILCHRIST, Ceylon, Ont.

Gentlemen:—May say I like your paper very much, and would not like to be without it. It is No. 1.
 ALEXANDER KELLY, Wingham, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I went around the meetings and offered specimen copies of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. All appeared to be subscribers already. I suppose this may be accounted for by the well-known fact that only the best farmers attend the Institute, and they are the readers of the farm papers. I am well pleased with its weekly publication, and find it very much improved.
 CHAS. SMITH, Port Nelson.

Gentlemen:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable magazine for the past thirteen years. It has been a welcome visitor semi-monthly and is still more so as a weekly. I am sending you two new subscribers with my own renewal for 1904. Trust your subscription list will be greatly enlarged.
 W. L. DAVIDSON, Bethel, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I am very much satisfied with your paper, and find it a great help to a farmer.
 N. L. MARSHALL, Binbrook, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I believe the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is unexcelled in every department, and a great boon to every farmer in Canada who receives it.
 REV. W. W. CONRAD, West New Annan, N. S.

Dear Sirs:—I enclose herewith my subscription, \$1.50, to your splendid magazine. It seems to be improving in every department. I find more instructions in the weekly than I have time to follow up, but will wish you every success in your work of distributing information through the country.
 MARSHALL J. HUNT, Carlisle, Ont.

START TO-DAY AND GET THE NEW SUBSCRIBERS

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., Limited, London, Ontario.

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