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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

AYRSHIRES

The famous Redford herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

For particulars apply to

MACDONALD COLLEGE

St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

An August, 1904, bull of a choice dairy strain. A March, 1905, bull calf, very stylish, a winner. Several young calves of good breeding; cheap to quick buyers.

Some real good 2-year-old heifers in calf. Orders booked for young pigs.

Correspondence solicited.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.

Ayrshire Bulls

For Sale 12 Ayrshire bulls one to two years old. Bred from deep milking stock, both by sire and dam. Price reasonable. Correspondence and inspection solicited.

W. Owens, Monte Bello, Que.

Riverside Farm,

THREE PRIZEWINNING

AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE

One 5-year-old bull, 3rd-prize winner at Central Canada Exposition; one 2-year-old bull, 1st-prize winner at Central Canada Exposition, and one bull calf, 19 months old, 3rd-prize winner at Central Canada Exposition. These bulls are fit to head any herd in Canada. Terms reasonable. Write

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm,
Winchester Stn., C. P. R. Vernon, Ont.

Hollywood Production 70785,
is offered at the small fee of \$5 to a limited number of approved bitches for a short time. Send for stud card. free. on **R. E. OLARK,**
Glennville, Kansas West Lorne, Ont.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

Sale by auction of the whole of the world-renowned prizewinning flock of pedigree registered Southdown sheep, the property of EDWIN ELLIS, Esq., Summersbury, Guildford, Eng., by STRIDE & SON, on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8th, 1906

For the last 20 years the sheep from Summersbury have been shown both at home and abroad with unparalleled success, over £4,000 in prizes having been won, and the forthcoming final dispersal of the flock affords an unique opportunity to foreign breeders to obtain some of the finest specimens of Southdown ewes and rams in the world. Commissions carefully executed.

STRIDE & SON, Auctioneers,
Chichester, Sussex, Eng.

Kent or Romney Marsh

ANNUAL RAM SALE.

The annual show and sale of registered Kent or Romney Marsh rams, consisting of selected specimens from the leading flocks of the breed, will be held on

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1906,
at Ashford, Kent, England.

Catalogues and full information from

W. W. CHAPMAN,

at Kent or Romney Marsh
Sheep Breeders' Association,
Mowbray Palace, Norfolk Street,
Strand, London, England, W. C.

The Bacon Hog in Quebec.

There are in Montreal three well-equipped pork-packing plants, and these, with a similar plant at Hull, have a capacity of over seventeen thousand hogs per week. According to the statements of the proprietors of these, not more than 200 hogs per week are received at the factories from the Province of Quebec, and of these not more than 100 are fit for the production of bacon of a sufficiently high quality for the export trade.

During the past fifteen years, Canada's bacon industry has grown very rapidly. In 1890, there were marketed through the packing houses of the Dominion about 100,000 hogs. Last year this number had been increased to over one and one-half millions. Quebec, however, has received little or no benefit from this enormous trade. In the past five years, not more than fifty boxes of export bacon, all told, have gone from the farms of the Province. These, according to the present prices for bacon, have a valuation of not more than \$2,500, or \$500 per year. Compared with Ontario, this is not worth mentioning. In Ontario, we find that the export of bacon for the five years just past has been worth fully fifty million dollars, or ten million dollars per year. Why there should be such a difference between the hog production of the two provinces is difficult to understand: Quebec is probably better suited for hog-production than Ontario. The coarse grains are as cheaply and as easily raised. The land is well adapted to the growing of fodder crops suitable for hogs, and, in addition to this, the dairying of the Province, which constitutes a large proportion of the agricultural practice, is largely confined to creamery work, which provides large quantities of skim milk and butter-milk, than which there is no better feed, especially for growing hogs.

A visit to the markets of Montreal, at which hogs are received and sold, will give one a fair idea of the sort of hog raised in the Province of Quebec. As a rule, the animals offered are well fattened, but many do not exceed 75 to 125 pounds in weight. These are intended, perhaps, more particularly for the local butcher trade, but, according to our produce merchants, hogs of the ideal bacon type, which have been given a chance to grow, and have reached a weight of about 200 lbs. at an age of 7 or 8 months, are quite as acceptable to the local trade as the lighter fatted class.

The practice in the Province of Quebec seems to be to keep the growing hogs closely housed, feeding them largely upon grain. This method is not conducive to the best thrift of the animals, and, therefore, does not tend to the profitable production of pork. On the farms in Ontario, where money is being rapidly made from hog-production, we find that growing animals are not only given a fair amount of exercising space in the winter, but they are pastured in fields during the summer. When housed, it has been found by carefully-conducted experiments that the most profitable returns for food consumed are received when the ration consists of fifty per cent. each of grain and some sort of forage crop, such as roots, rape, clover, vetches, etc. When fed on such a ration, rapid growth and a thrifty condition are secured, enabling the animals to make the best use of the feed consumed during fattening period.

I understand also that it is the practice of a large number of Quebec farmers to wean the litters at from four to six weeks old. The most up-to-date and progressive breeders in Ontario have learned that it pays best to allow the young pigs to run with the dam until they are quite eight weeks old, and it is not uncommon to find unweaned litters at nine and ten weeks of age. When this is done, the mother generously fed, and the litters are given access to a pen in which they can learn to feed, the weaning period is never a source of set-back to the young animals, and they gain in size and thrift without any intermission.

I have referred to the value of milk as a feed for growing pigs. It has been found that milk is most valuable when fed in the proportion of three to six pounds of milk to each pound of grain. When mixed grains are worth \$1 per cwt., skim milk, fed at the rate of 2

lbs. per day, is worth 54c. per cwt.; at the rate of 3 lbs. per day, 31c. per cwt.; at the rate of 5 lbs. per day, 18.6c. per cwt.; and at the rate of 17.1 lbs. per day, is worth only 11.33c. per cwt.

By using foundation stock of the bacon breeds and type, and rearing their offspring as outlined, there is no reason why pork, even for local consumption, should not be more satisfactorily and more cheaply produced than the shorter, smaller type of pig, now so generally raised in the Province. In addition, the hog of the bacon type is qualified for the export bacon trade, which is yearly increasing in proportion to the suitability of our animals for that trade.

To go on raising the thick, fat hog of short dimensions is to compete with the corn-fed American pork which can be produced in the United States much more cheaply than we can ever hope to do in Canada. To depart from that class, taking up the ideal bacon breeds and type, is to enter the field with the Banes and the Irish, and for this class of bacon there is an ever-increasing demand in the British market.

J. H. SPENCER,

Acting Live-stock Commissioner.

[Note.—In view of the foregoing, and by reason of the representations, the Montreal packers' sales of pure-bred hogs were arranged during the latter part of March and the first week in April at Huntingdon, Cowansville, St. Hyacinthe and Joliette, under direction of Mr. Spencer, with a view to stimulate the purchase and breeding by the Quebec farmers of the bacon type of hog.]

BEGIN WITH A SMALL FLOCK OF SHEEP.

It seems to be an exceedingly easy thing for Canadians going to the United States to get titles and dubs of one sort and another. In a recent issue of a Minnesota exchange, we notice a half-tone presentation of "Hon. Andrew Elliott, of Galt, Ont." in connection with a full report of an address Mr. Elliott delivered before the State Agricultural School, at St. Anthony Park, Minnesota. The address, it may be remarked was a good one, with some naive philosophy.

Here is an extract:

About the breed,—it is usually said to keep the kind you like best. To a certain extent that is correct, but I like to correspond with what will fill my pocket. It is rightly said that no man should marry for money, but for love. That is true, but bear in mind, my young friend, that it is just as easy to love a young lady with a good bank account as one without shoes to her feet, and it is a good deal more convenient. (Tremendous applause.)

The market calls for a sheep with a dark face and legs, and a close fleece is an advantage also. There never has been a time when a fair profit could not be obtained from the keeping of sheep. There are in the world to-day ninety million fewer sheep than twelve years ago, and the consumption of mutton and wool is rapidly increasing, hence it is safe to conclude that sheep to the farmer is a safe proposition. Do not start on a large scale; begin low and work up. The Western farmer does not like to do this, and you are no exception. You have never planted the apple because you did not expect to stay to eat the fruit. You must rush on and do big things. Do you know that in the animal as well as in the vegetable world, rapid growth means rapid decay. Plant this live-stock business, and give it time to strike its roots deep down, and after it is fairly rooted, allow the top to grow.

In the Red River Valley some time ago at an Institute meeting a gentleman came forward after the meeting and said to me: "I am convinced you are right, and I am going into sheep. I will, this spring, buy 1,000 ewes, and make it go." I asked, "How many sheep have you now?" "Oh," he said, "I never owned a sheep in my life." My reply was, "You will fail in all probability, and leave the business in disgust. Begin low; a dozen ewes, just ordinary ewes, strong and vigorous, and mate them with a good ram—a good one, and stick to the same breed." What loved, you ask? The Shropshire, Hampshire, or Southdown will, any of them, give a good return. The market is steady for sheep product.

CURED HIS WIFE of LA GRIPPE

Quebec Man tells how the Great Consumptive Preventative was an all-round Benefit

"My wife took La Grippe when she was in Ottawa," says R. N. Dafoe of Northfield Farm, Que., in an interview. "She got a bottle of Psychine and after using it for a few days she was quite well. I took a cold and am using it and am getting all right. I think Psychine is one of the best tonics on the market to-day."

There you have the whole matter in a nutshell. La Grippe and colds are among the forerunners of consumption.

This man had one, his wife had the other. Psychine not only cured both but it built them up so that their bodies are strong enough to resist disease. All seeds of consumption are killed by

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

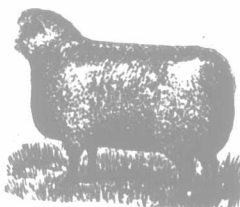
50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and

CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT,
Myrtle Station, Ontario.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address:

W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos., ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA.
Canadian representative.

SOUTHDOWNS

Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks.

COLLIES

At Stud, Hollywood Clinker,
Just imported. Fee \$10.00.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS,
Telegraph & R.R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV-ERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

Leicester Sheep—Choice ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings for sale. For particulars write to **CHAS. F. MAW,** Milton Stn. and Tel. **Omagh P.O.**

COTSWOLDS

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.

E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

Seed Grains and Dorset Horn Rams

Emmer and Tarter King oats. All grains well cleaned. Write for samples and prices.
Glennville Farm, **JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont.**