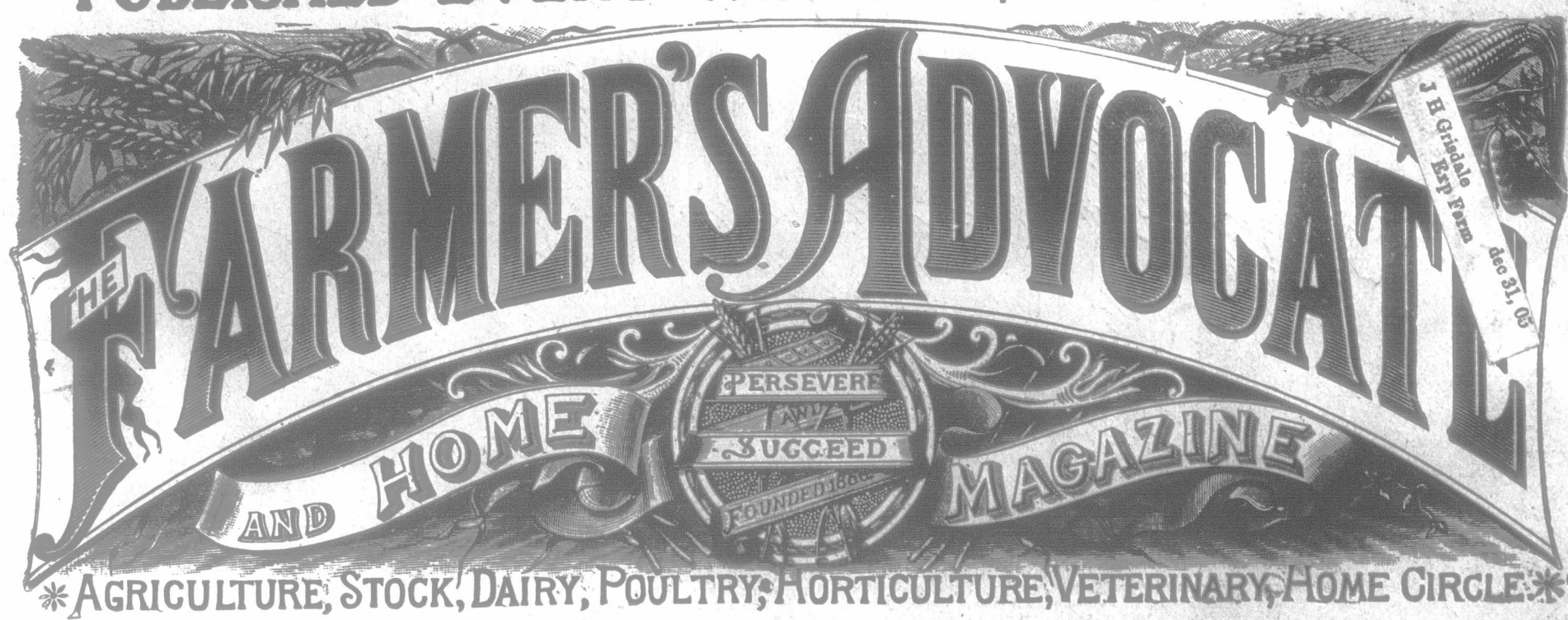


**PAGES
MISSING**

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. FEBRUARY 23, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 648

Don't take any risks in butter-making. Use the Salt that successful creamery men have used for years. It's absolutely pure — easily worked and cheapest in the end. Every store sells it.

Windsor Salt

If you want to make a reputation for delicious butter, insist that your dealer gives you Windsor Salt. It will mean BETTER BUTTER and a BETTER PRICE.

DeLaval Cream Separators

Are enough better than the best of the others to make it Business to get the

DeLaval

GRAND PRIZE GETTER

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 York Street
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Melotte
CREAM SEPARATORS

have been in constant use in thousands of homes in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces for six years past, but not one cent has ever had to be paid for new bearings. The secret of this fact will appear in our next advt., or better, write now for booklet.

Since A, B, C, with Detachable Bowl Casting.

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

British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 37 different kinds of farm produce.

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

Wagons and Implements

Rapidly decay if not well painted and varnished. To prevent loss, hasten to the nearest store and ask for the **Canada Paint Company's Wagon Paint** and a quart tin of

"SUN" VARNISH

Apply as directed, and report result to the

Canada Paint Company, Limited,
MONTREAL.

What shrunk your woolsens? Why did holes wear so soon? You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Brand.

THREE IN ONE

- Farmer Brighton Humane Swine V
- Farmer Brighton Cattle Marker
- Farmer Brighton Cattle Dehornor

Write for circulars and prices.

Manufactured by **LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.,** Guelph, Ont., Who manufacture the largest and best-assorted line of Hay Carriers, Barn-Door Hangers, Feed and Little Carriers, Barn Door Latches, etc., in Canada. Write for catalogues and circulars.

A good investment that pays dividends all through life is a course of training in any of the Departments of the

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ont. Four complete courses of study. Best equipped Business College premises in Canada. The only Business College owning its own College building. A large staff of competent and painstaking teachers. Our graduates are most successful. Just ask them. Full particulars sent to any address free. C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

\$7.50 for a complete course in **Boyd's Shorthand**, the **World's Greatest System**. No positions, dots, shades or dashes used in this famous system. The above price is 50 per cent. less the regular charge. This splendid offer holds good for one month only, closing Feb. 24th. Write at once. **MOON'S CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL,** Karn Hall, Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

SCOTCH COLLIES

Now ready for shipment. Write for prices and particulars.

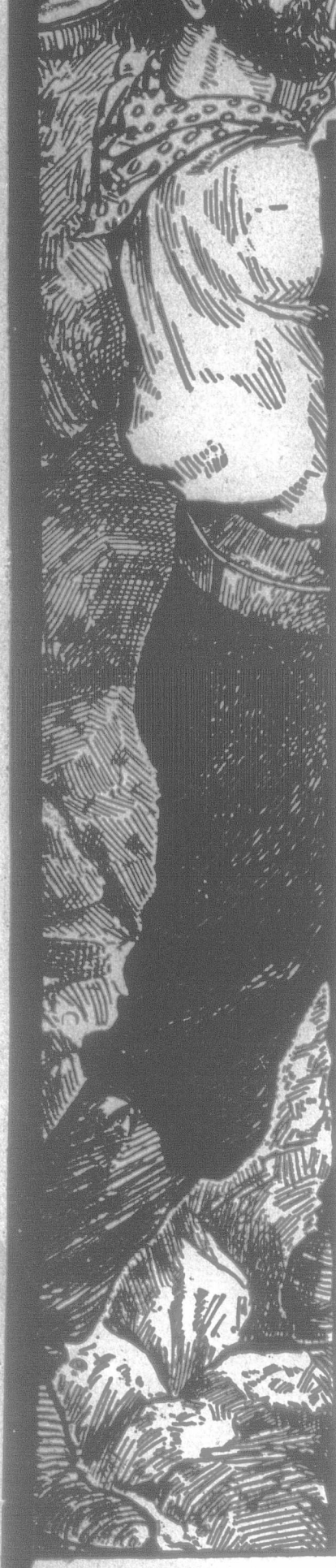
J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont.

Rheumatism Cured

Starr's Magic Rheumatic Cure gives immediate relief, removes uric acid from the system. Don't suffer longer, when you can get completely cured of Rheumatism in all its forms; also Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and Kidney Troubles. Try one bottle. Ask your druggist for it, or send direct to **OSBORNE REMEDY CO.,** 175 Yonge St., Toronto. \$1.00 per bottle.

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

FROM THE EARTH'S VEINS TO YOUR VEINS.



WE DON'T CARE if you are skeptical, we care not if you have no confidence, it makes no difference if you give no credence or belief, it matters not even if you lack hope. It takes only a trial—all we ask. It will do the work—it cannot help doing it. It comes from out the ground, from the earth's veins, the dust out of which man was first made, and flows like fire through the veins or the sufferer, the sick and the needy, curing whether the user believes in it or does not believe.

GRUTCHES ARE THROWN AWAY but not through hope, bandages are taken off, but not through confidence, purges are poured into the sink, hot water bottles are laid out, its power, than can man resist the power of the sun, the tides of the earth itself. It is the work the Ore was made for, the duty for which it was put following his natural destiny—the sufferer can no more resist its action, from those other treatments you have used, as is pure milk from chalk and water or the brilliant sunlight from a tallow candle. It flows like life through your veins, pure as it came from the veins of the earth and acts in a different manner, cures in a different way. It is different from all others and can be differently offered to those in need—on trial, the user to be the judge—a way sellers of medicine dare not duplicate or copy.

IT IS DIFFERENT from anything that has ever before been offered, from those other treatments you have used, as is pure milk from chalk and water or the brilliant sunlight from a tallow candle. It flows like life through your veins, pure as it came from the veins of the earth and acts in a different manner, cures in a different way. It is different from all others and can be differently offered to those in need—on trial, the user to be the judge—a way sellers of medicine dare not duplicate or copy.

IF YOU WANT IT if you need it, if you are suffering for it, wasting away day by day, for lack of that help and health which it alone can bring to you—**SEND FOR IT!** It will not cost you one single penny if it does not help. Nothing to begin with, nothing at any time if you are not satisfied, if you don't want to pay for it. You are to be the judge!

OLD CHRONIC CASES are those we seek especially. It matters not what you think, what you have thought, what the doctors think or what they would make you think. It counts not a whit what desperate efforts you have already made, what disappointing failures you have already been through—**SEND FOR IT ON TRIAL!** It is different—a trial will prove it, the only thing that can prove it, the only thing that is needed to prove it. A trial will tell its own plain story, a story that will mean comfort, peace, health and happiness for you. You must only first open the book, by sending for it, by beginning its use.

You Are to Be the Judge!

The deciding power is to be left entirely with you. You say yes or no, right or wrong. If it does not help you, you do not pay—not a cent! We know it, know we will be paid, know we will cure, know we will be paid, or we could not, would not, dare not offer it on trial. If you need it, how can you refuse?

in this way. Read our Special Offer and then send for a package to-day.

Read This Special Offer

We will send to every subscriber or reader of this paper or worthy person recommended by a subscriber, a full-sized One Dollar package of VITAE-ORE by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs or doses of quacks or good doctors' or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. VITAE-ORE is a natural, hard, adamantine rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing disease, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this writing for a package will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach every case with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure. VITAE-ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper, if you will give it a fair trial. Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. Can anything be more fair? What could be more, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just what we agree.

A Certain and Never-Failing Cure for
 Rheumatism
 Bright's Disease and Dropsy
 La Grippe
 Blood Poisoning
 Sores and Ulcers
 Malarial Fever
 Nervous Prostration and Anaemia
 Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles
 Catarrh of Any Part
 Female Complaints
 Stomach and Bowel Disorders
 General Debility

"The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them."—Ecc. xxxviii, 4.

A Reader of the Advocate Cured with One Package.

NOTE WHAT SHE SAYS.

Rednersville, Ont.
 I had ulceration of the womb; have been troubled with it for two years or more. I doctored for three months this summer at a cost of \$10.00 a month, and was no better at the end of that time than I was when I started treatment. My husband saw the Vitae-Ore advertisement in the Farmer's Advocate, and he told me to send for the medicine right away. I did so, and one package of Vitae-Ore did me more good than all the doctor's medicines put together. I have not felt so well in three years, and I owe it all to this remedy. I would strongly advise any woman suffering from female weakness in any form to give it a trial.

(MRS. WALTER BELNAP.)

SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS

Guelph, Ontario.
 Vitae-Ore is a grand medicine. I have had Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble for about three years, and during this time have used nearly all of the remedies I have heard of, without benefit. I can honestly say that I have received more help, positive and lasting improvement from two packages of Vitae-Ore than from all these other medicines combined.

S. RUNDLE.

Women Are you afflicted with any of the innumerable diseases which are so common and prevalent among your sex? We cannot mention them in this small space, but let us assure you that VITAE-ORE is the true "Balm of Gilead" to every sufferer. The many diseased conditions which unfit women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties may be at once alleviated and permanently eradicated by the use of this wonderful remedy. It supplies nature with the elements to build health into diseased bodies. It is the ideal tonic for Weak and Anemic Men and Women. Its use makes the watery, impoverished blood become strong and virile, and as it courses through the veins imparts the color of health to the face, a sparkle to the eye and strength and vigor to the system. When Vitae-Ore has done its work you will feel like a new being.

Make the Effort Which Means Your Cure

Nothing is so pitiable to witness as wrongly applied effort, particularly so when the effort thus put forward is earnest and persistent, of a kind that, placed in the proper channel, would be productive of the results sought after. Especially is this true of the attempts of sick and ailing people to secure a cure for their illness, many wasting some of the best years of their lives in an effort along the wrong direction, lives that are made miserable by a protracted disorder that apparently defies all efforts to eradicate it. They will apply themselves diligently to the treatment, will follow it and dose themselves day after day with a determination and spirit that is indeed commendable, but the effort is misdirected and nothing but additional and prolonged distress comes of it. The trouble is, that they are treating the SYMPTOMS, the external evidences of a disturbance within, and not the CAUSE which brings it about. They desist the immediate discomfort by drugging with narcotics and preparations which depend for temporary efficacy upon a narcotic influence and are doing nothing to get at the fountain head of the trouble, which remains in its seat, undisturbed and unconquered. Thus it is that the treatment is kept up, week in and week out, month after month, year after year, the sufferer always seeking a cure and not realizing that what he is seeking lies in an entirely different direction. Doctors diagnose the case, question as to the symptoms and treat the symptom instead of investigating for the cause, and having discovered it, taking proper steps to remove the wrong condition which makes it possible. Patent medicines, too, are placed on the market and advertised to treat the symptoms, to relieve this and that outward manifestation of an inward abnormality, while the CAUSE goes merrily on, causing more and more symptoms as time progresses, more work for the doctors and more sales for these so-called medicines.

Vitae-Ore treats the CAUSE, not the symptoms. It gets into the veins, courses through the vital organs, doing its good work in each, setting each to rights and by so doing removes the inward disorder itself. It is a cure and not merely a check for a time upon the outward physical manifestation of that disorder. This is one of the reasons for the absoluteness and permanency of its cures, the principal reason for the wide range of symptoms it causes to disappear. Many different symptoms and local disturbances can be attributed to one particular lesion, one fundamental lack of functional activity that is primarily alike in many separate cases, accounting for the ease with which Vitae-Ore effaces such different symptoms by the perfect removal of these underlying and controlling causes.

STOMACH & KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Appetite Good—Can Eat Anything.

I have had Stomach Trouble for twenty-five years and Kidney Trouble for ten years. I suffered with Cramps at night so bad that I would have to rub my legs and walk the floor to



get them straightened as many as four or five times a night. Since using Vitae-Ore my stomach is all right, my appetite is good and I can eat anything. My Kidney Trouble is cured and the Cramps are a thing of the past. Every suffering mortal should give it a trial.
 J. M. CARR, Kenton, O.

Write for a Package To-Day

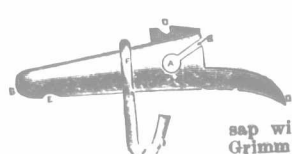
to be sent to you by mail, postpaid by us, at our risk and expense. Give your age and ailments, and mention this paper. Do not delay! Each day lost makes your troubles older, your condition more aggravated, harder, more obstinate. NOW, written backwards, spells WON. Win your cure by sending for a package, now, TO-DAY!

NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED! This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your personal investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, Yonge & Temperance Sts. Toronto, Ont.

F. A. DEPT.,

Maple Sugar Makers



Learn how to tap the maple tree. The gain in sap will pay for Grimm Spouts and Covers in one season. Cultivate the bore by reaming. Save your trees and secure a better quality. Sample spouts and catalogue free. You run no risk; all is guaranteed.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

For MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR. Has a corrugated pan over fire box, doubling boiling capacity and saving fuel; small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleansing and storing, and a perfect automatic regulator, which secures rapid and shallow evaporation, and produces the best quality of syrup. The Champion is a perfect evaporator for Sorghum, Cider and Fruit Jellies.

Catalogue Free.

The Grimm Mfg. Co.

84 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for spring, 1905, at lowest possible prices.

Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list.

Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place order early and secure the varieties you want.

Correspondence solicited.

WINONA NURSERY CO.

WINONA, ONT.

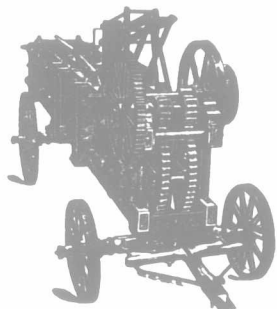
FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth

Director of Colonization, Toronto.

Columbia Hay Press Co., Kingsville



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

WANTED!

SUGAR BEET CONTRACTS
 THE ONTARIO SUGAR CO. LIMITED
 1905
 BERLIN, ONT.

SUGAR BEETS PAY.

OVER 800 GROWERS HAVE THUS FAR RE-NEWED THEIR CONTRACTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

WRITE US FOR CONTRACT FORM

AND WE WILL SEND ONE FOR YOUR SIGNATURE, OR, SEE OUR CANVASSER IN YOUR DISTRICT AND HE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION.

SUGAR BEET PULP IS OF VALUE

for Stock feeding and is given to beet growers in proportion to amount of Beets delivered.

WE PAY 50 CENTS PER TON

in Berlin for pulp, to any grower who does not wish his pulp for his own use for stock feeding.

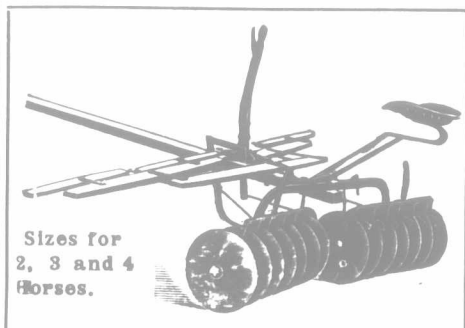
BEET SEED IS NOW READY

for growers and will be sent to the grower's shipping station.

SEND IN YOUR CONTRACT NOW.

THE ONTARIO SUGAR CO., LIMITED.
 BERLIN, ONT.

The BISSELL DISK HARROW, because built right



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

Does its work right. In a word—The Bissell Disk has the capacity. So many other disk harrows are lacking, and are a failure. The Bissell will loosen up the fall plowed land ready for seeding. Will make a garden of a sod field, whether fall or spring plowed. Will prepare root, corn, rape or bean ground. Will work up the summer fallows. Will make a seedbed for fall wheat. Will work the hardest stubble ground after harvest and start an after-growth.

None are these all—but the special construction of this Disk insures all the work being more thoroughly accomplished, with less horse power than any other.

Your inquiries by letter or post card promptly answered.

Manufactured only by **T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont.**
 DEPT. W.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST

THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY

CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW

ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP BY THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON ONTARIO

Queenston Cement

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

For the past 20 years that we have been in business, agents' fees and collections have cost us between 35 and 40% of our sales. To farmers and others who contemplate using cement the coming season, we intend to make this saving for you, and sell strictly for cash. Cement put on cars here at our works for 70c. per barrel. Write us for freight rates and any other information you may require.

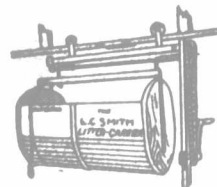
ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.



We have had so many recommendations of CROWN JEWEL AXE it has been difficult to decide, but we have awarded the \$5.00 offered to A. E. Fletcher, Mulmur, Ont., who writes: "I have used a Crown Jewel for nearly two months and have found it very satisfactory in all kinds of chopping, especially in hard work, such as hemlock knots. It would wade in with no fracture of any description as a result, and holds an edge the best of any axe I ever used."

THE DUNDAS AXE WORKS, DUNDAS, ONTARIO

THE L. O. SMITH FEED LITTER CARRIERS.



Patented June 16th, 1903.

Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars

LYMAN C. SMITH, OSHTAWA, ONT.

SEED CORN

An early variety. Genuine Smut-nose Corn. Write for prices.

W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Ont.

In From Four to Seven Months

You can learn TELEGRAPHY and qualify for a position on one of the Canadian railways at from \$40 to \$60 per month. Our fine new illustrated telegraph book tells how. We send it free.

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

ARE YOU COMING WEST TO FARM? TRY THE LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY DISTRICT.



On Last Mountain Lake.

WM. PEARSON & CO., Winnipeg.

The ideal farming country Lands \$9.10 per acre. Easy terms. Write for signed opinion of the settlers.

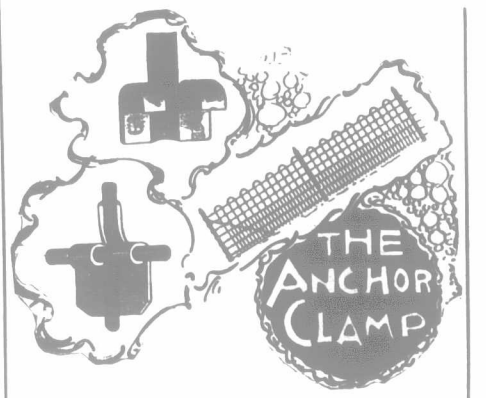
Free books and maps.

Railway now being built to the heart of the district.

Regular steambot service on the lake.

The Finest Wheat Land in Assinibola.

Write for particulars.



The illustration shows the famous

Anchor Clamp

Ready for use, also the same clamp attached to cross-wires. The ANCHOR is the best farm fence on the market. The clamps securely fasten at right angles the cross-wires and uprights.

We have the finest line of ORNAMENTAL FENCES and ORNAMENTAL and FARM GATES made in Canada. Write for particulars. AGENTS WANTED.

ESPLEN, FRAME & CO., Stratford, Ontario.

GET THE BEST, PURE AND CLEAN

SEEDS

FROM

GEO. KEITH

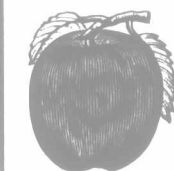
SEED MERCHANT ESTABLISHED 1865. TORONTO

SPECIALTIES FOR 1905.

ABERDEEN'S IDEAL OAT, the heaviest, the earliest, the most prolific and sturdy White Oat in cultivation. Straw strong. Head of main habit. Price, postpaid, per lb. 20c.; 3 lbs. 60c.; per peck, 75c.; \$2.00 per bushel (bags included).
 Finest quality Red Clover, "Sun" brand, per bush.....\$9.00
 Fine quality Alsike Clover, "Ocean" brand, per bush.....\$8.50
 Finest quality Timothy, "Diamond" brand, per bush, unhulled.....\$3.50
 Bags 20c. Ask for samples and see for yourselves. Catalogues sent on receipt of address.

48,000 NO. 1 APPLE TREES

For February Sale. Special



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Berry Plants; Seed Potatoes, Eureka.

None better. 25 years direct dealing with satisfactory results. No agents. Send at once for Central Nurseries' best Catalogue; it's Free. There is splendid value in it for you when ordering early. Try us.

A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ont.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW

Imitation is the sincerest flattery.



By its business methods solely, has built up the largest school in the West. Our school never was as large, and we never did better work for young people. Catalogue B or S for the asking. J. W. WESERVELT, Principal.

HAND PICKED

Canadian Grown Seed Corn.

Tested to germinate as follows: White Cap Yellow Dent 100, Eight-rowed Yellow 100, North Dakota 99, Pride of the North 97, Leaming 98, Longfellow 88, Compton's Early 75. All corn shipped on the ear. Write for price list.
 DUKE & BRUNER, Euthven, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED

at once to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of new and hardy specialties in Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs and Roses. Liberal inducements. Pay weekly, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Spring season's canvass now starting. Write now for particulars.
 STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

London Fence

**THOR, (Greek God of Thunder and Friend of Man.)
To the Farmers of Canada.**

These coiled steel strands of famous "London" Wire, Secured to end posts anchored firm as earth herself, And tightened independently, do perfectly to hill or dale conform. These are the girders. In their great strength and resilience Doth mostly lie the endurance of the fence. In this no chances take, but purchase only "London" spring steel wire—coiled, not kinked, (warranted by the makers.) These strands or girders, each to each, so solidly secured by this machine, With tough steel wire automatically prepared or spooled, Thereby produce a barrier so perfect that well do ye exclaim, "Eureka!" "This London Fence Machine no equal hath on this broad earth, "That doth in speed or perfect product bear comparison."

London Fence Machine Co
LONDON AND CLEVELAND. LIMITED.

Western Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., 602 Main St., Winnipeg.
 Quebec and East. Ont.—Phelps & Smith, 60 McGill, Montreal.
 Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P. E. I.

WINDMILLS



NO WATER FAMINE

with a CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

All the year round it will work. SAVE YOUR ENERGIES for better purposes

PUMPS, TANKS, GRINDERS.

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

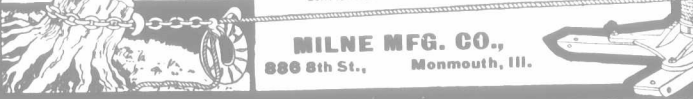
Choice Seed Grains—Mandscheuri barley, Emmer, Tartar King, etc. All grains well cleaned and graded, at reasonable prices. Write for samples and particulars to JAMES DICKSON, "Glenaltn Farm," Orono, Ont.

Pulls Stumps or Standing Trees.

Clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls anything the wire rope will reach; stumps, trees, grubs, rocks, hedges, etc. A man and a boy with one or two horses can run the

COMBINATION STUMP PULLER, Stump Anchored or Self Anchoring.

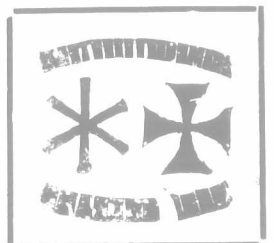
A minute and a half is all it takes for the ordinary stump. No heavy chains or rods. Note the strong wire rope with patent coupler—grips the rope at any point. Does not chafe rope; far ahead of old-style "take-ups." Smallest rope we furnish stands 40,000 lbs. strain. It generates immense power and it's made to stand the strain. We also make the Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, the L. X. L. Grubber and Hawkeye Grub and Stump Machine. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Largest manufacturers of Stump Pullers in the World. Established 1884.



MILNE MFG. CO., 880 8th St., Monmouth, Ill.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade. James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

The

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 23, 1905

No. 648

EDITORIAL.

What of the Agricultural High School?

Several correspondents have recently suggested, through the "Farmer's Advocate," the possibility of the agricultural high school taking a place in the Canadian system of education. According to the New York Independent, the agricultural high school has already passed its experimental stage in the United States, and its efforts are meeting with a success, perhaps, unlooked for by those who watched the first venture with incredulity.

The first schools of this kind were established in Minnesota, their object being avowedly to fit farmers' sons and daughters for successful farm life, although from the first, it was recognized that they would accomplish a secondary and most important result, viz., that of acting as feeders to the agricultural colleges, just as the ordinary high schools act as feeders to the ordinary colleges and universities.

As it was necessary to provide a course of study at once broad enough for culture, and specialized enough to give a thorough training along agricultural lines, there was much revision in regard to the curriculum, which, as finally crystallized in the schools of Minnesota, stands as follows: One-third of the studies are purely academic, another third is devoted to those sciences that underlie agriculture, botany, entomology, etc., and the last deals with all the practical affairs of farm life, land cultivation, live stock, draining, care of farm machinery, dairying, domestic science, etc., etc. In all, the aim is to cause the students to do as much individual investigation as possible, mere book-learning being set aside as often as may be in favor of more vital methods.

So far, the work of the schools seems to be proving of worth. If it be true that imitation is the sincerest compliment, then has the Minnesota venture been complimented, for similar schools have been established in North Dakota, Oklahoma, Nebraska and elsewhere, while in other places the work of the consolidated rural schools is being extended to cover the same ground. In all of these places the attendance is said to be very large, and the interest amounting even to enthusiasm. At Winona Lake, Ind., which is taken as typical, ninety-two boys were enrolled the very first session. It is interesting, and decidedly suggestive, to note that, of these, the great majority came from the city.

After finishing the course, the great majority of the students go directly back to the farms. It is estimated that about ten per cent. are likely to go on to the agricultural colleges, where they will be fitted as teachers for other agricultural colleges and schools, as practical foresters, editors of agricultural journals, etc.

It may be a long time before agricultural high schools make their appearance in Canada. At the same time, it does not appear that extension classes, and special classes on agriculture in our high schools, should be beyond the pale of practicability, involving, as they do, little more complicated than the placing of competent teachers of agriculture in schools already existent. Upon many occasions special classes in agriculture would not be necessary, as plant problems of the farm might be easily incorporated with the regular botany lessons, live-stock questions with those in zoology, etc.

At all events, it seems evident that no stone should be left unturned by the people of Canada

to provide for a better agricultural education for their sons and daughters. It is necessary to prepare for other professions, why not for that of farming? If it be true, as Prof. Hays has said, that "graduates trained in agricultural high schools will develop all over the State model farms and model rural homes," it would seem that the said agricultural schools, or, at least, classes which shall to some degree embody them, were a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

The Development of the Danish Egg Industry.

The Danes again, we say. Yes, they captured the British market for butter, and very shortly after their bacon also took the lead there, and from their foremost position in that market in these two products they have never been ousted by any competitor. Such care do they take in the preparation of their products for the market, such a high quality and even grade of goods have they succeeded in producing that the brand "Danish" has come to be accepted by the English people as synonymous with first-class goods and honest grading. And now they have gone into the egg business, and so profitable has it proved, and so rapidly has it increased, that it bids fair soon to equal their butter and bacon trade.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of Iowa State Agricultural College, whose letters in the "Farmer's Advocate" last year our readers will remember with pleasure, while on his European tour, made extensive and careful enquiries into the methods pursued by the Danes in the preparation of their goods for export, and the volume of their trade, and from what he says we quote the following from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture report:

"In less than twenty years these people have captured and retained the world's market for the three leading commodities of the breakfast table, namely, butter, bacon and eggs. Co-operation is largely responsible for the premium prices which Danish products are commanding over those of other countries in the British market. If Denmark, during the year 1903, had received the same average price in the English market for her produce as did other foreign countries, she would have been \$1,766,000 poorer on her butter, \$4,329,000 poorer on her bacon, and \$1,071,000 poorer on her eggs.

Formerly, poultry-raising was considered by Danish farmers a necessary evil, which could not be dispensed with. A few hens only were kept on every farm, that were given little or no attention. The eggs were small and not numerous, and the price less than half what is received at present. It was not until 1895, the date of the organization of the Danish Co-operative Egg Export Association, that the Danish egg industry received much attention. At that time, the value of the export of domestic eggs was less than \$2,000,000. In 1896, there was a decided increase, and each succeeding year has shown a marked increase in the number of eggs exported, and also in the price obtained for the same, in comparison with those from other countries. During 1903, Denmark exported to Great Britain 38,575,570 dozen of eggs, for which she received \$7,995,898 in English gold. Unlike other coun-

tries, Denmark gives but little attention to the production of poultry meat. Hens are kept for the sole purpose of egg production. Leghorns, Minorcas and Andalusians are the most popular breeds. The Danish people have discovered that an egg weighing 2.2 ounces is given preference on the English market, and they aim to send eggs of uniform size, clean in appearance, and absolutely fresh. By thus putting upon the market what the consumer wants they now receive 3.3 cents more per dozen than the average price paid to other countries.

The Danish Co-operative Egg Export Association was organized in 1895, and has at the present time a membership of more than 35,000 farmers, divided into some 500 local societies or circles, each circle being an integral part of the central company, and subject to the control and supervision of the central organization. Each circle collects, at its own expense, the eggs produced on the farms of its members, and prepares them for shipment to one of the eight general shipping centers. All eggs are purchased from farmers by weight in bulk, irrespective of size. No circle of less than ten members is admitted to membership in the association, and a fee of 13½c. per member is charged. Each circle is obliged to deliver all eggs collected from its members. All eggs must be delivered within seven days of the time they are laid. Any violation of this rule means a fine of \$1.34 for first offence, and double that amount for each succeeding offence. A circle must not keep eggs longer than four days after collection before sending them to the general shipping station of the Company. All eggs must be delivered absolutely clean, and each egg must be stamped plainly, both with the number of the circle and with the number of the member of the circle delivering the eggs. The circles provide their members with stamps and ink for this purpose. Each member of a circle must forward all eggs produced, except those needed for home use and hatching purposes. During hot weather eggs must be gathered from the nests twice each day, and once each day during the cooler seasons. All eggs are shipped from the circles to the central shipping station in ordinary cardboard crates, packed in pine boxes of uniform size.

Upon arrival at central stations, all eggs are graded, tested and packed for shipment to the English market. The grading is done according to weight. There are six recognized classes, ranging from 1.43 to 2 pounds per dozen eggs. After being graded and inspected, the eggs are carefully and snugly packed, side by side, with nothing between them, in four layers, in pine boxes, 22 inches wide by 72 inches long, and 9 inches deep. In the bottom of the box, and between each two layers, and on the top, are placed substantial layers of clean, straight rye straw. After being nailed down, they are marked with the number of eggs, the grade, and the company's trade-mark, and sent to the ship, where they are sold by the pound, f. o. b. The Co-operative Company pays all expenses from the time the eggs leave the circles until placed on board the ship, which amounts to a trifle more than one cent per dozen. The expense of collecting the eggs from the farmers and bringing them to the circle centers is borne by the circles, and is less than half a cent per dozen. Thus the entire cost from the farm to the ship is about one and a half cents per dozen.

The bacon factories also collect eggs from farmers, a considerable business being done in pickling the eggs in brine and other processes.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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Prize House Plans.

In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," we published the first-prize house plan in the recent competition for houses costing under \$1,500. The award went to Mr. Joel S. Webb, of Leeds Co., Ont. The second-prize plan was furnished by Mr. A. E. Richardson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

A Mark of Sanity.

I may say that I am interested, educated, delighted and entertained with the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," and would not be without it for five times its present subscription. I cannot see how any sane farmer can get along without it.

JOHN EVANS.

Addington, Ont.

Neither too Dear Nor too Often.

Your paper is getting better than ever. Weekly is not a bit too often, and we are always waiting for it with pleasure.

WILLIAM WEBB.

Frontenac, Ont.

I think you greatly improved your paper when you changed it to a weekly. It was too long to wait for it, as it is the best paper printed for the farmer to take. It is second to none in any way you take it.

GEO. E. SLY.

Leeds, Ont.

HORSES.

Hackney Action.

The structural development of the Hackney having been considered in our last issue, a no less important property belonging to the breed must now be referred to, as a trotter, however speedy he may be, is certain to receive but very scant attention from judges in the show-ring if his action is defective. Any horse, in fact, loses more than half his value if he fails to "move," and there is just as great a difference in the action of animals as there is variety in the gait of men. The Hackney in one respect stands alone amongst light horses, as he is, so to speak, one movement short, for he rarely gallops, and relies entirely upon the trot and walk as methods of locomotion. The former of these gaits is so entirely characteristic of the breed, that one can readily believe the truth of the statement that many a Hackney can trot faster than he can gallop, but, be this as it may, it must clearly be understood that no pacing—by which expression the moving of both legs on the same side of the body simultaneously is implied—or ambling is permissible in the case of a Hackney, whose trot is a trot pure and simple, and unassociated with any eccentric exaggeration whatsoever. In fact, the one, two, three, four of a true-actioned Hackney as he pounds along is veritable music in the ears of an enthusiast, and no breeder of the horse will ever, it is certain, be prevailed upon to try to do without it.

Hackney action, however, like everything else in this world, varies in quality, and in this respect, as in all others, judges have been known to differ very materially in their views, though none of any position have ever been known to give a prize to a palpably shoulder-tied horse, and few possibly would ever dream of breeding from the same. As in the case of every other breed, the shoulders, knees and pasterns are all called upon to contribute to the front action, but in no variety do the shoulders exercise such important functions as in the Hackney, and hence the importance that has been bestowed in the description of his points given to the length of their bone, which ensures a good and elastic serratus magnus muscle. If a horse does not possess this he can never be free shouldered, the result being that when he bends his knees, as he should do, it becomes a case of all action and no go, which is absolutely useless for every practical purpose, for if a trotter does not get away in front all the beauty of his going is completely lost. Consequently, plenty of freedom and liberty about his shoulders is to be regarded as being a sine qua non in the selection of a Hackney, not only on the grounds of the additional grace which such a conformation imparts to his movements, but because, assuming that his pasterns are also good, he is far less likely to knock his feet to pieces against the ground when fairly let go, than he would be if he only lifts his knees up and smashes them down again in an almost perpendicular position.

A good knee action is, of course, essential to the success of any horse, and the higher they are raised—assuming always that they are straightened out again in time to effect that most peculiar poise which many of the best Hackneys show just before their fore feet reach the ground—the more general the action of the horse will be admired. Exaggerated knee-action is usually only obtained at the expense of freedom at the shoulder, and few things are more irritating to witness at a show than a good-looking horse lifting his knees nearly to his muzzle, and then putting his feet down in almost the identical place from which he raised them.

Regarding the use that a horse makes of his pasterns when he trots, it may be explained that a short upright joint promotes concussion, and, naturally, not being so flexible as a long springy one, is not so readily bent back and then straightened when the horse is trotting. The feet in the case of the animal which has good pasterns are, in the majority of cases, picked up and put down smoothly and levelly, without any of that dishing or throwing from side to side which simply spoils the action of an otherwise fine mover. The pastern joints are, therefore, it will be seen, valuable co-operators with the shoulders in providing the Hackney with the desired front action, and when properly moved by the animal will be found to assist in bringing the feet down with that comparative gentleness which contributes so largely to their remaining in good condition.

The stifles and hocks, and, of course, the pasterns, to a small extent, are the joints which regulate the back action of a horse, the hocks bearing by far the most important share of the movement when the animal is on the trot. Naturally, the stifles must be moderately bent, else no pace will be secured, but the chief merit in a Hackney's hind action is the style in which he moves his hocks. When these are first well bent, and then brought nicely under his body, a great amount of extra ground will be covered, and if so be that his quarters are free from all

superfluous lumber, and his gaskins powerful, his propelling power will then be tremendous. No horse, Hackney or otherwise, can ever get over the ground at a reasonable pace if he leaves his back legs behind him, added to which, it deprives the action of a Hackney of the regularity which is its greatest charm, if all the four limbs do not move in unison. Many good Hackneys possess a tendency to go very wide behind between the hocks, which is unsightly, although the act is frequently accompanied by undoubted speed. It has been stated that a barrow might almost have been wheeled between the hocks of the Flying Dutchman when he was fully extended—but, then, it must be remembered that the great horse in question was not a trotter, neither does the maker of the observation appear to have remarked that his action was improved in appearance by the habit. The development of a propensity to go too wide behind, although an eyesore, need not necessarily prove that a Hackney is unsound, and, moreover, it is probably in many instances the result of a mistaken principle in schooling a young horse, by which he is encouraged to overexert himself before he is old enough to take any liberties with his action. Horses that turn in their hind feet ought never to be passed, whilst in cases when the latter are turned out, the animal will be found to be more or less cow-hocked, which, likewise, is a very serious fault in an animal who should stand square and move truly above all things.

The principal gait of a Hackney—the trot—having been discussed, a few observations may now be directed to the scarcely less important walk, which is so priceless a blessing when added to the other virtues of a good saddle horse. There is no compromise about the true Hackney walk, as the possessor of it steps out all round, throwing his front legs well before him, and his back ones right under his body in a style that makes his stride enormous. Many of the leading Hackney stallions of the present day are by no means good walkers, and more's the pity, as if they possessed the gift and transmitted it to their stock it would add most materially to their worth as sires, and to the value of the youngsters in the market.

Watch the Mare at Foaling Time.

There are several reasons why it is wise to watch a mare closely when the time for parturition is approaching. Some breeders claim that watchfulness is unnecessary, that it excites the mare, and that in ninety per cent. of cases no extraneous interference is necessary. We admit that in some cases, especially in primipera (a female bringing forth her first young), the presence of a man during or immediately preceding parturition has a tendency to increase excitement, while in others the presence of the groom who has attended to her, or the person who has habitually driven her, has a salutary effect. A young female under these conditions is experiencing sensations and pains with which she is totally unfamiliar, and if she be highly bred and of a nervous temperament, she will probably seek solitude, and if she be confined in a box stall, or a paddock, the presence of an attendant will probably increase excitement. In such cases, the attendant should keep out of her sight as much as possible, but, at the same time, be able to observe how things are going, and, if necessary, render assistance, or send promptly for an obstetrician. On the other hand, there are cases in which the mare becomes more excited when her master is out of sight. The presence of a man whom she knows well, and who has been kind to her, appears to give her confidence, and in such cases he certainly should remain. To the average mare, the presence or absence of man during this very important act has practically no effect so far as her actions are concerned. She is so interested in her own affairs that she treats man with indifference, and in a large majority of cases she will seek solitude if possible. We think that in all cases the mare should be carefully watched if possible. Parturition is eminently a physiological act, but it differs from other physiological acts in the fact that in the most favorable cases it is not performed without more or less pain and distress to the mare, and there are so many abnormal conditions liable to occur which may endanger the safety or the life of either dam or offspring, or both, many of which can be remedied or removed by a little prompt and skillful interference, that we consider it wise for the owner or his employe to be in a position to render such assistance when necessary. The duty of watching mares about to produce should be entrusted only to a person who is strictly reliable. He should have a reasonable knowledge of the manner in which normal parturition takes place, both as regards time and manner, as too hasty or precipitate interference is sometimes as disastrous as too tardy. He should have a comprehensive knowledge of the anatomy of the generative organs of the female, and, of course, of the anatomy of the fetus. He should know, and be able to detect, by manipulation, the normal presentation of the

foetus, both the anterior and posterior presentation; that is the normal presentation when the foetus is being delivered fore feet first, with nose between or upon the knees, and the abnormal presentation when the hind feet of the foetus are being delivered first. Knowledge of the proper time to interfere or render assistance, and the ability to detect by manipulation whether the presentation be normal or abnormal, and to rectify the latter when present, is the first requisite of the veterinary obstetrician. In the majority of cases where the presentation is normal, delivery will take place without extraneous interference, but there are cases in which the volume of the foetus is large in comparison to the size of the genital passage of the dam, or the expulsive forces of the dam are, from various causes, comparatively weak. In such cases, even though the presentation be normal, it is wise to exert steady, but sufficiently forcible, traction on the foetus in order to complete parturition in a reasonable time, in order to prevent disaster to the young, and hasten a cessation of pain and agony to the dam. At the same time, it must be understood that in no case should traction be applied, unless the presentation be normal, as except in cases where the foetus is abnormally small and the genital passages very roomy, can delivery in case of abnormal presentation take place without serious, and often fatal, results to either dam or foetus, and in some cases to both. Hence the necessity of the person who interferes being able to discriminate as regards presentation. In order that parturition may take place, the expulsion force must be in excess of the resistance. Abnormal resistance may be due to the volume of the foetus, to its presentation, or to disease, or it may be due to some abnormal condition of the dam. One of the most common maternal causes is a non-dilation of the passage through the neck of the womb (called the os uteri). In some cases the os dilates very slowly, and labor pains may be present, and somewhat severe and prolonged for hours, and no apparent progress be made. In such cases a manual examination will reveal the cause. In a case of this kind, the membranes are usually not ruptured and the safety of the foetus is not endangered, and unless the pains are very severe, so as to endanger the life of the dam from excessive muscular exertion, and possible rupture of a blood vessel, it is well to wait a few hours longer and allow nature an opportunity of effecting the necessary dilation. If instruments have to be used, none but a competent obstetrician should operate. As stated, the more skill the person who is watching the mare possesses, the better, but she should be watched by someone, and if abnormal conditions which are not understood or cannot be rectified by him should present themselves, he can, at least, go for or send for more skilled assistance. There are many conditions which can be rectified by the ordinary stockman who has no special knowledge of obstetrics, which, if not rectified, will prove disastrous. We will treat of these in a future article. "WHIP."

STOCK.

Prizes for Essays on Sugar-beet Pulp Feeding.

A large number of farmers in Ontario are this season making a trial of feeding sugar-beet pulp. There seems to be an idea abroad that the removal of the sugar leaves the residue or pulp from beet sugar factories of little value, when, according to analyses, it should be about equal to corn ensilage. The proof of the pudding is the eating, and the "Farmer's Advocate" would like to ascertain from farmers who have actually used this comparatively new food for stock what has been the result; in short, what has been learned upon the subject.

- 1st.—What is the best method of storing or housing the pulp when received from the factory? What building or compartment is preferred; what quantities may be stored together, and for what length of time?
- 2nd.—State to what classes of stock it has been fed, quantities fed, and times per day in each case, and whether given alone or with other foods?
- 3rd.—What has been the result of pulp feeding to dairy cows, fattening cattle, "dry" stock, swine, sheep, etc., as to gains in milk or flesh, general thriftiness and health?
- 4th.—How does it compare with such foods as ensilage, turnips, mangolds, etc., or with dry corn fodder?
- 5th.—What precautions are desirable in feeding pulp, and why?
- 6th.—About what value per ton would you place upon pulp as a stock food, and how do you make your estimate?

For the best articles embodying answers to the above enquiries and giving any other facts of value, we offer prizes as follows: First, \$8; second, \$5; third, \$3, and fourth, one year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," or \$1.50 cash if the subscription of the writer is already paid up to the end of 1905. Other things being equal, preference will be given to the more concisely written articles. The competition is open to anyone who has had actual experience in feeding the pulp. Write on one side of the paper only;

mark at top "Beet Pulp Feeding," and sign full name and address.

All contributions must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., on or before March 7th, 1905.

Feed and Care of Show Sheep.

In raising sheep for show purposes, we should have a number of selected ewes, and mate them with a first-class ram of whatever breed we desire to raise. The sire to use must be a typical mutton sheep of the breed, one that is compact in form, having a good head, good carriage and movement, and should be especially strong in back and loin, back straight and even all along, good spring of ribs, and good hind quarters, coming well down, well filled in outer and inner thighs, and full in the twist. Quality and constitution are important essentials in selecting a good breeding sire, and if we can get a sire that has proved himself to be a prepotent getter, so much the better. The ewes can be mated so as to drop the lambs at the time most desirable. Early lambs are usually best for show purposes, and in coming early the young lambs will be feeding well by grass time. Still, others prefer the end of March and April lambs, and the ewes get on grass soon after lambing.

The ewes during the winter require to be liberally fed, and have daily exercise when the weather is good. Breeding ewes that have abundance of exercise are more likely to produce strong lambs.

When the lambs are dropped early, there is nothing better for the ewes than a good supply of roots, as turnips or mangelis. If the ewes are

the day when the weather is warm. The show lambs should nurse for five months at least, but this may depend somewhat on the ewes. If they are feeding the lambs well, it may be advisable to let them nurse for a longer time. A good pasture is very necessary for the lambs at weaning-time. It may be rape or clover, as either makes an excellent pasture. The grain feed now is largely bran and oats, and a little cracked corn or peas. We do not feed much corn or fattening feed too early, as we do not care to get them too fat before show time, rather to keep them growing and laying on flesh and muscle instead of fat, yet gradually increasing the corn, peas and oil cake. We try and feed so that they will have a good even covering of firm flesh—flesh that is put on with green feed, roots, oats and bran. It will naturally be of better quality than flesh that is put on with so much heating feed as corn. Corn is an excellent part of the ration if used moderately, as it should be in feeding show sheep.

To carry over show lambs to yearlings, they require to be handled somewhat different after the fairs are over. They should have the run of good pasture, and the grain ration may be gradually reduced. The slightly reducing of the lamb can be done more by exercise in the field than by reducing the grain too much. The winter feed may consist of good clover hay, corn fodder and good bright pea-straw, and a daily supply of turnips or mangelis, and a few oats. Roots are a valuable adjunct to the feed in winter, and with good feed of this character, and abundance of exercise, they will grow and develop well during the winter, and be in good shape when grass comes in the spring.

Sheep-feeders and shepherds aim to have their

lambs and sheep in the pink of condition at show time, having them fitted so that they will look at their best, without showing any appearance of being overdone.

Show sheep should be shorn about April 1st, or as soon as the weather will allow, and if the weather be cold or changeable, it may be well to blanket them, and they should be kept in a fairly warm barn or shed during the night. They must not be allowed to take cold after being shorn.

Trimming is an important matter with the shepherd, and this should be commenced several weeks before show time. First, it is preferable to block them out; that is, to give them the desired form, and after this has been done they require to be trimmed at intervals, or weekly, until they appear in the showing.

Light blankets are desirable for some time previous to the show, to keep the fleece clean, and also serve to make the fleece more compact and smooth.

It is important to handle the sheep and lambs, so that they will get accustomed to being handled and to different surroundings, and they must be trained to stand and show themselves to best advantage. The lambs especially require to be trained to stand, and to be familiar with the halter.

Exercise is highly important in preparing show sheep, and they should be permitted to exercise once or twice a day. The sheep will feed better, be more active, and more healthy by plenty of exercise, and it tends to give them firmer flesh.

The feet of the show sheep should receive attention, as they may require to be trimmed or pared down two or three times during the season. It is necessary that the sheep stand square and level on their feet, as the feet of show sheep do not wear down as readily as the flock that is constantly on the pasture. GEO. CRAIG.

Minnesota Experiment Station.

This is my third year for the "Farmer's Advocate," and I would not like to be without it if it were three dollars a year, as there are many articles in it worth the subscription price to the farmer. Wishing the paper every success, and 10,000 new subscribers, I remain, Bruce, Ont. WESLEY POLLOCK.



Cawdor Cup (Imp.) [4087] (10045).

Clydesdale s allion. Winner of second prize at the Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, Toronto, February, 1905. Imported and owned by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

liberally fed on roots, oats and bran, with a little corn or peas added, and all the clover-hay they need, they should nurse and feed their lambs in good shape until grass comes.

It is necessary in raising lambs for show, or good lambs for breeding purposes, that they get a good start; that the ewe be a good milker, so that the young lambs will go right ahead from birth. It is an extra good ewe that can raise two show lambs, and it is often a good plan to put one of the lambs upon another ewe that may have lost her lamb.

The young lambs soon learn to eat grain with the ewes, and when they begin to feed well, a creep should be made for them; that is, a pen made with an opening large enough where the lambs can enter and the ewes cannot. There they may be fed oats, bran and roots, and hay twice a day.

When the ewes are put on grass, it is well to keep up the grain rations for a time. Sometimes, on exceptionally good grass, it may not be necessary to feed grain for a while, but in this case a close watch must be kept to see that the lambs are doing well, as they must not be allowed to stand still if possible.

The practice of feeding show lambs on cow's milk is not as much in favor now as formerly, as lambs on a good milking ewe, and well fed in addition, have been found to be better in the end.

The ewes and lambs should have access to their shed, or shade provided for them, during

Raising Calves.

The easiest way to raise a good calf would be to follow the method practiced by breeders of pure-bred beef cattle—let the calf run with its mother for a time, and afterwards let it have access to her morning and night. That saves the trouble of milking, and ensures a fine, thrifty young animal. But, unfortunately for us and for the calf too, we cannot afford in ordinary practice to lose the butter-fat, and therefore we must do the best we can with skim milk. Breeders of pure-bred dairy stock make a practice of bringing calves up on skim milk, not alone because like other people they prefer not to lose the butter, but because they believe, no doubt with good reason, that if a calf is allowed to get very fat, its value as a dairy animal is thereby lessened.

For the first day at least—some say for three days—it is better for both cow and calf to be together. Let kind nature have her way for a little while; the calf will get a better start, and milk fever—that awful peril—will more likely be averted. Feed new milk only for one or two weeks, and when the change to skim milk is made let it be done gradually, occupying a week. Feeding should be done at regular intervals, three times a day, and two quarts and no more each time. At the end of three weeks the calf may be fed twice a day only, but with no increase in the amount given daily, until it is about six weeks old, when the quantity may be gradually increased, until at the age of four months it is getting ten quarts daily in two feeds. The most common mistake made in feeding skim milk to calves is in giving too much, and giving the milk cold. The feeling seems to be that, as the poor creatures have been defrauded of the cream, the lack should be made up by an extra quantity of what is left. Indigestion and diarrhoea follow. The condition of the bowels should be closely watched, and if any sign of scours appears, lessen at once the amount of milk given. Great care should be taken to have milk at proper temperature. Some recommend the use of a thermometer to make sure it is heated to exactly 98 degrees.

Almost from the start it is well that a calf should have a chance to chew at some nice hay. This ought to be fed in a small rack to hinder its being befouled, and at first given only in handfuls, the amount being increased according to the needs. But something more should be given, and here is where difference of opinion comes in. Some feed oil cake boiled and put in milk; others ground flaxseed, treated similarly; some give oatmeal porridge, and others ground oats dry with hulls sifted out, and good results are obtained by all; but on the whole, we think the most satisfactory food with which to supplement the milk ration is whole oats. At the age of two weeks or over, if a little handful is put in the calf's mouth after it has had its milk, it will begin to chew, and soon find the box where more can be got. Keep the box clean, and give only what will be eaten up.

For spring calves, it is better not to turn them onto grass until the heat of summer is past. While young and getting a sufficiency of milk, they thrive better on hay than on juicy grass, and being indoors are free from the plague of flies. They ought to be kept in roomy box-stalls or pens, and not allowed to suffer from lack of bedding. Calves treated in this way will be in fine condition to be turned out in September, and to continue thriving on what milk may be spared and pasturage, or on pasturage alone. They will look like but distant relatives of the stunted, weak, pot-bellied creatures which disgrace too many farms, and which, by their wretched expression, seem continually to be wondering why they were ever born.

In Favor of Dehorning.

The Live-stock Report, published by one of the largest live-stock commission dealers in the U. S. markets has the following on dehorning: The appearance of occasional large bunches of horned cattle at the various markets justifies a reiteration of the facts concerning the comparative value of horned and dehorned steers. The feeder will tell you that he leaves the horns on because he believes it cruelly to remove them; another thinks his cattle look better with horns. If a person once sees a few loads of horned cattle arrive at the market, some with their sides gouged, and the hide materially injured, and others with the horns broken off by contact with the car, he will cease to believe in the cruelty of removing horns in the proper manner. On the other hand there are very few men who can afford in this day of close competition to lose twenty cents per hundred pounds on their cattle simply to have them more pleasing to the eye. At the present time, the shipping and export trade furnishes the outlet for the greater part of the choice steers that reach this market, and buyers for that trade seldom, if ever, purchase a horned steer. With them this discrimination is not a matter of sentiment, but one of dollars and cents, as more dehorned cattle can be shipped in a car, and this without so much danger of injury. The removal of this competition invariably causes

horned beeves to sell fifteen cents to twenty-five cents lower than dehorned steers of the same quality. Add to this the increased docility and lessened injury to dehorned cattle in the feed-lot, and you have the practical reasons why horns are objectionable to the beef producer.

The process of dehorning is simple, and if properly attended to can be performed without injury to the cattle. Where possible, the dehorning of the calves is always the safest method, but on older cattle dehorning in the fall seldom produces any noticeable bad effect. This article is not intended to give any new ideas on the subject in hand, but simply to keep before the minds of cattlemen a point which often means the loss of dollars if neglected.

Lonk Sheep.

The Lonk sheep is a native of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire hills. They are horned in both sexes, with mottled faces and legs; some of them are white-faced. Towards the south of the Riding of Yorkshire, the breed has been crossed with the Cheviot and Leicester, and has been improved by both. Towards the north, it



Lonk Ram Lamb.

has oftener been crossed with the Heath sheep, and then the legs and faces are black or gray, or spotted. They carry a superior fleece of fine, moderately long wool, which is closer in texture and more springy and elastic than the wool of the Scotch Blackfaced. The Lonk is larger, thicker made and better woolled than the latter, and was well represented at the Royal Show at London last year by a half dozen exhibitors.

Maple Shade Barn Plan.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": We are sending you, as requested, a copy of the basement plan of the barn we built in 1903 on our Maple Shade Farm. In drawing the plan a slight mistake was made. In the rows where we tie the cattle the second row from the west shows 13 stalls—there should only be ten, as in the one next. These stalls are for single beasts, and are 4 ft. center to center in

width. At the other end of the plan the second row to the left shows 12 stalls, which should be 11. These stalls are intended for young cattle, and are 3 ft. 4 in. in width.

We are very well satisfied with the general plan of the stable, and if we were to build again this plan would suit us in every way. It is roomy, light, and well ventilated. Above all, it is convenient and handy. Two things we would probably change in the detail would be the doors. There are two doors leading out from the feed passages, which are of no use and should be solid wall, and the doors going out from behind the cattle are too wide—6 ft. by 4 ft. is plenty.

When we put the wide doors in we intended to use a boat and horse to clean out the stables, but on consideration we decided to put in a litter-carrier, and have found that we are much better pleased.

There are some other smaller details that we might change, but on the whole we are perfectly satisfied, and have failed yet to see a stable anywhere that we liked so well.

In the stable as we have it there is no allowance made for horses, and of course this would be required on an ordinary farm, unless one has another building for the purpose. We use the main stable entirely for cattle, and from the east end, running south, we have a wing which we use as a sheep pen, and from the west end, running south, we have a wing, containing all box stalls, where we keep our older bulls.

I have noticed a short note in your issue of Feb. 2nd, in relation to plank frame barns. I should like to ask the writer if he ever saw plank used in the frame of a barn? The barn above described is 114 ft. long by 24 ft. wide, and does not contain one solid stick of timber. The side posts are 18 ft., supporting a round roof, which is 54 feet at the peak from the ground. The strength of a plank frame depends entirely upon the way in which it is braced.

W. A. DRYDEN.
Ontario Co., Ont.

A Plea for Non-breeders.

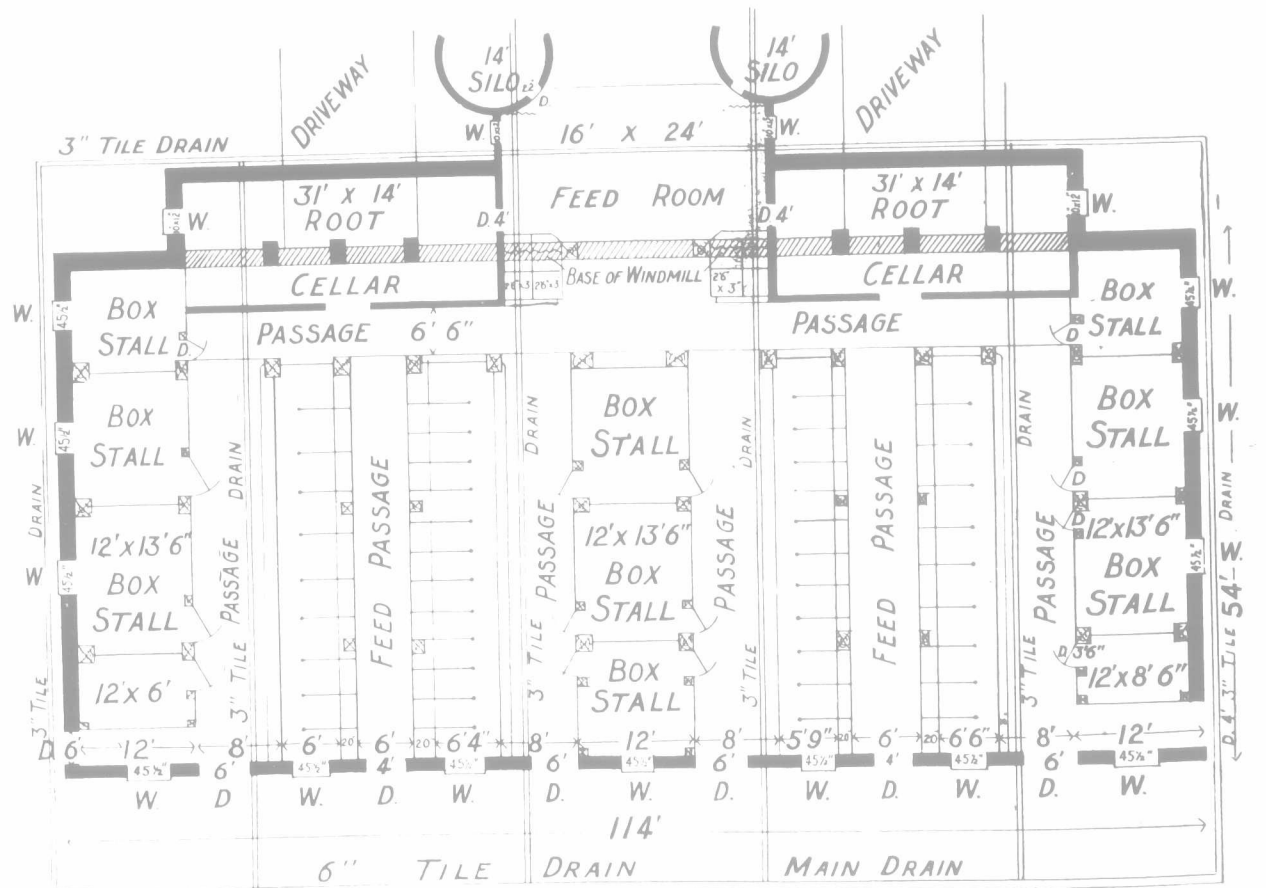
It is the belief that many valuable cows are needlessly sacrificed on the shambles, that prompts me to a few lines on their behalf.

Some of the breeders of the beef breeds have the fashion of breeding some of their cows at a certain time, that the calves may be of good age for the fall shows. For this reason, sometimes months elapse before certain cows are bred. Other breeders are possessed of an extremely kind disposition, and determine to let a little-too-thin cow have a few months' rest to recuperate after calving.

The man who tries to play the show game often gets disappointed, and at last arrives at the conclusion that a calf at any period of the year would be very acceptable. To him I would say take the youngsters as often as and when you can get them. If some are of good age for showing, well and good; if others are not, value them just as highly.

To the man who feels like giving his cow a rest because she does not carry quite enough flesh to suit him, I would say don't; but let her go on with her earnest endeavors to more than pay you for her board and care, not forgetting, however, to be good to her at all times.

It is this running on for a few months that causes many cows to become non-breeders. The mouth of the womb becomes closed, and they



Basement Plan of New Barn on Farm of Hon. John Dryden & Son, Ontario Co., Ont.

continually fail to conceive, and I know that many go to the butcher without any attempt on the part of the owner to overcome the obstacle. Many of our practical cattlemen know how to open the mouth of the womb, but probably a few words in this connection will not be out of place. A clean smooth hardwood peg a little larger in diameter than a lead-pencil, is a very good operating instrument. The detachable nozzle of a two-ounce metal syringe is also useful, and special probes may be bought of any dealer in veterinary instruments.

When the cow is in heat introduce the cleansed, well-oiled hand and arm, holding the probe. Locate the orifice of the womb, then endeavor very slowly and gradually to work the probe into and through it until it enters the womb. It may require considerable time to accomplish this end in obstinate conditions. If you fail, call in a V. S., as his small fee is as nothing compared with the chance of starting the cow to breed. Breed in half an hour after opening. In connection with this, permit me to say that it seems to me that the ably-conducted veterinary column in this paper does not receive enough attention from the breeders. If every breeder would run over this column each week, and cut out for his scrap-book anything that might be of use to him, he would soon have a very good veterinary adviser.

In conclusion, let me say to the owners of breeding cows, be generous to your charges at all times, but keep them at work. Lend them your assistance in their endeavors to give a good account of themselves. It is dollars and cents to you.

A. EDWARD MEYER.
Wellington Co., Ont.

Central Canada Veterinary Association.

The third annual meeting of the Central Canada Veterinary Association was called to order by the President, Veterinary-Major Harris, on Wednesday, February 8th. After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed, three applications for membership were received and accepted. The new members are Drs. W. A. McGill and W. Nichols, of Kingston, and H. S. Manhard, of Smith's Falls. Dr. Potter, one of the oldest medical practitioners of Ottawa, was elected an honorary member of the association.

The President delivered a brief address, outlining the efforts being made to have the profession organized throughout Ontario, that legislation might be obtained. Through the increased value of live stock, the profession, he said, offered brighter prospects for those engaged in its practice than had been the case for many years. The movement on foot toward the establishment of municipal abattoirs would require the services of veterinarians as inspectors, and this would prove beneficial to the profession.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary President, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa; President, Dr. T. A. Allen, Brockville; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. A. E. James, Ottawa (re-elected). Committee to form the Council in conjunction with these officers: Drs. Lynchke, Thacke, Fisher, McGuire, Higginson, Hollingsworth, Higgins and Harris. Auditors, Drs. Hollingsworth and Haworth.

Dr. W. C. Young, of Almonte, gave in detail the results of some experiments he had conducted with a view to reducing "Dilatation of the bursa of the capsular ligament of the hock joint." These experiments had not been wholly successful, but they had indicated lines on which it might be expected to obtain more beneficial results.

Dr. C. H. Higgins, of Ottawa, read a paper, the title of which was, "The Veterinarian," in which he indicated the duties of veterinarians. Among the many points presented were, an indication of the necessity for veterinarians to read more, and that all would be aided in their work if greater efforts were put forth to keep an accurate record of cases. It was also pointed out that autopsies are too infrequently performed by veterinarians.

Dr. A. E. James reported an outbreak of "malignant catarrh," in which the owner had lost a number of valuable cattle. Disinfectants and a general remodelling of the sanitary arrangements under which the animals were maintained checked the outbreak, and there has up to the present been no further trouble.

Veterinary-Major Massie, of Kingston, presented a paper on "horseshoeing," which showed a wide and complete knowledge of farriery. He advocated the establishment of a school of farriery, either in connection with the Dairy School at Kingston or the Agricultural College at Guelph, or even in connection with both institutions. In the discussion of this paper the author pointed out that there was a marked distinction to be drawn between the horseshoer and the blacksmith.

Dr. C. W. J. Haworth, of Eganville, gave an interesting account of a case that had come under his notice of a horse that had swallowed an ordinary sack needle. This produced an abscess in the flank region, which yielded to treatment. Ten months later he was called to the same animal, and found an abscess in about the same region. This time, on making an incision, an object was found which proved to be a needle, and the owner remembered the disappearance of same just prior to the appearance of the first abscess.

An extended discussion took place on all of the papers, and many interesting practical points were brought forward.

Many members were interested in the subject of milk

fever, and the subject was freely discussed, it being the opinion of the majority present that the "Oxygen Treatment" was the only method that deserved consideration by the practitioner who had at heart his own interests and those of his client.

The Council was instructed to make arrangements for a midsummer meeting, which should take the form of a surgical clinic, under the direction of an expert surgeon, the time and place depending upon the surgeon and the material offered.

Dr. Higgins, as reporter for the association, was instructed to edit and have printed a sufficient number of copies of the proceedings of this meeting that each member could have one.



Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

President Canadian Hackney Horse Breeders' Association.

FARM.

Ashes Again.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate"

In a short letter on "Ashes as a Fertilizer," I gave my experience in your journal of December 29th, in the hope that it might be of some use to the thousands of readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," and the point I advocated was this: Make the best use of the manure and grow plenty of clover, and it will not be necessary to buy ashes or other fertilizers to make farming a decided success. Within three miles of my home I can show "Reader" some very fine farms, for which neither ashes nor other fertilizers have been bought, and they have grown and still grow abundant crops, all through the method I proposed being adopted.

"Reader" begins a criticism of my letter, saying he has no experience to give, which is quite evident. I will leave it with the numerous readers of your paper to decide which it will be best to follow—men who write long letters, with no experience, or men with some experience, who have made a success.

He speaks of spreading eight loads of ashes on eight acres. I wonder if "Reader" ever tried to spread one load of ashes on one acre! I will pay "Reader" for time and trouble this spring to come and spread one load of ashes on one acre of ground, and if that produces the same results as eight loads per acre, then I will bear all expenses of the experiment. But if the one load fails to produce the same results as eight loads, then he will pay expenses, and the results of experiment can be published in this journal.

"Reader" speaks of my experiment being useless, on account of getting the ashes so cheaply. If I had paid ten cents per bushel instead of five cents, the experiment would have been still less in favor of ashes.

About the field being under-drained and having a great amount of the subsoil on the surface, is a thing of the past in agriculture. The theory and practice in agriculture is thorough surface cultivation, leaving the subsoil where it is, as it only retards vegetation when brought to the top. Practical experience teaches that very pointedly. Make a drain three feet deep and bury the top soil, leaving subsoil above, and one can detect the difference for a few years in the inferior growth produced.

Use the manure, grow plenty of clover, and make farming a success. J. C. S. Oxford County.

Home-cured Bacon.

When I was a girl, on a farm in old Ontario, more years ago than it is sometimes good to remember, every farmhouse worthy the name had its own home-cured bacon. It would have been an open scandal for any dweller on a farm to have been seen buying bacon or pig in any shape or form in a store. Much better would it be for the farm homes of the Canadian West did the same dread of public opinion prevail here in regard to this matter, for farming is only truly profitable when the farm is as nearly as possible self-sustained, more especially in the matter of food supplies.

The art of curing hams and bacon is a simple one. My father's people having been yeoman farmers in England for generations, it was early impressed upon me that to cut up and dispose economically of the carcass of a hog was a necessary part of the education of every woman who aimed at being a good housewife. Early impressions are lasting, and the work I was taught to do at twelve would come quite handy to me now, should the need arise for putting it into practice. Every woman and girl in the West has not this knowledge, and I have been asked to describe the methods for the benefit of "Farmer's Advocate" readers. By way of preface, let me say, that although I believe a woman should be able to do skilfully all I shall describe, it is well here in the West, where the burden of farm life falls more heavily on the women of a household, for the work of putting away hogs to be shared by the man or men of the house.

Cutting up the carcass: The work can be best done in the kitchen, in which the morning work of dishwashing should all be cleared away. Have two tables, if possible, one large and strong enough to carry a hog of 150 lbs. weight, pulled well into the center of the room, so that it can be got at from all sides, and the other at the wall, to which the portions, as they are cut, can be removed. Absolute essentials are: Scales or steelyards, two sharp butcher knives (one ground to a narrow point), and a meat saw, also sharp. A cleaver, such as butchers use, is a great convenience, though not a necessity. Then there should be crocks or large wooden pails provided for the lard, feet, hocks, etc. It lessens the work enormously to have all these little matters attended to beforehand, so that there is nothing to seek when once work begins. The best weight of hogs is one from 125 to 150 lbs.; personally, I prefer the latter weight, as it gives better hams and shoulders, and if properly bred and fed for bacon type, the sides will be all right. The hog should have hung at least 36 hours after being slaughtered, and on no account should it have been allowed to freeze; freezing before the meat has had any time to ripen is fatal to tender ham and crisp bacon. All things being ready, and the hog on the table, the first operation is to cut off the head well back to the shoulders, and set it aside; next mark a line down on each side of the backbone, then take the saw and saw out the backbone or chine—this should be about three to four inches wide on the outside, but not more. This method is not followed in packing-houses, but for home consumption its advantage will be easily apparent. Having the hog in two, the next step is to remove the feet at the knee or first joint above the foot proper, then the hocks. Now cut out the hams, rounding them nicely, and removing every bit of loose skin or flesh on the inside of the leg; do not be afraid to trim them neatly and closely, as not a speck of these trimmings will be wasted. As they are cut, see that they are thrown into one of the pails, which it is convenient to have standing on a stool, either at the head or foot of the table. The hams having been set aside, next remove the leaf lard, taking great care not to have any strips of lean meat adhering to it. The cutting out of the spare-ribs is next in order, and unless the knives are sharp and care is exercised, waste will occur; it should be borne in mind what the name indicates, and they should be spare or bare ribs. Having got out the ribs, cut off the shoulders; these should be cut square, and as carefully trimmed as the hams; last take out the tenderloins, and the bacon cuts alone remain. These may be cut in any size liked, but it is well to avoid small pieces, as that entails great waste in cutting into rashers for cooking. In passing I would say, that even for small families the best results will be got from curing two hogs of about equal weight, as with the additional help required in harvest, four hams, four shoulders and the accompanying quantity of bacon will be found none too much.

The salting trough: The best place in which to cure the meat is a dry, cool basement or cellar, where there is no fear of frost. The salting trough should be made of hardwood, if possible, and a very good model for one would be the ordinary butterworker, with the crusher bar removed. It would need to be larger, and the sides from eight to ten inches high, and extending all round, but the general shape and lines are just about what is required. A wooden candy pail is an excellent thing to catch the drip of brine. In making the trough, care should be taken to have

the bottom water-tight, so that none of the brine may be lost. Although a hardwood salting trough is greatly to be desired, and any handy man can make one, good results have been gotten from salting in an ordinary wooden washtub (new), with a small hole bored near the bottom to let the brine run out, the tub being supported on blocks and slightly tilted. Fiber tubs should not be used.

Having the salting tub and the place to put it in, the next business is to weigh the meat and allow for every cwt. the following: Salt, 5 lbs.; coarse brown sugar, 2 lbs.; saltpetre, 2 ounces. The salt should be of coarse grain, rolled with a rolling pin, the saltpetre pulverized until it is almost as fine as flour. The whole three mixed well together. Each ham, shoulder and piece of bacon should be well rubbed with this mixture, special care being taken to get it in round the bone where exposed; then pack the pieces in the trough, skin side down; hams and shoulders first, bacon on top, with layers of the salt mixture between, the balance heaped on top when all is in. Once a week the meat should all be gone over, and rubbed, turned, and the brine that has run off poured over the meat again. The bacon will be sufficiently salted in from 12 to 15 days, according to the thickness, but the hams and shoulders should be let stand from 20 to 25 days.

When the salting is complete, all that is necessary is to hang the meat up in a dry, cool place, and allow it to dry gradually. The meat will be found very tender and mild. If insects are feared in the summer-time, it is well to sew the hams and shoulders in unbleached cotton, and give the outside a coat of whitewash. Any housewife who has on hand ham and bacon cured in this fashion can afford to take a sudden demand on her hospitality with the most perfect composure, knowing that with good bread and butter she can set a meal fit for a king.

This article is longer than I intended, so the disposal of the head, feet, etc., of master pig must be left until next week.

E. CORA HIND.

Experience with Spelt.

I had never even heard of this grain until I was recommended to sow half a bushel of it a year ago last spring. I had not much confidence in my experiment at any time, and less when I saw how slowly it came up, and how few blades appeared. However, it stood wonderfully, and harvest found me with a good crop, and when I threshed I found that the half bushel yielded 20 bags. Mixed with barley, for convenience in grinding, it made excellent feed. Further, the cattle liked the straw, and preferred it to any other straw I had threshed. Last spring I repeated the experiment, sowing fourteen bushels and a peck on ten acres. The yield in this case was 468 bushels. This would undoubtedly have been increased had I broken the crust that formed on certain knolls in the field, as a result of heavy rain that fell soon after sowing. In this case I had much better results than I obtained from an adjoining field that I sowed with barley about the same time, with the same cultivation. I sowed clover seed in all three instances, but found that the spelt fields resulted in a much better catch. J. M. Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Good-seed Crusade.

The work in the Seed Laboratory, in the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, which, under the able supervision of Mr. G. H. Clark, has been of so much benefit to farmers and seedsmen of Canada in past two years, promises to accomplish even greater things during the year upon which we have entered. Two new germinators have been added to the equipment, and a seed expert from Switzerland, Mr. Geo. Michand, added to the staff. Mr. Michand obtained his training in seed testing in the Zurich Seed Control Station, the largest and best equipped seed control station in Europe, and his work in the seed department is likely to be of great value. The work in connection with the Canadian Seed-growers' Association is also progressing favorably, and plans for seed fairs are being rapidly developed. Two additional fairs have been arranged for in Quebec, and a campaign is afoot for organizing a series in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Barn Plan.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": Enclosed you will find plan of basements of our barn, dimensions 100 x 44. The plan of roof cellar may be objected to for want of roof cellar; the box-stalls under the approaches can be utilized for roots when not otherwise used. We intend to have a silo at each end of the barn, opposite the alleyway. Owing to dairymen's objections to feeding turnips, we do not raise many. A. A. BRODIE. Middlesex Co., Ont.

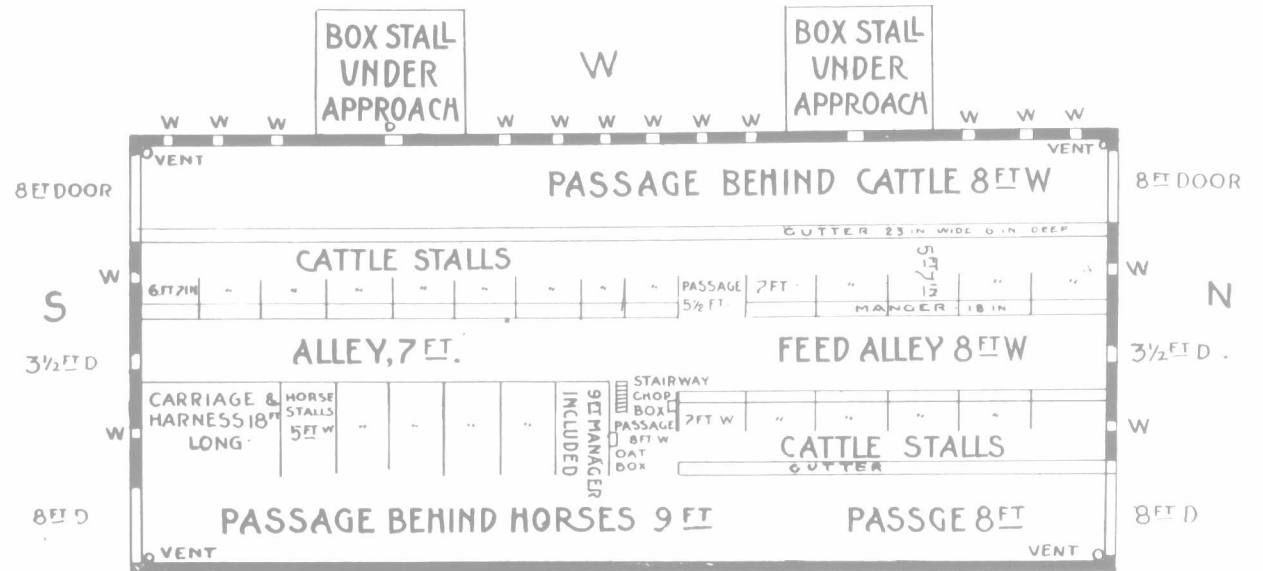
DAIRY.

Prof. McKay Advises Canadian Dairymen.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": Sir,—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to make a few comments on the dairy industry of Western Ontario. The writer has seen a great many displays of cheese in different countries, but has never seen a display that could surpass the one made at Stratford at the late meeting of the Dairymen's Association. The

best possible condition for feeding young stock. One of the chief things in causing the rapid introduction of the hand separator was the irregular quality of the skimmed milk returned to the farmer—sweet one day, and possibly sour the next. The wise mother would not give her child sweet milk one day and sour the next. Then why should the intelligent farmer endeavor to raise his young stock under these conditions?

If a creamery could get ten or fifteen thousand pounds daily of milk within a radius of four or five miles, it would not be wise for the patrons to adopt the hand separator, especially if the milk could be returned to them in a sweet con-



Basement Plan of Modern Barn.

Erected last year on farm of A. A. Brodie, Middlesex Co., Ont.

uniform size and general appearance did credit to the makers. It is a praiseworthy thing for any industry to turn out a product so finished that it will score perfect, yet this was done with cheese at Stratford. It is, however, much more to be commended that the exhibit as a whole was near to perfection. This fine display of cheese was not due to the work of a few months, but to years of educational work that has been carried on by the dairy schools and travelling instructors.

Ontario is naturally a cheese country, and is recognized as such the whole world over. For some unknown reason it is seldom that we find the same country ranking high in both cheese and butter, excepting possibly little Holland. In the English market, the supremacy of the Danish butter is a recognized fact everywhere, the same as that of the Canadian cheese, but who ever heard tell of the Danish cheese? Yet they make cheese in Denmark. Ontario is particularly fortunate in the make-up of its population, being mostly descendants of English, Scotch, Irish and Germans, who are naturally clean and progressive. That old saying, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," is certainly true in successful dairying.

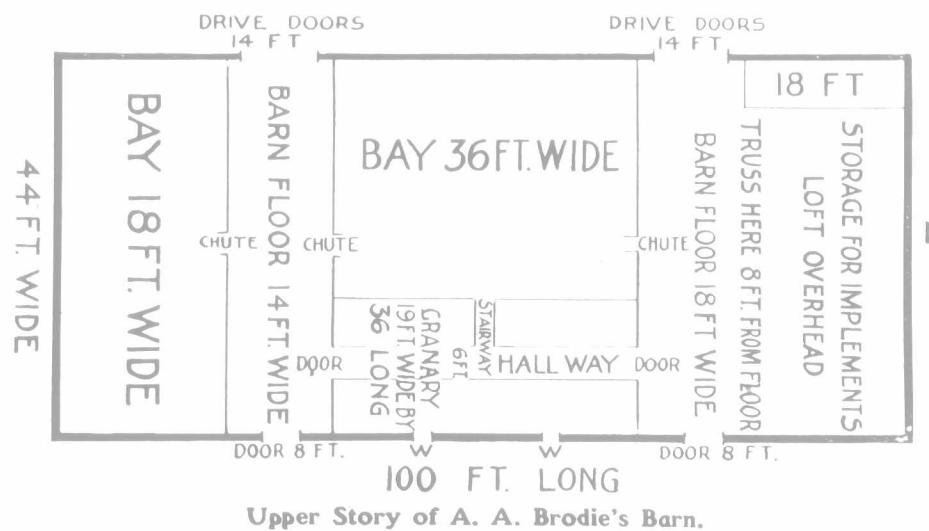
Taking up the quality of the Ontario butter as a whole, and judging it from the display made at Stratford, it would seem to the writer that there was some room for more educational work. The two chief faults were the effect of winter con-

dition. The quality of the butter made at the whole-milk plants is superior to that made at the hand-separator creameries. This does not, however, mean that good butter cannot be made from hand-separator cream, but it means, rather, that the farmer must be educated to care for his cream and separator intelligently. The buttermaker who makes in a whole-milk plant has the privilege of rejecting any milk that does not suit him, and he has the separators entirely under his control, so if they are not properly cleaned he has only himself to blame.

On the contrary, the maker who makes in a hand-separator plant is at the mercy of possibly one hundred patrons. If they do not properly cleanse their separators every time they are used, the warm milk and cream will be immediately contaminated. The effect of this may not show as soon as cream is delivered at the creamery, but it will be apparent in the finished product.

In purchasing a hand separator, things to be taken into consideration are: simplicity of construction, ease of cleaning, and ease of operation. The difference of .01 or .02 hundredths left in the skim milk does not make much difference to the farmer. A separator should be thoroughly cleansed every time it is used, the same as a milk pail, or any other utensil that comes in daily contact with milk. An intelligent dairymen would not think of using dirty pails to milk in, and why should he use a dirty separator?

Another important point is that he should endeavor to skim a very thick cream; that is, a cream containing thirty to forty per cent. fat. This will not only give him more milk at home for his stock, but the cream will keep sweet longer, if properly cooled, as it contains less milk serum. In cooling cream, it should be stirred. The common mistake made by some dairymen is to place the cream in a small quantity of water, without stirring it. The cream is thus chilled



Upper Story of A. A. Brodie's Barn.

ditions or natural ripening of cream, and the evidence of too much hand separator. By skimming a thick cream and using a high per cent. of good commercial starters, the effect of winter conditions could be obviated or largely overcome. The hand separator has evidently come to stay, especially with those patrons who take into consideration the value of the calf. The writer received a letter some time ago from Ex-Governor Hoard, in which he expressed the opinion that the separator would be a great eye-opener or educator to the prosaic farmer. It enables him to churn and manufacture his own butter if he so desires, and it gives him the skim milk in the

on the outside, while a rapid fermentation is taking place in the center. The result of this can be readily seen by placing a dish of fat outside any cold day in winter. It will soon crust over and chill on the surface, while the center may maintain a high temperature. Each batch of cream should be cooled after separation before mixing with the previous lot. If this precaution is observed, cream should be delivered every other day in good condition.

Another point in favor of the hand separator is the economy of hauling, as cream can be delivered every other day, and a hauler can cover

a great deal more territory in gathering cream than in gathering milk.

Some of our large central plants are grading the cream, and paying for it according to quality. This will have a wholesome effect in educating the patron to properly care for his cream. If you touch a man's pocketbook you will invariably cause him to think. In the West and Central West the hand separators are increasing by the thousands. I was informed by a railroad man that one firm sent out eighty carloads last year. The near future will see a great reduction in the price of hand separators. One large Chicago house is advertising a separator that will skim five hundred pounds per hour, with a guarantee, at about one-third the former price. Many different methods are used for operating hand separators. The calf, the sheep, bull, and the horse, and, in some cases, the dog, has been used on the tread-power, with varying success.

In most cases, the dog has proved too wise for this kind of work, for, usually, at separating time he makes a point of being absent. A few days ago the writer consulted a friend who had used various methods of operating a hand separator, and he maintains that the gasoline engine has given the best satisfaction. He has a gasoline engine of one and one-half horse-power, and eighteen Jersey cows. He has used this engine constantly for four years. He separates the milk and does the churning, and he claims that this has been done at an expense of seventy-five cents per month for gasoline, and the engine is always ready to operate.

G. L. McKAY,
Dairy Dept., Iowa State Agricultural College.

Remarkable Wisconsin Dairyman and Dairy Herd.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Wisconsin has been for some time known as a leading dairy State. It was my good fortune to visit the farm of Mr. H. D. Griswold, of West Salem, located in the rich La Crosse Valley, about twelve miles from La Crosse City, on the Mississippi. Mr. Griswold was home, and he took some pride in showing us his dairy herd, which consisted largely of Guernsey grades and a few pure-bred Guernseys. He commenced in 1889 to grade up his herd of four grade cows by the use of a pure-bred Guernsey bull. He has since stuck to Guernsey blood, and now has about forty-eight head of old and young ones. He milks twenty-eight cows, and his receipts last year were \$2,300. His cows averaged him \$86.00 per head, by selling his butter-fat for 22½c. per pound the year round. He kept his herd on a fifty-acre farm in which there is not a foot of waste land. He gets the pasture from the fair grounds in addition, some ten acres. He grows all the corn and oats he feeds, and buys wheat bran. He has two silos, which he fills, and has a lot of corn fodder besides. His ration consists of silage, dry corn fodder, all they will eat, and a little mixed hay for roughage. His grain ration is half bran, by weight, and half oats and corn, mixed in about equal parts. He hopes to have silage enough this year for summer use. He is now growing some alfalfa, which he likes very well. In winter, he waters only once per day, from two galvanized-iron tanks located in one end of the stable. He runs the water into the concrete mangers, and sweeps them out clean after watering. He also has concrete floors, and a manure carrier for cleaning out his stables. His buildings are not at all pretentious. He and his sons have built them with their own labor, and put them up in four divisions. The stables are full, well lighted and ventilated, and he keeps them well white-washed. It is really a pleasure to see how contented and happy looking his stock are. The average producing capacity of his herd in 1889 was 265 lbs. butter; it now is 424 lbs. He has some remarkable producers. Some of his pure-breds are in the Advanced Guernsey Registry.

He was able last year to sell, besides the cream, \$300 worth of pigs, \$200 worth of stock, \$100 worth of potatoes, and \$50 worth of hay. He keeps the necessary number of horses to do the work as well.

In a room adjacent to the stable, he has a hand separator, weigh scales and Babcock tester. He knows just what each cow is doing. Mr. Griswold looks closely after all the details connected with the business, and keeps an account of everything. He believes in letting in lots of sunshine in his stables, and in his life. Everything about him seems to indicate it by the air of contentment and thrift. This is a striking example of the success which follows a little farm well tilled.

T. G. RAYNOR.

[NOTE—A similar letter from some of our Canadian dairymen describing how they improved their herds, methods and returns, would be appreciated by our readers.—Editor.]

"Hot-air" Butter.

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" will remember several articles published in these columns a couple of years ago discussing a new process of making butter exploited by a Mr. Cole, who came to Canada from Australia. The idea as advanced was to bring the butter by a supposed chemical action, but having witnessed it in one of the Western Ontario creameries, we came to the conclusion that the butter came simply as a result of the agitation set up by forcing heated air from perforated metal coils at the bottom of a vessel up through the cream. The result was a soft, and rather "greasy" looking product, about the keeping qualities of which we were doubtful. Mr. Cole spent some time in Brantford and Toronto, but the process was not taken hold of by the persons to whose attention it was brought. Mr. Cole claimed that he could get more butter from the cream, that it would be entirely free from casein, and that it would be of the very finest quality. That he is not yet discouraged in his crusade is apparent from an article in the New York Produce Review, to whose editors he has been repeating his claims and endeavoring to interest capitalists in the adoption of the process as a buttermaking enterprise.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

South-western Ontario Fruit Experiment Station.

In regard to my specialty (peaches), the severe weather during the winter of 1903-4 destroyed nearly all of my peach trees. They were killed by root freezing—frost penetrated to the depth of five feet in our dry, sandy soil. It has been found that whenever frost goes beyond the roots of a peach tree there is little chance for it to survive. The tops came through without injury; came out in leaf and bloom, then died. This is the second freeze-out we have had in five years, and both from the same cause. Frost penetrating too



W. W. Hilborn.

Experimenter Southwestern Ontario Fruit Station.

deep on account of long continued cold, with scarcely any covering of snow on the ground for protection.

The line of work recently decided on by the Board of Control of the Fruit Experiment Stations for this station is various methods of root protection. This is of much importance to the growers in this district. Should some practical method be found to protect the roots of our peach trees, the problem will be solved as to the profitable production of this fruit in large quantities for market.

From the experience I have gained in fruiting over 150 varieties of peaches, I feel safe in recommending the following, named in their order of ripening:

Alexander (for first early), a clingstone, that should be planted only to limited extent, as it is not good enough, as usually put on the market, to help, but rather injures the sale of better fruit that comes later. Yellow St. John is really the first peach to ripen that is No. 1 in quality. It is not quite as productive as desirable, but it is the best we have at its time of ripening. Brigden, Garfield and Early Crawford follow in a few days, and are first-class sorts. Early Crawford is not, perhaps, quite as productive as the two former. Fitzgerald is of the Crawford type, about three or four days later, of better quality, more productive tree, more hardy, and begins to bear younger. New Prolific is very hardy and productive, of large size and good quality—one of the most profitable market sorts. Elberta is a fine, large peach, that will stand shipping a long distance. The tree is only a moderate grower, and not as hardy as most others in this list. Its large size, fine appearance when well grown, and good shipping qualities, make it a valuable market

variety. Engol Mammoth is, perhaps, the best sort we have ripening about mid-season, or just after Elberta. It is of the Crawford type, but more hardy and productive, fruit large, fine quality, tree hardy, and a good thrifty grower. No kind on the list has more good points. Crosby is of best quality, of medium to large size when well grown. It is very productive—liable to overbear. As the trees get age they must be severely cut back and the fruit thinned, otherwise they run too small; none more hardy in fruit-bud or tree. Golden Drop, Bronson and Kalamazoo are three good hardy sorts, all of the same type. They are among the best for canning purposes. Smock and Banner are both good late varieties; the latter a seedling originating in this county, and proving to be one of the most profitable of the late sorts. Its extra good quality, and great productiveness and hardiness, together with its fine appearance and young bearing qualities of the tree, make it very desirable.

The above are all yellow-fleshed varieties, with the single exception of Alexander. Yellow-fleshed peaches bring higher prices in the general market, I think mostly on account of their better shipping and keeping qualities, and the general impression that a Crawford peach is the height of perfection for canning purposes. In our family we prefer some of the white-fleshed kinds, such as Mountain Rose, Oldmixon, Stevens' Rareripec, and several others. I find in talking with many fruit-growers, that have all they can use of both yellow and white peaches, that many prefer the white, on account of the milder and more delicate flavor of the fruit, especially when canned.

There are many other kinds that I have fruited that are good and profitable varieties, but those named above are the cream of the list, and selected as the best to keep up a succession from the beginning to the end of the season.

W. W. HILBORN.

How a Tree Grows.

By H. L. Hutt, Horticulturist, Ontario Agricultural College.

One of the first requisites to the intelligent management of trees of any kind is a knowledge of the manner in which they get their food, and how this nourishment is made use of in building up the structure of the tree. If growers generally had a better understanding of this subject, we would see fewer starved and sickly trees, less butchery in the pruning and trimming of trees, and such a thing as tree-plugging fakers going about the country humbugging farmers into having their trees made "proof against insects and diseases," by pouring drugs into a hole in the trunk, would be something unheard of.

To explain thoroughly the process of tree-growth would require more space than is at my disposal, but I shall try in this short article to give a little insight into the matter.

First, let us notice the structure of the tree, and the parts essential to growth. If we dig up a young tree, we find a root system spreading in the ground something like the top and branches spreading above ground. Near the base of the trunk the roots are largest and most able to hold the tree in place in the soil. The farther we follow them from the trunk, the smaller and finer they become, and at the very extremities they are so fine and delicate that it requires a microscope to see them. These are the fibres and roots-hairs which are most active in absorbing soil moisture and feeding the trees with plant food from the soil.

Trees also take part of their food from the air. This is taken in through minute openings in the leaves during the growing season. The leaves are the most active feeding organs of the plant above ground. They might also be called the breathing and digestive organs, for through them the plant carries on its respiration, and in them it digests the plant food taken from the air and from the soil, and prepares it to enter into the growth of the tree. Here, then, are the most active organs of growth—the root hairs and leaves—at the extreme ends of the tree, and between them the whole length and breadth of the tree, built up by their united action. Water is the vehicle or carrying agent by means of which the plant food taken from the soil is carried to the leaves, and by which the plant food digested and elaborated in the leaves is transmitted to all the growing parts of the trees.

Let us now examine a cross section of the trunk, or of any of the larger branches or roots, and notice the channels through which the plant food and elaborated material is carried. If the section examined is not too young to show the difference, two kinds of wood will be noticed—a dark central heart-wood, and a much lighter-colored sap-wood surrounding it. The heart-wood is the oldest wood, and is increased from year to year by the dying, drying and hardening of the rings of sap-wood next to it. It is not essential to the growth of the tree, except to give stiffening and strength. The sap-wood, so called because it contains the moving sap of the tree, is the latest formed wood, and is usually much softer, sappier, and lighter colored than the heart-wood. Through the minute microscopic channels in the sap-wood the sap travels from the roots to the leaves.

In both the heart and sap-wood may be seen numerous concentric rings, and by counting the

Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

"There are too many fairs." "In order to live they are almost compelled to have doubtful attractions." "An agricultural fair is no place for a horse race." "When a rain spoils attendance and receipts, the aerial artists, contortionists and the like demand, and get, full pay, but exhibitors receive only a percentage of their winnings." "Many special attractions are indecent and immoral; side-shows nearly all of that character." "Wheels of fortune and other games of chance are allowed by fair boards." "Fakers operating such affairs lay out a tour of shows, and rake in large amounts." "Fair boards sometimes hinder detectives in their efforts to arrest such characters." "The interests of agriculture are neglected." "Ninety per cent. of the agricultural societies have no proper equipment for showing live stock." "A few people win most of the prizes."

These, and other criticisms as severe, were made at the convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, held in Toronto, February 14th, 15th and 16th, addressed by Superintendent H. B. Cowan; G. C. Creelman, President O. A. C.; F. W. Hodson, Canadian Live-stock Commissioner, and many of the delegates present. On the other hand, it was pointed out that many societies are doing splendid work, that they show that a successful fair can be held without objectionable features, and that most of the advanced work in connection with agriculture in our Province was originated and stimulated by agricultural societies.

The attendance at this convention was the largest in its history, two hundred and twenty delegates being present. The fear that an attempt would be made to cut off some societies was in part responsible for the large attendance. Superintendent Cowan had sent out to all societies in Ontario some time ago a statement in which were many severe strictures on fair management generally, and outlining needed reforms. Action of a radical nature was taken by the convention in some lines, which for years had been discussed without result, and the effect of which will be far-reaching, but impossible to foretell.

President W. B. Saunders, of Stayner, opened the meeting on Tuesday afternoon with an address, in which he outlined the work of the convention, and let it be known that he was in sympathy with the movement for change in regulations. The constitution was amended so that hereafter the name will be the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, instead of the Canadian. The place of meeting was fixed for Toronto, and the date to be the third Wednesday in February of each year.

In his report of the work of the ten months since he was appointed, Supt. H. B. Cowan said that he had entered upon his work with high hopes of having the educational features of shows made more prominent, but met with opposition from two quarters—one that many societies had no money to spare for such features, and, the other, where there was no lack of means, that they did not want them; special attractions drew the crowds and paid better. He disputed the latter statement. Horse-racing and other attractions of a doubtful character had never, in his opinion, really helped any show. While they, no doubt, drew many of a certain class, the better class of farmers were repelled, and legitimate exhibits declined, which was, he believed, the reason why many fairs were in such bad odor. It was found also that many fair grounds were swarming with gambling and swindling devices and shows of immoral character, all of which are prohibited in the Act, and on consultation he was authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to send out Provincial detectives to make arrests and seize outfits. Unexpected opposition developed from some fair boards, and especially on the part of county constables, who had been bribed previously by the gamblers, but several arrests and seizures were made. In one case a detective was offered \$50.00 to leave the grounds, in another \$100.00 was offered. Photographers were also sent out to get views of both desirable and undesirable features. Quite a large number of stereopticon views thus obtained were thrown upon the screen at the evening meeting, and caused keen interest. Many fakers' outfits, also, that had been seized, such as wheels of fortune, dice and other gaming tables, one of those thus confiscated, a costly affair, with hidden dynamo, by which the loaded dice could be made to fall as he desired, were on exhibition in the hall. Continuing his report, Mr. Cowan said that there had been an increased demand for the expert judges recommended by the Department, and that their work had given general satisfaction. Not over a dozen complaints had been received. He recited many instances of successful exhibitions having been held where the show was of a purely agricultural or educational nature. These were nearly all held in the rural districts where there were no large cities. School contests in natural history collections, which are a feature in some localities, were warmly planned, as were also indoor games for boys in front and other projects. A special attraction of a wholesome

character, for which request had been made by several agricultural societies in the Western Counties, consisted of a squad of cavalry sent out by the Department. On the whole it had been a good year.

The Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, occupied the chair at the evening meeting, 14th inst., and gave a short address. He realized, he said, the responsibility of his office. The policy of the department over which he was placed would be a progressive one. He paid a graceful tribute to Hon. John Dryden, and hoped that when his own term of office should expire, as good things might with truth be said of him.

President Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph, in a vigorous address, pointed out how a great part of the work mapped out for agricultural societies in the Agriculture and Arts Act had been taken up by other bodies. The Co-operative Experimental Union, with over 4,000 experimenters, had taken up one section; live-stock improvement was in the hands of private individuals mostly, the essays on practical subjects for which the Act provided was a kind of work to which the Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural College had fallen heir, and only the fourth, that of holding a show, remained for the societies themselves. He emphasized the importance of that work, by referring to the magnitude of the interests concerned. The capital invested in Ontario farms had now passed the billion dollar mark, the annual income from that capital being \$250,000,000. He referred to the lack of accommodation for stock, urged attention to details, and said that a programme should be printed in time and given to all visitors. "A fall fair is no place for a horse-race." To take the place of the races he would favor athletic contests, and contests in riding and driving.

F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, addressed the convention on the ownership of stock by agricultural societies. No agency at work could do so much for the improvement of stock as these societies. Figures were given on the butter product per cow in the Dominion to bring out the fact that great advance was possible. There were in the Dominion 2,000,000 cows; average product in butter per cow 115 lbs. Ontario led with an average of 144 lbs., nearly twice the average in some Provinces; one as low as 78 lbs. Taking the average for Canada, 115 lbs. at 18 cents per lb., would give yearly return per cow, \$20.70. Was that satisfactory? Instances were quoted of herds averaging \$60, some as high as \$70. The average in Ontario should at least be doubled. He cited at considerable length the practice obtaining in several foreign countries, and in other Provinces of the Dominion, of associations buying pure-bred males for the use of their members at low rates. In Nova Scotia there are on the average two pure-bred bulls owned by each agricultural society. He recommended the extension of this kind of work in Ontario. (Several delegates demurred, believing individual enterprise better.) Select breed best suited to district, and keep no other. When the bulk of the stock are of one breed better prices can be obtained.

Mr. A. W. Cohoe, South Woodlee, followed in the same line, telling how in North Essex in certain townships for years no show has been held, all the energies of the society being devoted to stock improvement. From 12 to 16 registered Shorthorn bulls are owned, beef-raising being the specialty, and drovers witness to the good results.

Mr. P. M. Campbell, of Drummond Township, Lanark County, referred to similar work done by their society, Ayrshires and Holsteins being the breeds preferred.

A. M. Stewart said that the society of Osgoodo township, Russell County, was always and only a stock society. They handled pure-bred males of cattle, sheep and swine. He spoke in high praise of the good work done. Any farmer by buying a pure-bred female could at little expense soon work into pure-bred stock, and a large proportion of farmers there had done so. Ayrshire cattle had the preference.

Mr. John Farrel, of Forest, told how they had succeeded in holding spring stallion shows. Farmers were anxious to see the different stallions that were to travel in their neighborhood, and all that was necessary to secure a good show of stallions was energy on the part of the fair board. At one time prizes were given, but owing to some dissatisfaction being created they had of late years had simply an exhibition without judges or prizes. The horses were called up class after class, each being lined up first, and then afterwards made to show their action. The farmers present had thus an opportunity of seeing all the stallions available.

Discussion of the subject was continued by G. G. Henderson, of Sarnia. In his society in connection with what were very successful stallion shows, there were no cash prizes, and no fees except those of membership. Expert judges were employed, however, and diplomas given. He approved of horses being judged by one qualified to do so, as farmers thus got the benefit of the judge's superior skill. The judge had to give reasons for decisions. Cost of such a show, \$20 or \$30.

Should the Agriculture and Arts Act be revised? That was the question for which the convention was waiting. While there had been no lack of interest in the topics previously discussed, yet all were aware that a serious attempt to have the Act revised would be made, and to some of the suggested amendments there was decided opposition. The Fairs Association has, of course, no power to legislate, but where, as in the present case, the proposal to change the Act came from the Department of Agriculture, it was realized that much, that almost everything indeed, depended upon the

action taken by the convention. The first question up for discussion was, "Should the distinction between township and district societies be abolished?" By request of the convention, Supt. Cowan spoke to the subject. He pointed out that under the Act there was possible a very unequal distribution of funds granted by Government. A township society could not receive more than \$140, while a society for an electoral district might receive as much as \$800. This was unfair. Many township societies expended more for agricultural purposes than did the district societies, yet under the Act could not receive as large a grant. Ninety-five district societies spent for agriculture \$50,605, and received in grants \$39,667, while 296 township societies, receiving only \$29,038 in grants, expended for agriculture \$78,969. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the convention could not deal with details—that would have to be left to the Department—but should make a pronouncement as to general principles.

After an earnest discussion, a motion was carried to the effect that the amount of grant to societies be based, not as at present upon the number of members, but upon the amount of money expended for agricultural purposes; in other words, the work done, and that the Department define exactly what lines societies are expected to encourage. Thus the association, without naming it, put itself on record as being in favor of abolishing the distinction between township and district societies. Henceforth, if intention becomes law, all societies will be on an equal footing—that of actual work done.

A motion was passed, with but slight opposition, asking that horticultural societies be separated from agricultural societies in the Agriculture and Arts Act. In support of this, it was argued that at present the establishing of a horticultural society, even where much needed, is often opposed by existing agricultural societies, because it would result in a lessening of their grants. The Act reads thus: "An amount not exceeding \$426 shall be subject to division among the township and horticultural societies of each district." The work which these two kinds of societies do is so different, it was urged, that they should each receive their Government grants on a basis of their own.

Another motion passed, asking that the amount now received by horticultural societies in Ontario, \$10,000, be increased, but that there be no lessening of the amount now given to agricultural societies, \$70,000.

"Should the Legislature be asked to vote a special appropriation to assist in stamping out games of chance at agricultural exhibitions?" "Should the Government grants be withheld from societies which permit games of chance at their exhibitions?" With but little division of opinion, though with strong denunciation of the practices at present allowed, a motion was carried unanimously, giving hearty approval on both questions, and pledging support to the Department in putting the law into effect.

The last subject that came before the convention was in the form of another question, "Should the number of agricultural societies in the Province be reduced?" A general and lively discussion ensued, the opposition being specially vigorous. Many of the speakers began by saying, "In the county where I live," and went on to say that to cut off any of the societies in that county was out of the question. Several said also that because a society was weak was not a sufficient reason for its being cut off, but rather in many cases for its being encouraged. On the other hand, in speeches just as vigorous, it was said there are too many agricultural societies, they are cutting each other's throats, many are almost compelled through over-competition to resort to doubtful attractions to draw the crowd. What prevailed in the end was that no reduction in number be asked for at present, but that the Department be requested to lay before next convention any suggestions or recommendations relating thereto they may discover in the meantime to be prudent.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga; First Vice-President, Jas. Mitchell, Goderich; Second Vice-President, Rev. Mr. Clark, Metcalfe, Russell Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, Alex. McFarlane, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, H. B. Cowan, Toronto.

A Travelling College.

The latest phase of agricultural instruction yet devised for reaching the farmers of Canada in their respective neighborhoods has been inaugurated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with the co-operation of the great Canadian railways. A carload of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, each animal and bird typical of its class, with a corps of competent instructors, has been sent to visit various central points in the Province of Quebec.

The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, supplied a number of these animals, and horses have been contributed by Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec; Ayrshire cattle by J. G. Clark, Ottawa; Leicester sheep by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Shropshire sheep by John Bright Myrtle, Ontario. For the purpose of comparison, specimens of the average stock of the country are brought to each meeting. Two-day sessions are held at six points in Quebec, and each branch of live stock industry discussed as fully as time will permit.

The farmers present are called upon to score the different animals according to their merits, to compare the animals in each class, and to note their differences of conformation, in order that they may acquire as

much practical training in live-stock judging as possible, with the object of determining an animal's economic value for the production of meat, milk or power. The judging classes, which are held in co-operation with the County Agricultural Societies, are modelled after the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Ottawa, which attract every year a large number of breeders and farmers from all parts of Canada, and which have exercised such a marked influence upon the development of agriculture in the Province of Ontario. Proper methods of feeding and breeding are naturally made the subject of special lectures, and as much as possible is done to disseminate and to fix correct ideals in the minds of those who are producing animals for the markets, whether home or foreign. In organizing these meetings, the idea was not merely to train good stock judges, but also to give a vigorous impulse to the breeding of first-class animals of all kinds in the Province of Quebec. The attendance so far has shown that the farmers are eager to take advantage of the opportunity to increase their knowledge of live-stock husbandry.

The staff of instructors include the well-known horse and cattle breeder, Robert Nass, Howick, Que.; Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; V. Fortin, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and other practical stockmen. Three expert herdsmen are in charge of the car.

By the end of the present month, meetings will have been held at St. Therese, Cowansville, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Riviere du Loup. The Department is also, through the Live-stock Commissioner, assisting in holding seventy (one-day) meetings in the Province of Quebec, where live-stock improvement and other farm topics are discussed, but without the stock exhibits.

The travelling-car method of instruction is also being adopted by some of the agricultural colleges and railways of the United States, where, especially in the Mississippi Valley, there are this winter several special trains carrying exhibits and teachers to give practical instruction upon seed and soils.

The Pure-seeds Bill.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, was waited upon on February 8th by a deputation of seedsmen, in respect to his pure-seeds bill now before the House of Commons. The deputation was composed of Messrs. Cockshutt, M.P., Brantford; R. C. Steele, Toronto; Wm. Ewing, Montreal; F. Bruce, Hamilton; A. O. Hogg, Mariposa; W. Graham, Ottawa; Wm. Rennie and Geo. Keith, Toronto, and others.

The deputation was introduced by E. T. Malone, K. C., Toronto. Mr. Malone said the seedsmen desired to protest against the bill, as it would greatly interfere with their business. The adulteration of seed, he said, was not due to the seedsmen, but to the farmers from whom the seedsmen were compelled to purchase their seed, consequently it would not be fair to deal with seed men the same as the farmer. Before the bill should become law, Mr. Malone suggested that the seedsmen be given an opportunity to lay their views before the House, so that the question could be intelligently discussed. He said the object of the bill was very desirable, but it was much too drastic. He advised that the matter be referred to a special committee of the House. There was no such legislation in other countries, and the seedsmen should have opportunity to state their views before such committee.

Mr. Keith followed, saying if the bill was passed seedsmen would be prohibited from purchasing a great deal of seed which would be left in the hands of the farmers, who would sell it themselves, and so the harm would be done just the same.

Mr. Ewing said everyone acknowledged that the Government was endeavoring to aid the agricultural interests of Canada, but the bill was too drastic. It would be better to make the bill simple at first, and if necessary "tighten the strings" later. The fountain-head of the trouble was with the farmer, and not with the seedsmen. He suggested that the matter be referred to an independent commission.

Mr. Steele said that with all the appliances known to human ingenuity, the seed could not be cleaned so as to come up to the standard laid down in the new bill. The bill, if passed, must either become a dead letter on the statute book, or it would injure the agricultural interests of Canada.

Mr. Fisher, replying, said he would take all objections into consideration, but he showed that from samples of seeds and grains collected all over the country, indiscriminately, there would be little trouble in the dealers living up to the act. For instance, in the case of 350 samples of timothy seeds collected, it was found that less than one-half of one per cent. came below the standard. In the light of this, the standard set by the bill could not be said to be too high.

Dates Claimed for Auction Sales.

- March 8th.—James McGillawee, Stratford, Short-horns and Berkshires.
- March 17th.—Geo. Ferguson, Salem, Ont., Short-horns, Clydesdales, Oxford and Leicester sheep, etc.
- March 21st.—Goodfellow Bros., Maxville, Ont., Short-horns.
- March 22nd.—W. G. Howden, Columbus, Ont., Short-horns.
- March 23rd.—Geo. H. Johnston, Balsam, Ont., Short-horns.
- March 22nd.—W. W. Ogilvie, La Bine Rapids, Que., Ayrshires.
- August 2nd.—Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., Short-horns.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the above mentioned club was held in Toronto, February 11th. The attendance of breeders was large, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. R. J. Fleming, Manager of the Toronto Street Railway, Presided, and in his inaugural address reviewed the work of the past year, referring especially to the great victory of the Jerseys at the St. Louis Exposition, and the many successful sales, both public and private, in Canada, and United States. Mr. R. Reid, Secretary-Treasurer, presented his annual report, showing that all obligations had been met and a small balance remained in the treasury.

The most important matter before the meeting was the question of joining the movement to have all our breed records nationalized. There is only one reliable Record for registration of Jerseys in America, viz., that of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and Canadian Jersey breeders have felt that as the Americans have been our best customers, it was unwise to establish a Canadian herdbook. But the American trade has fallen off the last few years, and a brisk inter-Provincial trade has sprung up. Moreover, the Canadian breeders would like to adopt the rule in force on the Island of scoring the bull with his dam, and thus weed out undesirable candidates for registration. The following committee was appointed to meet Mr. Hodson and arrange for the establishment of a Canadian Record: Messrs. Fleming, Davies, Bull and Reid.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Reid, Duncan and Porter was appointed to inspect the Jerseys at the O. A. C., Guelph, and report at the next meeting.

The president and secretary were appointed a committee to draft a resolution of condolence to be engrossed and sent to the family of the late B. H. Bull, who was for many years an active member of the Club, and at one time its President.

Officers for 1905: President, R. J. Fleming; 1st Vice-president, D. O. Bull; 2nd Vice-president, D. Duncan; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Reid, Berlin. Board of Directors—Messrs. F. L. Green, R. McCulloch, Geo. Davies, H. C. Clarridge, H. G. Clark. Solicitor, W. H. Bull, M. A., LL. B. Representatives on Fair Boards: Toronto—D. O. Bull, D. Duncan; London—John O'Brien, W. G. Laidlaw; Winnipeg—L. J. C. Bull, S. P. Hodgson; Quebec—W. H. Martin, F. S. Wetherall; Ottawa—A. A. Wright, James Sorley. Judges: Toronto—R. Reid, H. G. Clark; London—J. L. Clark; Ottawa—J. B. Ketchen; Vancouver, Calgary, Brandon, Winnipeg—H. C. Clarridge.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College Opened.

Nova Scotia's new College of Agriculture at Truro was formally opened February 14th, in the presence of a large audience, including members of both branches of the Legislature. Prof. J. W. Robertson, who was to deliver the principal address, was detained by illness in Montreal.

Premier Murray, who presided, said it was the ambition of the Government to make the College of the utmost benefit to the farmers, and to make its work known throughout the whole Dominion. Already fifty students are in attendance, including nearly twenty from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The College will probably become a Maritime institution, to the support of which the other two Provinces will contribute. It is located on the Provincial farm, and the buildings and equipment are in every respect first-class and up-to-date. Prof. M. Cumming, President of the College, a native Nova Scotian, a graduate of and associate professor in the Ontario Agricultural College, was referred to by the Premier and other speakers in kindly and complimentary terms, and in his own address he solicited the sympathy and co-operation of farmers in the work of seeking to improve the agriculture of the Maritime Provinces by giving their sons a practical education along the lines of their calling, either in the short or longer courses of the college.

Farm Help.

The Salvation Army has been making strong efforts to provide the farmers of Ontario with farm help, and authorize us to say that a number will sail for Canada on the 21st of February, arriving probably about the middle of March. A second lot will sail probably about the end of March. They have chartered the steamer Vancouver for the purpose. Those wishing to secure farm laborers for the spring and summer may obtain further information by writing to Brigadier Howell, 20 Albert St., Toronto.

Scholarship for Teachers.

Fourteen Ontario Government scholarships, to the value of \$50 in the case of each woman and \$75 in the case of each man, will be granted to teachers taking a three months' course, commencing on April 1st, at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. An allowance of five cents per mile for the actual distance from the teacher's school is also offered from the Macdonald rural schools fund, together with \$25 to every approved teacher who has taken a full course satisfactorily. Candidates are expected to hold at least second-class Provincial certificates, and to be recommended by the public school

inspector. The courses to be taken will have special reference to nature study. Applications will be received by the Deputy Minister of Education, at Toronto, up to March 10th.

Commercial Fertilizers for Garden Crops.

Answered by Prof. H. L. Hutt, Ont. Agr. College, Guelph.

Market gardener, Owen Sound, Ont., asks information regarding the use of commercial fertilizers on early beets, carrots, tomatoes and early cabbage.

Ans.—The application of commercial fertilizers is one of the problems that requires careful study by all market gardeners, and the subject is probably one of the most complex that they have to deal with, because of the many factors which enter into the question. All that we can do is give general suggestions, and allow each individual to find out for himself just what fertilizers are best to use on his particular soil and crop. Very much, of course, depends upon the nature of the soil, as well as upon the nature of the crop.

As a rule, the early crops are benefited by applications of some fertilizer, which furnishes nitrogen in a readily available form, such as nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia. These fertilizers are particularly valuable for the leaf crops, such as lettuce, spinach, celery, cabbage, etc., but they should be applied in small quantities. The root crops, such as beets, carrots, turnips, etc., as well as those which produce fruits, such as the tomato, require an abundance of potash and phosphoric acid. These elements of fertility tend to promote fruitfulness rather than excessive leaf growth. There is a danger of using too much nitrogen upon tomatoes, as it stimulates a great growth of plant and tends to make the fruiting later. It has been stated that a safe rule is to provide excess of phosphoric acid and potash in the soil by such applications as wood ashes or superphosphate, as these are usually held in the soil and not lost by drainage; and apply nitrogenous fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda and ammonium sulphate, in small quantities, as may be required for each special crop. Your best plan is to carry on small experiments upon your own soil, and note carefully the results obtained from the various fertilizers used. The most general mistake made in the use of these fertilizers is in applying them too liberally. All fertilizers containing available nitrogen should be applied in very small quantities, as the nitrates are easily lost by drainage, if not immediately made use of by the plants.

Canadian Gold Fields.

Mr. C. M. Woodsworth has compiled some interesting Yukon statistics. From 1885 to 1904 the output of gold has been officially placed at \$107,063,400; imports at \$45,860,000; taxes at \$11,250,000, or about \$1.00 per head for every man, woman and child in the Yukon. It thus appears that the territory has been a more valuable asset to the Dominion than it has been popularly supposed to be, even in the face of the fact that, owing to several regrettable circumstances, an undue proportion of Yukon gains have been permitted to pass to the United States. Mr. Woodsworth considers that the Klondike is by no means worked out, and that it only requires a reduction of the excessive taxation and the introduction of more favorable laws to encourage miners to go in and gather out millions of dollars from it. "Yukon," he says, "has only just begun its development, and the success of the future will dwarf into insignificance the results of the past."

Local Telephone Progress.

At the annual meeting of the Harrietsville Telephone Association, a rural organization in Middlesex Co., Ont., a statement of the year's business was presented, showing favorable progress. They have a circuit now of about 25 miles, and have 48 telephones on the line. The circuit is composed of four party lines, converging and ending in the switchboard located in the residence of Dr. W. Doan, where a lady operator is employed during the daytime. The receipts during the year amounted to \$1,356.45 on the capital account, while \$149.38 was the receipts on the revenue account. The expenses amounted to \$59.83. The association expect to pay a dividend of eight per cent. The line is to be extended considerably during the year. The following officers were re-elected: Dr. W. Doan, President and Manager; J. C. McNiven, Vice-President; C. B. Adams, Secretary-Treasurer; W. J. Coates, James Smith, W. Dufoe, W. B. Lane and S. E. Fahey, Trustees.

More Money for the Macdonald Institute.

Sir Wm. Macdonald, of Montreal, has placed to the credit of Dr. Mills, Railway Commissioner, Ottawa, ex-President of the O. A. C., an additional sum of \$7,500, for the completion of the building and furnishing of the Macdonald Institute and Macdonald Hall, in connection with the Agricultural College at Guelph. This makes a total of \$182,500 which Sir William has donated for instruction and practical training in nature study, domestic science, and the elements of the mechanical arts at the Guelph College, in addition to what he has given for the site, building and equipment of the Provincial Consolidated School adjoining the College campus.

ders and beauties of the world about them. To secure and hold, such teachers, the taxpayers, who are also the parents, must more fully appreciate the value of child-training and be prepared to invest as freely for the education as for the material welfare of their children.

MORLEY PETTIT.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Packing Through the Forest.

"That afternoon we rested and made our cache. A cache in a forest country is simply a heavily constructed rustic platform on which provisions and clothing are laid and wrapped completely about in sheets of cedar bark tied firmly with strips of cedar bark, or withes made from a bush whose appearance I know well, but whose name I cannot say. In this receptacle we left all our canned goods, our extra clothing, and our Dutch oven. We retained for transportation some pork, flour, rice, baking powder, oatmeal, sugar and tea; cooking utensils, blankets, the tent, fishing tackle and the little pistol. As we were about to go into the high country where presumably both game and fish might lack, we were forced to take a full supply for four—counting Deuce as one—to last ten days. The packs counted up about one hundred and fifteen pounds of grub, twenty pounds of blankets, ten of tents, say eight or ten of hardware including the axe, about twenty of duffel. This was further increased by the idiosyncrasy of Billy. He, like most woodsmen, was wedded to a single utterly foolish article of personal belonging, which he worshipped as a fetish, and without which he was unhappy. In this case it was a huge winter overcoat that must have weighed fifteen pounds. The total amounted to about one hundred and ninety pounds. He gave Dick twenty, I took seventy-six, and Billy shouldered the rest.

"The carrying we did with the universal tump-line. This is usually described as a strap passed about a pack and across the forehead of the bearer. The description is incorrect. It passes across the top of the head. The weight should rest on the small of the back just above the hips, not on the broad of the back as most beginners place it. Then the chin should be dropped, the body slanted sharply forward—and you may be able to stagger forty rods at your first attempt.

"Use soon accustoms you to carrying, however. The first time I ever did any packing I had a hard time stumbling a few hundred feet over a hill portage with just fifty pounds on my back. By the end of that same trip I could carry a hundred pounds and a lot of miscellaneous traps, like canoe-poles and guns, without serious inconvenience and over a long portage. This quickly gained power comes partly from the strengthening of the muscles of the back, but more from a

mastery of balance. A pack can twist you suddenly and expertly on your back as the best of wrestlers. It has a head lock on you, and you have to go or break your neck. After a time you adjust your movements, just as after a time you can travel on snowshoes through heavy down timber without taking conscious thought as to the placing of your feet.

"But at first packing is as near infernal punishment as merely mundane conditions can compass. Sixteen brand-new muscles ache, at first dully, then sharply, then intolerably, until it seems you cannot bear it another second. You are unable to keep your feet. A stagger means an effort at recovery and an effort at recovery means that you trip when you place your feet, and that means, if you are lucky enough not to be thrown, an extra tweak for every one of the sixteen new muscles. At first you rest every time you feel tired. Then you begin to feel very tired every fifty feet. Then you have to do the best you can improve the pluck that is in you.

"Mr. Tom Friant, an old woodsman of wide experience, has often told me with a relish of his first try at carrying. He had about sixty pounds, and his companion double that amount. Mr. Friant stood it a few centuries and then sat down. He couldn't have moved another step if a gun had been at his ear.

"'What's the matter?' asked his companion.

"'Del,' said Friant 'I'm all in. I can't navigate. Here's where I quit.'

"'Can't you carry her any farther?'

"'Not an inch.'

"'Well, pile her on. I'll carry her for you.'

"'Friant looked at him for a moment in silent amazement.

"'Do you mean to say you are going to carry your pack and mine, too?'

"'That's what I mean to say. I'll do it if I have to.'

"'Friant drew a long breath.'

"'Well,' said he at last, 'if a little sawed-off cuss like you can wiggle under a hundred and eighty, I guess I can make it under sixty.'

"'That's right,' said Del, imperturbably. 'If you think you can, you can.'

"'And I did,' ends Friant with a chuckle.

"'Therein lies the whole secret. The work is irksome, sometimes even painful, but if you think you can do it, you can, for though great is the protest of the human frame against what it considers abuse, greater is the power of a man's grit.'—Stewart Edwards White, in "The Forest."

A man, dictating a letter to another man with whom he quarreled, wrote thus: "Owing to the fact that my stenographer is a lady, I cannot say to you what I think of you; and as I am a gentleman, I would not. But you, being neither, can readily guess what is in my mind."



A Day on a Canadian Farm.

Having always lived in the city, I had a passionate desire to visit the country, so when an opportunity came you may be sure I was not slow to avail myself of it. I had read in papers about the picturesque and beautiful scenery of Canada's farms, and this only increased my longing for the country.

Last summer a classmate of mine invited me to spend the following Wednesday at Burnside Farm, so I gladly accepted her invitation. How slowly the time seemed to pass until the day came which was to reveal to me the beauty of a farm in Canada! When the light buggy arrived at my door one beautiful summer morning, I hurriedly fastened on my hat and took my seat in the buggy.

After a half-hour's pleasant ride, we arrived at a low, picturesque cottage, with a broad porch overgrown with ivy, and surrounded by small beds of old-fashioned flowers. When we had partaken of light refreshments, we hastened to the barn. I was so happy in the thought that I was in the country, breathing the sweet fresh air, that I did not notice I was being led into a flock of geese, who, knowing me as an intruder, made a terrible noise, and I, rushing through them, landed in a pecking household of chickens. I at last found myself, breathless and panting, in a large airy barn, filled to the brim with sweet new-mown hay.

After exploring the barn, we passed through a wooden gate and entered an orchard filled with gnarled, moss-grown apple trees laden with fruit, and giving one the impression that they were of ancient lineage. We passed through this delightful place, and up a stiff little hill, dotted on its sides with flowers, to a gate that led into the woods beyond, made sweet with shadows and cool winds, and sheltered from the strong rays of the summer sun. After we had wandered here for a short time, the sudden pealing of a bell broke through the sweet singing of the birds near by, and upon inquiring what it was, I found it was the summons for the men to go to dinner, so we hastily repaired to the house.

After an excellent dinner of roast beef, sweet potatoes, cabbage, and other good things, we went to the barn to watch the men take off a load of wheat, and when finished we got into the wagon and rode up the lane, amid clouds of dust. It was interesting to watch the men lift up the heavy sheaves of golden grain.

and with what skill they arranged them on the wagon! Presently the load was on, and as they neared the gap we climbed on the gatepost, and were hauled upon the load. Anyone who has never experienced the sensation one has when one is on top of a swinging load of sweet grain cannot imagine what it is like, with the birds trilling their songs sweetly overhead, and the breath of the flowers being gently wafted to you. When we got to the barn we jumped onto the stack, and attempted to lift a sheaf, but it was so heavy that we could scarcely lift it, and were obliged to desist.

When we got outside we found the farmer rapidly cutting a field of grain, with a kind of machine that cut it down in waves, and when it fell on a piece of canvas it disappeared, but soon came out in heavy sheaves. This machine is called a binder.

We went through the clover fields and admired the furry lambs and sleek fat ponies, and then we came back to the house to rest.

The house was not very extensive, but it had a nice, large, airy kitchen, with flowers in the windows, and a cosy sitting-room, with a few books on the shelf. Besides these, it had six bedrooms neatly furnished.

After we had rested we went out to the barn to hunt eggs. We had a great time to get upon the straw, but at last we got there, and after tumbling around in our efforts to get the most eggs, we slid down and counted them, and found we had four dozen.

When we had again reached the house, I said it was time for me to go home, and after several vain attempts to milk a cow, which must have known I was new at the job, I drove through the calm evening, well satisfied with my day on one of the beautiful and picturesque Canadian farms.

EDNA ISBISTER (aged 13).

Wingham, Ont.

The Blind Man's Friend.

"Mama," said Edna, "have you seen the beautiful dolls in Hawley's window? When I come in may I open my bank and count my money, for if I have enough I think I shall get one of them, Mama, may I, mama?"

Mama smiled at the excited little face, and said, "Well, dear, you have been saving, I know, but how would it be not to decide too hastily, for do you not remember how sorry you were after you spent your savings before, and could not help to send poor little Minnie Scott to the Sick Children's Hospital?"

"Very well, mama," said the little girl, "and now Pug and myself will take a walk."

Mama stooped to kiss the smiling face of the child as she ran off, followed by her faithful friend and companion, Pug. Now, Edna, though an only child, was not a spoiled or selfish one, and was beloved by all who knew her.

Down the street she went, leading her doggie with a cord, until Front street was reached, round the corner of which was the toystore of which she told her mother, with the beautiful dolls in the window. "Oh, Pug!—did you ever see anything so pretty?—that one over there, Pug, is the one I would like!" And Pug looked up at her as if he thought so too.

After they had looked in at the window a few minutes, Edna turned to go home, but as she turned the street corner there was a very poor and lean-looking doggie, but with such nice, kind-looking eyes, and he was attached to a cord; but what a poor, thin old man was his master; and as Edna came closer, she could see the card and little basket round the dog's neck. On the card Edna read the words, "The Blind Man's Friend."

"Oh, you poor hungry doggie!" said she. "I will give you and your poor blind man all the money I have with me here," and she dropped it in the basket, and the poor dog raised his paw to his head, as he had been taught to



Trappers of the Northwest.

how his thanks. "Oh, Pug!" said she, "I will buy no doll, but we will tell mama, and ask her to find out where the poor man lives, and help him and his poor dumb friend."

When Edna told mama of her new thought, mama was very pleased, and promised to go and find out more about the poor blind man next day, which she did, and Edna had the pleasure of making his life brighter during the winter, which I think made her happier than ever the doll would have done.

R. PELHAM WELLER (aged 12),
Weller's Bay Stn., Murray P.O., Ont.

A Pleasant Customer.

"Twas a wonderful shop that I went to to-day;
I don't like to think it was nothing but play,
For I was so rich I could buy what I chose—

Whatever in Asia or Africa grows,
There were rings, there were toys, there were sugar and tea,
There were rich silks and laces all offered to me.

And the price? At the most 'twas a penny or two;
Falling these—why, a bit of white paper would do!

The merchant was young, not seven years old,
But for manners and graces, one could not have told

That the store-keeper wasn't a time-honored dame
Whose ancestors proud with the Conqueror came.

"Twas, 'what will you have, sir?' And when I said, 'Well,
I'd like first to know what you have here to sell,'

She replied, 'We have candy here, father, this rice),
And beautiful dolls at a very high price'

"And, wait till I think—yes, I know—some fine coal
(That is, the building blocks piled in my bow!);
And here's a glass slipper that was Cinderella's
(I mean the doll's shoe), and some tiny umbrellas.

There's tea—very strong—and some coffee, all ground,
And real lump-sugar—it's two cents a pound;

And, oh, lots of things! Please buy something—do!
Don't laugh, father dear!—please play—it's all true!"

So I spend two real pennies, and make a great fuss
About the best coffee; I gravely discuss
The prices and goods, and say they're so dear!

And tell her that sugar was cheaper last year.
Then my daughter calls "Cash!" so sharply, I jump,
And hands me a package done up in a lump.

But the little saleswoman has so won my heart
That I kiss her in spite of herself, and depart.

Humorous.

A Sunday school child was asked by his teacher in the course of the lesson, "What is a lie?"
"A lie," responded the infant with deliberation, "is an abomination to the Lord and a very present help in trouble."

It was on a train going through Indiana. Among the passengers was a newly-married couple, who made themselves known to such an extent that the occupants of the car commenced passing sarcastic remarks about them. The bride and groom stood the remarks for some time, but finally the latter, who was a man of tremendous size, broke out in the following language at his tormentors:
"Yes, we're married—just married. We are going one hundred and sixty miles further, and I am going to 'spoon' all the way. If you don't like it you can get out and walk. She's my violet and I'm her sheltering oak."

During the remainder of the journey they were left in peace.



Amateur and Professional Christianity.

Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain.—1 Cor., ix.: 24.

"Wanted—Men!
Not systems fit and wise,
Not faiths with rigid eyes,
Not wealth in mountains piled,
Not power with gracious smile,
Not e'en the potent pen—
Wanted—MEN!"

In the close competition of everyday life, amateurs have little chance of winning high places. It is an age of specialists, and even in games—such as cricket or baseball—amateurs are nowhere beside professionals. But, strange to say, there is one business—and that the most important of all—for which people seem to think no professional training is needed. Long ago men were supposed to pick up farming by instinct; now it is a science, as all readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" know; and it is high time that the world should wake up to the fact that Christianity is a science, too. No one will ever make a success of it if he practices it only in odd moments or on Sundays. To be worth anything it must be taken up professionally. As a homely friend said to Livingstone when he was starting in life: "Now, lad, make religion the everyday business of your life, not a thing of fits and starts; for if you do not, temptation and other things will get the better of you." And the boy promptly took the wise advice, and, in consequence, made a record amongst the greatest professional Christians the world has ever known. As one writer declares: "A more perfect example of downright simple, honest life, whether in contact with either queens or slaves, one may safely say, is not on record on our planet." His steady devotion to the great science of Christianity was also a swift passport to fame, although he cared little for that, for God's promise still holds good: "Them that honor Me I will honor." The man who began his career as a "pleer" in a cotton-mill, stands out in history as the greatest missionary-explorer of the nineteenth century. He was honored by the world while he lived here, and his body was laid to rest beside the dust of kings and queens in Westminster Abbey.

St. Paul—who is a grand example of a professional Christian—explains his simple method of excelling in that business. His plan is to have only one aim, and to fling all the energy and strength into that. "This one thing I do," he says, "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark."

Now, I am addressing "professed" Christians, but "professed" is not by any means the same thing as "professional." As professed Christians, you must acknowledge—in theory at least—that the service of Christ is the most important work anyone can engage in. Will you put down the "Farmer's Advocate" for a few minutes, go into the closet of your own soul, shut the door on yourself and God, and try to find out—honestly—what is the real object of your everyday life? Is it to get rich, or to rise to a high position in the world, or to live a comfortable, pleasant life, with the unconfessed aim of looking after No. 1? Or is it your steady purpose to please Him who hath chosen you to be a soldier, to be perfect as your Father in heaven is perfect, to love others as Christ, your lawful Master, loves you? Are you flinging all your energy into this business, not only on Sunday, but every day of the week? Have you placed yourself, body, mind and spirit, entirely at His disposal? If not, then it is quite time you gave up trying to serve two masters. The whole-hearted service of Christ floods the life with the sunshine of joy; but half-hearted Christianity can only bring worry and discomfort. No

man who is worthy of the name should submit quietly to spend his life halting between two opinions. If the LORD be God, follow Him; but if Satan, or the world, or self, then give yourself up—if you dare—to your chosen master. Let us remember that our Lord's reason for rejecting the Laodicean church was not because it had no religion, but because its Christianity was of the amateur kind. He says, "I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of My mouth." Oh, whatever else He may say of us, let that never be true; let us be one thing or the other. It is folly to lull the conscience to sleep with pleasant opiates, telling it that we are quite as good as our neighbors, and that it is a mistake to be "righteous overmuch." But we are not supposed to measure ourselves by our neighbors, for, as St. Paul warns us, they who measure themselves by themselves, and compare themselves among themselves, "are not wise." Our business is to press forward until we attain the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ. Though it will take all eternity to reach it, we have no business to give up our earnest endeavor until that standard is reached.

No one can be a professional without steady training, and, as it has been forcibly said, "God claims the whole man for the whole time." We are bound to give Him the best and most highly-trained service of which we are capable. The body should be kept as healthy as possible, the mind should be educated and expanded, and the spirit should grow daily more clear-sighted and holy as it reaches ever more and more eagerly after the God who alone can satisfy the soul's hunger and thirst. Ordinary everyday work will be changed from drudgery to joy if done with a high purpose, done to please our King and our God. Everything will be of importance then, for even eating and drinking should be done to the glory of God. No life can be commonplace if it is consecrated unreservedly to God's service. Then, "with bowed heads and open hearts, may we offer ourselves. We can do no more, and we dare do no less."

"In full and glad surrender we give ourselves to Thee,
Thine utterly and only, and evermore to be!"

O Son of God, Who lovest us, we will be Thine alone,
And all we are, and all we have, shall henceforth be Thine own."

Christ does not ask small things today, any more than He did when He warned would-be disciples that they must be ready at the word of command to sacrifice everything, even life itself, for Him. What wonderful power He has always exerted in drawing men's hearts after Him. What other man would meet with anything but astonishment and ridicule if he demanded the unconditional surrender of the heart and life and secret thoughts of countless men, women and children who had never even seen him? But, as Napoleon said, Jesus Christ is more than man, "across a chasm of 1800 years He makes a demand which is beyond others difficult to satisfy. . . . He asks for the human heart; He will have it entirely to Himself; He demands it unconditionally; and forthwith His demand is granted. Wonderful! In defiance of time and space, the soul of man, with all its powers and faculties, becomes an annexation to the empire of Christ."

No one can contradict the amazing fact that multitudes which no man can number have yielded Him their whole-hearted allegiance, and I have never yet heard of one who regretted his choice, even in this world. Have you?

Again I say, have you made a definite choice, or are you drifting comfortably on in a feeble, contented fashion, calling yourself a Christian, but not taking up the business thoroughly and scientialy? Although the sooner we begin to study and practice Christianity pro-

fessionally, the better and happier it will be for us, yet God is able and willing to do great things with lives given to His service even at the eleventh hour. He can make great things out of very small and insignificant materials.

"Of broken shells He maketh when He wills
The everlasting marble of His hills."

HOPE.

With the Flowers

Flowers for Show.

To-day we shall talk only of showy flowers. We will, of course, plan for our corner of delicate blossom, dainty in coloring and sweet with faint perfume, and this is likely to be the best-loved spot in our garden. But there are places in which the showy ones seem to be needed; the stately queens in cloth of gold and scarlet and purple standing up, proud and stately, among the more retiring denizens of the flower plot, and it is well to know the names and colors of those which are suitable for placing in such positions.

A few of these are always desirable on the lawn, massed in clumps before the border shrubbery, or holding place in the solitary bed or two which may be deemed permissible in front of the house. Tropical-looking flowers are always effective here, say a clump of ricinus bordered by scarlet geraniums; one of scarlet cannas with geraniums, and then feverfew to finish up with as a border; or, not least perhaps, a mass of the ornamental caladium (Elephant's Ears), with any low-growing, gaily-colored plant one chooses; salvia, for instance, in the foreground. Ornamental grasses are of much value as a round-off to shrubbery, or to an unsightly house foundation, and many of them, e.g., Feather Grass and Purple Fountain Grass, are quite strikingly handsome, when grown in large enough clumps. Mexican Fire Plant, whose foliage turns to a peculiar reddish tint in fall, is very useful for some situations, but should not be planted near other flowers, with whose colors it will be likely to clash. A similar precaution must be observed in regard to the red-hot poker plant, a strikingly handsome plant, with great spikes of flame-colored blossoms. Names of shrubs suitable for lawn decoration were given in last week's issue.

For the flower garden proper, the flowers of brilliant coloring are in legions. The following list may help in choosing those suitable for certain locations. The names of those already mentioned for lawn decoration are repeated, to give some guidance as to coloring:

Scarlet to Crimson: Salvia, Adonis, Crimson Antirrhinum, Tuberos-rooted Begonia, Crimson Peony, Crimson Dahlia, Gaillardia, "James Kelway" (crimson and gold); Gladiolus, "Napoleon III." and "General Phil Sheridan"; Canna, "Duke of Marlborough," "Charles Henderson," and others; Scarlet Flax, Crimson Phlox, Cardinal Flower.

Flame-colored: Red-hot-poker Plant; Oriental Poppy; Canna, Madame Crozy; Nasturtium, "Beauty."

Yellow: Golden Glow, Russian and other Sunflowers; Coreopsis, California Poppy, Yellow Flax, Marigold, Yellow Nasturtium, Lemon Lily.

Mauve to Purple: Canterbury Bell, Mauve and Purple Asters, Larkspur, Foxglove, Monkshood, Agapanthus.

Blue: Lobelia, Blue Salvia.

Pink: Pink Aster, Pink Canterbury Bell, Pink Dahlia, Dianthus, Pink Phlox.

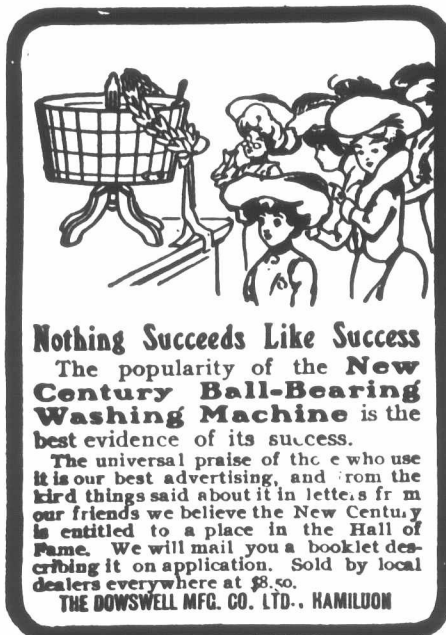
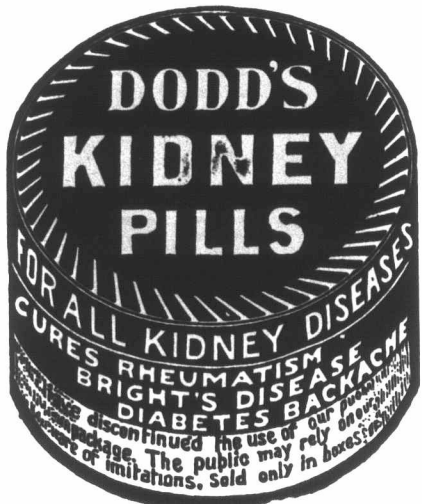
These are but a few of the many flowers which may be included in the "showy" class, but only those which are recognized favorites have been given.

Uncle Jack: "It is very good lemonade, I'm sure; but tell me, Bonnie, why do you sell yours for three cents a glass when Charlie gets five for his?"

Miss Bonnie: "Well, you mustn't tell anybody, Uncle Jack, but the puppy fell on mine, and I thought it ought to be cheaper."

code deciding that "when two witnesses disagree, the testimony of an adult outweighs that of a child, and the testimony of a man that of a woman." And yet in spite of every disability and limitation which surrounds the woman of Russia, and in spite of the almost unlimited power over her fate legally committed to the man who marries her, there must be a tender spot somewhere in the heart of both, when the wife is willing, as she often and often has been, to follow her husband into the wilds of Siberia, to which, with or without cause, he is unjustly banished, there to bare him children who will have no claim to the rights of sonship if noble, but who will, whatever their parentage, rank as amongst the lowest class in Russian society. The future of that great country is one of the biggest problems of the age. It has old traditions to contend with, climatic difficulties to encounter, and a gross ignorance to expel, whilst educational privileges are almost unattainable to the children, who from week end to week end could not attend school, even if one were provided for them. When our hearts are stirred, as they must be by the news daily flashed to us over the wires, let their overflow be that of profoundest sympathy for our sisters in Russia, and of deepest gratitude to the Giver of all, that we live in an age and in a land of enlightenment, and that the name of that land is Canada.

H. A. B.



Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing & Lithographing Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.

A pious man was in the crew of an ironclad. This man had been told one evening that in all probability the next day would witness a great battle. When he prayed that night he put special stress upon the plea that the vessel upon which he and his comrades were serving might escape disaster, saying among other things: "O Lord, shield us from the shells and other projectiles of the enemy, but if any shells and solid shot do come to our vessel, I pray Thee that they may be distributed as prize money is distributed among the officers."

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

"It is a pity it did not go a little further then, and tell us how the assassin escaped from, if not how he entered, a house secured as the Leavenworths' was."

His face flushed. "That would have been convenient," he said; "also if I had been informed where Hannah was, and why a stranger and a gentleman should have stooped to the committal of such a crime."

Seeing that he was nettled, I dropped my bantering vein. "Why do you say a stranger?" I asked; "are you so well acquainted with all who visit that house as to be able to say who are and who are not strangers to the family?"

"I am well acquainted with the faces of their friends, Mr. Raymond, and Henry Clavering is not amongst the number, but—"

"Were you ever with Mr. Leavenworth," I interrupted, "when he has been away from home, in the country, for instance, or upon his travels?"

"No," the secretary returned, constrainedly.

"Yet I suppose he was in the habit of absenting himself from home?"

"Certainly."

"Can you tell me where he was last July, he and the ladies?"

"Yes, sir; they went to R—, if you mean that; spent some time there. The famous watering-place, you know. Ah," he cried, seeing a change in my face, "do you think he could have met them there?"

"You are keeping something back, Mr. Harwell," I said; "you have more knowledge of this man than you have hitherto given me to understand. What is it?"

He seemed astonished at my penetration, but replied, "I know no more of the man than I have already informed you, but—and a burning flush crossed his face—if you are determined to pursue this matter—and he paused with an inquiring look.

"I am resolved to find out all I can about Henry Clavering," I returned.

He lifted his head with a quick gesture. "Then," said he, "I can tell you this much: Henry Clavering wrote a letter to Mr. Leavenworth a few days before the murder, that I have some reason to believe produced a marked effect upon the household." And folding his arms, the secretary stood quietly waiting for my next question.

"How do you know?" asked I.

"I opened it by mistake. I was in the habit of reading Mr. Leavenworth's business letters, and this, being from one unaccustomed to write to him, lacked the mark which usually distinguished those of a private nature."

"And you saw the name of Clavering?"

"I did, Henry Ritchie Clavering."

"Did you read the letter?" I was rembling now.

The secretary did not reply.

"Mr. Harwell," I reiterated, "this is so time for false delicacy. Did you read that letter?"

"I did; but hastily and with an agitated conscience."

"You can, however, recall its general drift?"

"It was some complaint in regard to the treatment received by him at the hands of one of Mr. Leavenworth's nieces. I remember nothing more."

"Which niece?"

"There were no names mentioned."

"But you inferred—"

"No, sir; that is just what I did not do. I forced myself to forget the whole thing."

"And yet you say that it produced an effect upon the family?"

"I can see now that it did. None of them has ever appeared quite the same toward each other as before."

"Mr. Harwell," I said, "when you were questioned as to the receipt of any letter by Mr. Leavenworth, which might seem in any manner to be connected with this tragedy, you denied having seen any such; how was that?"

"Mr. Raymond," he returned, "you are a gentleman; have a chivalrous regard for the ladies; do you think that you could have brought yourself even if in your secret heart you considered some

such result possible, which I am not ready to say I did) to mention at such a time as that, the receipt of a letter complaining of the treatment received from one of Mr. Leavenworth's nieces, as a suspicious circumstance worthy to be taken into account by a coroner's jury?"

I shook my head, I could not but acknowledge the impossibility.

"What reason had I for thinking that letter was one of importance? I knew no Henry Ritchie Clavering."

"And yet you seemed to think it was," I murmured. "I remember you hesitated before replying."

"It is true, but not as I should hesitate now, if the question were put to me again."

Silence followed these words, during which I took two or three turns up and down the room.

"This is all very fanciful," I said, laughing in the vain endeavor to throw off the superstitious horror that unaccountably to myself still hung about me.

He bent his head in assent. "I know it," said he. "I am practical myself in broad daylight, and recognize the flimsiness of an accusation based upon a poor, hard-working secretary's dream, as plainly as you do. That is the reason I desired to keep from speaking at all. Dreams are not things with which to confront a man in a court of justice; but, Mr. Raymond," and his long, thin hand fell upon my arm with a nervous intensity which gave me almost the sensation of an electrical shock, "if the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth is ever brought to confess his deed—mark my words—he will prove to be the man of my dream."

I drew a long breath. For a moment his belief was mine, and a mingled sensation of relief and exquisite pain swept over me as I thought of the possibility of Eleanore being exonerated from crime only to be plunged into fresh humiliation and deeper abysses of suffering.

"He stalks the streets in freedom now," the secretary went on as if to himself, "even dares to enter the house he has so woefully desecrated; but justice is justice, and sooner or later something will transpire which will prove to you that a premonition so wonderful as that I received had its significance; that the voice calling, 'Trueman, Trueman,' was something more than the empty utterances of an excited brain; that it was justice itself calling attention to the guilty."

I looked at him in wonder; did he know that the officers of justice were already on the track of this same Clavering? I judged not from his look, but felt an inclination to make an effort and see.

"You speak with strange conviction," I said; "but in all probability you are doomed to be disappointed. So far as we know, Mr. Clavering is a respectable man."

"I do not propose to denounce him; I do not even propose to speak his name again. I am not a fool, Mr. Raymond. I have spoken thus plainly to you only in explanation of last night's most unfortunate betrayal; and while I trust that you will regard what I have told you as confidential, I also hope that you will give me credit for behaving on the whole as well as could be expected under the circumstances. And he held out his hand.

"Certainly," I replied, as I took it. Then with a sudden impulse to test the accuracy of this story of his, inquired if he had any means of verifying his statement of having had this dream at the time spoken of that is, before the murder and not afterward.

"No, sir; I know myself that I had it the night previous to that of Mr. Leavenworth's death, but I cannot prove the fact."

"Did not speak of it next morning to anyone?"

"Oh, no, sir; I was scarcely in a position to do so."

"Yet it must have had a great effect upon you, interrupting you for work—"

"Nothing counts me for work," he murmured bitterly.

"I believe that it so," I returned, remembering its prominence for the last few days. "But you must at least have shown some traces of having passed an uncomfortable night, if no more. Have you then any recollection of anyone speaking to you in regard to your appearance the next morning?"

"I am not prepared to say."

The Halifax Conservatory of Music.

People in this part of the country are not familiar with the excellent work which is being accomplished in the Maritime Provinces by the Halifax Conservatory of Music, an institution which has grown from a department of the Halifax Ladies' College to its present proud position as one of the most important musical educational institutions in the country. It is affiliated with Dalhousie University, and its president the Rev. Robert Laing, M. A., and the faculty of the piano department comprises such names as Mr. Percy Gordon, Mrs. M. Wallace, Mr. J. H. Logan, Miss Helen Tilsley, Miss Esther Clark, Miss Louise C. Tupper, Miss Elsie Taylor and others. All branches of music are taught by recognized specialists, and one of the interesting features of the Conservatory is an orchestra, lately formed, to give the pupils an opportunity of becoming familiar with a branch of composition which is to very many a sealed book. This is an innovation that would be advantageous to other cities.

Mr. Gordon's opinion in musical matters carries great weight, and therefore there is special interest in the fact that through his advice the president of the conservatory, Rev. Robert Laing, has ordered two "Gourlay" pianos for use in the conservatory. The letter to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Loeming, Toronto, is a most complimentary one. After stating that the pianos had been selected after hearing a sample instrument in the J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co. warehouses, of Halifax, Mr. Laing says: "It is only fair to ourselves to state that we can buy pianos at less money, but in our desire to have the College equipment in the very front rank, we have decided in your favor."

This is but further evidence that the "Gourlay" piano is rapidly being recognized as one worthy of first consideration among the standard instruments manufactured in Canada.

TRADE TOPICS.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.—Are you ready for "sugarmaking" time? Have you got your supplies? Do you understand the process of making the best article obtainable from maple sap? If you would know what you require, drop a line for catalogue, etc., to the Grimm Mfg. Co., 84 Wellington St., Montreal, whose advertisement appears in the "Farmer's Advocate."

MANITOBA SEED POTATOES.—Manitoba is famous for the superior quality of its potatoes. Soil and climate unite, as in the case of No. 1 hard wheat, to develop a product famous for its excellence. The potato fields of Eastern Canada suffer from rot and blight. This is why the announcement of A. E. McKenzie & Co., seedsmen, of Brandon, Man., elsewhere in this issue will be read with keen interest. Read about their offering of new varieties: "Manitoba Wonder" and "Northern Light." There will be "something doing" in potato culture in Ontario and other eastern provinces this year.

GOSSIP.

TWO IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALES.

Attention is called to the twin advertisement in this issue of the dispersion by auction, on March 22nd and 23rd, owing to the owners retiring from farming, of the two excellent herds of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns belonging to Messrs. W. G. Howden, Columbus, near Myrtle, C. P. R., and Brooklyn, G. I. R., and Geo. H. Johnston, of Balsam, near Claremont Station, C. P. R. These two herds are located only a few miles apart, in that noted home of high-class Shorthorns, South Ontario, where the names, Miller, Dryden, Johnston, Howden, Davidson, etc., are household words all over the Dominion and far beyond. The character and breeding of these cattle are first-class, and they will be found individually as good as their pedigrees. Two excellent imported bulls are included in the sales, besides a number of really good home-bred ones, sons of imported sires and of A1 families. Further particulars next week.

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

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE

OF

**47 Scotch and
Scotch-Topped Shorthorns**

**Clydesdale Mares and Fillies and
Farm Stock and Implements,**

the property of

W. G. HOWDEN, Columbus P. O., Ont.
3 miles from Myrtle Station, on the C. P. R., on

Wednesday, March 22, '05

Bulls including the Imp. stock bull Meadow Lord of the Kilblean Beauty family.

Trains will be met at Myrtle station on the C. P. R. evening before and morning of sale. Trains at Brooklin, G. T. R., will also be met similarly. Catalogues mailed on application.

W. G. HOWDEN, Columbus, Ont.

On Thursday, March 23rd, Mr. Geo. H. Johnston, Balsam, Ont., near Claremont, C. P. R., will sell his entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns at auction.

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE

OF

**Scotch
Shorthorn Cattle**

**WORK HORSES, FARM STOCK
AND IMPLEMENTS**

THE PROPERTY OF

GEO. H. JOHNSTON, Balsam P. O., Ontario,
5 miles from Claremont Station, on C. P. R.

Thursday, March 23, '05

47 HEAD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 particularly good young bulls, including the imported two-year-old stock bull Choice Koral =50026=. 38 females, including Fames, Crimson Flowers, Miss Ramsdens, Marr Stamfords, Kinellar Bessies, Kinellar Minas, and other good tribes.

Trains at Claremont Station, C. P. R., will be met evening before and morning of sale. Catalogues sent on application.

GEO. H. JOHNSTON, Balsam, Ont.

On Wednesday, March 22nd, Mr. W. G. Howden, Columbus, Ont., near Myrtle, C. P. R., will sell his entire herd of 47 head of Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns by auction.

First Biennial Auction Sale

of the produce of THE FAMOUS OGILVIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES,
to take place at Rapids Farm, near Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1905

WHEN WILL BE SOLD

48 High-Class Young Ayrshires

including absolutely all the two-year-old and yearling heifers, numbering 26 head, and 17 young bulls, comprising 1 two-year-old and 8 yearlings fit for service, and 8 calves from 7 to 8 months old.

These young animals have already made a name for themselves, having won, last fall, 12 first prizes, 9 seconds, 8 thirds and two fourths, at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, and at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

There will, in addition, be offered 11 Grand Young Cows (imported and home-bred), from 3 to 6 years old, including the Champion Ayrshire Cow at Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, imported Carsegowan March Bell.

All the animals offered, except those that are imported, are by the three well-known Champion Stock Bulls Douglasdale (Imp.), Black Prince (Imp.) and Lessnessock Royal Warrant (Imp.)

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 P. M.

Mr. Ogilvie is very anxious to make these sales a success, and none but first-class animals will be offered.

For further information and Catalogues apply to

Walter M. Kearns,
Auctioneer, Montreal.

Robert Hunter, Manager,
Lachine Rapids, Que.

One mile from electric cars. Take Ontario and Wellington Line to Verdun. Cars will be met on day of sale.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE MAIN 2228.

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

THE Frost & Wood Company Limited

FROST & WOOD

"Tiger" Self-dump Rake

A FAVORITE WHEREVER USED.



The "TIGER" is built throughout of steel—frame, axle, teeth and wheels are all of high-grade steel.

The "TIGER" has an automatic foot-trip, which for simplicity and service cannot be equalled.

The teeth are made of the finest quality crucible steel, tempered in oil and tested before leaving the factory.

Send for Catalogue "F" and get posted.

THE Frost & Wood Company Limited

Head Office and Works, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.
Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro, Charlottetown,
Man. Ont. Que. Que. N. B. N. S. P. E. I.

AUCTION SALE OF

25 Scotch-topped **S** Shorthorn Cattle and **30** Berkshire Pigs

PROPERTY OF JAMES MCGILLAWEE, OF STRATFORD, ONT.
To be held at his farm, 3 miles from Shakespeare, G. T. R., on
Wednesday, March 8th, 1905.

The following imported Scotch-bred bulls have been used in the herd: Captain Mayfly = 28858; Scottish Hero = 36102; Fragrant Duke = 36036; Pioneer Dalmeny = 50070; Lord Durno = 40394. Trains will be met at Shakespeare on morning of sale. Terms of sale: 12 months' credit on approved joint notes, 5 per cent. off for cash. Catalogues mailed on application.

Thos. Trow, Auctioneer.

James McGillawee, Stratford, Ont.

THE EASTERN ONTARIO

Live Stock and Poultry Show

WILL BE HELD AT

Ottawa, Ont., March 6th-10th, 1905

Large Prize Lists in all Departments.
Entries Live Stock close February 18th.
Entries Poultry close February 25th.

Practical Lectures Delivered on Live Stock Subjects.

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, etc., apply to

J. C. SMITH, President. A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Parliament Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

IT MAKES
COWS
BREED.

BOOK FREE.
MOORE BROS.
Veterinary Surgeons.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.

TO SECURE RESULTS
Advertise in the Advocate

Asthma
Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of successful treatment Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

In answering any advertisement on this page,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

WHITEWASH.

"York Co., Reader," who wants a whitewash that will not rub off, should write the Sramotor Co., London, Ont.

CARROT-WORMS ASPARAGUS, GRAPES AND CURRANTS.

Mr. G. M., Chesley, Ont., asks:

1. What will keep the worms out of carrots and parsnips?
2. What is the best asparagus for market garden?
3. What are the best kinds of grapes for this section (Bruce Co.)?
4. What is the name of the best and largest white currant?

Ans.—1. I cannot give you any definite directions for the control of the "worm" effecting your carrots and parsnips without knowing the nature of the insect causing the trouble. There are a number of insects the larvae of which feed upon these crops, some upon the tops and others upon the roots. Probably one of the most troublesome on the roots is the cutworm, which eats off the roots of the small plants, causing them to die. These worms, however, are seldom troublesome, except in new land or land which has not been in cultivation for some time. Good cultivation is probably one of the best means of getting rid of them. In cases where they are particularly abundant, they may sometimes be poisoned by using a bran bait with which Paris green has been mixed. The bran should be soaked and small quantities of Paris green mixed with it and placed under shingles or boards within a few inches of the plants. Any of the caterpillars that feed upon the foliage can be destroyed by spraying with Paris green.

2. Conover's Colossal is one of the best varieties of asparagus for general cultivation, although Palmetto is said to be less troubled with the blight, which has been more or less troublesome the past few years. However, thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture will keep this in check.

3. The following may be given as three of the leading varieties of grapes: Lindley, for red; Worden, for black, and Niagara, for white, although it is doubtful if the Niagara and Worden would ripen early enough for your section. If they are not early enough, it would be better to substitute Winchell and Moore's Diamond for the Niagara, and in place of Worden, it might be well to substitute Moore's Early or Champion. These latter are among the earliest, although they are somewhat inferior in quality to those first mentioned.

4. The White Grape currant is one of the best and most productive currants we have ever grown. With us it yields one-half as much again as the best red varieties, and almost twice as much as the best black varieties. H. L. HUTT, Ontario Agricultural College.

LIFE ON THE RAIL IS A HARD ONE

C. P. R. Engineer's Experience With Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Brought Back His Strength When he Could Neither Rest nor Sleep.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—Mr. Ben Rafferty, the well-known C. P. R. engineer, whose home is at 175 Maple St., is one Winnipeg man who swears by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Long hours on the engine and the mental strain broke down my constitution," Mr. Rafferty says. "My back gave out entirely. Terrible, sharp, cutting pains followed one another, till I felt I was being sliced away piecemeal. I would come in tried to death from a run. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally I had to lay off work."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I have worn for years. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

The White Plague Follows Colds

NEGLECT THE COLD AND CONSUMPTION FINDS AN EASY STARTING POINT—YOU CAN CURE THE COLD BY USING

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Consumption begins with a cold. If you check the cold, you prevent consumption.

By the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine you can cure the cold and avoid the risk of serious developments.

It lessens the coughs, aids expectoration, clears the choked-up air passages, heals the raw and inflamed membranes and thoroughly cures the cold.

There are many newer medicines than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, but few that have been so long before the public, and none with such a grand record of success—in success in curing disease and consequent enormous sales.

Especially in the treatment of croup, bronchitis and severe chest colds this great prescription of Dr. Chase has easily taken the lead. It is far more than an ordinary cough mixture, and can be depended on even in the most serious cases.

Don't be satisfied with new and untried remedies, when you can obtain Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine from any dealer at 25c a bottle.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Special Offer.

We are determined to convince stockmen and farmers that we have the best stock food ever compounded, while it costs less than half the price of any other stock food. Take advantage of our special offer, which we have extended to March 15th. We will ship, all charges prepaid, two 25-lb. pails at \$1.50 each, or one 50-lb. pail at \$2.75, and include with either order, free of any charge, a package of McDougall's Original English Sheep Dip and Cattle Dressing, for killing vermin on stock. Farmers should avail themselves of this special offer while it lasts. Remember we guarantee WORTHINGTON'S STOCK FOOD to give entire satisfaction. If it does not, we will refund money. Send in your order to-day. It will have our prompt attention. Write for free pamphlet of testimonials. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

ENSILAGE THAT WILL GROW

Ask your dealer for

ULRICH'S

Mammoth White, Yellow Dent, and Improved Leaming

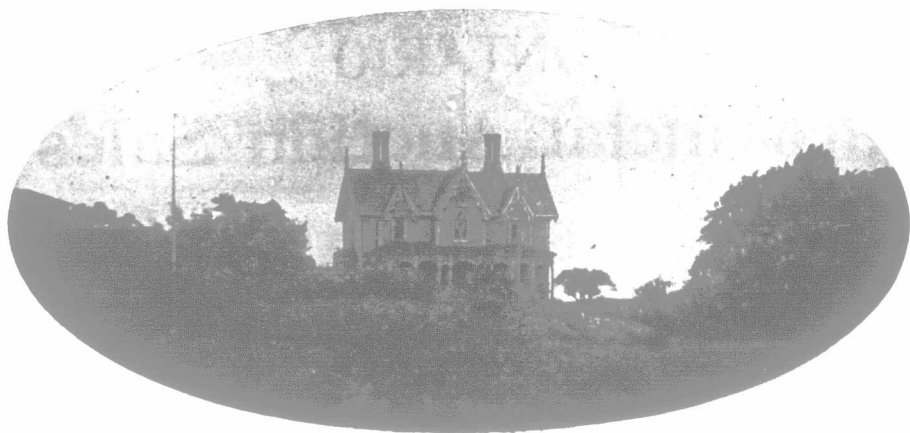
and take no other. Parts cars each or will fill out car with FEED corn.

E. R. ULRICH & SONS
o. Springfield, Ill., U. S. A.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.

Mention this paper **EVERGREENS** Forest trees, nursery grown and hardy everywhere. All sizes for all purposes, at lowest prices. 50 bargain lots, all first class, prepaid, \$1 to \$10 per 100. Catalogue and bargain sheet free. D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



THE HOME OF MR. B. V. MILLIDGE,
St. John, N. B.

WILLOW BANK JERSEY FARM,
ROCKLAND ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B., May 6th, 1903.

GENTLEMEN:

I make a specialty of breeding Jersey cattle that have large, well-shaped udders, with large teats well placed, and heavy milkers. The Exiles seem to fill the bill. My trade is selling milk in the City of St. John, and selling bull calves to head dairy herds in all parts of the country. My calves are never vealed. I use Herbageum, and have done so regularly for ten years, and would not think of raising calves without it. I feed it to horses, milch cows, young cattle, calves and poultry. I could describe a dozen cases where Herbageum has been of special benefit, but space would not admit of it. I will give one recent case: I imported from the United States last summer a three-months-old bull calf. It was bred in the purple, and I had paid a long price for it. I purchased it to breed to the granddaughter of the great Exile of St. Lambert, and was very much disappointed with the calf when it arrived. It looked very miserable, and was scouring badly. I tried various remedies, with no good results. I had, as I always have, a package of Herbageum on hand, and I tried that. The scouring stopped at once, and the calf improved steadily from the first day. He has been fed Herbageum regularly all winter, and gives promise of developing into a very valuable animal. I think he would have died from scours if I had not given him Herbageum.

My old stock bull is an inbred son of the greatest sire of milk and butter cows the world has ever known; his calves are never butchered by me, and when I sell them I am anxious that the new owners should take good care of them, as every one is an advertisement for my farm. I therefore always make it a point to advise every one to feed Herbageum. My stock are fed Herbageum nine months out of the year, and it pays me well to feed it to them. I have been offered all kinds of stock foods, but when I have a safe and sure thing in Herbageum I cannot afford to run the risk of experiments.

Yours truly,
B. V. MILLIDGE.



The above is from a photograph of "Riverside," the beautiful farm home of Messrs. Matthew Richardson & Son. Riverside Stock Farm is situated on the Grand River, near Caledonia, Ont. The farm contains three hundred and fifty acres, and is the home of a number of the most noted dairy cattle in America.

The milk from this famous herd is manufactured into cheese daily, right here at Riverside, and visitors can see a practical demonstration of the utility of the Holstein as a dairy cow and of the profit there is in home-dairying. It is impossible to procure better blood for the foundation of a Holstein-Friesian herd than can be obtained at "Riverside" from Messrs. Richardson & Son.

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

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & SON'S LETTER.

In laying the foundation for our herd and in making additions from time to time we have endeavored to purchase the best we could get.

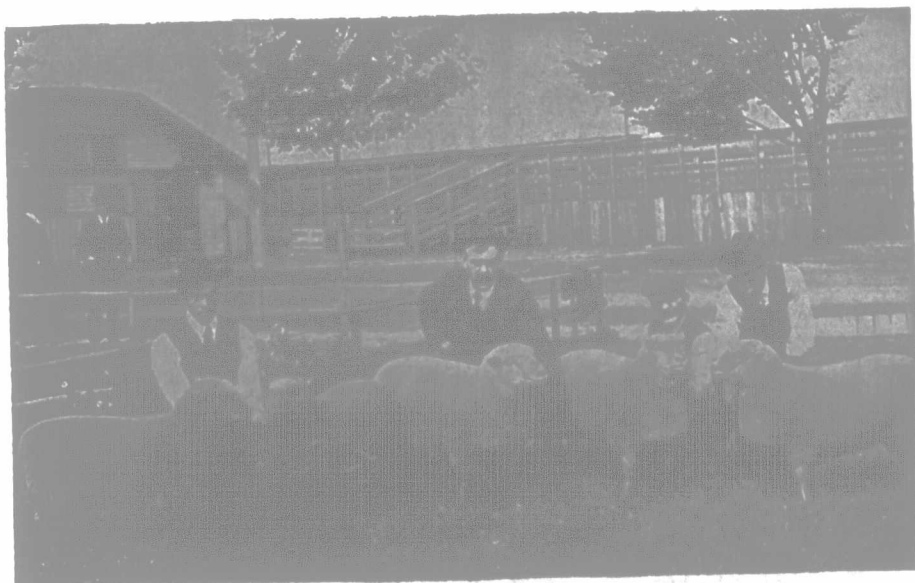
The bull is regarded as half the herd, and we have used in our herd the first three bulls in Canada eligible and recorded in the Advanced Record of Merit.

We have had over thirty official tests made by the Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, and in preparing cows for these official tests we have found Herbageum to be of very great advantage. We believe that it promotes thorough assimilation of food, and in that way brings the individual cow up to her highest natural standard of production without impairing her vitality.

Our calves are sold for stock purposes or kept for use in our own dairy, and we find Herbageum of great assistance in raising them. We manufacture cheese, and therefore can feed only a limited amount of milk. We feed new milk for six or eight weeks, after which we feed porridge of wheat flour one part, linseed two parts and oil meal three parts, with Herbageum added, and we have no trouble in raising calves that develop into healthy, strong individuals, capable of making good records. For animals off their feed or out of condition, we know of nothing equal to Herbageum.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,
Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Dairy Cattle.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM,
Caledonia, Ont., June 27th, 1904.



FIRST-PRIZE PEN OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.
Owned and exhibited by Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.

We have used Herbageum for our sheep for several years and find it a splendid appetizer, and would prefer it to any other preparation we have ever used. For lambs we feed it from the outset, and continue it until they go on the grass, and we always feed it to our show sheep. We have also used it for our calves with separated milk, and consider it without equal.

Yours truly,
TELFER BROS.
Paris, Ont., Sept., 9th, 1903.

MR. JOHN ORR, OF GALT.

Mr. Orr is one of Canada's most successful breeders and exhibitors of Leicester sheep. He has been very prominent among the winners at the great American shows as well as at home. His letter given below is of more than usual interest:

I have been frequently asked about my method of feeding, and it may interest some to know that I largely attribute my success to Herbageum, which I have used during several years, and during the last two years have used a considerable quantity. Especially have I had good results with lambs that were being fitted for exhibition purposes. Other lambs not getting it were frequently troubled with ticks, but we have never found any trouble with ticks when sheep or lambs were fed Herbageum.

I only feed a teaspoonful to sheep and rather less to lambs once a day. Three sheep that I bought in 1900 were fairly alive with ticks. I put them with my other sheep and gave them Herbageum, and when sheared, about the middle of March, 1901, they were perfectly free from ticks, and they had no sheep wash nor other remedy or preventive than Herbageum.

I may further say that the sheep which were fed Herbageum were in so much better condition than my other sheep, which were not fed it, that when sheared the clip averaged two pounds each more than the others.

I have also used it with cows and other stock to good advantage.
Yours sincerely,
JOHN ORR,
Lakeside Farm, Galt,
County of Waterloo, Ont.

Oct. 19th, 1902.



The Farmer's Money Bag

Milk makes the money and Dr. Hess Stock Food makes the milk. Like a magic purse the farmer's money bag fills itself, though it is a conditional favor dependent entirely upon his knowledge and good management.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), which combines naturally with the ration fed, and is eagerly taken up by the organs of assimilation, causing increased vigor and a greater flow of richer milk. Dr. Hess Stock Food prevents indigestion, keeps the milk cow free from disease and in a healthy condition during the entire milk-giving period.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-a and Instant Louse Killer.

WHICH SEPARATOR?

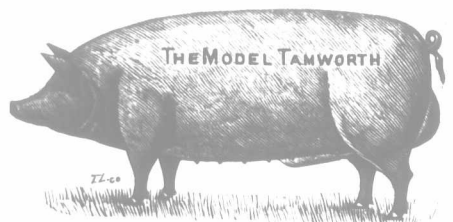
It is to your advantage to get the cream separator that will do the best work for you at the least expense. The

EMPIRE

Easy Running Separator

is the simplest in construction, the most perfect in operation. It has the fewest parts to clean, the fewest to wear out. It gives less trouble and more satisfaction than any other. All we ask is a chance to show you why. Send for name of nearest agent and free catalogue.

Empire Cream Separator Company,
25-30 Wellington St.,
West,
Toronto, Ontario.



Improved Chester Whites and Tamworths
From this herd have been winners at leading exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for a number of years. New importations direct from England, will arrive in May. We have for sale choice lot of young sows, bred; also boars, 3 to 4 months old. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

LAND

FOR SALE

In the famous SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY. Splendid yields; good water; mild climate. Write for particulars to

CADWELL, JORDAN & HUNT,
Box 58,
Saskatoon, Sask.

TRADE TOPICS.

GOOD SEEDS.—Read Geo. Keith's advertisement elsewhere in this issue of specialities in choice grass and grain seed for the coming spring. Do not sow weeds! Write for catalogue to Geo. Keith, Toronto.

SUPPLY EXHAUSTED.—Evans & Sons, Druggists and Chemists, Montreal, write us that they have run out of the pamphlet, "Lameness of the Horse," referred to by Mr. Stevens in his advertisement re horse ointment, shown in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." They have, however, sent for an additional supply of 600 to England, and will be glad to forward copies to all who have applied as soon as these arrive in Montreal. "There is no medium like the 'Farmer's Advocate' to reach the stockmen and farmers generally."

A REMARKABLE OFFER.—Without proper digestion and assimilation of food, there can be no health. Vitæ-Ore is an appetizer that helps the system to assimilate food into pure, healthy blood and muscle; invaluable to dyspeptics and as a stomach and blood toner. It cures Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gall Stones, Biliousness, Rheumatism, etc. Theo. Noel, Geologist, of Toronto, offers to send a full-sized one dollar package of Vitæ-Ore to every reader of this paper who will request it. For further information, see full-page announcement, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

ENLARGING THEIR BUSINESS.—Messrs. Tolton Bros., Limited, of the City of Guelph, Ont., have just completed the purchase of the whole business patterns, etc., and good will of the Emerson Company, of Tweed, Ontario, who have hitherto done a large and prosperous business in Canada in hay carriers, forks and slings, and have gained an enviable reputation in the sling-carrier trade.

This will in future be an important department in this already well established and thrifty business, and from other up-to-date improvements in their implements which are now being introduced, together with engaging the services of Mr. Walter C. Emerson himself, of Tweed, Ont., who is well known as an up-to-date and leading man in the hay-fork and sling-carrier trade, we have reasons to believe that there never was a brighter future before this well and favorably known firm of Tolton Bros., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

SWAMP LANDS.—On many farms in Canada there are marshy tracts, swamps, etc., perhaps uncultivated because of the impression that there is no use of planting anything there, perhaps abandoned after a disappointing experience. At the same time, the black, peaty soils in these areas should be, and actually are, rich in plant food. Nitrogen and phosphoric acid are usually present in sufficient quantities, but the trouble is that available potash is almost invariably lacking. The fertilizer, kainit, is prepared for the express purpose of supplying this lack, and experiments have proved it to be wholly successful. For instance, in one case where corn was planted on peaty soil, the crop obtained from the natural soil only amounted to 17.35 bushels of good corn, and 11.50 bushels of poor corn. On an adjoining plot on which kainit was used, there were 58.1 bushels of sound and 3.35 bushels of poor corn. Similar results have been observed with potatoes and other crops in different places. Those who desire further information regarding this fertilizer should write to the office of the German Kali Works, 93 to 99 Nassau St., Bennett Building, Rooms 707 and 708, New York City, who will send circulars, etc., on application.

The farmers in Illinois, as well as those in other States, this year will be taught scientific farming by rail. The Burlington "Seed and Soil Special" has just started out.

The train, consisting of two cars, arranged to allow speakers to make their talks aboard, will be a sort of itinerant agricultural college, sowing knowledge at every stop. The project is under the supervision of the University of Illinois, and is fostered by the Burlington, on the grounds that the more grain the farmers raise, the more there will be to ship over its lines.

ONTARIO Provincial Auction Sales

PURE-BRED CATTLE

(REGISTERED)
MALES AND FEMALES OF BEEF BREEDS

Will be held by Local Management, under the auspices of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, at the following points:

OTTAWA, MARCH 10

PORT PERRY, MAR. 14 CAMPBELLCROFT, MAR. 16

GUELPH, MARCH 22

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered. For catalogues and full particulars, apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT

Secretary Live Stock Associations - Parliament Buildings, Toronto

TWO WORLD'S RECORDS

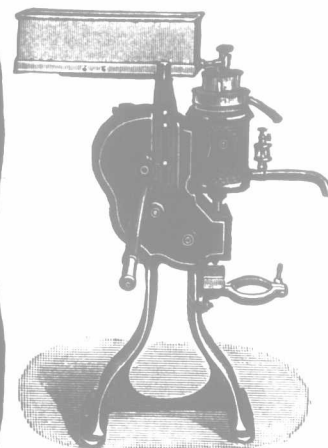
THAT CONCERN EVERY FARMER AND DAIRYMAN

ARE HELD BY

THE IMPROVED

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION DAIRY BUTTERMILK



The SWEEPSTAKES, and every highest dairy score in the four great butter scoring contests open to the world, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, were awarded to butter made from U. S. Separator cream. "U. S. Quality Wins!"

The World's Champion Skimmer

The U. S. Cream Separator has indisputably and conclusively proven that it is the closest skimming separator in the world. In 50 consecutive runs it averaged to leave only .0138 of one per cent. of butter fat in the skim milk.

NEVER EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER SEPARATOR

Now these records mean something to YOU. Find out about it.

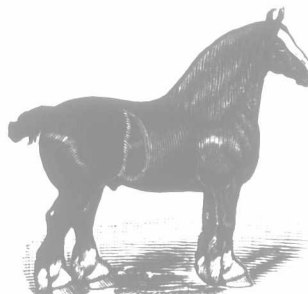
Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Transfer houses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Portland, Me., Kansas City, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., San Francisco, Cal., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont. Address all letters to Bellows Falls.

Smith & Richardson's

CLYDESDALES

COLUMBUS, - ONTARIO.



Long-distance Telephone at Residence.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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

Champion Clydesdales **BY** **Clydesdale Champions**

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

GRAHAM BROS.

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto. : : :

1904 Baron Sterling,
Sire Baron's Pride.

1903 Cairnhill,
Sire Ethiopia.

1902 Young McQueen
Sire McQueen.

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer more Sons and Daughters of Baron's Pride than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

GRAHAM BROS., - - Claremont, Ontario, Canada.

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

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

Premier Championship.
Reserve Grand Championships.
Three Reserve Championships.
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.
Six Second Premiums.
Three Fourth Premiums.

Grand Championship.
Two Championships.
Five Diplomas.
Nine First Premiums.
Six Third Premiums.
Two Fifth Premiums.

Our fourth carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, at the Reid Hotel, and with those already on hand make the best collection of stallions to pick from in Canada, many of them being World's Fair and International winners. A responsible guarantee given with every horse. We will sell a better stallion for the money than any other firm. **TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS.** Write for full particulars and new Catalogue Q.

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

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,
of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



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

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

Clydesdales, Percherons AND **Hackneys**

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

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

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, Ont., who advertises Ayrshires for sale, writes: "My herd is coming through the winter in fine condition and milking well. The stock I am offering in my advertisement are of good quality and in good dairy condition, but owing to being over stocked, I am forced to sell for less than their real value."

The steady advance in poultry leads to some astonishing figures, says the Detroit Journal. The farmers' hens now produce one and two-third billion dozens of eggs and at the high average price of the year, the hens during their busy season lay enough eggs in a single month to pay the year's interest on the U. S. national debt.

Mr. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., writes: "My offerings in Shorthorns and Berkshires are very choice and in fine condition, and any party visiting my herd will not be disappointed with the quality of the stock, and prices and terms are very reasonable. Will gladly meet any person at Caledonia Station that would like to inspect my large herd, if they will drop me a card or wire me when coming."

Mr. C. S. Plumb, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University, advises us that some very valuable gifts have been recently donated to the College of Agriculture of the University, viz., six head of registered Red Polled cows and heifers from Mr. J. McLain Smith, Dayton, Ohio; a pair of select pure-bred white Shorthorn steers from Mr. John A. Gerlaugh, of Harshman; a pure-bred Angus calf from Mr. E. O. Estle, of Springfield, and a choice grade Hereford calf from Mr. D. E. Williams, of Columbus.

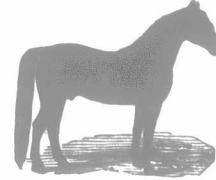
Twelve young Shorthorn bulls and as many cows and heifers, all of choice breeding, are advertised for sale in this issue by Messrs. W. H. Taylor & Son, of Parkhill, Middlesex Co., Ont., who have a right good herd of well-bred cattle, in which first-class imported Scotch-bred bulls have been continuously in service for many years, with the result that an excellent type of the red, white and roan breed is found on their farm, and they are not looking for high prices, but are prepared to give buyers good bargains. Write them, or give them a call.

HOW TO DRENCH A PIG.

Take a few yards of good rope, double it and draw it through the end to make a loop. Catch the hog and fasten the loop on the upper jaw, getting the rope behind the tusks. Tie the loose end of rope to something about a foot higher than the hog, giving him about four feet of rope. Next get an old shoe, not too large, cut a hole in the toe of it and place it in his mouth. Pour the drench into the shoe and he will drink like an old toper. Don't give it to him too quickly.

Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q., writes: I am glad to report that the Hillhurst Shorthorns are wintering well, and some very promising calves, by Imp. Scottish Hero, have been dropped recently. The five heifers purchased at W. C. Edwards & Co.'s late sale, at Rockland, have arrived safely, and I have since secured the red show heifer, Lovely of Pine Grove 3rd, which was the highest-priced lot in the sale. Inasmuch as the first lot included four out of the five specially mentioned in the "Farmer's Advocate" before the sale, together with a Missie heifer, I think I may say that a good share of the cream has come to Hillhurst, and I am quite sure that animals of the same quality and breeding could not be imported for three times the money. Enquiries have begun to come in from agricultural societies for young bulls, of which I have a lot of nine good ones, by Scottish Beau, Lord Mountstephen, and other good sires, ready for spring trade, at moderate prices. It may be of interest to call attention to the fact that the St. Louis World's Fair champion herd of Shorthorns is descended from foundation stock purchased in Canada in 1871 by the late S. G. Reed, of Oregon, which was selected by "Willie" Watson at Hillhurst.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, **Best BLISTER** ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Our CASH for your FURS

We want Raw Furs and pay cash for them. We are the largest firm in the business, and you save all commission men's profits by dealing direct with us. Write for our price list and fur circular. Even if you have no furs on hand, you may have some to-morrow.

REVILLON BROS., LTD.
om 134 McGill Street, Montreal.

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

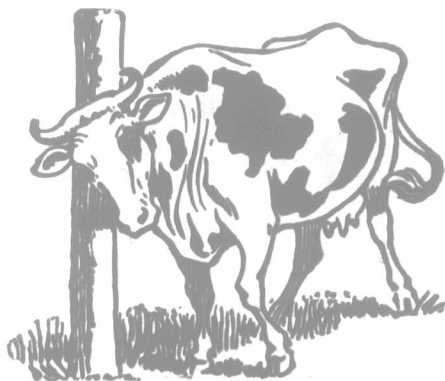
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.

Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely.

Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.



The Louse Question

When your animals rub incessantly at this season of the year, look out for lice. This is especially true of calves and colts. To meet this condition Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) formulated the famous Instant Louse Killer, which kills lice on stock and poultry.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

kills ticks on sheep. It, being a powder, can be applied in zero weather. Do not wait for warm weather; do not let the tick eat up your profits; kill him on the spot with Instant Louse Killer. Put up in round cans with perforated top, full pound 25 cts. Sold on a positive written guarantee. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can; there are 25 imitators.

1 lb. 35 cents.
3 lbs. 85 cents.

If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

Manufactured by **DR. HESS & CLARK**
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Tuttle's Elixir



is a quick and permanent cure for distemper, founder, lameness of all kinds, pneumonia, thrush, cuts, bruises, collar and saddle galls, colds, stiffness, etc. It is used and endorsed by the Adams Express Co. We offer

\$100 Reward

for any case of Colic, Curb, Contracted or Knotted Cords, Splints, recent Shoe Boils or Callous that it will not cure.

Tuttle's Family Elixir

is the best household remedy that can be used for rheumatism, sprains and all other pains and aches. Saves doctor bills and stops pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Send for it. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Beware of all so-called Elixirs. Get Tuttle's, the only genuine. For sale by druggists or sent direct.

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

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.

30 FULL-BLOOD PERCHERONS



Consisting of stallions and mares, from one year old up, both home-bred and imported. The foundation stock is principally Brilliant blood, a son of the noted Besique, at the head of our stud at present. We have them with size and quality, clean legs and feet like iron. We are prepared to give better quality for less money than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If you need a horse in your locality, we will assist you to form a company. Terms easy. Stock fully guaranteed. Located three miles out of town, or two miles from Ruthven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay livery if not on hand to meet you. Address:

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE,
Essex County. Kingsville, Ontario.

BREEDING GLYDESDALES



I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported

Clydesdale Stallions

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

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT

FOR SALE

2-YEAR-OLD GLYDESDALE STALLION, KING CAIRNTO [4700] 3 SHORTHORN BULLS by imported Scotch sires. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R.

Wm. D. Dyer, Columbus, Ont.

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. For sale: Two Canadian-bred stallions, rising 3 years, from imp. sire and dams. Also SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

JAS. W. INNES,
Cityview Farm, Woodstock Ont.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to

R. & C. PALING,
Caledonia Stn. & Tel., North Seneca

Stock Farm for sale—Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 149 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up to date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply

J. W. ROBERTSON.

DEATH TO HEAVES guaranteed
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per box, mail or express paid. Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. You struggle with any of these ailments.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BROKEN-WINDED COLT.

I have a four-year-old colt which had distemper last winter. It has left him broken winded. He will get out of wind if driven a short distance.

Ans.—A horse may become broken winded from many causes and in so many different ways that it is impossible to give an opinion, and you had better consult a local veterinary surgeon. V.

COW NOT FEEDING WELL.

I have a farrow cow that does not feed well. Her teeth are apparently all right. She walks as if foundered, and her manger is always wet with watery saliva. She milks fairly well.

Ans.—You had better consult a local veterinary surgeon, and have her mouth and feet examined, as there are many causes from which a cow might become salivated, as is the case with the feet as well, they might be sore in many ways. V.

INDIGESTION.

Have a horse that had a touch of indigestion last fall. Gave him two quarts of oil, which purged him nicely. He has never regained his natural state. What he passes has a strong smell and a shiny appearance. Changed his food, such as boiled oats and bran, etc.

Ans.—Give your horse crushed oats and bran, but give no barley, and the following: Powdered gentian, 2 ozs.; ferri sulph., 2 ozs.; sodium hyposulphite, 2 ozs. Mix, and divide into 24 powders. Give powder night and morning. V.

DIARRHŒA IN COLT.

What would you advise for diarrhœa in a colt four months old that is sucking the mare? Diarrhœa was brought on by eating indigestible food.

Ans.—Diarrhœa in a young colt might arise from different causes. If caused by eating indigestible food, it would be well to give it some oil, but I think it is improbable, as it is still on the mare, and oil might have the effect of weakening it too much. I would advise powdered opium, 1 oz.; gentian, powdered, 1 oz.; ginger, 1 oz. Divide into twelve powders, and give one night and morning. Feed it crushed oats and good clean hay. Your druggist will prepare prescription. V.

UNTHRIFTY HEIFER.

I have a heifer that does not gain in weight, although well fed; urine red, and my veterinary says the blood escapes into the urine. He advises me not to breed her, so I want to fatten her, but cannot get any flesh on. I feed chaff, straw, turnips, three-quarters of a gallon chopped oats twice a day.

Ans.—Give heifer 2 lbs. of salts. After salts has operated, give gentian, 4 ozs.; sulphate of iron, 2 ozs. Divide into 4 powders. Give powder night and morning. Give her good food, such as boiled flaxseed, wheat bran, oat chop, clean hay and pure water. No turnips, as turnips will aggravate the trouble. V.

LYMPHANGITIS IN MARE.

I have a mare that raised a colt last summer; weaned colt in November. Mare did not thrive well after. The first of January, her leg swelled, and the main cord on the inside swelled also. The leg broke out in several places; discharged freely a highly-colored pus with an offensive smell. Is it dangerous to handle?

Ans.—Your mare is, no doubt, suffering from lymphangitis. Give her an aloeic ball, and after the ball has acted, give saltpetre, 2 ounces; sodium sulphite, 2 ounces. Mix, and divide into 12 powders. Give one powder night and morning. Wash affected parts of the leg with carbolic water. There is no particular danger in handling, but it is well to be careful if there is any cuts on the hand. For carbolic water, use an ounce of carbolic acid to one pint of water. She would do all right for breeding purposes. V.

Miscellaneous.

CHARGING FEES.

A keeps a pure-bred hog for service. Is he compelled to have him registered before he is allowed to charge a fee?

W. A. S.

Ans.—No.

"EXPERT EVIDENCE" DR. SCOTT'S STOCK COMPOUND

Finds favor with the largest exporters and importers and undoubtedly the best judges in Canada.

READ THIS:

There is no Stock Food or Blood Purifier on the market to-day that gives the universal satisfaction and does all that its proprietor claims for it as Dr. Scott's Dietetic Stock Compound. Knowing the ingredients that it is composed of, I strongly advised the Dalgetty Bros., the largest importers and exporters in Canada, to give Dr. Scott's Compound a trial with their horses on board ship, and to our utmost delight the consignments have landed with their legs in natural condition, free from the swelling and staking that we were continually troubled with, their coats and skin in glossy condition, appetite good, and, in fact, the horses were in shape to show to customers and sell right off the boat, and continued to thrive and gain flesh.

Dietetic Stock Compound strengthens the digestive organs and acts mildly on the excretory organs; in fact, tones up the whole system, enabling the animal to get full benefit of all the nourishment contained in the food.

Since using this compound our stables at home and abroad have never been without it.

For debilitated and unthrifty animals we consider it has no equal as a flesh and health producer, and cheerfully recommend its use. Signed,

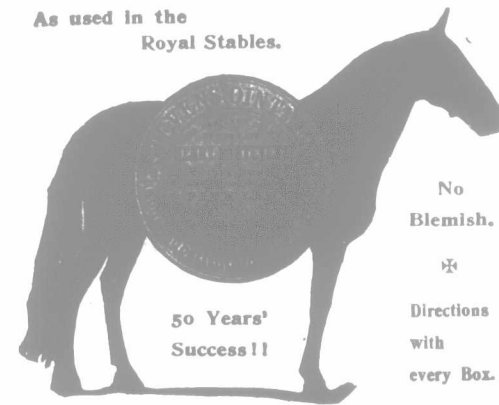
E. A. BLACKWELL,

Veterinary Surgeon for Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont.; Dundee, Scotland. Put up in 25-lb. Pails at \$2.50, 9-lb. Packages for \$1.00, and 4-lb. Packages at 50c

MANUFACTURED BY DR. SCOTT & CO., LONDON, ONT.

EXCEPT YOU

As used in the Royal Stables.



No, we don't want to except you, personally, we want you for a friend, we know you are not an enemy, we cannot afford to miss you. Send for a box of

STEVENS' OINTMENT

As used in the Royal Stables, for curing

Splint, Spavin, Ringbone, etc.,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Agents for Canada. om

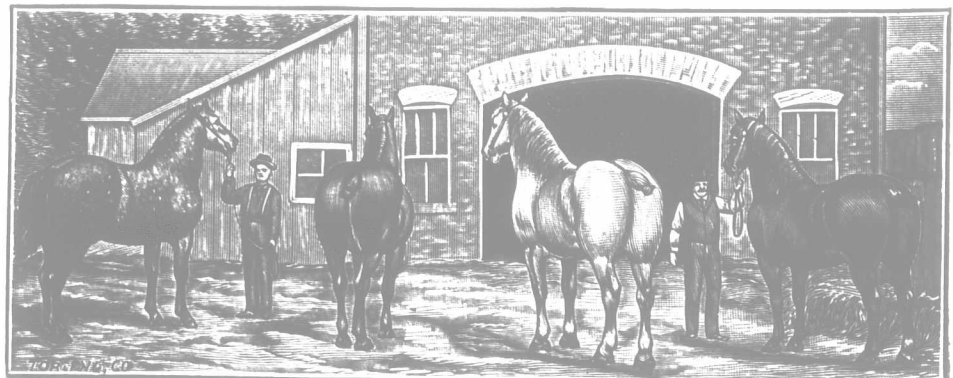
125 Percheron, Shire and Hackney .. Stallions and Mares ..

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won more Premier Championship awards than any other exhibitor of live stock; I won every Premier Championship offered on Hackneys, also every Gold Medal but one. At Chicago International, 1904, on 20 head I won 34 prizes

I HAVE THE GOODS and will pay intending buyers' R. R. fare here from any part of Canada, sell you a good Stallion for \$700 to \$1,000, or choice of my barns for \$1,400, delivered in your town. I will guarantee stallions. I will sell against death for two years, and to get 60% mares in foal.

Time of payments made to suit the purchaser.

LEW W. COCHRAN, 607 West Main St., Crawfordsville, Ind.



20-PERCHERONS-20

Have just arrived with our new importation, Jan. 31st, 1905, direct from France, of 20 high-class Percherons and prizewinners in France, from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique, Romulus. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, and dark dapple grays. They are large and blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, and can go like choice German Coaches and Hackneys that are also for sale. We have a few stallions for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE,
82 miles south-west of Toronto, on G. T. R.

SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

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

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS



Imp. Onward at head of herd. Special offering: 4 bulls over 1 year old, 6 choice bull calves, 20 choice cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and individual merit. The above are show cattle and prizewinners, and we will quote prices on them that you can buy at. Address O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ilderton Sta., L.H.B.; Lucas Sta., G.T.R.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM

OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 3743. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godolier, winner of 1st at London this year.

Lyndale Holsteins

Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont. 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.

14 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch-bred ones, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont. George St. trolley car from Union Station. Toronto, passes the farm.

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Mr. J. B. Ketchen, Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont., says: "Have used your Barren Cow Cure very successfully on a very hard case."

TWO CHOICE IMPORTED BULLS FOR SALE.



Spicy Broad-hooks, sired by Spicy King (7517), Scotch Hero, a Rosemary, by Proud Champion 81984. Also a few promising home-bred bulls, sired by Bapton Chancellor, and a number of imported and Canadian-bred females at moderate prices.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Spicy Count (Imp.), 5 thick, fleshy bulls, 12 months old; a few heifers and 6 splendid Glydesdales; 3 mares registered. All young.

JAS. McARTHUR Pine Grove Stock Farm. GOBLE'S, ONT.

High-class Shorthorns - We have now for sale one bull, 2-year-old prizewinner, and one yearling; also a number of young cows and heifers. BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono, Ont. Newcastle Sta., G. T. R.

Shorthorns and Lincolns

12 young bulls, 6 heifers, and some young cows of choice breeding. Prices very reasonable.

W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, 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.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM - 1855 Old Established Herd.

Special offering of SHORTHORNS, either sex; also choice BERKSHIRE PIGS, fit for service. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

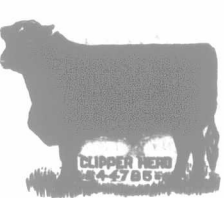
Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

Just as They Are



The cut shows them - catalog I-183 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages. Canadian Transfer Pointe: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Calgary, Alberta. Address The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding. Good Size. Quality. Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

15 YOUNG BULLS



Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT. Pickering, G. T. R. Clarendon, C. P. R.

PLEASE DON'T imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it. JOHN GLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont. ROKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramdam. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Brown Bros., Orono, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, write: "We have sold what bulls we raised last year, so we have no bulls for sale, other than two which are older. One is one year and a half old, and the other is two years old—a prizewinner. We have also a number of young cows and heifers of various ages for sale. This is what we advertise now."

Messrs. Geo. Leslie & Sons, of Rockwood, Ont., have recently purchased from the London, Ont., branch stables of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, the handsome and substantial dappled gray two-year-old Percheron stallion, "Carot" 12939, a low-set, short-backed, strongly-muscled horse, with good legs and feet, which should make his mark as the sire of a very desirable class of farm and general-purpose horses, a class for which there is and will be for many years an active demand and good prices.

Japan presents a wonderful example as to how the soil can be utilized. With an area of 12,000,000 acres, about equal to that of California, the natives have reduced agriculture to such scientific principles as to feed and clothe 38,000,000 people, besides yielding 40,000,000 pounds of tea, 25,000 bales of silk, and large quantities of rice, tobacco and hemp, for export. Of the whole population 20,000,000 belong to the agricultural class. The soil is a black vegetable mould, wonderfully fertile. There are few domestic animals, but the Japanese supply the place of barnyard manure with bran, seaweed, non-edible fish and lime. Rice is the great summer crop, and wheat is grown on the same land in winter. The latter is boiled like rice or made into cakes, but bread is unknown. Grains are ground with small hand-mills, precisely like those used by the ancient Egyptians. Every sort of vegetable is grown, and at least 100 food plants, unknown to us except as weeds, have been domesticated in Japan. Male and female laborers can be hired by the year for \$15 or \$20, but the purchasing power of money is far greater than here, and the habits of the people are simple.—[Green's Fruit-grower.]

Our representative recently paid a flying visit to the farm of Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and found his noted Shorthorn herd in fine condition, only a few of the heaviest milkers nursing big calves being a trifle thin, the calf in each case securing the benefit. Among the lot we noticed a few bulls well worth mentioning, among them Lord Cecil, a 15-months-old roan, by Imp. Lord Kintore, of the famous Kinellar Mina family; dam by the Kinellar Claret; sire Royal Sovereign (Imp.); g-g. sire Imp. Indian Chief. This bull is growing fast, has specially good hind quarters, is a mellow handler, and promises to develop into a splendid animal. Royal Signet, a roan, about 20 months old, is another choice individual, with a capital pedigree, his sire being the Rosemary bull, Imp. Blue Ribbon, and his dam Crimson Maud 9th, by Imp. Clan Campbell, a Claret of the choicest brand. One bull of substance and quality is the 15 months old roan Royal Archer, dam Imp. Lady Lorne, by the Cruickshank Lavender bull, Pride of Lancaster; g-d. Lady North, by Mr. Duthie's stock bull, Prince of the North. The sire of Royal Archer was Imp. Nonparell Archer, which sold at the Isaac sale at Markham in 1903 at \$700, and is in the herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton. Another real good 13 months roan is Royal Derby, by the great Cruickshank Secret bull, Imp. Derby; his dam being Bessie Lady, of the Kinellar Bessie tribe. This young bull is very evenly fleshed, low-down, and mossy-coated. Mr. Johnston recently brought out from Scotland a pair of low-down, blocky young bulls, which are about ready for service. These, we are informed, were very thin when they arrived, but they are doing well now, though a trifle thin in condition yet. They are both reds, a Bruce Mayflower and a Bruce Martha, by Mr. Bruce's stock bull, Winning Hope. These young bulls would be a valuable acquisition to any herd in Canada or the States.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGEONS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILLS, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHED SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT. WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE

(Imp.) Scotland's Pride = 36098 =, 5 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning. (Imp.) Scottish Pride = 36106 =, 4 years old, a grand sire, of the Marr Roan Lady family. 2 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 9 to 15 months. 20 imported and home-bred cows and heifers. All of the most approved Scotch breeding. 30 Shropshire ewes, one and two years old. 25 ram lambs. No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue or further particulars write

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT. Burlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

85 head to select from. Present offering includes our herd bull, Imp. Greenhill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 13 bulls his get, from 6 to 18 months, 7 of them from imported sire and dam of such Cruickshank families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Augusta, Mysie, Jill, Claret and Missie. Also 40 cows and heifers, all of noted Scotch breeding, with calf at foot or bred to herd bull.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

BELWAR PARO SHORTHORNS

We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address:

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good ones which have been used are Spicy Robin 28200, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (Imp.) 35070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition 1904. Stock of either sex for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erie Shipping Station, O. P. R.

LOCUST HEDGE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS

Seven grand young bulls, fit for service, sired by the Princess Royal bull Imp. Prince of the Forest = 40409 =.

JAS. & ED. CHINNICK, Box 425, Chatham, Ont.

THREE IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire jama, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at moderate rates.

Roberts Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905 Scotch and Scotch-topped SHORTHORNS

Broad Scotch = 46315 = (Bittyton Butterfly) at head of herd. FOR SALE: Young bulls by Lord Mounts'ephen, Joy of Morning and Scottish Beau, 12 to 18 months old. Prices moderate.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

ZENOLEUM Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip.

For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All drugstores, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.25. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, the veteran importer, has recently sold to Ed. Bell, of Londeshoro, a fine specimen of a Clydesdale stallion, viz., Imp. Lord Jim (11407), a 5-year-old, by Lord Lothian, dam Darling of Potstown (14253), great-grandsire Prince Romeo (8144). Lord Jim is full of substance and quality, and, we are informed, both his sire and dam were noted prizewinners in Scotland. Mr. Bell is to be congratulated upon getting such a good one. Mr. Berry has a few more choice stallions to dispose of that need only be seen to be appreciated.

Messrs. Truman Bros., of the Pioneer Stud, Bushnell, Illinois, have sold from their branch stables, at London, Ont., to a company of 12 farmers, south-east of St. Thomas, of which Mr. John Morton is president, the grand dappled gray three-year-old Percheron stallion "Mark Hanna." This is a powerfully-built horse, with strong, short back, well sprung and deep ribs, well muscled arms and thighs, a good set of legs and feet, and true action. He is of the approved cart-horse type, and should prove very useful in siring a class of stock well suited for the farm and general team work, such as must be in great demand as New Ontario and the West become settled.

Intending purchasers of Percheron, Shire or Hackney stallions, will find it to their interest to read the new advertisement in this issue of Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordsville, Ind., who claims to have one of the largest and finest lots of prizewinning stallions three to five years old in America, and has been selling his stock through most all parts of Canada for several years, with the greatest success and satisfaction, selling them at live-and-let-live prices, and he pays all intending purchasers' R. R. fare to his place from any part of Canada, whether they buy or not, and if they do buy he gives a gilt-edge guarantee, also guarantees the stallion against death for two years, and delivers him in your town free. Mr. Cochran's farms consist of 500 acres, on which he raises most of his stallions, and as he has no partners to divide profits with, nor no high-salaried salesman living off his customers, he is able and is selling his stallions at prices below competition, and on the buyer's own time of payments.

H. E. George, Crampton, Ont., writes: "Our herd of forty head of Holstein cattle are standing the winter well. We have already eight youngsters, mostly heifers, sired by our prizewinning bull, at Toronto and London, Sir Hector De Kol, who is proving to be a grand sire, his calves coming strong and grandly marked—the best we ever offered for sale. We will have forty calves to sell, if all goes well, from heavy-milking dams, and by the number of enquiries we are receiving, it looks as if they will not last long. We have just sold to Mr. J. K. Leslie, Owen Sound, Ont., the beautiful three-year-old heifer, Guillemette De Kol 2nd 4015, sired by the great Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, the silver medal bull at Toronto for best bull any age, and her dam is Lady Guillemette. Another heifer rising three years old, we sold to Daniel B. Hoffman, Hawkeville, it being Ida Lavina 3944, in calf to Sir Hector De Kol. She is sired by the well-known stock bull, Percilla's Sir Pietertie, and her dam is Winnie Win's Gem. Mr. R. A. Caldwell, Port Arthur, Ont., took the grandly-bred bull, Judge Acme De Kol 3583. This is a very promising young bull, and will go to help to build up the fine herd Mr. Caldwell has already started in this north-western part of Ontario. He is sired by Groot's De Kol, and his dam is the grand young cow, Lily Acme De Kol's Beauty 4251, a very promising young cow, which is doing good work in our herd. W. S. R. Joyce, of Wales, Ont., took a very choice heifer calf, sired by Sir Hector De Kol, her dam being Lady Evalina. This makes the second purchase Mr. Joyce has made from our herd during the past year. Mr. Clark Hamilton, of Dundela, Ont., took two very nice heifer calves, sired by Sir Hector De Kol, which are well marked and ought to give Mr. Clark a good foundation to start on. We can spare three or four more very promising young cows, also one two-year-old bull, which will be a credit to any herd."

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease. Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex-

hilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia | Kidney Disease |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhea |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Group | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrah—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |

Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhoea—Gleet
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocoele
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.
.....
3 0 6
Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS

by imp. Royal Prince 71490 and imp. Blue Ribbon 17005 for sale at very reasonable prices. Come and see what I have.

DAVID BIRRELL, Maple Hill Stock Farm, Greenwood Ont.

Pickering Sta., G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P. O. Elora Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred

SHORTHORNS

compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Two Scotch bulls, from imported sires and dams. Strictly high-class and of choicest breeding.

Write for particulars.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Barren Cow Cure makes animals breed. Mr. Park Farm, says: "Have used your Barren Cow Cure on an extremely difficult case, and so far have every reason to believe it is just as represented." Particulars from

L. F. SALLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, a few young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also one registered Clydesdale stallion, rising 2 years. Prices low, considering quality.

DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale.

S. J. MCKNIGHT, Epping P. O. Thornbury Station.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to

JOHN ELDER, Hensall Stn. & P. O., Ont.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS

for sale, either sex, got by that grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (Imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Hayville P. O. Plum Grove Stock Farm. Baden Sta.

Elm Grove Shorthorns

We have for sale one imported bull, Scottish Rex, No. (36107), sure and active. Also young bulls and heifers. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1183, St. Thomas, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Clydesdales and Yorkshires.

A few fillies for sale. Also 50 Large English Yorkshires, all imported or bred from imported stock. Will sell cheap, as intend to leave the farm in spring.

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station, Ontario.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawth Bud, Ceolla, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star—48855—, by Wanderer's Last (Imp.).

Special offering: A few choice young bulls.

W. E. ELLIOTT & SONS, Box 426, Guelph, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor (Imp.) 40359, 78288. Present offerings: Young stock of either sex, from choice Scotch families. Prices reasonable. For further particulars, apply to

KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont. Paris, G. T. R. Ayr, C. P. R.

J. A. LATTIMER, Woodstock, Ontario,

breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Present offering: A few extra good bulls, some by imp. sires and of best families. Herd headed by Buccphalus of Dalmeny, Imp. Correspondence solicited.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Londeshoro Sta. & P. O.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

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

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

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spley King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Box 33, Markdale, Ont. Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

Ridgewood Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Violet Archer, 10 months bull by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, dam Veronica (Imp.); young stock either sex.

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO. Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns

High-class Princess Royals, Brawth Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessies, Clarets, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (7215), 145417, = 32076 =, Lovely Prince = 50757 =. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

R. & S. NICHOLSON

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Seven young bulls of serviceable age; good ones. Prices right. For particulars write to above firm.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph. SYLVAN, ONT.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (Imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulk of all ages, than noted Scotch families.

Shorthorns, 6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost = 37865 =. For prices write to

RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Hagersham, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinas. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale.

James Bowes, Strathnairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to

CHAS. R. PORTER, Tottenham Sta., G. T. R. Lloydtown, Ont.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages.

Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

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

GOSSIP.

Springhurst Stock Farm is located about half a mile from Exeter, which is the P. O. and station, on the L. H. & B. branch of the G. T. R., 30 miles north of London. Mr. Harry Smith, the genial proprietor, has long been known as a front-rank breeder of high-class Shorthorns, the champion bulls, Abbotsford and Valiant, and the champion females, Vanity and Frieda, being among the many noted prizewinners bred in this herd.

The herd was, until recently, headed by Royal Prince (imp.) =36092=, whose sire was Mystic Archer, bred by Mr. Duthie, sired by the great Scottish Archer, dam Missie 136th, by Wm. of Orange 50694. Mystic Archer is half-brother to Brave Archer, the bull that Mr. Kelly, of Ohio, imported at a cost of \$6,000, and is bred almost identically with the Royal champion, Marengo. Royal Prince's dam, Sensation, is a sister in blood to White Heather, the three times Royal champion female. There are several young bulls and heifers in the herd by this sire for sale, among them being Bandmaster, of the Marr Beauty tribe, a very promising, thick, even-fleshed ten-months-old calf (mostly red), dam Beneficence, by Rustic Prince =29293=, by Scottish Prince, a Cruickshank Secret. Smuggler is a red, twelve-months-old bull, by same sire, dam Sunflower 17th (imp.), by the Cruickshank Cicely sire, Coldstream, whose breeding comprises the best sires used by Mr. Cruickshank, such as Roan Gauntlet, Scotland's Pride, etc. Royal Matchless, red and white, twelve months old, by the same sire, dam Rosie Lee, by Challenger 27398, is a very thick one, and is, perhaps, the choice of the lot. A showy, thick one is Prince Buckingham =53670=, fourteen months old, by the same sire, from Fanny Buckingham, by the Cruickshank Matchless, Lord Lovell, by the great Barmpton Hero. Landgrave, eleven-months-old, is by Royal Prince (imp.), from Tidy, by Triumph 26607, great-grand sire Prince Albert 3669, a noted show bull that was used six years at Springhurst. This calf is from a heavy-milking strain, and should nick well on many of the females in our land that are lacking in that regard. The cows in this herd, generally speaking, have the appearance of being heavy milk producers. A few other bulls, besides those above mentioned, compose a bunch that combine good breeding and good quality in a marked degree, and should be eagerly sought after. A few of them are by the present stock bull that is proving himself a No. 1 sire. Four of his calves tied for first place for herd of four calves at the Canadian National Exhibition in a ring of fifteen entries. This sire is Gold Drop, whose sire Imp. Golden Drop Victor (76780), bred by W. Duthie, was bought by H. Cargill & Son at 290 guineas at auction. His dam is Golden Gift (imp.), by Cyprus (66894), by the celebrated Wm. of Orange (50694). This magnificent red bull headed the list of two-year-olds at the National, Toronto, in a class of eighteen. He is a second edition of his noted sire, and, if nothing happens him, he will stand to face the strongest company again next fall. The females that are for sale are by excellent sires. Evening Star, rising two years old, is by Star of Morning =31579=, a Watt-bred bull that won sweepstakes at London, 1901, a grandson of Barmpton Hero. Rosie Lee is by Challenger =27398=, dam Miss Linton, granddaughter of Stanley =7949=, sire of the champion young herd at the Columbian, Chicago, 1893. Princess Mysie is by Bellwood Boy =28034=, a grandson of Royal Sailor (imp.), dam Mysie of Bellwood, granddaughter of Stanley, mentioned above. Rosabel 5th is by Bapton Chancellor (imp.) (78286), a Cruickshank Cicely, by Silver Plate, who was so extensively used in the herds of Mr. Duthie, Deane Willis, and H. R. H. King Edward VII. The others, with few exceptions, are by either Royal Prince (imp.) or Gold Drop, and are a representative lot, full of Shorthorn character, thick and even in flesh and well covered with mossy hair, with quality to match.

Page Metal Gates = Good = Cheap

Page Gates have the best quality of steel frames, and are put together in a superior way. The filling is galvanized steel wire, and this filling is so fine in mesh that chickens or smallest pigs cannot get through. They have double steel braces, each having a strength of 3,500 lbs. Hinges and latch are of the best known design.

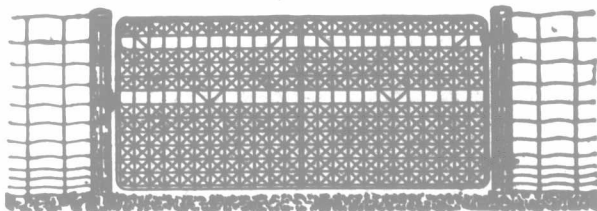
These are some of the reasons why Page Gates are the best.

We are now supplying these gates at only a little more than you would pay for hinges and latch at a store to make your own gate. **THINK OF IT:**—A complete Walk Gate all metal, everlasting, ornamental, perfect, for \$2.00 (see price list), or a large Farm Gate for \$5.25. At these prices you should show good business sense by using our gates everywhere on the farm that gates are needed. To prove what we say, look at the following prices for delivery at any station east of Port Arthur, at which we or our local dealer can supply you.

PRICE LIST OF SINGLE GATES

HEIGHT Being actual height of gate	Width of Gate, including Hinges and Latch, being exact distance Posts should be set apart													
	3 ft.	3 1/2 ft.	4 ft.	4 1/2 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	11 ft.	12 ft.	13 ft.	14 ft.	
36 inches.....	\$1 75	*\$2 00	*\$2 25	\$2 50	*\$2 75	.....	.....	.....	\$5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 inches.....	2 00	2 25	*2 50	*2 75	3 00	.....	.....	.....	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
48 inches.....	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	\$3 75	\$4 00	\$4 50	5 00	\$5 50	\$6 00	\$6 25	\$6 50	
57 inches.....	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	4 00	4 50	4 75	5 50	6 00	6 25	6 50	6 75	

The * indicates that we manufacture but do not keep in stock. Prices of odd sizes made as ordered at 75 cents above a proportionate price. Price of double gate same as that of two singles. Scroll tops 20c. per running foot extra.

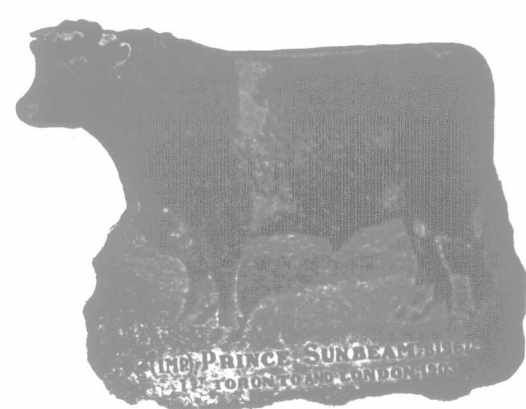


NOTE.—All Page Gates and Fences are now painted WHITE. We have adopted this as a distinguishing mark for our goods. Remember, get WHITE Fence and Gates, and you will have PAGE Fences and Gates—the best.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."



TROUT OREE SHORTHORNS

A few very choice bulls and females, both imp. and home-bred, with superior breeding.

Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
Manager, Hamilton, Ont.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to **W. J. MITTON**, Mapleton Park Farm, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to **W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.**

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Young stock, either sex, from imp. sire and dams, for sale. For price and particulars write to **W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS AND SHEPHERDS. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. **R. E. FURR**, Clarendon P. O., **CLAREMONT, P. O., ONT.**

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD CLASS DOWN SHEEP Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and particulars write to **JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.**

Scotch-bred Shorthorns—Choice animals as to size, quality and breeding. Bulls from 6 to 18 months old, heifers from 6 months to 2 years old; mostly roans. At bargain prices. **L. K. WEBER**, Waterloo Co., **Hawkesville, Ont.**

140 - JERSEYS - 140 to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.** Phone 68.

What Offers for the Golden Lad—Nameless bull "Golden Name," dropped May 5th, 1901. Sire "Great Name" (imp.), dam "Mystery of Amherst" (imp.), bred by Charles Lantz Estate. To avoid inbreeding, I am prepared to sell this bull cheap. His stock is O. K. **F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que.** Rushton Farm.

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.

MAPLE PARK FARM HOLSTEINS. Two choice bull calves for sale, sire Homestead Albino Paul De Kol. Also two 1-year-old heifers with 70-lb. dams. **S. MAOKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.**

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old. If you want bulls or heifers from such stock at reasonable prices, write to **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: One young bull. A few young boars. One good one fit for service. At very reasonable prices if taken soon. For particulars write to **R. O. MORROW, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel & Stn.**

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: **THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford tn., Warkworth P. O.**

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address **O. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

A fine **BULL CALVES**, grandsons of Iosco lot of **PRIDE**, sweepstakes cow, Pan-Am., bred from prizewinners Toronto and London. Also lot of Chester White pigs. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.**

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.0 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale.

GEO. EJOE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed. **H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.**

Woodbine Holsteins.

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul De Kol, a grandson of De Kol 2nd Paul De Kol, sire of 41 A. B. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigrees and prices.

A. KENNEDY, AYR.

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 Led. **MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co., Caledonia P. O., Ont.**

Advertise in the Advocate

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

Little Boy Had Eczema For Six Months. Salves and Ointments No Good.

Eczema is one of the most torturing of the many itching skin diseases, and also the most prevalent, especially in children. The cause is bad blood, aided by inactive skin, inflammation, etc. It manifests itself in small, round pimples or blisters, which later on break, and form crusts or scales. The skin has an itching, burning and stinging sensation. To get rid of Eczema, it is necessary to have the blood pure, and for this purpose nothing can equal

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Florence Benn, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"My little boy had eczema for six months. I tried ointments and salves, but they healed for only a short time, when it would break out worse than ever. I then decided to give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. I only gave him two bottles, and it is now two months since, and there is no sign of a return. I feel sure that as a blood regulator, nothing can equal it. I cannot say too much for what it has done for us."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to **AGNEW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.** 18-27-5

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs
Young stock for sale at all times.
R. E. & CO., Bintonburg, Ont.
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.
A. R. YULL, Carleton Place, Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

We still offer our stock bull, Prince of Barocheskie (imp. in dam) and a few choice young bulls. Our present low prices will advance after Feby. 1st. Boars fit for service. Young sows safe in pig. Orders booked for January litters.

"THE HUME FARM"

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

TRIDINNOCK AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strain in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Win gold for 1913 at Toronto and Ottawa. The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 35 prizes in all—13 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 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. BODDEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm. o Harriston, Ont.

Grand Champion

over all breeds at St. Louis World's Fair from our flock. SOUTH DOWNS and HAMPSHIRE for sale. Write for what you want to TELFER BROS., Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont.

CHOICE SHROPSHIRE

Always on hand, of the choicest quality and breeding. Our winnings this season: 38 firsts, 26 seconds and 14 thirds at 9 shows, including Toronto and London. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

Dorset Sheep and Large Yorkshires. A couple of shearing rams and a few young sows, at prices consistent with quality. Write ELMER LYMENT, Copetown P. O.

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 choice bull calves of right type. o Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O. Grafton, G.T.R.

GOSSIP.

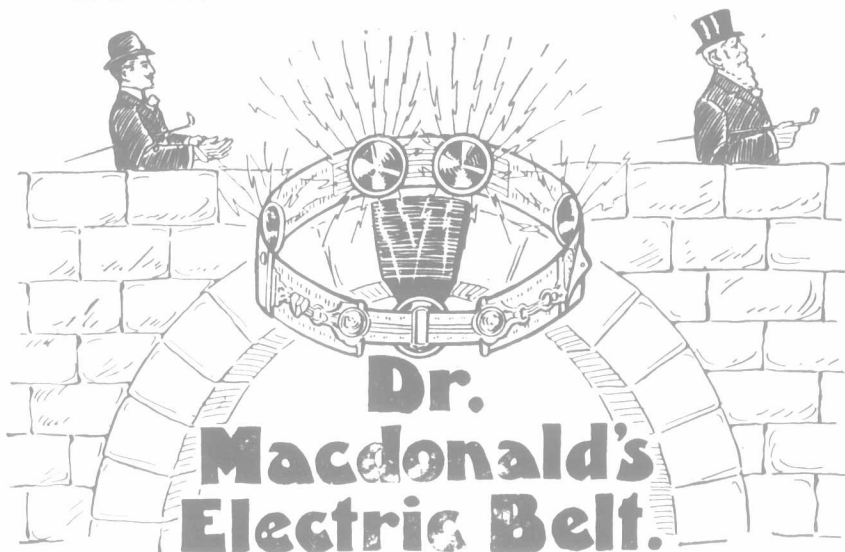
Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "I notice the portrait of our imported Shire stallion, Heavy Tom, in your issue of the 9th inst, which brings to mind the fact that we imported the sire of this colt, Deeping Tom, and he was one of the best types of the thick, wide-a-wagon draft horse that ever we imported. The country that is fortunate enough to secure Heavy Tom will raise the best lot of thick draft horses from him possible to get.

"Our father, Mr. J. H. Truman, cabled to-day from Liverpool that he had loaded another shipment of Shire and Percheron stallions for direct shipment to Bushnell, and after they have fully rested here, several of them will be found in our London stables, which will be mostly Percheron stallions. The Percherons are all Government approved and stamped, which, from a Percheron breeder's standpoint, means a good deal, and they run in ages from three to six years old. Our 27th annual catalogue is now in press, and we shall be pleased to mail it to any of your readers that will address us at either London, Ont., or Bushnell, Ill."

Lambton County, Ontario, has a very successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle in the person of H. K. Fairbairn, of Thedford, who has brought glory to Canada by breeding the kind of cattle that can win against the world. This is the record of Fair Queen, the International champion, bred by Mr. Fairbairn, unbeaten in America for three years, and she is not the only one that has brought fame to this herd, proving that skillful breeding is there and that Fair Queen was not a mere chance. Queen Ideal, another of Mr. Fairbairn's breeding, full sister to Fair Queen, came out last fall as a calf and repeated Fair Queen's record; at the Chicago International, at the same age, winning first in a very large class of the choicest in the U. S., and repeating it again the next week at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, and we look for this latter heifer to be quite the equal of her older sister. Royal Prince =31241=, the sire of these heifers, is at the head of this herd, and his breeding tells. His sire was Royal Sailor (imp.) =18959=, the sire of very many good ones, and his dam, Minnie 2nd of Lynden, a Crimson Flower, was by Imp. Lord Lansdowne =2712=. This bull is assisted by Sir Tatton Sykes =49403=, sire Sir Tatton, winner of sixth prize at the Pan-American in a large class, dam a roan Duchess, Lady Minto of Brooksdale. This is a large, smooth bull that should nick well with Royal Prince's daughters.

The Fanny family, which is noted for being heavy milkers, is the principal family in this herd. Frances Folsom 3rd =23522=, the dam of the sweepstakes heifer and her splendid sister, is also one of the Fanny tribe, and now has a promising bull calf at foot, full brother to Fair Queen and Queen Ideal. The Matchless tribe is well represented by Matchless 34th, by Royal Wonder =34682=, a son of Imp. Royal Sailor, dam Matchless 16th, by Clipper King, grandam Matchless 8th, by Bampton Hero. This cow has a good heifer calf at foot, by Royal Prince. Village Maid, a Village Blossom, is by Challenge =2933=, dam Village Gem, by Imp. Lancaster Royal, also has a roan heifer calf at foot. This herd has not only produced winners in the show-ring, but also in the dairy tests, where Jubilee's Julia =23523= was twice a winner at the Provincial Winter Fair; her daughter, Juliet, also winning 2nd under thirty-six months in the same test. A few very promising, even-fleshed young bulls are on hand, among them being Improver =53194=, a January, 1904, calf, by Royal Prince, dam Myrtle, grandsire Indian Chief (imp.), a straight, smooth, deep red. Juliet, the dairy-test winner mentioned, also has a roan bull calf, 11 months old, by Royal Prince, one of the right stamp. Another good one of the same age is by Golden Prince, dam Lady Marion, by Royal Prince. This herd can be seen any time, and Mr. Fairbairn will be pleased to explain their breeding. Thedford Station, G. T. R., is about three miles from the farm.

Why Should Not Your Span of Life Be Three Score Years and Ten?



Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belt.

The keystone to a long span of life is health, and with health any man or woman may reasonably expect to attain a ripe old age.

Yet how many nowadays do so? How many fall 'er they are half way across Life's Bridge? Alas! only too many! But there is no need for this. Any man or woman CAN, if they will, increase the length of their span of life, if they will only see that the span is fitted with a good Keystone.

The Keystone of Health

One drop of prevention is worth a dozen bottles of medicine. Therefore, see that the keystone of your life is secure and strong. Look after your health. Electricity is the greatest force known to man. It outrivals the force of Niagara even, and without it man cannot live. In his daily work, be it in the office, the workshop, or the field, man is constantly using up his natural supply of Electricity. The more strenuous his life, the more electricity he needs to enable him to live to a hale and hearty old age. Perhaps in his youth he has been prodigal.

"The excesses of youth are drafts on our old age: payable with interest about thirty years after date."

(As Colton, the eminent, said.) Therefore, see that YOU, who read these lines, have no drafts still unpaid. Store up your Electricity by wearing

Dr. MacDonald's Electric Belt

It will save you from many an anxious moment, and many an hour's pain and sickness; to say nothing of hard cash. If you feel tired and heavy, if your liver is not acting properly, if you have kidney trouble or rheumatic pains, if you have lost your manly vigor, do not hesitate a moment, but get my Electric Belt.

Free Trial for Ninety Days

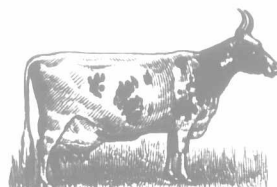
Not a copper down; simply drop me a postal with your name and I will forward you, at once, one of my latest Improved High-grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense. I am willing to trust any responsible person 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 cooking the battery in vinegar as all other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocoele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and Weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal, and I will send it to you FREE, in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury Street, Montreal, Que.

OGILVIE'S AYRSHIRES



Present offering in the Ogilvie herd includes two or three of the very best young bulls and heifers ever offered in this country, including the winning senior bull and heifer calves at Toronto, London and Ottawa last fall; also the winning yearling heifers, served to calve in August and September next. Also a big choice of young cows.

ROBERT HUNTER, MANAGER, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

Farm near Montreal, on One mile from electric cars

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

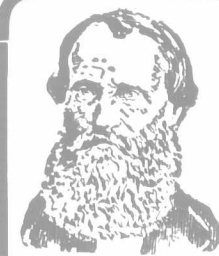
JNO. LAHMER, Vine P. O.
Vine and Craigvale stations, G. T. R.

For Sale: At very reasonable prices, for immediate delivery, young boars ready for service, nice straight growthy fellows, with good bone and well haired.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

This herd won the Premier Championship for Breeder of Large Yorkshires at St. Louis World's Fair. Boars and sows of all ages, close to prizewinning stock, for sale. Prices reasonable.

J. E. BRETHER, Burford, Ont.



RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. J. R. KETCHESON, Esq., Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured at 88 years, by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Rice, 2 1/2 East Queen St. (Block 21), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

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

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several from 3 to 7 months old; also several of our prizewinners at Toronto under 6 months. A few nice sows due to farrow in March and April. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, about a year old, and just ready for service, besides a few choice heifers and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

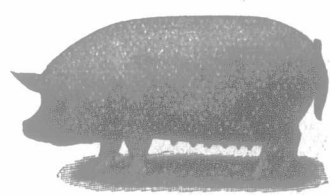
OOLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS

A grand litter, 3 months old, sired by Colwill's Choice, the old Toronto sweepstakes winner. Price, \$6 each, registered.

D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplanted both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. O. FLATT & SON
MILLGROVE, ONT.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

For Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener \$408. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Damc. Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin.

Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest established registered herd in America. We have on hand at present a goodly number of young boars and sows, fit for immediate breeding, for sale, bred from imported and home-bred sows, and got by imported boars.—Dalmeny Joe—1357—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.

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)

Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires
We keep only choice animals, imported and home-bred, of most approved type, all selected with great care, and at high prices. We sell at moderate prices, without reserve, and take stock back if not satisfactory, refund price paid, together with express charges. Our motto: "Quality and square dealing." We are now booking orders for spring delivery.

Address: S. D. O'BANON & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS.

FOR SALE: Boars and sows, all ages, from imported stock; also ram and ewe lambs, at reasonable prices.

C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE—Ohio 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: S. D. O'BANON & SONS, Putnam, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Pigs from 2 to 7 months old, from imported and home-bred sires; sows in farrow. Reduced prices for 30 days. One extra large Toulouse gander and two Pekin bantam cockerels.

T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville, Ont.

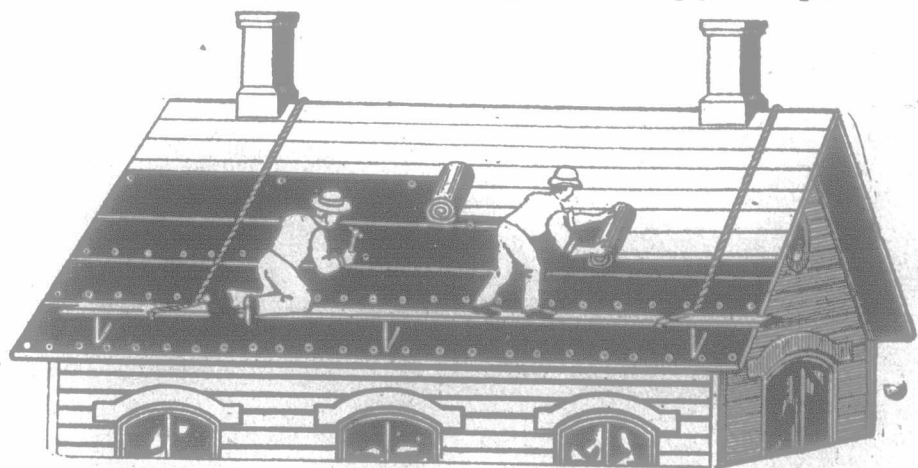
YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

USE MICA ROOFING

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



HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO'Y

60 CATHERINE STREET NORTH, HAMILTON, CANADA.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

February at the Winter Resorts

The most popular month of the year. For winter pleasure or health travel, California, Mexico or Florida offer attractions difficult to find in any other part of the world. Delightful, restful, health-restoring climate, luxurious hotels.

Round trip tourist tickets to all Southern resorts are on sale daily.

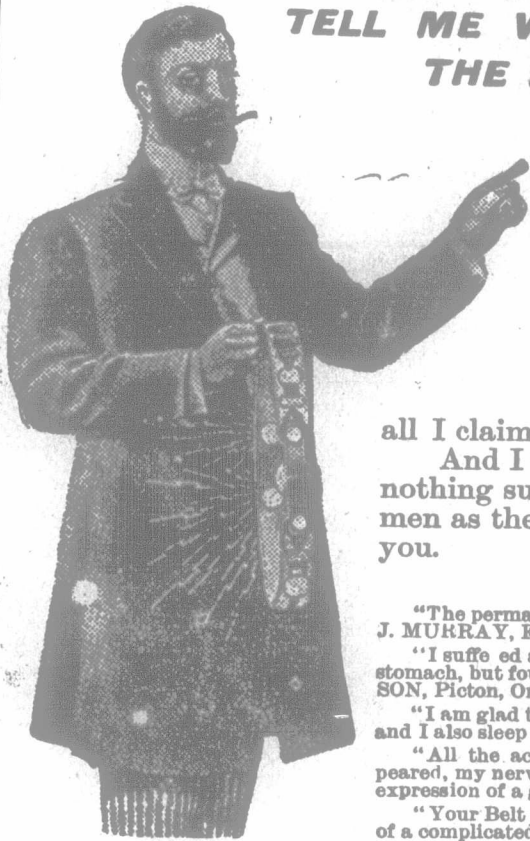
Those who cannot take advantage of the above resorts should spend a few days or weeks at "Nearby Winter Resorts," St. Catharines Mineral Springs, Mount Clemens Mineral Baths and Preston Springs.

All situated on Grand Trunk. All agents, or address J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, for illustrated literature and full information.

E. DELAHOGGIE, City Pass. and Ticket Agt.
E. RUSSELL, Depot Ticket Agent,
London, Ont.

CURES FROM ALL OVER CANADA

TELL ME WHERE YOU LIVE AND I'LL GIVE YOU THE NAMES OF SOME WITH WHOM YOU ARE ACQUAINTED.



You can talk with the men and women who have been cured by my treatment, and that's worth considering. I might preach for years in my efforts to gather converts to my way of curing disease, and nobody would pay any attention to my arguments; but when I tell you I have cured your neighbor, Mr. Walker, or your old friend, Mr. Williams, and you can go and ask them about me, and they tell you I have cured them, then I have given you proof, and you know that I do

all I claim.

And I want you to give me credit for what I prove. There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I cured them, you know that I can cure you.

Here is Proof of my Arguments:

"The permanency of a cure of my stomach trouble is beyond all doubt, thanks to your Belt." J. MURRAY, Foldens, Ont.

"I suffered agonies from constipation and pain in my back for two years, also with a bad stomach, but found a perfect cure from a few months' use of your Belt." Mrs. EMMA PATTERSON, Picton, Ont.

"I am glad to be able to report to you that my heart and nerves are again in a healthy condition, and I also sleep better. I am well pleased with your Belt." W. MATTHEWS, Kenville, N.S.

"All the aches and pains from which I have been suffering for the last two years have disappeared, my nerves are strong and I am gaining in weight. These are not empty words, but the expression of a grateful heart." H. E. MEADUS, 120 Hamilton Ave., St. John's, Nfld.

"Your Belt has done for me what \$100 worth of medicine and doctors could not do. I am cured of a complicated case of weakness." JAMES E. JONES, Teulon, Man.

"My back is better, my stomach is better, and I feel better in every way, and my sleep is perfect since using your Belt." J. F. GILBERSON, Grand Falls, N.B.

"You have reason to feel proud of your invention, which is a blessing to suffering humanity. It is the proper thing and cures when doctors and drugs fail. It rescued me from the last stage of seminal weakness." F. LINDBALD, Dawson City, Yukon.

"I have used your Belt two weeks, and my sleep seems to do me more good, and I feel refreshed when getting up in the morning." E. J. HUNT, Columbia Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.

"You could not buy my Belt now for five times its price." CHARLES McGUIRE, Locomotive Engineer, C.P.R., Box 108, Farmington, Que.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Cures

Varicocele, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Lame Back, Solatia, Stomach Troubles, Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and every indication that you are breaking down physically.

I don't think there is any case of weakness, failure of vitality or of any trouble resulting from the imperfect action of any organ of the body that I can't cure. Of course, I do not cure all cases, but I have such confidence in my treatment that I will pay \$1,000 for a case that comes in my line of treatment which I can't cure with my recently perfected appliance. I am now curing troubles which I would not touch before.

After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not. To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk, and

PAY WHEN CURED.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

FREE BOOK—Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN.

130 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

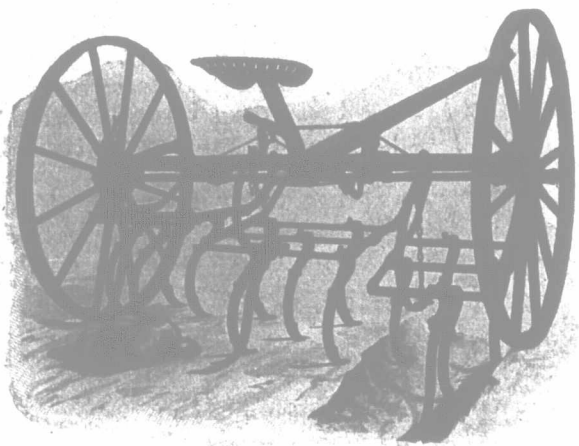
Office hours—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

SERVICEABLE ?

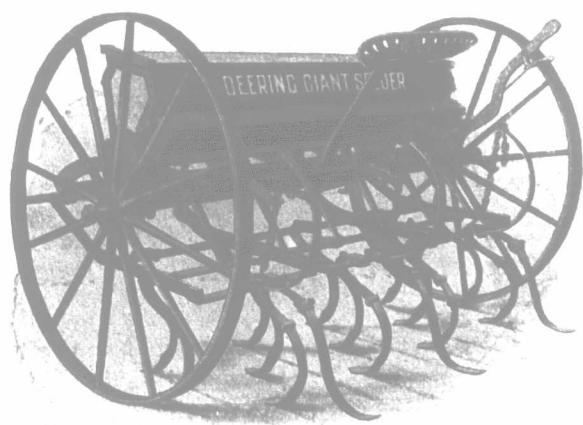
The value of a cultivator or seeder lies in its being serviceable; that is, in its adaptability to be used under various conditions. For cultivating different crops; for working in loose soil, hard soil, sandy soil, sticky soil, and any other kind of soil,

Deering and McCormick CULTIVATORS and SEEDERS

MADE IN CANADA

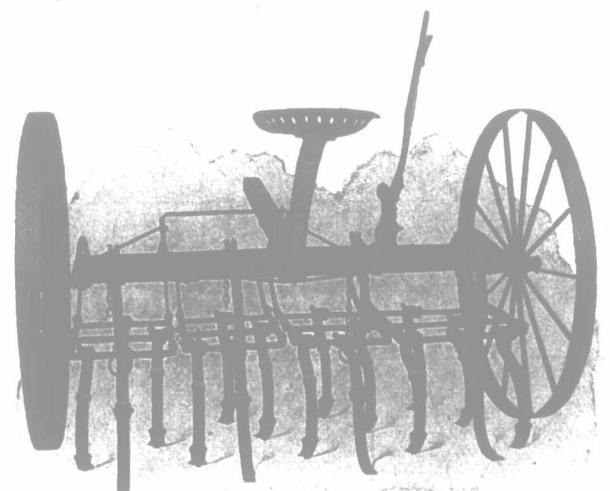


Deering Giant Sectional Cultivator.
6 ft.—3 sections. 7½ ft.—4 sections.

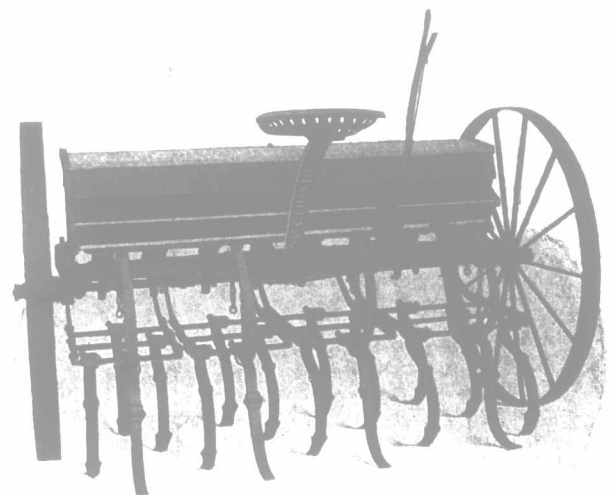


Deering Giant Sectional Seeder.
6 ft.—3 sections. 7½ ft.—4 sections.

MADE IN CANADA



McCormick Giant Sectional Cultivator.
6 ft.—4 sections. 7½ ft.—5 sections.



McCormick Giant Sectional Seeder.
6 ft.—4 sections. 7½ ft.—5 sections.

are
Unsurpassed.

STRONG POINTS:

- Solid Steel Frame and Steel Harrow Sections.
- Best Oil-Tempered Spring-Steel Teeth.
- Efficient Tooth Helpers.
- Single Rock Shaft.
- Adjustable Oil-Tempered Steel Shoes.
- Only One Lever to Operate.

By attaching the grain box and the grass-seed box to the cultivator, this latter machine may be changed into a combined cultivator and seeder. Will sow all kinds of small grain, and the corn-planting attachment may be had if desired. The gears are simple, strong and effective, and protected by a steel casting. When the sections are clear of the ground, the seeder stops sowing. The seeding attachment has fluted force feed. Seed box may be removed when it is desired to use the cultivator alone.

Road-makers have used these cultivators successfully to loosen solid macadamized roads. Is any more conclusive proof necessary to demonstrate their remarkable strength? They will last a lifetime with a reasonable amount of care.

International Harvester Company of America

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