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JANUARY 12, 1905

GOSSIP.

The inventor of a new feeding bottle for infants sent out the following among his directions for using:

"When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled."

The Japanese emperor smiled upon the court. "And what," he asked, "what news of the war?"

"There are, your majesty," answered the prime minister, "reports of a battle off the coast."

"I am convinced," observed the emperor, with a twinkle; "I am convinced that if there has been any trouble on the ocean, the Russians are at the bottom of it."

Representative Dimsore, of Arkansas, tells of a rural justice of the peace in that State who was approached by a man desiring a divorce. The justice was in a quandary. Calling the bailiff to his side, he whispered:

"What's the law on this pint?"

"You can't do it," was the reply. "It's out of your jurisdiction."

The husband, observing the consultation between the two officials, anxiously interjected: "I'm willin' to pay well; got the money right here in this sock!"

At this the justice assumed his gravest judicial air. Adjusting his spectacles, he said:

"You know'd before you came here that 'twant for me to separate husband and wife; and yet you not only take up the valuable time of this here court with yo' talkin', but you actually perpose to bribe me with money! Now, how much have you got in that sock?"

"'Bout six dollars and a half, yo' honah!"

"All right! Then I fine you five dollars for bribery and a dollar and a half for takin' up my time with a case outer my jurisdiction, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

The footnotes to the cuts of the two Lincoln sheep, belonging to Mr. Jno. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., which appeared in our December 29th issue, page 1805, were accidentally transposed. The upper cut represents the imported yearling ewe, and the lower the yearling wether, both of which were first-prize winners at the International, and the wether the breed champion in the fat-stock competition.

O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont., write: "Among our most recent sales of Herefords are a bull by Onward and a heifer by Sunny Slope Tom 1st to Messrs. Thurston, Lindsay, Ont.; a cow with heifer calf by side and bred again to Onward to the enterprising breeders, Mr. Thos. Skippon & Son, of Hyde Park, Ont. This heifer is one of the best sired by Onward, and will be heard from yet in the Hyde Park show herd."

Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Macville, Ont., write the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "Owing to a change in our business, we have decided to sell by auction at Oak Lane Farm in February our entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns, mostly imported or from imported sire and dam. There are twelve head of show cattle included in the lot that are in good condition to go on for the 1905 shows. Parties wanting show cattle for this year's shows should attend our sale, as they are going to be sold without reserve. A description of the cattle and full particulars of the sale will be given in the 'Farmer's Advocate.' The date will be given later."

Judging from present appearances, there is every reason to expect a show of Clydesdales and Shires at the Repository, Toronto, on Feb. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, superior to anything ever before attempted in Canada. The occasion affords an excellent opportunity to inspect the class of draft horses that are winning the best awards at the big shows and also a large assortment from which to select breeding stock. Special railway rates will be available, and all who possibly can should make a point of being on hand when the greater part of the judging is being done. Make use of this opportunity to fraternize with the men who are spending their whole energies to further the interests of horse-breeding in Canada.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ANY RHEUMATIC SUFFERER MAY HAVE A FULL DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MY REMEDY FREE.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but always. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

I am willing that you should prove my claims at my expense. I will gladly give you a full dollar package of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic remedy to try. For I know that you and your neighbors and friends will by your good wishes and your good words, more than repay my initial loss.

YOU PAY NOTHING--YOU PROMISE NOTHING--YOU RISK NOTHING--YOU DEPOSIT NOTHING.

Crystallized Poison!

You know that hard water leaves a deposit of lime in the bottom of the teakettle in which it boils, and soft water does not. That is because soft water is filtered and contains no lime, while hard water is not filtered and is full of it.

You can imagine that if that deposit were to settle in the joint of your knee it would be extremely painful. And if the deposit grew, you could finally no longer endure the torture of walking.

Yet that is the very way that Rheumatism begins and ends. Except that the deposit which forms is not lime, but crystallized poison!

For your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean to gather more poison which they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The blood carries the crystals and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The formation of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

A Certain Cure.

I spent twenty years in experimenting before I felt satisfied that I had a certain remedy for this dread disease—a remedy which would not only clean out the poison, but one which would stop its formation.

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical, I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then, before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than 2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent.

This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt not, could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was every expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me \$4.90 per pound. But what is \$4.90 per pound for a real remedy for the world's most painful disease?—for a real relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Would I do this if I were not straightforward in my every claim? Could I AFFORD to do it if I were not SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. I will send you my book on Rheumatism besides. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

U S U S U S U

A Great Success

Success is in no other business more dependent upon quality than it is in dairying. The best prices are possible only for that perfect flavor and superior quality of butter that the best methods alone can produce. The use of

The Improved U. S. Cream Separator

Insures Quality.

Every Winning Score
in the great butter scoring contests at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, and
The Sweepstakes
on Dairy Butter, were awarded to the product of the U. S. Cream Separator against the world.

Quality Won.
"The reason why" is another story, but our handsome booklet in colors tells it completely, and tells how simple it is. One cent will bring it to you; drop a postal to



THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
Transfer houses in different parts of the States & Canada insure prompt deliveries 387

U S U S U S U

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

A TRADESMAN'S BOLD REBELLION AGAINST BAD TIMES.

The London (Eng.) Daily Mail, the paper that claims the largest newspaper circulation in the world, prints the following:

"A few weeks ago there was a draper in London who had occupied his shop in the north-west district for twenty years. Wearied of continuous bad trade, he boldly put up the shutters of his shop, and with wife and seven children set out for Canada to claim from the Government the free grant of land which is given to intending colonists.

"He was not a farmer and knew little about farming. His experiences, as set forth in the following letter, should therefore be of special interest, for it will be seen that in two months he has turned himself from a draper into a farmer, and by hiring himself has accumulated sufficient stores to last the winter. He writes: 'I shall have a fat pig ready to kill as soon as the frost sets in, and the boys and myself will take out our guns to kill about 200 rabbits, some partridges, and prairie chickens. I have also ordered a half of a steer at 6c. per lb. So we shall be well supplied with fresh meat during the winter. We have also plenty of oats and barley for the cattle, and potatoes, etc., etc., for the house.

"The boys and I have been so busy out harvesting, and jolly hard work we found it at first. However, we stuck to our guns, and before the finish we could stand it all right. But the first three days pitching wheat was a severe test. It made every bone in my body ache, so that I could not sleep at night.

"They do work here at harvest time. The way farmers work in England is simply play compared with it.

"During the last fortnight I have been plowing for myself every hour I could put in from 8 a. m. until dusk. I have already turned about thirty acres with two horses and a 14-inch plow. I shall keep on at it until it freezes up, which may now happen any day.

"It is very important to get all I can of the plowing done in 'the fall,' as they tell me that sometimes the frost is very late breaking up in the spring, and thus little chance is given of getting in the seed in good time.

"We got grain, etc., from the farmers in exchange for our labor, which, as I said, has set us up for the winter.

"The weather last month (October) was grand, and to-day (November 1st) is just as fine. Here I am at my plow without a coat or vest. I like the life very much. No business worries, in splendid climate, healthy country, and everybody ready to make one feel at home.

"My only rates for the year are £2 10s.—viz., \$10 for education, and \$2.50 for roads. No poor rates or income-tax to worry about.

"The land I have is choice, at a small rental (until we gain experience, before taking up our free grants of 640 acres).

"It will grow anything; one of my near neighbors grew turnips up to 20 lbs. each last year.

"We are beautifully and pleasantly situated, only twenty miles from one of the most promising cities in the Far West, with everything of the most modern type, even putting London in the shade. Electric cars and rails, the telephone in almost every house. Planos in every other house. Even the ladies dress quite up-to-date. There are plenty of banks, etc., etc., saw and flour mills, also about seven or eight splendid coal pits near by, but there is no gas used.

"When the new trunk rail runs through we shall all find a big boom in everything, and that will be very soon. The contractors are busy at it.

"The hospitality of the people is all one could wish, viz., if you call at a house on your way and knock at the door, they say, 'Walk straight in, stranger; I guess you'll be wanting something to eat, and your team will want a feed,' so out comes the food, and, being hungry, you are ready to tuck into it. For instance, two of my boys walked out one day from the town to the farm, twenty miles off. They had dinner at one farm, tea at another, and supper at another place.

"I am delighted at having made the move. We came over in record time, only ten days from London to Winnipeg, per S.S. Tunisian. The week on the boat was the jolliest time of my life. We were all sorry when the trip came to an end at Quebec. There were 1,700 people on board."