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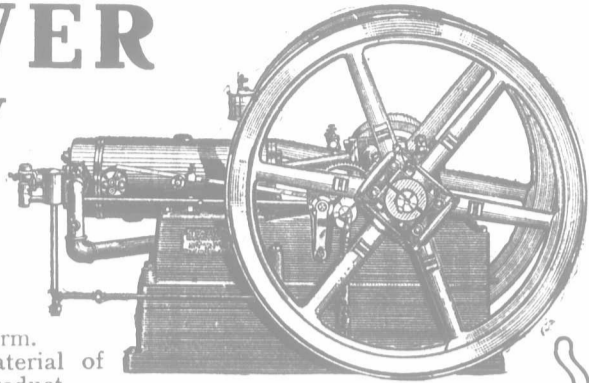
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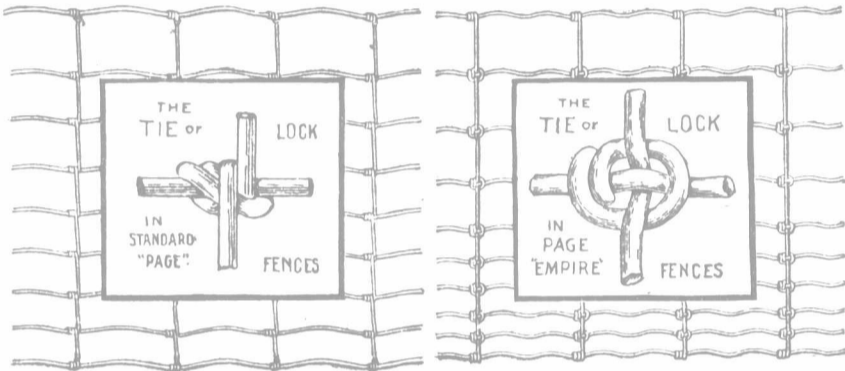
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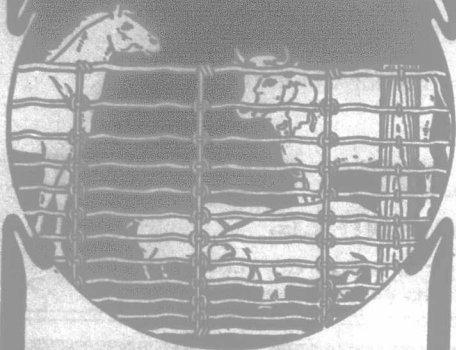
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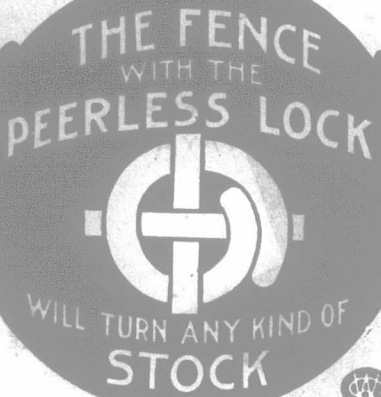
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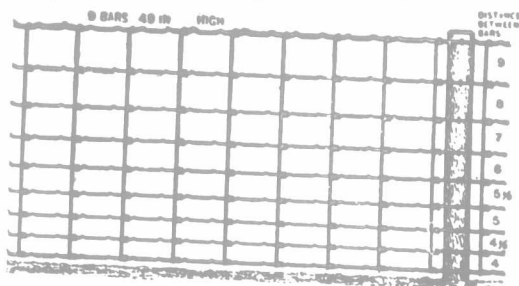
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VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 22, 1906.

No. 700

EDITORIAL.

The Canadian Breed Societies.

To one having had the privilege of attending the annual meetings of the members of the various Canadian associations of breeders of pure-bred stock, a brief summary of the proceedings of which appeared in the last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," a striking feature of these gatherings is the outstanding intelligence and acquired ability displayed by so large a proportion of those who take active part in the business and discussions. It is probably safe to say that in no other country in the world could a similar call to a farmers' or any other business men's association summon a gathering of its members displaying a higher average of mental calibre and facility of expression than is found in the meetings of these breed societies. This result is doubtless largely the result of organization and the educational propaganda of the press, the agricultural colleges, the farmers' institutes and kindred agencies, serving to impart information, and to bring out and develop latent talent, to the mutual advantage of both those who speak and those who hear.

The immense area and magnificent distances of the Dominion, while evoking the pride of our people, are features which hinder and prevent the attendance at these national conventions of many of the most intelligent and able members, owing to the cost of transportation and incidental expenses. This is regrettable, as it is well known that much of the best talent in the fraternity is found in the outlying Provinces; but the problem of securing general representation from the fields distant from the center where the majority of members are found, is one not easily solved, and can only be met in part and by a spirit of liberality on the part of the majority who hold the power to select the meeting-place, and naturally choose to have it easily accessible to themselves. But since, owing to the question of expense, a general attendance of individual members in impracticable, it would appear to be no more than justice that provision be made for payment of the expenses incident to attendance of one or more representatives from the Provincial associations of breeders, in order that their wants may be stated, their circumstances considered and provided for in such a manner as will best advance the interests of breeders and the breed.

The National Live-stock Association, and the National system of pedigree records having been accepted by nearly all the Canadian breed societies, is on probation, and its ultimate success will depend largely upon the loyalty of the breed societies to the central organization, and this loyalty will hinge upon the fairness and generosity of the management in dealing with the Provinces in the matter of representation.

The financial statements of the executives of the various associations under the National Record system show a very considerable reduction in the expenses of conducting the office work and the printing of the pedigree records, leaving substantial balances in most cases, to be used for the advancement of the interests of the breeds; and, while the clean sweeping of the new broom is proverbial, let us hope this improvement may continue, and that the management may be such as to promote cordial relations and avoid friction or cause for complaint.

The Dairy Shorthorn.

The recent discussion in our columns of the points suggested on page 167 of our issue, Feb. 1st, reveals a pleasing harmony of opinion that the dual (milk and beef) function of the grand old cosmopolitan breed of Shorthorns should be maintained and developed. In "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 15th, Prof. Day holds that there is room in this country for the purely beef-producing Shorthorn, and this type should not be sacrificed; at the same time, he realizes there is a field for the dual-purpose Shorthorn. This view was strongly urged, also, by A. W. Smith, and in our current issue is a letter from Principal Cumming, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, containing a trenchant plea for more attention to the milking quality of the breed. In the issue of Feb. 8th, however, W. D. Cargill asserts that purchasers, while they may ask about milking qualities, will accept nothing not of an entirely beef type. Heavy milkers do not look so well as females of the purely beef type, and are consequently ignored by visitors to the herd. He suggests education of purchasers, to allow due credit for milking qualities. Mr. Cargill's experience in this respect has been that of other breeders. He certainly touches the difficulty when he says milking Shorthorns do not look so well as those of the beef type; but as to his remedy, we are not so sure. Because a deep milker is liable to be rather spare-fleshed and somewhat approaching the dairy breeds in conformation, it does not follow that every cow of this appearance is a good milker. As a matter of fact, it often puzzles expert judges to pick out the good dairy Shorthorns from the inferior specimens that are neither one thing nor the other. There is a type of Shorthorn, though, which combines most of the cardinal qualities of both beef and dairy types, which types, after all, need not be so diametrically opposite as extremists would have us believe. Such is the old-fashioned stamp, with size, constitution and capacity of barrel and udder—cows which will milk well for nine or ten months a year, but which, when dry, flesh up readily, and have the broad, level backs on which to lay the flesh so as to make acceptable carcasses. Their steers are growthy and excellent doers, and, while not, perhaps, so tidy or early-maturing as those out of the more compact, parallelogramic beef cows, are nevertheless capable of giving a first-class account of themselves in the feed-lot, and they do not have to wipe out the cost of their dams' keep for a year in order to strike themselves an even balance on the ledger. Such a cow as we have indicated might be conceived as something between a modern Shorthorn and a large, smooth type of Holstein in conformation and attributes. She is not a myth, but a profitable reality, though of late years she has seemed in grave danger of extinction. How can we perpetuate and develop this type? Prof. Day suggests a way in the advanced-registry scheme. To establish a distinct and separate herdbook would be a pity, for more reasons than one. What is needed is an appendix in the present herdbook, containing the names, numbers, pedigrees and milk records of Shorthorns that have exceeded a certain minimum milk and butter-fat production in official yearly test, as advocated in these columns recently for the dairy breeds; if the test includes two or more successive years, all the better. These animals would then be starred, and the appearance of their names in any pedigree would enhance the value of a given animal, even if bought by a man in search of the beef type. A plan like the above would credit every Shorthorn breeder trying to

improve the milking qualities of his cattle, and would be a valuable guide to the purchaser in steering clear of the "old skates" which too often are given credit for dairy quality because they manifestly are not beef. Keeping all the animals recorded in the one herdbook would also have this advantage—it would enable the beef men to draw upon the dairy Shorthorns to replenish milking quality, a degree of which is necessary even in a beef herd, and, on the other hand, it would leave the way open for the introduction of any individuals into the Dairy Shorthorn ranks which, in official test, distinguished themselves at the pail, and it would also allow dairy Shorthorn men to use a bull of the beef type, if desirable, to give his cows more substance, and correct a too radical departure from the beef type. The advanced-registry appendix affords every advantage of a separate herdbook, while obviating the disadvantages, and must appeal to breeders as the surest and best means of building up a splendid strain of dairy Shorthorns.

The Capital in the Soil.

Gold in the Klondike is an idea that appeals to the imaginative; wealth in the soil is a fact that concerns the husbandman. It concerns all the world as well, but it is of more direct import to those who live by the products of the field. Fertility is the farmer's capital; some of it is locked up in inconvertible forms, other portion is not inconvertible, but is difficult to realize on; some is like cash lying around loose—it is in danger of being lost to the atmosphere or to leaching rainwater; while a further portion needs only good cultivation and rotation to loosen it up, and then care in husbanding it when it is rendered available, to make the farm a perpetual source of revenue and a means to comfort, if not affluence. In order that one may utilize his capital to the best advantage, he must know how much he has, understand something of the forms in which it exists, know what proportion may be expected to be available each year, and ascertain whether, by the addition of certain kinds of plant food, he can make more economical use of the various elements which constitute the sum total of his soil fertility. There are light sandy lands in this country that would respond to a few dollars' worth of potash in the form of ashes or muriate, with greatly increased yields, especially of clover, which in time would augment the nitrogen supply. There are other lands which, with more phosphoric acid, would grow better crops of grain and clover; there are many soils, no doubt, on which a moderate dressing of potash and of phosphates or bone meal would be all that was necessary to insure a vigorous growth of that invaluable nitrogen-gatherer, clover. In fact, the great secret of economical manuring, where the barnyard supply requires to be supplemented, is to add to the soil moderate amounts of the mineral fertilizers—potash, phosphoric acid, and occasionally lime—thereby making conditions favorable for the growth of clover, alfalfa and peas, to take from the atmosphere the third important element, nitrogen, which, purchased in commercial fertilizers, would cost about 14 cents a pound, but which the general farmer need not buy, since in legumes he has a means of getting unlimited quantities for nothing. Potash and phosphoric acid in commercial fertilizers cost, approximately, 6 cents a pound. By buying these, where necessary, and sowing clover, we get cheap humus and nitrogen.

There are many lands, also, that are unproductive for lack of lime; they are sour, and no vegetation will thrive thereon. There is an important class of swamp soils, in the study of which Prof. R. Harcourt, Chemist of the Ontario

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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Agricultural College, Guelph, has been carrying on some valuable investigative work. Prof. Harcourt has consented to give us the results of his investigations in the form of an article, and is prefacing it with two or three of a more general nature on the soil, its formation, constituents, etc. We especially commend these articles to the attention of our readers, first, because of the practical importance of the subject, and also because the writer is one whose opinions may be relied upon. Prof. Harcourt is a farmer first, and a scientist afterwards. He is a thorough worker, and his conclusions are circumspect, practical and sound.

The Finger Post.

The attention of our readers is directed to the Publisher's Announcement at the top of the first column on the second page of reading matter in every issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." It is a new one, and will repay perusal. Each of the thirteen paragraphs contains information of value. Study them carefully. They tell plainly and frankly for the benefit of our readers just how the paper is published and about correspondence. No. 8 will explain why some of our friends have been disappointed over not seeing certain questions answered or communications published—name and P. O. address not given. No. 9 will give a clue to some other cases of that kind. But the one to which we would call particular attention at this season is No. 12. Read it, mark it well, digest it. Then you will certainly do something that will be mutually helpful and beneficial to the cause of Canadian agriculture.

Should Not Be Without It.

I received my premiums, Reading Glass, Microscope and "Successful Farming," and I am highly pleased with them. The farmers of the present day cannot well afford to be without such a paper as "The Farmer's Advocate." Wishing you every success.
G. H. HARNETT,
Grenville Co., Ont.

Less Wood and More Fruit.

The article on "Pruning," in our Garden and Orchard Department, is the second of a short series by Linus Woolverton, a well-known authority, that will repay careful study. The subject is presented so lucidly that even those who have never had much to do with fruit culture may easily grasp the principles and apply them. Pruning is by some regarded as an art that requires long training and a degree of heaven-born genius, whereas it is really nothing more than a systematic cutting back and thinning of superfluous wood to keep the vine, bush or shrub within convenient bounds, and force more of its strength into fruiting. While it affords scope for the exercise of considerable judgment born of experience, anyone with a reasonably good head can learn to prune his own trees better than the quack pruners who travel about the country looking wise and playing havoc with orchards for a consideration. In fruit-raising sections, pruning is regarded as an everyday operation, like plowing, but in the general farming districts it is irregularly done or neglected altogether by a great many, and usually those who do essay to prune are afraid to cut out enough. A hand rule for the amateur is "to cut out what he thinks is sufficient, then shut his eyes and take out about as much more." While there is such a thing as pruning too severely, the amateur practicing on one of these old bush-headed orchards would be pretty sure to leave enough wood after following the above guide (though, of course, we do not recommend doing it with his eyes shut). Referring to the article on "Pruning the Grape," in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 8th, note that the Kniffen system, commonly followed in the Niagara Peninsula, calls for but two or four—and Mr. Woolverton might have added that some growers leave six—arms for each vine. These vines are set about every eight feet, in rows perhaps ten feet apart, and a novice, viewing a pruned vineyard, involuntarily exclaims, "Where will the grapes grow?" But these vineyardists know that the pruned vine yields more abundantly, produces larger bunches of finer vintage, and is less liable to fungous diseases. We have seen many a bunch of Niagaras, a dense-clustered variety of white grapes, that weighed a pound or more to the cluster.

The following instance of the economy of pruning will appeal to those whose cherry trees were ravaged some years ago by the black-knot. Some half dozen sour cherry trees had been overrun with this fungus, and to the writer fell the task of cutting it out. Despairing of making a clean job any other way, he headed the trees back, leaving on each only three or four forked stubs of branches, and a very few knot-free twigs. Some hen manure was spread about the trees, and they received an occasional spraying with Bordeaux. The summer following the pruning they made a good growth of fairly clean wood, and the next year bore a better crop of cherries than had been gathered from them for many a year. To-day those trees are thrifty and in good bearing. The experiment was repeated on a large number of trees owned by a friend, to his utter dismay, but with equally satisfactory results in the end.

Pruning is not the only essential in successful fruit culture, but it is a prime requisite, and if more use were made of saw, pruning hook and shears—especially shears, for once an orchard has been trimmed into shape there is little occasion to use the saw—many of the now bushy, fungus-infested orchards would astonish their owners with excellent crops of fruit, and become one of the best-paying propositions on the farm. A keen edge to the pruning shears, power to the pruner's elbow, and courage to his heart!

Now is the Time.

For what? Well, to let people know who are constantly sending in enquiries, that you have for disposal some extra good pure-bred live stock, which progressive farmers are always on the lookout for at this season, pure-bred poultry or reliable eggs for hatching, some choice seed grains or potatoes; or, perhaps, a farm to sell or lease. Or do you need something? State it in the "Want" column, and you will soon be supplied.

HORSES.

The Breeding of Coach Horses.

In a former article I have reviewed briefly the claims of the various stallions of the imported and native breeds of horses likely or not likely to produce coach horses when coupled with the ordinary mares of the country, as found in the hands of the average farmer, and have tried to show that, as a general rule, the Hackney is likely to give the most satisfactory results. Of course, much depends upon the class of mare, many farmers finding it to their advantage to use for general farm work mares more or less mixed with draft blood. In such cases it would not be at all probable that high-class coachers could be produced by mating these mares with a stallion of any one of the coaching breeds, and the only method likely to produce the desired result would be to use a Thoroughbred or running horse, and right there is where one runs up against a snag, for no sooner do you mention Thoroughbred than the average American farmer at once asserts, "I don't want to raise a running horse." But where the mare to be bred is of the light or roadster type, and of fairly good size, my advice is, use the best Hackney stallion available; by doing so you will get enough of size, with the necessary action, conformation and style, without which no horse can be properly termed a coach horse.

I have, in many cases, had farmers come to my place with a couple of mares to breed, one of as good a type to produce a coach horse, if properly mated, as you could well wish to see, the other showing unmistakable evidence of draft blood, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, and consequently a good sort from which to raise a good draft horse, and, strange as it may seem, after asking the question, "How do you wish to breed?" I would be answered: "Well, I guess I will breed the small mare to the big (i.e., draft) horse, and the larger mare to the Coach horse," thereby hopelessly mixing things, and making it little short of a miracle to get anything of "class" in either case. On expostulating with the owner of the mares on the inadvisability of such a course, I have often been told, "I guess I pay the bill, and know what I want—something for my own use." This is one of the greatest fallacies, and one of the main causes of the large number of nondescript horses in the country. If any measure of success is attained a definite object must always be kept in view. Breed for the market, and even then you will always get enough misfits to go round the family for "its own use."

I am not at all surprised that so few really good coach horses are raised. So many men in the great breeding centers of the middle West have the idea, first of all, that a coach horse must be 16 hands high or over, whereas the requirements of the present day call for a horse from 15.1 to 15.3 hands, and any New York dealer will tell you it is the snappy, thick-set horse, with action, around 15.2 hands in height, that is most in demand, and that he does not want the leggy, 16-hand (or taller) horse at any price.

This is the age of quality, and without it a horse is hard to sell. Carriages are more lightly built than formerly, and consequently do not need such large horses to draw them. In addition to good looks, a horse must show his ability to "step away some." Extreme speed, of course, is not necessary, but a good 12-mile-an-hour gait is required. Most half or full-blood Hackneys can show such a gait, and at the same time do it handsomely and showily; and with their round form and high action, always look as if they were on "dress parade," and to me, that is indispensable in a coach horse.

Twenty years ago I was laughed at by some of the most intelligent business men of the town in the middle West where I lived, when I first mentioned and described the "tight little horse with high action that has forced his way to the front in spite of all kinds of opposition and mud slinging." I then made the prediction that the people would be crazy for that type of horse in ten years from that time. Whether that was the case or not, history tells. Had the Hackney not been so good a horse as he is, there never would have been so much jealousy shown. Some people seem to think we are on the eve of a horseless age, on account of the increasing number of automobiles now in use, but some of the best-posted coach-horse men in the country evidently do not share this opinion, if we may judge by the picture which appeared recently in the New York Sunday papers, of a colossal structure, to cost \$750,000, to be erected not far from the 59th Street entrance to Central Park, and devoted almost exclusively to the coach-horse business. Personally, I may say I share this optimistic feeling, and have little or no doubt that, as long as our time lasts, good coach horses will be in demand. To me there is a certain exhilaration in controlling a team, or a pair, of spanking good horses, that no mechanical device could ever produce in my system, and may the good, healthy,

old-fashioned sport of riding and driving good horses never die out.

If farmers will breed their mares on the lines indicated, they need not fear for the result; they do not need to experiment and find out after waiting five years that they must commence again where they started. In this rapid age we have no time for experiments. Choose methods which others have proven to be correct by experience; look around you and see where and why others fail; profit by their mistakes and impractical theories, for, as a renowned writer has said, "No man was ever endowed with a judgment so correct and judicious, but that circumstances, time and experience would teach him something new, and apprise him that of those things with which he thought himself the best acquainted he knew nothing, and that those ideas which in theory appeared the most advantageous were found, when brought into practice, to be altogether inapplicable."

R. P. STERICER.

Orange Co., New Jersey.

Breeding Draft Horses.

Leaving out the details as to necessary soil and climate, the first step in the production of a champion stallion, be it Shire or Clydesdale, is a good brood mare. In regard to the vexed subject of hair, at the outset it may be well to state that in the opinion of Professor Cossar Ewart, hair is one of those things that cannot be especially bred for. By hair I, of course, mean "feather." This "feather" is entirely derived from the Dutch importations into this country. The relationship of "feather" to the legs is one entirely associated with the hoof. It is most desirable, if, indeed, not an essential feature, in showyard stock. In the Fen country and many parts of the Shires it is impossible to get horses with very thick bone, notwithstanding what the original relationship might be, without heavy feather on the legs. It is in the dressing of this hair back into a flat fringe that much of the fine art of the modern draft-horse showman really exists.

In the old days before studbooks, numerous dams of champions were bought out of dealers' strings at the ordinary fairs. It is questionable if anyone who ever made a purchase of such had much more in his mind than getting hold of a good type of animal which could work his ground, and if there chanced to be a good, suitable horse in his vicinity, breed a good foal or two. With the establishment of numerous fashionable studs, this has, to a considerable extent, been departed from. It is, however, by far the most profitable line for the rent-paying farmer to take. In choosing a mare to breed a good stallion, one must look beyond the gaudily-decorated horse, with crested mane, all ribbons, roller, and rosette, to the humble gelding which walks in shafts or chains. The main purpose of the champion stallion is to beget such, or sons and daughters which will beget such. Though in Scotland a little less power is desired for the single-yoke lorry, and an inch of height is dispensed with to suit the low-set wheels and flat frame, which allows the man in charge to be both driver and porter, south of the Tweed a powerful, shapely-shouldered sort is wanted, with full, round body, broad, deep quarters, and long, deep, well-bent, muscular hind legs. Hoofs and pasterns they must have to match, of course. Besides power, soundness, good hoofs, and close, extensive walking action, and the latter is not so much studied as it ought to be; yet the breeder must give attention to the sorts which carry quality in legs and joints to the last. It has sometimes been the case that these sorts, through the accident of mating, missed in one generation, only to come in the next. Of this, the famous Clydesdale sire, Baron's Pride, is a notable example, as his grandsire on the dam's side was a rather indifferent horse, though his dam topped the brood-mare class at Glasgow Agricultural Society's Show when 14 years old. All her daughters, a numerous progeny, turned out grand wearers. Of this sort, amongst famous sires, Bar Nene stood out conspicuously, and the old horse's stock carried their freshness of leg out to a long period. Several typical ideal Shire mares which carried freshness to the last might be adduced. Lord Cawdor's famous mare, Lady Laurence, the celebrated Clydesdale champion, I take to be just what the average London Cart Horse Parade driver would like to handle, and would pass muster in either breed. The powerful frame in front of her well-set muscular thighs would make her just one suited for London or Liverpool traffic.

Beyond this wearing freshness comes hardiness and healthiness of constitution. A favorite theory regarding this is that, whilst the horse imparts general contour and conformation to his progeny, the dam supplies stamina and constitution. The late Mr. James Howard, M. P., of Bedford, who was one of the founders of the Shire Horse Society was great on this. Though every textbook on horse-breeding contains the repetition of such a theory, I have never yet been able to track it home, as regards practice.

"Get your fish and fry it" may be the motto of most people when they do succeed in catching

hold of a first-class brood mare. It is not so easy to work out the matching system as to bend of hocks and stifles as it seems on paper. Yet, if two horses have to do "pull-along" work in London or Liverpool, it is absolutely essential that they must pull together gunlock fashion, step and step, click and click, every link of the chains carried on equal and parallel levels, and the pace extensive and regular.—[Argus, in Live-stock Journal.]

Saved the Life of Two Colts.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Enclosed please find P. O. order for one dollar and fifty cents, for subscription for "The Farmer's Advocate" for the year 1906. We saved the life of two colts (one last year, and one this) by what we read in "The Farmer's Advocate." They leaked at the navel, one so badly that when he made water it would pass through the navel; the other not so bad. However, we did not use the clams, as the veterinary thought we had better use twine, as the cord was about one-half inch long. We think these little flies are the cause, to a great extent (the Texas horn fly is the kind I would mean). We kept the mare in at day time, and turned out at night, if warm.

York Co., Ont.

T. W. HUNTLEY.

[You treated the cases properly, and the results were satisfactory, but you are mistaken as to the cause. The flies mentioned are not responsible for the non-closure of the duct by which the urine gains the navel opening. You were fortunate in both cases in having sufficient length of umbilical cord to ligature, as they are often broken off close to, or even above, the abdominal walls.—"Whip."]



Olympus, imp. (11840).

Four-year-old Clydesdale stallion, winner of first prize in Class I., Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, Toronto, 1906. Imported and owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

The Hog Question.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with interest the many views given on the hog question (on both sides), and have come to the conclusion that some rather extreme views have been given both against and in favor of the packers. I never was as positive as some that the packers combined for the purpose of ruling the prices, as there no doubt is a healthy rivalry between them, the same as we find in almost every line where there are so many firms in direct competition with each other, that would tend to keep the prices firm. I have good reason to believe, however, that in the matter of dividing territory (which is, perhaps, more in the hands of the buyers than the packers), the feeders are often handicapped, in that only one buyer comes to see their hogs, and, of course, they have to accept his offer; however, this does not apply to every locality. That the packers are responsible for the shortage in hogs, I have no doubt. I further think the packers will find no difficulty in getting the necessary quantity within our borders, without the necessity of asking the Government to allow U. S. hogs to come in, which is a very risky thing to do, not only from the disease standpoint, but from the danger of in-

forming the reputation of Canadian bacon. Every time the packers drop the price for hogs below a profit-producing point (which is, or seems to be, almost every fall), what do we find? We find the farmers marketing their breeding stock by the wholesale. While I think this should not be so, yet we see many farmers continually jumping from one line of business to another, which means that they go out of one line when it is at low ebb, and replace the same when prices are high. This seems to be characteristic of us as farmers. Is the ideal bacon hog, from the packer's standpoint, an ideal from the feeder's standpoint? I do not think so, and I venture to say the packer's ideal has something to do with the shortage in hogs. A few years ago the packers told us they wanted us to grow longer hogs, so as they could produce the best Wiltshire sides, and they wanted light shoulders and jowls, as that was a cheap part of the hog. The consequence was that the farmer, who is always anxious to improve, writes the breeder, describing the kind of a hog he wants. The breeder, who is always awake to the wants of his customers, selects, breeds, or imports, as far as possible, to suit his customers. And what do we find has been the consequence in many cases. The type of a hog that measured up to the packer's ideal lacked the necessary constitutional vigor and strength to be a profitable feeder. The consequence is that many farmers that kept two or more brood sows a few years ago, got disgusted feeding that type of hog, and have gone out or nearly out of the business. If the packers wish us to grow that extreme type, it is necessary for them to pay a higher price for it. But I do not think the farmer should attempt to produce that type. I do not wish to be understood to be crying down the long hog,

nor do I think that a lengthy hog cannot be produced at a reasonable cost, providing that length has not been produced at the expense of breadth, which is necessary to be had, sufficient to give the pig's heart and lungs and other organs sufficient room to develop constitutional vigor and strength. As to being able to produce the ideal carcass as cheaply as any other, I have my doubts; at all events, that will need to be preached for some time yet before the average feeder will believe it. However that may be, yet I think it is our duty, for the welfare of our country, to produce good stuff, and it is the packers' duty to pay for it accordingly. In my opinion, the breeders and feeders are exercising better judgment now than

formerly, as to the class of hogs they are producing; also, in the matter of feeding, they are gradually adopting the grazing system for summer feeding, and roots for winter feeding, which is no doubt the way to produce pork most cheaply. I hope and trust that this great controversy that has been indulged in for the past few months will be a good thing for the industry; on the other hand, it would be regrettable if anything has been said or done (towards either extreme) that would tend to shorten the supply, as this is a very important industry, and one in which every farmer should be interested. In conclusion, I think if the packers will regulate prices so they will not go below 5½c. at local points for the best quality, they will not be likely to pay as high as 7c. very often, because then the farmer would have confidence in the business, and would keep up a more gradual supply, which the packers would find quite sufficient to keep them running.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

R. H. HARDING.

Does Advertising Pay?

I have sold \$3,000 worth of cattle in two months, through my advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Norfolk Co., Ont.

GEO. RICE.

It requires but very little effort to secure a premium. Try it.

Sound Sense on the Hog Question.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with interest the many articles that have appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," and other papers, on the hog industry, from the feeders' standpoint, as well as the packers'. A word about feeding hogs: Some farmers could not make hog-feeding pay if they got 15 cents per pound for their pork, but this is no fault of the packer, the breed of hogs, or the feed fed to them. It is simply a case that will apply to farmers who care for their stock sitting around the village blacksmith shop, or, still worse, the little hotel. The time has gone by when any thing can farm. To be successful farmers we must have brains, and use them. Some will always have excuses why they have not been successful in business, and the majority of this class that have been trying to keep a few hogs will try to lay the failure at the door of the packer. Now, the men that are engaged in the pork-packing business in this country are only human, and are in the business for the dollar, just the same as the farmer or any other business man, and when they can buy hogs at 5c. they will not pay 6c., even if it cost 7c. to produce them.

There never was, or will be, a time when the packer and farmer can agree on a price. If the packer had an unlimited demand for his product in Canada, where he did not have to compete with the cheap product of our friends to the south and the high-class product of Denmark and Ireland, he could just as well pay the farmer 7c. as 4c. per pound, but when he has to compete with other countries, the cost of the raw material is everything. On the other hand, again, some years farmers might be able to sell hogs at 6c. and make money, as all depends upon the price of feeds used in producing the pork.

A word about the type of hog to produce: Some writers are trying to lead the public to believe that it costs more to produce a 200-pound hog of the bacon type than one of the same weight of the thick, fat, lard type. This is not my experience, and I feed as many hogs as any man in my township. I have tried all kinds, and for the last three years have kept pure-bred Yorkshires. The sire I am using is a hog I purchased from D. C. Flatt & Son, paying \$40 for him when ready for use. He is the best investment I ever had anything to do with in the hog line. For quality and pounds, I will put his get against any sire of any breed in this country, and, as stated before, I have tried all breeds, and the Yorks. are good enough for me.

A word about going back to the old-fashioned fat hog. Supposing that we did, what kind of a position does it place us in? We would be forced to compete in the English market with our American cousins, who, owing to their cheap corn, claim that they can make money out of hogs at 4½c. If our product were the same, it would mean that the United States would get all of this class of trade, and the fact that we had dropped the bacon breeds would leave Ireland and Denmark to fill the orders in this line, and Canada would be left to supply her own little trade. This would result in fully one-half our factories closing down, and then, anyone who saw fit to raise hogs at 4c. to 5c. could do so, but only in very limited numbers. Canada has been a long time getting the place she now holds in the best markets of the world, and can we, as intelligent farmers, afford to let fifteen millions of dollars annually slip from us and go to other countries, all because we are having a little scrap with the packers? Let us raise hogs, and of the proper type, and not let the packers say, at the end of another year, that, "We cannot get half enough hogs to keep our plants going." This would give them good grounds for going to our Minister of Agriculture and asking that American hogs be again admitted into Canada for slaughtering purposes. The farmers of Canada should stand up in a body and commend the Hon. Mr. Fisher for his wise judgment in this matter.

H. A. DRUMMOND.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

How to Save Bloating Sheep.

About the last of August I turned my sheep into red-clover pasture which was in full bloom, and thought they were all right until I found one down and seven or eight more which were badly bloated. They were turned on the clover in the morning, and I found them in this condition just before dark. The one that was down died, and I saved the rest by putting a three-quarter inch rope in the mouth of each and tying over the top of the sheep's head. The idea is not new, but it saved my sheep, all but the one.

How many of your neighbors are not taking "The Farmer's Advocate"? Tell them what they are missing, get their subscriptions and secure some of our valuable premiums.

Farmers and Bacon Hogs.

I read with admiration your remarks in Feb. 1st issue, under "The Present Status of the Hog Controversy." There is a time for keen discussion of these matters, and also a time to calmly reflect upon the situation in all its bearings, and give his opponent his just dues where he is found to be in the right.

Whatever might be said of the packers during this controversy, there has been a lot of useless talk on the part of the farmers. When it comes to asking the packers to agree to a uniform price for at least nine months of the year, we might just as well save our talk. We cannot expect to get any such arrangement. Supply and demand must regulate the price, and there is always more or less of a speculative phase in connection with any farm produce. Moneyed men must be given to believe they have a chance to make money out of their investments or they will not invest. As farmers we should not begrudge them a legitimate profit, for we need the benefits accruing from their investments. We would be in a sorry plight if all the capitalists withdrew their money from the great institutions, which are of benefit to all classes.

On the other hand, I would not endorse the words of Hon. Nelson Monteith, when he said, "It is up to you farmers to keep these factories running." What obligations are the farmers under? The packers built their plants because they thought there was money for them. They did not consult the farmers as to the number, or size, etc., and why must the farmers be asked to contribute hogs through thick and thin, even at times when neither foreign nor home market will warrant a profit? Under no more obligation are they to do so than to agree to grow a certain acreage of wheat, corn, or potatoes. The farmer must have a free hand to go into whatever line of business suggests itself to him as having prospects of being the most profitable. But it stands in hand for



Pen of Dorset Lambs.

Winners of championship at International Show, Chicago, 1905. Exhibited by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

each farmer to keep account of his expenses and receipts in regard to every branch of live stock, and know for himself whether hogs or horses are paying him best, and not rush to conclusions in regard to them just because someone else says they are money makers or losers. No doubt some men can make from 25% to 50% more profit from hogs than can others; economy of feed and judicious management play so great a part in the profits of stock-raising. One thing is sure, the man who rushes into the business for a year or two, and then quits for a like term, is not going to find much money in hog-raising, nor in any other branch of stock-raising conducted in like manner.

To my mind, the most unsatisfactory part of the trouble is to be found in the packers demanding a certain type of hog, and after the farmer has used his money and skill to produce this he finds he is not receiving adequate advantage for so doing, and if packers want a certain type they must respond to the effort made by the other fellow.

Under the present quarantine regulations the farmers of Canada should take heart, and give hog-raising a fair place in their live-stock list. We want the American hog prohibited, not to tie the hands of the packers, but to protect our interests in the British market. It cost too great an effort on the part of Canadians, to build our claim to this market, to see it thrown away. I trust our farmers will not be side-tracked into the idea that hogs do not pay. In many instances they pay well, as I know from experience. Where they are money-losers, it is because of not being supplied with the proper food or proper care. Don't charge it up to the hog when it is the man who is at fault.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

J. R. H.

The Dairy Shorthorn.

The primary function of the Shorthorn cow is the production of beef, but, at the same time, when one questions the average user of this class of cattle, he finds that, except possibly by some of the Western ranchmen and some of the larger pure-bred breeders, they are preferred above other classes of beef stock because of their better milking qualities. Moreover, when one analyzes the matter, he cannot but concede that the ultimate success of any breed of stock depends upon the extent to which they satisfy the requirements of the average farmer. True, the large breeder, for the most part, depends upon the small pure-bred breeder for his market, and does not always realize this; but the smaller breeder, who sells mostly to the general farmers, soon hears criticisms when the milking qualities of his stock fail. And there is good reason for the criticism, for, at least in Eastern Canada, the margin of profit on feeding cattle, under average conditions, is so small that the farmer must look to the milk pail for part of his return. Of course, one's opinion is largely formed from the environment in which he lives, and, therefore, must be taken with some limitation, but I am inclined to be strongly of the opinion that the dairyman of the East should, for the most part, breed his cows along as pure dairy lines as he can; but the average beef man, on account of the markets, must have his beef cattle possessed of fair milking qualities. In other words, I would prefer to consider the milking beef cow rather than the dual-purpose cow. Perhaps it's only a difference of terms, but to me it conveys a different meaning. Yes! At least a large proportion of Shorthorns should be good milkers. The statement has been made in many sections of Canada, that Shorthorns are not so good milkers as they used to be, and the explanation is not hard to find. We have at Truro a good herd of Shorthorn cows. We have one good strain of milkers. The others are just good enough milkers to raise their own calves well, and, in some cases, give a little extra during the first few weeks of lactation. We look for sales,

for the most part, to our young bulls and heifers, and in every case we find that, given the same food, we can raise a more parallelogramic, low-set, well-filled-out calf from our pure beef strain than from our dairy strain, and in practically every case we can sell these more beefy calves for a sufficiently more profitable figure to offset the profit from the increased yield of milk from our milking strain. Therefore, it pays us, as breeders of pure-bred stock, to breed the pure-beef sort. But that does not prove that it pays the country best. If we would advocate the milking Shorthorn, our experience is that we must advocate a somewhat different type of Shorthorn from the one that wins in the show-yard. True, I am quite aware that there are Shorthorn cows, such as Mr. J. Deane Willis' "White Heather," that can win in both the beef and dairy classes, but, as far as my experience goes, this is the exception rather than the rule. Our Shorthorns that are in the highest favor to-day are not fulfilling the function of milk production so well as they might.

Experience will teach any breeder of Shorthorns that his best breeding cows—i. e., the cows that produce strong calves regularly and rear them well—are almost always above the average as milkers. So much is this the case, that such a world-famed breeder as Mr. Duthie, of Aberdeenshire, considers a good udder an indispensable requisite of his Shorthorns, and taboos those cows that cannot raise a calf well. But this is not all that is wanted in a milking Shorthorn. She must produce more than enough milk for her calf. The question, therefore, arises, how can the milking qualities of Shorthorns, as a rule, be improved, or, if you will, restored? In answer to this, it appears to me that there must be a popular movement along the line, similar to that which to-day puts the premium upon the more beefy sorts. Our exhibitions are our best educators and popularizers. Therefore, inducements in the shape of special prizes for Shorthorns of this sort should be held out at our exhibitions and fairs. It is true that attempts made along this line have not as yet met with large response, but, nevertheless, the present demand for such cows is growing, and this will cause more interest to be taken in the matter. The proposition made by the English Shorthorn Society, to give cash prizes for four-year-old cows giving not less than 25 pounds of milk per day, if calved within three months of the date of the

show, etc., is a good one, and will, I believe, accomplish much.

Further inducement for the milking competition held at our winter fairs should also be held out. But in this connection I do not think that the inducement should be for Shorthorns capable of excelling in milk production the pure dairy breeds. This is more than can reasonably be expected of a breed that is primarily intended for beef production. A Shorthorn that can produce 30 to 35 pounds of milk per day, as compared with a pure dairy cow that, under the same conditions, will produce 40 to 50 pounds per day, is a good paying sort, for her calf, when he is fed, will pay the difference. The beef breeds should stand in a class by themselves in this competition.

Then, there is the practical management. Allowing calves to suck their dams after the first week, is not so conducive to as good a flow of milk as if the cow were milked by some person, and the calf pail-fed. Moreover, attention must be given to the feeding of rations conducive to good milk flow, rather than to fat production.

The establishment of an appendix in which to register cows of the milking sort would, also, I believe, be invaluable. However, it occurs to me, for the same reason as mentioned above, that the amount of milk a cow must give, in order to be entered, might be considerably below the amount required by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. A beef cow that can produce 6,000 pounds of milk per year and raise a good feeding calf, is a paying proposition for anyone. Perhaps the standard could be subsequently raised to 8,000 pounds, as required by the American book. How to make the tests is the difficult point. Weekly tests would not be satisfactory, for many Shorthorns will give a good flow for a few weeks, and then drop off in their milk flow. It's the yearly test that counts. Arrangements are now being made by some of the Dairy Associations for the carrying on of authentic yearly tests. When these are perfected, the Shorthorn men can surely fall in line. Testing cows for milk production is in the air, and we feel sure that the Shorthorn men will not be the last to acknowledge the merits of the system and adapt themselves to it. Success to the milking Shorthorn! The farmers want her.

M. CUMMING,
Principal N. S. Agr. College.

Good Sires with Good Pedigrees Needed.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
As this is the time of year when farmers are selecting Shorthorn bulls to use on their grade cows, it would, perhaps, be of some benefit to have a discussion on this subject through your valuable columns.

What seems to be neglected most by the average man who keeps a bull is the pedigree. Of course, the individual merit of an animal is of most importance, but his breeding plays such a prominent part in the reproduction of his characteristics in his progeny, that it is scarcely less important than his individuality. And why is his breeding important. Simply because of the transmission of ancestral characteristics. This is called atavism or reversion.

The first great law of heredity is "Like begets like." However prominent this law may be, a breeder can never tell exactly what kind of produce he will get from certain animals, because of the influence of preceding ancestors. But, knowing the breeding of the animals mated, he can then know, with a considerable degree of accuracy, what kind of progeny to expect.

As a rule, farmers think that if an animal has a pedigree at all it is just as good as if he had one of the best. This is surely a mistake. A pedigree is of no great value unless it is a good pedigree. The fact of the matter is that every animal has a pedigree, but luckily they are not all recorded. Quite frequently I have been at auction sales where rather inferior bulls were put up for sale. One is started at a low figure, and before long somebody asks if he is "thoro'-bred," and the owner replies that he can get the papers for him. That seems satisfactory, and immediately the bidding is sharp, and the bull is sold for more than he is really worth. Such bulls as these would be of more value at the slaughterhouse than in use as sires.

What every farmer should be striving for is improvement, and no man can ever expect to improve his herd by using inferior sires. But someone may say, how can I tell whether an animal has a good pedigree or a poor one? This is an enlightened age, and any farmer who keeps a Shorthorn bull, and does not know a pedigree when he looks at it, can offer no excuse for his ignorance. We have the advertisements in your paper of the best herds in the Province, and also have accounts of the prizewinners at leading fairs. At the Short Course in stock-judging at the Ontario Agricultural College, a great deal of information in stock-breeding can be obtained. Then,

there are pure-bred Shorthorn sales, and the breeding of each animal is recorded in a catalogue. Then, if the prices of animals, as is generally printed in "The Farmer's Advocate," are compared with their pedigrees in catalogue, some idea of the value of pedigree may be had. Therefore, I say ignorance is not bliss, and it is not folly to be wise. The up-to-date man will find a way or make it.

Would like to have space to quote you some instances of atavism by such authorities as Darwin, Spencer and Sedgwick. I leave the subject, however, hoping that some person more capable will take it up.
S. M. P.
Elgin Co., Ont.

The Shorthorn Cow and Her Mission.

I have read with interest your editorial in reference to the milking propensities of the Shorthorn cow, and I note the questions asked, viz., is the mission of the Shorthorn cow in Canada to make beef only? To this question I answer, emphatically, no. I believe the mission of the Shorthorn cow in Canada is a dual one, and it is that dual purpose that has made her supreme, and kept her in her present place of supremacy with the general farmer of Canada.

For one, I believe the Shorthorn cow is ful-



W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

President Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

filling her mission now quite as fully as she has ever done in Canada, though I do not contend that she is fulfilling that mission as completely as she might be trained to do. For my own part, I think it will be very many years before the Shorthorn cow will be called on to be generally milked, because she is required to produce bulls to improve the general farmer's stock for generations to come. This, I believe, is her main mission in Canada in the near future, as it has been in the past. While this is my opinion, I am quite in sympathy with any and every effort put forth to develop milking qualities and keep before the country the excellent milking propensities which every breeder of Shorthorns knows she possesses. I believe that the Shorthorn cow would have been the close competitor with the foremost special purpose (dairy) cow, if she had not been in such demand for the production of high-class beef animals. Again I say I am in hearty sympathy with any and every effort put forth to develop and record the excellent milking possibilities of "The Farmer's Cow."

Greenwood, Ont. ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

THE FARM.

The Soil.

By Prof. R. Harcourt, Professor of Chemistry, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The whole business of agriculture is founded upon the soil. For the soil the farmer pays rent; it is his capital, and upon his skill in making use of its inherent capacities depends the returns for his labor. It is, consequently, important that he should endeavor to obtain such a knowledge of the constituents of the soil, and the part they play in the nutrition of plants, as will aid him in determining the cause of the inferiority of any given piece of land, and ultimately enable him to correct it. At first sight this may seem a simple problem, and in some cases it may be; but in many instances the cause, or causes, are not easily located. In one sense it is correct to speak of a soil as a reservoir of plant food, to be drawn on for the growth of successive crops, but it is equally correct to regard the soil as a busy, complex manufacturing establishment, in which all the various parts must work together under proper conditions to bring this store of plant food into a form available for growth. On rich virgin soil it is possible to grow, even with indifferent cultivation, a number of good crops, but the supply of soluble food must soon become

exhausted if the proper combination of air, moisture, germ life, decaying vegetable matter, etc., are not all working together to break down the insoluble part of the soil to supply the extra demands made upon the land to make good the unavoidable losses caused by cultivation. Furthermore, the crude materials of the soil vary, and the same methods of breaking them down cannot be used in all cases. In order that we may better understand the nature of the soil and the various agencies at work in them, let us look first, very briefly, at the method of their formation.

Soils are formed from rocks by the prolonged action of the water, frost and air, and by the action upon them of vegetable and animal life and their products. It is not necessary to go into details regarding the action of these various agencies. It is sufficient to point out that swiftly running water rolls and tumbles the broken rocks lying in its bed, and that the pieces worn off these rocks, and the otherwise formed particles which have been washed into the stream, are carried on in suspension until the decrease in the rate of flow

of water allows the particles to be deposited according to their size and weight. These and other influences, extending over thousands of years, have caused the formation of our gravelly, sandy, and clayey soils, and all the admixtures of these so commonly found throughout the Province.

Among the more important soil-forming materials, there may be mentioned quartz, feldspar, hornblende, mica, apalite, limestone, etc. From the decomposition of the feldspars, hornblendes, etc., all our clays arise, and as these minerals generally contain potash, and are the source of the potash required by crops, it must follow that potash is always more abundant as clay predominates in the soil. Many of these rocks, but more particularly the apalite, contain phosphoric acid, and are the natural source of this valuable constituent of plant food. When the soil has become the seat of vegetation, the chemical agents of decomposition gain in power. The carbon dioxide, which, in the first case, was derived from the atmosphere, is now formed in large quantities by the decomposition of organic matter, and is assisted in its solvent action by the humic acids and by nitric acid, which are derived from the

same source. Thus, through the action of these latter agencies, the rock particles which form the soil are further broken up, and the valuable plant-food constituents are brought into a condition to nourish plants.

These combined agencies which are at work decomposing the particles of rock are destructive, and especially tend to remove from the soil in drainage water the lime, magnesia, and, sometimes, the alkalies which it contains. Consequently, water taken from underground drains or from wells is "hard," because of the lime which it holds in solution. If the subsoil is of a sandy or gravelly nature the loss of potash may be considerable, but if clayey, very little will be lost. A surface soil is thus generally poorer in lime, and frequently in potash, than the subsoil beneath. The complete impoverishment of the soil is hindered by the presence of certain constituents which combine chemically with the liberated plant-food substances, and by the conservative action of vegetation. The plant is continually collecting from the soil and subsoil dissolved or easily soluble matter, storing these in its tissues, and at its death leaving them upon the surface soil. When natural vegetation has continued for ages, as in an undisturbed prairie or forest, a surface soil is produced rich in vegetable matter, and containing an accumulation of plant food in an available form.

The difference between the soil and subsoil is chiefly due to the amount of decaying organic matter found at the surface. The organic matter not only makes the soil darker, but, because of the acids liberated on the decomposition of the organic matter, the iron oxides, which color the soils, are removed. Another difference between the soil and subsoil lies in the fact that the soil is usually composed of coarser particles than the subsoil. This is due to the rain constantly percolating through even the stiffest soils and washing down the finer particles. Heavy rains may also wash the surface, carrying away the finest particles. To some extent this is counterbalanced by the work of earthworms bringing the fine mould to the surface; but, on light soils, constantly worked, and further opened up by the introduction of coarse manures, there is sometimes so complete a washing down of the finer particles that the soil proper loses its power of cohering, falls into dust when dry, and is said to be "worn out." The richness of the soil in humus, its greater warmth, and the freer access of air, causes it to be more abundantly supplied with organisms which play a very important part in preparing the food for plants. Because of the absence of humus, and of the organisms associated with it, the comparative poverty in available plant food, the presence sometimes of poisonous, unoxidized material, and, on stiff clays, the great change in texture, the subsoil is often infertile. Therefore, if it becomes necessary to incorporate it with the surface soil, the mixing process should be a very gradual one.

The size of the particles which make up a soil has an important bearing on its fertility. Pure sand is made up of practically indestructible silica, usually existing in fairly large grains, and is nearly destitute of plant food. Clays are composed of the finer particles derived from the more readily decomposed part of rocks, and, consequently, contain most of the lime, potash and phosphoric acid, so much required for the growth of plants. A sand is loose and open because its particles are too large to readily bind together. On the other hand, the tenacity of clays is largely, if not wholly, due to the fineness of the particles of which it is composed. As a matter of fact, the soils we have to deal with are not pure sands or pure clays, but mixtures of these. As sand or clay predominates, we style them sandy, sandy loams, clay loams, or clays, and the above-mentioned characteristics are prominent just in proportion as the sand or clay forms a large or small part of the whole.

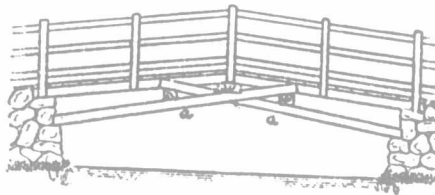
The size of the particles in a soil, also has a very marked influence on its power of holding water. When a soil is saturated, all the spaces between and around the particles are filled with water—the soil is full of water. In a well-drained soil this water is drawn off, and only that remains which is held on the surface of the soil particles. The saturated condition may be illustrated by filling a pail containing marbles with water. All the spaces except that actually occupied by the marbles is filled with water. If the water is drained off, only that held on the surface of the marbles remains, and the open spaces between them will be occupied by air. The presence of this air in the soil is essential for the development of the roots of plants, for the oxidation of certain compounds, and for the life of the millions of organisms engaged in the breaking down of the organic matter in the soil. It is evident, then, that it is essential that these interspaces be kept open, and that the only way in which water may be held in a drained soil is on the surface of the particles. Anything that will increase the amount of the internal surfaces will increase the water-holding power of the soil. Small particles present a greater amount of surface than large, for it is a well-known fact that

the total surface presented by a mass of spherical particles doubles when their diameter is halved. If the particles are irregular in shape, or are themselves porous, as particles of humus and limestone, and aggregates of smaller masses, the internal surfaces and, consequently, the water-holding power will be increased.

From the above it is evident that the soils retaining least water when drained are gravel and coarse sand. The amount increases as the particles become small, and reaches a maximum when the soil is rich in humus. The addition of organic matter, which in the process of decay forms humus in the soil, is thus the best means of increasing their power of retaining water. Moreover, an abundant supply of water, properly held, affords increased opportunities for the solution of plant food. Thus, good drainage to draw the water out of the interspaces and allow free access of air, thorough cultivation to open up the soil, and the presence of abundance of humus, with all its beneficial effects, are all important factors in tillage.

Bridge for Farm Use.

On a farm crossed by small streams which it is necessary to bridge, the form of bridge shown in the illustration will be found adaptable to almost any condition; and when it is built of good



Farm Bridge.

timber, says the Agricultural Epitomist, forms a lasting and serviceable structure. This bridge is especially valuable where a single log cannot be used as a stringer. Good timber of a size sufficient to sustain the weight the bridge must bear should be used for stringers.

Alfalfa in Rotation.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reference to your editorial in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 15th, would say: Rotation of crops is a very important factor in successful farming. Taking the average 100-acre farm as a basis, we will suppose 90 acres of it arable and divided in nine fields or lots. Clovers and plants of that family seem to be the best plant and soil improvers, and especially alfalfa or lucerne; then we should have one-third of our farm devoted to it, allowing 20 acres for meadow and 10 acres for pasture. If this were alfalfa it would, in an ordinary season, cut 50 tons of hay, and yield enough pasture to summer 30 head of cattle. Unlike the red clover, it grows on, no matter how often cut or eaten off, and dry weather does not effect it. It may have one objection, being hard to plow, but that is compensated by the enriching of the soil by its roots. Ten acres can now be profitably plowed from sod in spring and sown to peas, as there were no bugs last year, and with a light gang-plowing or disking the land is in fine shape for wheat; to be followed the next year with oats. After oats it has been the general practice here to follow with corn or roots, and on my own experiments would prefer it to sod, as the crop is easier managed if the ground after the oat harvest has been twice plowed and manured in the fall. After roots and corn, which we will suppose has thoroughly cleaned the soil, we should consider the best crop to seed down with. My choice is barley, sown not thicker than 1½ bushels per acre; then with it, if land is rich clay loam, 15 pounds per acre of lucerne clover, with one or two pounds of timothy seed, for this reason, that the only thing that kills alfalfa or lucerne is ice, and should there be a spot or two in a field the timothy fills it, and the clover keeps the timothy in check on the remaining area. Our good Ontario farmers seem very slow in sowing this wonderful clover. I think one reason is the cost of seeding, as it is half bushel is the quantity, when by actual test for three years, one peck is all that is necessary on well-prepared land. Green fields greet the eye two weeks earlier in the spring, and much later in the autumn by its use, and it is the choice of cattle and all live stock among all the grasses. Much might be said about irregular crops sown after the other crops; such as rape, which does well after fall wheat. If sown about August 10th, it will usually be six inches high in October, and is much relished by all live stock, especially by sheep. A farm under regular rotation is much easier managed and worked, as it gives steady employment, and the products manufactured in winter into beef, pork, live stock or dairy, all will get and give the largest returns from proper rotation, at the same time leaving for those that follow richer and better farms than we came in possession of.

Oxford Co., Ont.

H. J. D.

Reforestation Test Plantations.

Dr. Judson F. Clark, Chief of the Forestry Department of the Province of Ontario, whose contributions on that subject in "The Farmer's Advocate" have been stimulating, illuminating and helpful, has suggested that reforestation would not only provide employment for labor, but enrich the country at the same time. Just now older Canada is suffering from want of sufficient labor in the farming districts, but the lapse of time is destined to change that condition of things. During growth, forest plantations require constant care, and as the trees mature, cutting and manufacturing will begin, so that, whether by private enterprise, National or Provincial government, such plantations will involve much labor, and lay the foundations for large revenues, since the forests of all countries are rapidly disappearing and the value of wood is becoming enhanced. Dr. Clark's idea appears to have occurred some time ago to the corporation of Leeds, England. A large estate, on which the Leeds Reservoirs are situated, was selected, and the corporation engaged Professor Fisher, of Oxford, and another gentleman, to prepare a scheme for planting trees, to continue for five or six years, on the assumption that the annual expenditure would be about £1,200. Some forty men, citizens of Leeds, and most of them engaged through the unemployed bureau, were set to work. They are expected to plant this year 360,750 trees—spruce, cooseear pine, larch, Scots fir, beech, birch, sycamore, mountain elm, and alder. The nursery will be planted with 638,000 seedlings, and seeds will also be sown, so as to diminish the expenditure for purchasing trees. It is expected that in five years 851 acres will be planted.

There is a suggestion in the foregoing that Canadian municipal corporations might take advantage of in providing themselves with trees for purposes of shade and ornamentation, and in what may, at the same time, put to test or develop the larger idea of commercial plantations.

How Best to Apply Manure.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The object of your correspondent, W. A. Thompson, to bring out discussion on how best to apply manure is a good one. Under the heading, "When to Apply Manure," he gives you his plan, which I consider very wasteful. He finds fault with the spreading of manure broadcast in the winter, because the rains and melting of the snows send colored water from the high places to the lower. From what I can learn, he is one of those who clean out their stables daily, and take the manure to this big pile which he tells us about. I consider that method fifty years behind the age, from my experience of 60 years in farming, both in Canada and in Scotland. I have made two trips to the Old Land since I came first to Canada 44 years ago; Mr. Thompson's method of big piles was all the go in Scotland then. When I was home in 1884, the farmers were giving up that method; when home again in 1898, manure was mostly all applied "green," except by gardeners. The farmers here also are coming to see the advantage of green manuring. Now about the expense. Mr. Thompson handles his manure twice instead of once; he handles it a second time in the spring, when his horses and men should be putting seed in the ground. A few days' delay in the seed, means a great loss in bushels at threshing time. His scare about seeing the colored water is nothing to be compared with the leakage from his big pile by fermentation.

The difficulty about not knowing where to spread the manure when the snow has the ground covered is easily overcome. I have used the method of winter manuring for a good many years and had little trouble in putting it where it should be. A great many haul manure out and put it in small piles in the winter and spread it in the spring, when the frost gets out of it. That way may do for corn, but not for any other spring grain, because of delaying the putting in of the grain. I consider there is more waste in putting it in small heaps than broadcast spreading.

Mr. Thompson may wish to criticize my way of handling manure; he is welcome to do so, and others of your readers who desire. Here is my method. My first object is to preserve both liquid and solid droppings from all stock. I have a division basement under my barn, 60x18 ft., where I store all my manure, with a trough for watering my cattle at all times. My cows are all tied up, other cattle are loose in box stalls; three-year-old steers in the manure division. I can hold all the manure from the whole stock for two months, but haul oftener when weather is favorable. If the box stalls get filled too much, and the manure basement, and cattle, pigs and all have access to it when watering, therefore no fermentation. I have no hauling in the spring, except when the corn ground is not manured in the winter. My winter manuring is all for corn. Manure applied in winter on land intended for

other grain crops keeps the ground damp too long for early seeding. What manure is left over is kept in the basement, and the summer make of dung is added to it, which I haul out on stubble ground in the fall, and plow it in for potatoes and other roots next spring, which is preferable to applying the manure at seeding time. There is little time lost in the busy season handling manure; help is not easy got, and is expensive.

My object, as well as Mr. Thompson's, is to bring out discussion. Your valuable paper has been a great benefit to the farmers of Canada. The writer has known it since its commencement. Middlesex Co., Ont. JOHN LAWSON.

THE DAIRY.

Feeding, Breeding, Weeding, to Improve the Dairy Cow.

I.—FEEDING.

In the effort to inspire more zeal, and stir up dairymen to raise the production of their cows, it seems to me that rather too much blame is being placed upon the cow for low production, rather than upon the man that keeps her.

"Why does the lamb love Mary so?"
"Why, Mary loves the lamb, you know."

and this is the true reason why some dairymen get so much larger returns from their cows than others. The production of the dairy cow could be raised 25 per cent. by better care alone, but to get the best results we want to unite all factors that point to progress—that is, feeding, breeding and weeding. Feeding, including good care, is the foundation upon which we must build for progress. I could mention many instances in which cows that have changed hands, getting better care and a better man to tend to them, have increased their production wonderfully, but to show how this good care works out on a whole herd I will mention an instance of the herd of a man who was himself a lawyer, but had a fondness for good cattle, and started in to build up a good herd. His first foreman was a good, faithful caretaker, and though not an extraordinarily good hand with cows, he was doing very well. Unfortunately, he died, and this man, in securing another foreman, thought he should have a first-class, scientific manager, and got such—in name. The second foreman was a graduate from an agricultural college, and highly recommended, but his knowledge was of the theoretical rather than the practical. The result was that in less than one year this herd of very valuable cattle, which had been purchased at large prices, and which at two and three years old had made large records, were allowed to go back lamentably, so much so that the owner of the herd was really ashamed of them; and I am able to give all the facts of this case because I am very well acquainted with the whole business. The herd was in such a poor state, having been neglected, that their owner applied to me to get him a good, practical man. Such are very scarce, but, fortunately, I was able to find him one. Although the other foreman had three months to put in of his year, he was paid for the full year and asked to go. This was in the fall of the year, and the new foreman, in taking hold, was given full liberty to order any feed or whatever he liked, and started in to build up the herd, and in a few months there was a wonderful difference in the looks of the herd, but the next year the milk yield was still very disappointing. Still, it was not more so than I expected, although somewhat discouraging for the foreman. I told them to look for results the following year, and, after giving the herd good care for about eighteen months, then they commenced to make some big records, and the herd has got to

be one of the finest in the United States. This shows that it is of first importance to look after the care of stock. It also shows that if animals have had poor care it takes a long time to bring them back again. While this is referring to a pure-bred herd, it applies to a grade herd with just the same force. Of course, unless the cows have real ability for milk production, they could not be brought up to big work by feeding or good care, but, "Full many a flower is born to bloom unseen, and waste its fragrance on the desert air;" also many a cow has passed into oblivion because her keeper never gave her a chance. Let us for a minute examine the general care that stock gets throughout the winter. How often are cows fed during the winter time as cheaply as possible, and upon unsuitable food? They are likely kept in a stable without ventilation, probably too warm also (50 degrees is warm enough), and in foul air, then turned out during the day in the cold, which they would feel keenly after being in such a warm room, drink ice water, and feed on cornstalks and straw, which is suitable feed when kept right, but altogether unsuitable as generally fed. To get the best results from cows, the following practice will be found effective. I will take it for granted that most cows freshen in the spring, and I intend now to give the treatment for the winter. A cow when dry should be fed enough to make her gain in flesh, and I prefer to have them fat enough to make fairly good beef a month before they freshen. The feed fed to a cow when she is dry will give better returns than any feed fed to her at any other time. In other words, if cows were fed more suitable feed, and a few dollars' worth more of it when dry, they would return when fresh 15 to 25 dollars each more in the milking season than they do as generally fed. I consider a suitable ration for a dry cow is 40 pounds ensilage, with about two pounds wheat bran and two pounds oat chop and some good straw, daily. This will not cost over 8 or 9 cents a day, and if a cow is likely to make a good dairy cow, she will make gain in flesh upon this ration, because a good dairy cow has good constitution and ability to make good use of her food, and when she is not milking she has the equal ability of turning it into gain on her own body. I would prefer to feed a cow some ensilage all winter, even if I were not able to feed them as much when fresh, as ensilage is very appetizing, and keeps them in good thrift. If it is not possible to store enough ensilage for the herd, a small quantity of hay may be fed and less ensilage given, but the ensilage is the best complement of straw in feeding. Cornstalks and straw do not go together at all, both being too dry. Hay and straw will not be eaten well. There is good food value in well-saved straw, when fed with a more succulent ration. Silage should be the basis for a feeding ration, as it is the cheapest and most suitable we can possibly grow. Fifteen tons of silage to the acre, at \$2 a ton, gives us a return of \$30 to the acre. Two tons of hay, at \$5 a ton, gives us \$10 an acre. Surely these figures are startling. It really takes but very little more to keep a cow as she should be kept than it does to keep her in such a condition that she cannot possibly do good work. It is more a question of feeding her on more suitable feed and giving her better care, and this is absolutely necessary before any progress can be attained.

Thousands of dollars are lost every year by people neglecting to improve their methods of taking care of their stock when they start in to improve the herd by the purchase of a pure-bred sire. All improved breeds have been made so by good care and many years of patient work. Too often a man, in purchasing a pure-bred male to grade up his herd, does not also improve his methods of caring for his stock, and he can make little or no progress, which is discouraging to him, and discourages others from

purchasing a pure-bred sire. Many purchase pure-bred males and females, and aspire to have a pure-bred herd, but the stock gets such poor care that in a few years they have nothing better than a lot of pedigreed stock. The sooner we have a correct appreciation as to what is required in breeding up stock, the sooner we shall make more general progress. We do not expect a milk cow to carry much flesh when she is milking; all the same, she must be well cared for and be kept in a condition so that she has lots of vitality. Race-horses do not carry much flesh; yet, at the same time, they are full of energy and vitality. I consider a very vital point in seeking large production in cows is to have them in the very best flesh and vitality before they freshen, which, if we give the matter any thought, we will see the great importance of it. When a cow is fresh we have not only to provide for the future production, but when she freshens the demands of motherhood upon her system are great, and when we add to this the production of milk when she is in a comparatively weak state, and remember that a cow's stomach two weeks after freshening will not stand very strong feed, we should reflect that a cow at this time should be fed with very great judgment, and her feed increased very gradually as her stomach regains its strength. This is about the only secret there is about feeding to get a large record: Have the cow in good condition before she freshens, and do not be in too big a hurry in putting her onto a full ration after she freshens, else we will sicken her, and she will not do well afterwards. But not only is it important that a cow must have good care, if we expect her to produce to her full capacity, but the influence of the condition of the cow before freshening has great effect upon her progeny, and this brings us to the subject of breeding up the herd, which we will take up in our next article. GEO. RICE.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Estimate of the Advantage of a Good Sire.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The time is approaching for a great many farmers to consider what price to invest in a bull calf for the improvement of their herds. It is of vital importance to obtain the best that circumstances will allow, and, in fact, the best is not at all too good, as one is only loaning the money for a time, and, barring, accident will get it back with interest and a large dividend. Especially is this the case in dairy breeds.

Now let us consider the case of a herd of dairy cattle. If by the purchase of a pure-bred bull we can improve the herd's milking qualities one pound a day per head, and we milk seven months—or, for easy counting, consider it two hundred days—which will thus produce two hundred pounds of milk, and we will say that the average milking period of a cow is ten years, therefore that will make one ton of milk, and that the average price of milk is eighty cents per hundred pounds, this will amount to sixteen dollars. But let us make a low estimation, and say we get but ten heifer calves, which will make ten milch cows, then our profit would be one hundred and sixty dollars, obtained through the use of this bull—more than we would have obtained had we used a bull which would not have improved the herd, not considering how much more those cows are worth on the market, and the price we would obtain for the bull for beef when through with his services. J. SAMUEL KYLE.

Dundas Co., Ont.

Is there any premium not on our list that you would like? Tell us what it is, and we will tell you how to get it.



Officially Tested Holsteins. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

Lolena Fairmont Iosco, Daisy Albino De Kol's Duchess, Daisy Albino De Kpl, Princess Calamity, Clay, Egg Gossp.

APIARY.

Michigan State Beekeepers' Convention.

In order to get better railway rates, the Michigan State Dairymen and Beekeepers met at Jackson at the same time. The number of beekeepers in attendance was over 100, being the best turnout for many years, and it largely showed what an influence an energetic secretary, such as E. M. Hunt, Bell Branch, could have upon the success of a meeting. The electric lines also helped to make a success of the meeting, a run from Detroit to Jackson—seventy-six miles—costing only \$1.05. The Ontario agricultural class will ere long realize the importance of this phase of transportation. The convention opened with an address by L. A. Aspinwall, Jackson, Mich., subject "The Non-swarming Hive." Mr. Aspinwall explained that he had been working for many years to get a hive which could be depended upon not to swarm. So far "methods" had been used, and manipulations. If in his hive the surplus compartment would be allowed to be clogged with honey, and the bees had no room to store, then swarming might result. The new hive must be used intelligently. He described the hive as having a brood-chamber capacity of fifteen Langstroth combs. The queen and bees were allowed to have whatever room they required until there was a sprinkling of clover bloom, when a portion—that is, all but eight of the best combs of brood—was removed. The combs removed were either distributed to other colonies that lacked sufficient brood, or they were stacked up and other colonies made of them. Between each card of brood was now inserted a dummy, consisting of a frame of a certain width, but instead of the comb in the frame it was filled with perpendicular slats, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart. The object of this board is to give the bees a place to linger, so they will feel less crowded, and yet the frame would not give them a place to either brood rear or store honey. This added room for bees would help to prevent them becoming uncomfortable through crowding. Mr. Aspinwall then used no queen excluder in the production of comb honey, as he looked upon it as an obstruction to the bees; they looked upon what was above it as less a part of the hive. One should remember that the bees stored the honey with the idea that it was going to be a portion of their future stores, and act so as not to interfere with that instinct. Next, Mr. Aspinwall put on the sections; 40 sections were put in each super. These section rows were again separated by slatted dummies, to give the bees a place to cluster between the sections. One of these slatted dummies was also put on the outer side of the side rows of sections. He used drone-size comb foundation in the sections, with the exception of the outside row all around. The object of this was to satisfy the bees as to drone comb and to prevent the storing of pollen in these central sections, as they would be apt to do if it were worker comb. In reply to a question, Mr. Aspinwall said he allowed the bees to build all the drone comb they could, by giving, largely, sheets of foundation in the brood chamber.

A colony, as described above, should not have fewer than 80 sections to fill. In his locality last season, which was not at all a good one, he had secured an average from his apiary of 137 sections of white honey, and no swarming. The address made a profound impression upon the convention, and the hive was given first prize for the best new invention shown, the awards being made by Morley Pettit, Villa Nova, Ont. To avoid useless correspondence, Mr. Aspinwall stated he was not going to put the hive upon the market during the present season.

A paper was then read by C. T. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill. In speaking of the subject of running out-apiaries for extracted honey, he said that he had been carrying on this line of work for thirty years. He had long ago adopted the system of using hives with large brood chambers, and then giving the bees plenty of room. What the keepers generally wanted was honey, not bees. No one should think of running for extracted honey with less than an average of two extracting supers for each hive. Some might not require two; others would need three or four. They considered the best plan was to allow the honey to accumulate on the hive until the close of the white-honey flow, and then extract as soon as they could. He found it impossible to control swarming in running for extracted honey. Unless large hives were used it would be impossible to control swarming entirely, and in running out-apiaries swarming was still more of a nuisance than it is in the home yard. In his experience, covering thirty years or more, he had so few swarms that, in many cases, it had been found unprofitable to watch for the few that might escape. As swarming is a great inconvenience to those keeping a few bees as well as those keeping many, the above hints will be of value.

The use of the queen excluder was discussed, and generally advocated for the purpose of keep-

ing the queen below in the brood chamber. This was particularly true in the production of extracted honey. In producing comb honey, the queen would be less likely to go into the small sections. W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, Ont., thought that old queens were more likely to lay eggs in the small sections.

Mr. E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio, gave an address upon the production and selling of honey. He advocated drawing attention to honey at fall fairs. He stated that he had received pointers on the handling of bees at these fairs from Mr. House, Syracuse, N. Y. They had an enclosed tent under which they gave demonstrations in the handling of bees, gave addresses, and showed the contents of the hives. A wagon was at hand with honey for sale; in this way the sale of honey had been doubled. Honey should be more advertised locally. The product of the honey-bee in the United States had been developed until it would take, per annum, 75 miles of car-loads.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont., stated that Mr. House had received the pointers for handling bees from him; that he had first made demonstrations of the methods of handling at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition some 15 years ago, and, as far as he knew, this led and preceded all the demonstrative work in agriculture which is at present so popular. He found nothing to equal it to interest the public upon the fair grounds. The officers elected for the coming year are: President.—W. Z. Hutchison, Flint. Vice-President.—Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont. Secretary-Treasurer.—Elmore M. Hunt, Bell Branch.

Some time was spent in discussing methods of stamping out foul brood. It was stated that one inspector was entirely inadequate, and that the work could be done much more economically by having more inspectors, who could do the work in their district, and thus save time and much travelling expense. The present inspector, W. Z. Hutchison, strongly supported the above ideas. The present grant of \$500 per annum was considered quite insufficient, and a committee was appointed which was given a free hand to act on the above lines, and ask the Michigan State Legislature to grant the necessary changes. Mr. Aspinwall gave the result of some experiments which he had carried on in connection with the bee moth, an enemy so dreaded by the smaller beekeepers. He had found that the larvae of the bee moth could be held for months without development in a temperature of 50 degrees or under. He had held them for three months, but the moment the combs upon which they were were placed in a temperature of 50 degrees or over the moth developed and carried on its work of destruction.

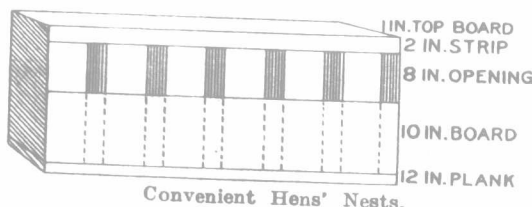
A very high tribute of praise was paid by various members to the Canadian beekeepers present, and the entire convention was without a discordant note. Those who have the matter in hand will seek to have the next convention in a locality as convenient as possible by means of electric and other railway facilities.

POULTRY.

Convenient Hens' Nests.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As this is the season of the year when so many people are troubled with their hens eating their eggs, I will give the plan we have adopted to prevent them, and we have found it quite successful for a number of years. If hens once get into the habit of eating eggs, I do not know of anything that will stop them from the troublesome and expensive habit, except to keep the great



temptation out of their reach; therefore, I built our nests for the purpose. I noticed that the worst hen we ever had could not get an egg out of a nail keg (we kept the Barred Rocks). Fill it about one-third full of cut straw or chaff, and they like this for a nest. If they look over the edge of a keg and see an egg they cannot get at it; if they get on top they cannot reach it, and when they get in the keg they do not seem to be able to pick it; then, my experience has been, they had to give it up for a bad job. Of course, the eggs should be gathered more frequently, for fear of the hens breaking them while getting into the deep nest. We built our nest of 10-inch hemlock lumber. Take three boards (any desired length), one for the front and two for the back, then cut as many pieces as you want nests, 20 or 22 inches long and 10 inches wide, and place them on end, 12 inches apart from center to center. That will give you nest 10 by 11 in., and

10 in. deep. We have a loose 2-in. plank, 12 in. wide, to set the row of nests on, and a board 1 by 12 to put on the top. This makes it very handy for cleaning, as you take off the top board, lift off the nests, when everything drops out at once, when you can sweep off the plank and replace nests, put in fresh straw or chaff, put on the top board, and all is done. We use white-wash once a year on nests, and often sprinkle in dry lime and sulphur to keep down insects. Set on blocks about 18 inches from the floor. Huron Co., Ont. JAMES HAYDEN.

Origin of the Buff Orpingtons.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Orpington breed of poultry was originated in England by Wm. Cook, of Orpington House, Kent. Mr. Cook saw the need of a breed of poultry that could produce a white flesh with white legs, and a breed that would lay a brown egg, which the English market demands. To accomplish this, he took Spangled Hamburg hens and crossed them with a Silver Dorking male; the stock from this cross was bred to a Buff Cochin male, selecting deep-bodied, low-set birds. From the Hamburg the Buff Orpington gets its laying quality, as the Spangled Hamburg is the best laying breed in the world. From the Dorking the Orpington gets its white leg and flesh, also low-set type. From the Buff Cochin it gets color and size, also color of brown eggs. No better general-purpose fowl was ever introduced into Canada than the Buff Orpington.

The Black Orpington fowl was made by Mr. Cook, by crossing large Black Minorca cocks with black sports of the Plymouth Rock; the pullets of this cross were mated to a clean-legged Black Langshan cockerel, and the produce carefully bred to deep-bodied, short-legged type.

The White Orpington was bred from same breeds, only using white instead of black.

The latter two breeds of Orpingtons are not nearly so good layers or general-purpose fowl, which accounts for their lesser popularity in Canada, as compared with the Buffs.

Brant Co., Ont. J. W. CLARK.
Pres. Orpington Club of Canada.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Varieties of Fruits for Algoma District.

In an altitude 1,220 feet above sea level, and where the temperature at times falls to 50 below zero and lower, it can be easily understood that we are experimenting with fruits under conditions where the results of other stations or private enterprise do not give us any ground on which to build. Standard apples have been planted, only to perish; still, it is possible, I believe, to produce here an apple, cross-bred on Transcendent Crab, that will be a welcome addition to the farmer's garden. We have grown from seed several hardy stocks that bore fruit in 1905, but of very indifferent quality. These will be used, doubtless, as hardy stocks for grafting on. In 1905 several varieties were planted that were grafted at the ground, and possibly a hardy apple may be produced by growing the stock in this part. To those contemplating planting under such conditions as exist here, I would advise planting Transcendent Crab, dwarf or short trunk as possible, which will assist in preventing sunscald. Other varieties, as proven hardy, may be grafted on.

Red raspberry canes require to be covered. Cuthbert is a good variety. Black raspberry and blackberry are too tender, and would not advise planting. Gooseberry, if well protected, will do well; varieties recommended are, Industry, Downing, and Smith improved. The Columbia purple raspberry is slightly tender, but a fine berry and good yielder. Black currant is hardy, and yields well; Saunders & Lee's Prolific have done well. Red and white currants, if given slight protection, will survive and bear good crops of fruit; varieties recommended are: Fay's Prolific for red, and White Grape for the white. We have had difficulty in planting strawberries, as they do not ship so well as other plants, and also have suffered greatly from winter-killing. Those that survived have yielded fruit enough only for table use.

In this part there has been practically no fruit grown for market. Wild fruits (raspberries, blueberries and Saskatoons) are plentiful, but each farmer may have a great deal of pleasure, and better fruit for home use by having a small garden in the back yard. Algoma, Ont. A. E. ANNIS.

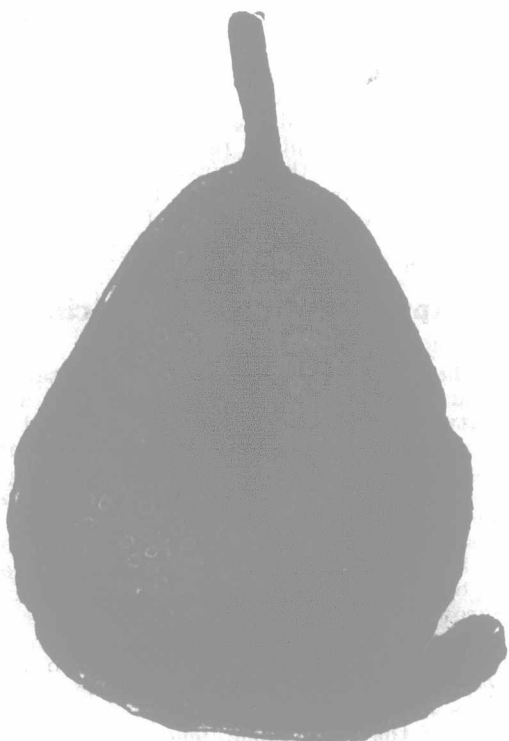
Are you working for a premium? If not, why not? Others are getting them, why not you?

San Jose Scale.

Mr. G. Butler, Dawn Township, Lambton Co., Ont., writes as follows: "I enclose a small piece of limb taken from one of my apple trees. It is spreading, and looks as though in time it might kill the orchard."

The specimen proved to be San Jose scale. In answer to enquiry as to how it had probably got into his orchard, Mr. Butler wrote that he is not sure of the circumstances, but he suspects it was introduced on some young stock bought nine years ago, and which was alleged to be the product of a Rochester nursery. A San Jose scale inspector went through the neighborhood some years ago, examined a few trees in his orchard and pronounced them clean at that time.

This infestation is practically a newly-discovered one, and as there may be others here and there throughout the Province which are not yet recognized, we advise orchard owners not to depend



San Jose Scale, showing the scale, somewhat magnified, on a pear.

wholly upon any former inspection, but to examine their trees themselves, and if they find any scurfy incrustation that can be scraped off the bark, to proceed with the cleaning up of their trees as though they were treating them for San Jose scale. If not that species, it may be one of the other injurious kinds. The treatment cleans off fungi as well as insects.

The test of remedial treatment made by the special committee of the Fruit-growers' Association in orchards around St. Catharines, seemed to prove that, (1) the lime-sulphur, (2) the lime-sulphur-soda, (3) the McBain carbolic-acid, and, (4) the crude-petroleum treatments are each and all efficacious. At a meeting of the Association, where the report of the committee was presented by Prof. Harcourt, the opinion was expressed, and apparently accepted, that of these four remedies,



Section of limb showing San Jose Scale, natural size.

the lime-sulphur wash, made by boiling with steam, is the best for growers of extensive orchards, while the lime-sulphur-soda is the most suitable for the grower of small orchards.

The lime-sulphur wash was sold at St. Catharines for 90 cents per barrel, the McBain carbolic-acid wash at \$2.50 per barrel. The difference in the results of the two treatments did not justify the greater cost of the latter remedy.

Prof. Harcourt warned the members against carelessness in preparing the lime-sulphur-soda

washes. The lime should be freshly burned, quick-slaking lime. Select the large pieces. Use at first only a little water, just enough to start the slaking, and then increase it gradually, to avoid "drowning the lime."

The proportion of ingredients varies a little at the different stations. The Geneva, N. Y., formula for the lime-sulphur-soda mixture is 30 pounds of lime, 15 pounds of flowers of sulphur, 4 to 6 pounds of caustic soda, in one barrel of water, say 40 gallons. Put the lime in the barrel; add a little water at first. Make the sulphur into a paste with hot water, and gradually add it to the lime while it is slaking, and thoroughly mix. Then add the caustic soda, stirring vigorously all the time, and water enough to keep it from boiling over. When the bubbling ceases, add hot water to make the total up to forty gallons. If hot water is used to slake the lime and throughout, 4 or 5 pounds of caustic soda may be found sufficient.

The lime-sulphur formula is 12 pounds of lime, 12 pounds powdered sulphur, and 40 gallons of water. Slake the lime as before, add the sulphur by dusting it on as the lime is slaking. Stir well, and boil in iron pots (or in wood by steam) for at least an hour. Strain through sacking, and apply to the trees hot.

The McBain carbolic-acid mixture may be found the most suitable for a grower with a few trees.

Mr. J. F. Smith, Glanford, at the conference referred to, advised spraying with lime and sulphur, whether the scale is present or not. It will prove the ounce of prevention against scale, and it will pay as a fungicide.

Pruning Bush Fruits.

By L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont.

Forty years ago, when a beginning was made of growing small fruits in Ontario for market, the notions about pruning them were very crude. The writer well remembers his early experience, when a boy, trying to cultivate with a horse his father's half-acre plantation of Lawton blackberry bushes. They had no pruning whatever; the great long branches, armed with stout prickles, reaching well across from row to row, many of them from 6 to 8 feet in length. Neither horse nor man could pass through between these rows



Fig. I.—Blackberry bushes—one trained and one neglected.

without many severe scratches, notwithstanding the space was eight feet wide. An attempt was made to control the sprawling canes by a trellis of two parallel wires to hold them upright, but without much success.

THE BLACKBERRY.

The practical lessons of these forty years of blackberry-growing has taught him many useful lessons, and among other things, that the simplest way of controlling these spiny bushes and of making them approachable, both for horse and hand cultivation, and for gathering the fruit, is by careful pruning during the growing season. The canes should have their tops pinched off at two or three feet in height from the ground. This will cause them to throw out numerous lateral branches, which should themselves be shortened in somewhat before fruiting time. In this way, stocky, upright bushes will result, easily approachable and easily cared for. Figure 1, from Thomas' American Fruit Culturist will illustrate the difference between a short, bushy cane that has been topped in early summer, and a sprawling, unapproachable one that has been neglected. During the second summer these canes will fruit, while new ones grow up to take their place; and, in early spring, the thrifty fruit-

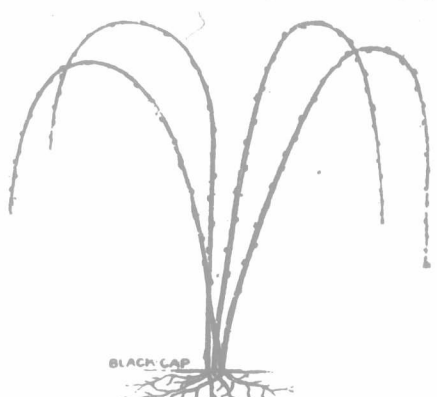


Fig. II.

grower will cut out all these old canes close to the ground. For this work a pair of tree-pruning

shears is useful, but the best tool for quick work is a small, sharp hook, which a blacksmith might make from an old file, and attach to an old hoe handle.

THE RASPBERRY.

In the case of the raspberry, we have learned to avoid two extremes in pruning,—too little and too much. Once many growers allowed their Cuthberts to grow as they pleased; but later, the pruning craze came over them, and they have been shearing them down to about two feet from the ground, with hedge shears, all of a height, until the rows resemble well-kept hedges; but in no way do they seem intended for fruit-bearing. The close shearing cuts off too many fruit buds, and leaves those remaining so close as to choke each other.

Now, the writer's experience leads him to con-

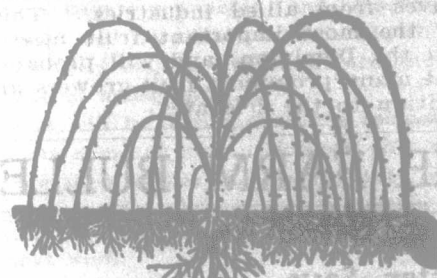


Fig. III.

clude that there is a golden mean, and that, while it may be a quicker method to cut all canes down to a uniform height with the pruning shears, more and better fruit will be secured by using the grape-pruning shears, and cutting the canes to various heights, just according to the strength of each. Some weak-growing canes should be cut down to perhaps eighteen inches, others two feet, others thirty inches to three feet, and some strong, stout canes should be allowed to fruit up to four or five feet, or possibly not cut at all.

The time for this work is in the early spring, for then it will be evident if any tender tips are winter-killed. A mistake has been made by some in cutting back the raspberry canes in summer time, with the idea of encouraging laterals, as advised for the blackberry; but this only results in producing a great number of slender, willowy growths, which have small, poorly-developed fruit buds. The raspberry canes should take their natural, upright growth all through the summer, and in the spring the pruner will find numerous well-developed fruit buds up the stalk, and he should judiciously cut off the weaker ones at the top, leaving as many as the cane ought to carry.

The fruiting canes die off at the end of the season, and in the southern sections may be removed in the fall, if time is then less valuable, or during winter, if snow does not prevent; but

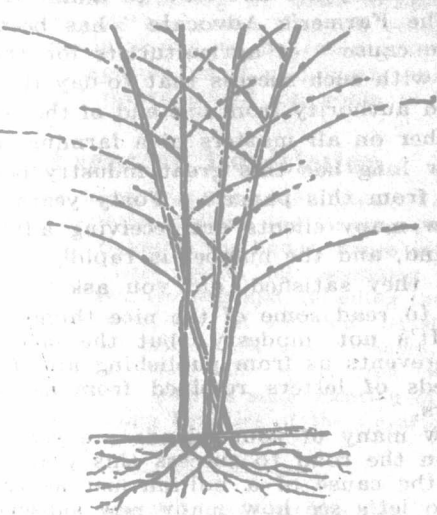


Fig. IV.

at the north these old bushy canes serve to collect the snow, and thus aid in winter protection. In such case, it is well to let them stand until spring.

In cold sections it is still more necessary to emphasize the importance of permitting raspberry canes to grow without summer shortening-back, because of the need of winter protection. The long canes can be bent over in the fall, and weighted on the tips, so that the snow will cover and protect them.

THE BLACKCAP.

Although the blackcap is a raspberry, as well as those referred to under the preceding heads, the habit of growth is distinct, and needs a different method of pruning. Instead of propagating itself by suckers, as do the other raspberries, the blackcap roots from the tips of the growing canes, which grow long and slender, bend over, and take root in the cultivated ground.

Figure 2 shows a blackcap bush in the growing season, the tips making their way toward the ground for self propagation. If this is an object, the grower will encourage these tips to take root as soon as they approach the ground by throwing upon each a spadeful of fine earth, and firming it

with the foot (Figure 3). Otherwise he will not allow the vine to waste strength in such long canes, but pinch the ends at a height of about two feet from the ground, and produce a system of fruiting laterals, such as are shown in Figure 4. These may in turn be pinched at the ends if they reach out too far.

The Shaffer and the Columbia are crosses which have the habit of growth of the blackcap, and therefore need similar pruning.

Dominion Conference of Fruit-growers in March.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has announced that the expected Dominion Conference of Fruit-growers will be called to meet in Ottawa, March the 20th. About forty delegates are expected, in addition to representatives from allied industries. This will be one of the most important fruit meetings ever held in the Dominion, and will probably attract a great many prominent fruit-growers and dealers in addition to the delegates.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

That Man Webster, Says

that an "advocate" is "one who pleads the cause of another." In other words, he is one who intercedes for his client when in difficulty, and gives him valuable advice upon all matters of vital importance to his business.

We are all aware that there are numerous kinds of advisers in this world—good, bad and indifferent—and they are pleading for clients engaged in every imaginable occupation. So long as the interceding or advice brings about the desired result the client is satisfied, and has no wish to change the source of his advice; but just as soon as his adviser fails to bring a case to a successful issue, then he begins to look for someone to whom he can better trust his interests.

When we are told of a great business firm who have retained the services of the same adviser year after year, we can invariably conclude that they have received correct advice, and have implicit confidence in the man from whom they got it. The rapid strides they have made in the business world, is evidence enough that they are on the right track.

Do you know that "The Farmer's Advocate" has helped to put thousands of progressive farmers on the right track to success? Well, it has, and they are not slow to admit it.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has been "pleading the cause" of agriculturists for the last 40 years, with such success that to-day it is the recognized authority from one end of the country to the other on all matters of a farming nature.

How long has this great industry been taking advice from this paper? Forty years.

How many clients are receiving advice? Fifty thousand, and the number is rapidly increasing.

Are they satisfied, did you ask? Well, you ought to read some of the nice things they tell us. It's not modesty, but the lack of space, that prevents us from publishing all of the many hundreds of letters received from satisfied subscribers.

How many of your friends are you going to help on the road to success this year? We can plead the cause of a million just as easy as of one, so let's see how many new subscribers you can send us in the next month. We give excellent premiums in return for your work. Look them up, make your choice, then "get busy."

Nova Scotia Apple Exports.

According to reports, Nova Scotia's season's shipments of apples from Halifax to Old Country markets amounted to 800,000 barrels up to February 12th. It was estimated there were 25,000 barrels still to be shipped, which would make a total of 325,000, or 50,000 barrels fewer than last year. The falling off is due to crop shortage, demand in the Old Country being as good as last year, while, according to Dominion Fruit Inspector G. H. Vroom, prices were one-third better. Varieties commanding the higher figures are Kings, Golden Russets, Blenheim Pippins and Baldwins, the average net to the grower or shipper being \$2.50 per barrel. Cox Orange Pippins are said to have sold as high as \$10.00 a barrel, but there were only a few barrels of that variety exported. Besides exports to Britain, shipments of boxed fruit were made this year to Mexico, Havre and South Africa. Mr. Vroom estimates local or home market sales at 75,000 barrels, at \$1.50 a barrel, so that last year's crop should net fully \$1,000,000 to the shippers. The acreage in orchards in Nova Scotia is being considerably increased, and a full crop next year should mean 700,000 barrels.

Amendment to the Agriculture and Arts Act.

By an amendment expected to be made at the present session of the Ontario Legislature, the distribution of the sum of over \$80,000, spent yearly in assisting the local fairs of Ontario, will be somewhat affected. By the proposed legislation the distinction between district and township fairs will disappear, all being placed on an equal footing so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned. The old geographical division into ridings will give way to division according to counties, and each society will receive Government assistance according to sworn returns by the secretaries, showing the amount of money actually paid as prizes for strictly agricultural exhibits, some special provision being made for New Ontario and other sparsely-settled districts. It is understood that the Act will also give the Department authority to determine the localities in which fairs receiving Provincial assistance are to be held. The exercise of this prerogative will prevent the crowding of exhibitions, and doubtless result in many of the smaller ones, without suitable buildings and equipment, going out of existence. Finally, it is understood that the present law prohibiting horse-racing will be modified, with a view to eliminating the betting that occasionally takes place at the "speed contest" held in lieu of horse races, which run as such would be illegal, according to the existing law.



S. Miles Chipman, Nictaux, N. S.

President Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

Regulating Railway Rates.

The United States House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 346 to 7, the Hepburn Railway Rate Bill, which we presume has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate. The measure is intended to give effect to the recommendations of President Roosevelt. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission (a tribunal corresponding to our Canadian Railway Commission) authority, when a rate has been complained of as unreasonable by a shipper, to investigate that rate, state whether or not it is unreasonable, and if found to be unreasonable, to name a rate which is to be just and reasonable and fairly remunerative, which is to be the maximum rate to be charged. This rate so fixed is to go into effect 30 days after it is announced by the commission, subject during that time to be set aside or suspended by the commission or by the courts. After it has gone into effect it is to remain the rate for three years. During this time, the opinion has been expressed by those who have participated in the debate, the rate may also be reviewed by the courts, and if found to be in conflict either with the terms of the act or with the constitution, by being confiscatory, can be set aside by the court.

Another important feature is the definition of the words "railroad" and "transportation" in a manner to include all auxiliary instrumentalities of the common carrier, and to bring them within the control of the commission. This power to name a reasonable rate, and the inclusion of the auxiliaries within the jurisdiction of the commission, are said to be the new features. All other provisions are modifications of existing law. They include publicity of railroad methods, which is to be aided by prescribing a system of bookkeeping and enlarging the commission to seven members, and increasing salaries of members to \$10,000 a year.

Experience with Rape.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I wish to inform your readers of the benefit and the results we have found in growing rape for a number of years, as the weed problem is one that all farmers have to contend with, and we find the cultivation of the land for rape, if properly carried out, will clear the ground of weeds and grass. In preparing the land for rape, we plow deep in the fall and harrow. In the spring, as early as possible, the land is cultivated, worked to a fine tilth, which helps to hold the moisture and starts the weeds to grow, when, about the middle of June, we apply the manure—about 13 to 15 loads per acre, plowing as light as possible. The land is then worked with a disk or cultivator till it is in a fine state of cultivation. Use of the roller will save a lot of harrowing. To get the best results, we do not sow the rape till the 15th or 20th of July. We harrow the land once a week, or cultivate, if necessary, and in doing so we destroy all weeds and have an unlimited supply of moisture, which is the life of the rape plant right from the start. The seed is sown broadcast. There is no other pasture which will make bigger gains in the same time. For fat cattle, it is better to let them have a run on rough grass. For finishing grass cattle, it is second to nothing. We have had steers gain 150 pounds in six weeks pasturing on rape. We do not plow rape land for crop the following year, as the surface is clear of weeds. By cultivating in the spring before the ground gets hard, we are always sure of a good crop and a clean field.

Wellington Co., Ont.

J. A. ROSS.

Approves Portable Fencing.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the early days of farming in Ontario, the common rail fence was considered an absolute necessity. Wood was plentiful and land cheap, but now conditions are reversed. If a man has 100 acres of good land, he should endeavor to make every square foot of that land as productive as possible. A rail fence, besides taking up a wide strip of fertile land, affords a harboring-place for weeds and undergrowth. The weed seeds become scattered over the fields, and the undergrowth affords a winter protection for insects and vermin. It is a common custom to pile stones in the fence corners; these also afford a protection for insects, besides giving a farm a shiftless and untidy appearance.

I claim that permanent fences are not a necessity to the modern farmer in Ontario. There are many forms of movable fences manufactured which may be placed around pasture fields, and in other places where fences are necessary, in a comparatively short time. The damage and loss which is caused every year by cattle breaking through rotten rail fences on many farms in the country is more than sufficient to pay for 50 or 60 rods of temporary wire fence. In this way much useful land which is being wasted might be brought under cultivation, and one of the great sources of loss caused by the distribution of weed seeds and injurious insects might be removed.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

W. C. OWEN.

A Poultrymen's Institute at Guelph.

The Poultry Institute, held at Guelph, Ont., on February 6th, 7th and 8th, was attended by over 60 enthusiasts, chief amongst whom were F. C. Elford, Chief, Poultry Division, Ottawa; S. H. Baldwin, Toronto; M. Hunter, Roxbury, Mass.; C. Nix, Chester City, Penns., and Professor Rice, of the Poultry Division, Cornell University.

Mr. Hunter is an advocate of dry feeding. He stated that poor health, low egg yield, and such ailments as sour crop and bowel trouble were due to feeding mash. The best argument for dry feeding is that the fowls eat it slowly, taking water and grit with the feed. Oats are the best body-builder of all the grains. The dry mash advocated by this speaker is 200 lbs. of wheat bran, 100 lbs. each of corn meal, wheat middlings, gluten meal, linseed meal and beef scraps. Ground buckwheat may be used in place of corn meal. Beef scraps should be sifted for young chicks. Red top and timothy are best grasses for chicken runs.

In an address on incubators, Mr. Nix observed that crippling of chicks was due to too much heat in incubators, or to lack of vitality in laying stock. Incubators should be located in a low, well-ventilated cellar. In using new machines, operators should be particularly careful to see that there is an even distribution of heat. White diarrhoea in ducklings comes from non-absorption of yolk, caused by retarded development. Eggs that come from hens on range will keep much better than eggs from hens confined. In hatching, 65% is considered a very good average.

Mr. Hunter, in speaking on capons, broilers and soft roasters, defined the latter as:

Squab broilers	1 to 1 lb.
Broilers	1½ to 2 lbs.
Soft roasters	3½ lbs. up.

A cross of Barred Rocks and Brahmas make the best roasters. As for preparing them, crating is the better method of fattening. One man can manage more birds.

and they are less trouble; also, the fowls receive more individual attention.

Professor Rice gave the result of a Cornell experiment in feeding. Three pens were selected, one fed from hopper, one with dry mash, and the other with wet mash. At the end of nine months the latter led for egg production. At Cornell, the house with curtain front, admitting lots of fresh air, is preferred. There, too, green feed is used extensively. Alfalfa is the best green food for egg producing. Alfalfa meal is valuable, because it furnishes protein at a cheaper rate than bran. The only trouble with alfalfa is that hay is often musty or too woody. Mangels should be fed, because of their succulency and medicinal properties.

Mr. Hunter believed that poultrymen failed very often because of poor or freak houses, lack of capital, ignorance, weak stock, inbreeding, uncleanness.

In speaking of Canada's position in foreign markets, Mr. C. C. James said that we were now in competition with cheaper products from cheaper lands in the British market, and that if success is to come, it must be heralded by specialization. Dairying has keener competition, because the higher classes of European peasants have best knowledge of later known methods. This industry, with the production of bacon and eggs, is Denmark's staple. We must make it ours, by putting the best men and best intelligence behind it at home.

Poultry work on the farms of the Province is too spasmodic, and does not produce the results possible. Farmers' Institutes have done much to ameliorate this condition, but more will be done in the future, because the Institutes will be specialized and held as Poultry, Dairying, Fruit and Cattle Institutes.

The export trade of the country demands specialization and co-operation.

After the conclusion of the addresses, a conference of experts was held, at which the following was garnered from the experience meeting:

Prof. Graham's ideas were that co-operation is necessary. It is no use telling a farmer to feed chicks five or six times a day. A pound of meat can be produced cheaper on a chick than on a steer. Experiments are going to be conducted by the Poultry Department of the O. A. C., on dry feeding and feeding of sitting hens. In this latter experiment, 100 hens will be set, singly and in groups, and the foods used will be sweet and sour milk, skim milk and whey, beef meal and animal meal. Also, an experiment will be conducted on when and how often to feed chicks?

Mr. Chas. A. Cypher gave as the causes of white diarrhoea, chilled eggs, foul air in brooder, improper feeding and lack of grit.

Thinks the Bachelors Pay Their Share
To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your paper of February 1st you referred to the taxation of bachelors. Do you not think it would be a rather unjust tax and rather inconsistent, too? A man has to buy a license to sell certain goods, but no one thinks of taxing a man because he does not do so. A man has to buy a license to marry, and you want to tax him because he does not. The bachelor pays taxes directly or indirectly, just the same as anyone else. We must remember that the country is at the expense of supporting those whom their parents cannot support, and correcting those whom their parents cannot or do not support. What about reformatories and the education of children at public expense? The bachelor contributes to the support of these, but adds nothing to the expense column. It is said that the young men and women of Ontario are not surpassed by any. Surely, then, they know their own business! Perhaps the position of some men persuades them to believe that their children would not have the chance to enjoy life like themselves, and if they do not wish to take chances they have a perfect right to refrain. I have bachelor friends who are very fine specimens of humanity, and do a lot of good in the country, and are not among those who write things in the papers about the young ladies of the present day being no good, but admire the fine characteristics of their lady friends. If I were a young man and wished to remain single, I should consider it none of anyone's business.

Tax a man's luxuries all you like, but do not meddle with his private affairs. In spite of all that is said, I think that the number of single persons will increase as our country grows older.

Paul was unmarried, and perhaps some believe what he said, that "He that giveth his virgin in marriage doeth well, but he that giveth her not doeth better."

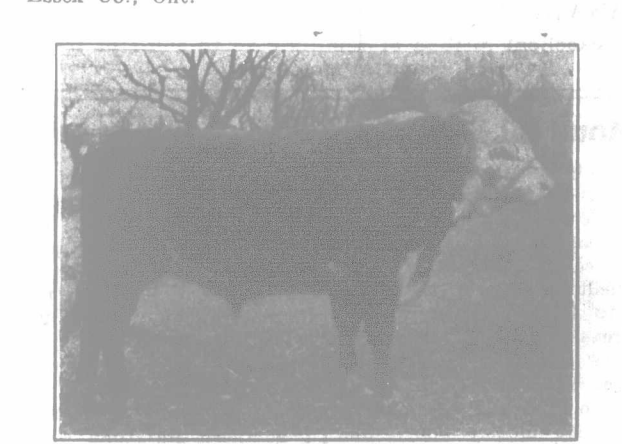
BACHELOR'S FRIEND.

The Horse for the Farmer.
To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see in your issue of February 15th, the bars have been laid down for a wide-open discussion as to the merits of the different breeds of horses. The writer has kept his name in obscurity, but in his reference shows clearly that he is of the Scotch or English type. We give him credit for being honest enough to admit the Clyde and Shire have not the action desired, but he refers to the underpinning of the Percheron as being deficient. We will admit that a clean-boned Percheron's leg free of hair must look light to the lover of a big, hairy-legged Clyde or Shire. From my observations in several of the leading horse markets of both Canada and the United States, I am convinced that the Percheron possesses a leg freer from disease and blemishes than that of any other draft horse living, with a life that lives longer than any other draft horse. While he surpasses any of the other heavy breeds for action, he

comes close to the heaviest in weight, many exceeding a ton. They cannot help being the best, as they are the only draft horse that has the Arabian horse for its sire, and—not to be overlooked—the much coveted French mare for their dam. What a grand combination! As for the powers of transmission, let any sceptic come to our part of the country, where we have been breeding them for over 25 years, and I will show him proof of their superiority in that the all-important one. Look at what the breed has done in the United States, where they have been bred for over fifty years, and are by far the leading horse for farm, draft and general purposes. They top the open markets, one pair of geldings having sold last fall at Chicago for \$1,300, \$500 having been frequently paid for a single animal. Their record in competition with the other breeds at the Chicago International Exhibition, in teams of two to six to waggon, should serve to effectively settle the question as to which is the best draft horse. Percherons are used by nearly all the large wholesale firms in Chicago and other American cities for their advertising wagons.

E. J. WIGLE.



Young Royal 3195.
Young Hereford bull, winner of seven first prizes in 1905. Property of John A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont.

Are We Making the Most of Our Chances?

The rapid improvement of the Northwest as a market for Ontario apples is well brought out in a recent letter from Dominion Fruit Inspector Philip, of Winnipeg, to the Fruit Division. Mr. Philip, returning from a trip through Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, says:

"The progress which this country has made since 1902 has been far in excess of what I expected, although I have kept close track, as I supposed, of the improvements which this country is making. Towns have sprung up in many localities, prosperous and thriving, where on my previous trip there was nothing to distinguish them from the rest of the broad prairie. On my previous visit Saskatoon consisted of two stores, a few dwelling houses and one very ordinary hotel, and was practically of no importance at all as a fruit market. Lots that were considered dear at \$150 or \$200 are to-day being held at \$16,000. One merchant told me that in October, 1902, he started a small fruit store on an exceedingly limited scale; to-day he has a stand that without the buildings is estimated to be worth \$12,000, and the stock worth \$40,000. His fruit deals on my first visit consisted of a few baskets; this year he handled seven carloads of British Columbia fruit and two carloads of Ontario fruit, with several smaller lots of grapes. The British Columbia fruit was mostly berries—and this in a place that four years ago was almost unknown. It might be well to say, in this connection, that this merchant says he has no use at all for Ontario small fruits except grapes; Ontario apples he is glad to handle.

Although Saskatoon is here used, it is only an example of what is taking place over thousands of miles of territory, and will illustrate the enormous growth of the Northwest trade in fruit. At the same time, it demonstrates the fact that the Ontario fruit-growers are not making a successful bid for the trade in any lines but apples and grapes.



Prizewinning Percherons.

At the International Live-stock Show at Chicago, 1905, and at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, the champion six-heavy-horse team, open to all breeds.

Cow-testing Association in North Oxford, Ont.

At the annual meeting of the North Oxford cheese factory last week, at which C. F. Whitley, of Ottawa, was present, the North Oxford Cow-testing Association was organized. The officers are: President, John Muterer; Vice-President, David Gerrie; Secretary-Treasurer, Andrew Dunn, Ingersoll. Committee—D. Dundas, C. Bowie and Peter Dunn. The association is the fifth organized this winter under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner's office. The objects of the association are set out in the by-laws, as follows:

"Any person who will agree to keep a record of individual cows during the whole milking period, to the extent of weighing the morning's and evening's milk on at least three days every month, and also take a sample for testing, will be admitted to membership. The number of members may be limited, at the discretion of the committee of management.

"The milk will be preserved, and a composite sample tested once a month with a Babcock milk tester.

"Members shall assume the responsibility of delivering the samples to the place where the testing is to be done, on such days as may be directed by the person in charge of that work.

"For the season of 1906, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, through the Dairy Commissioner, will agree to provide blanks for recording the weights of milk, do the testing once a month, compile the figures and prepare a report at the end of the year."

Testimony that Bluestone Kills Smut.

An Old Country contemporary remarks as follows re bluestoning for smut:

"The question of the particular dressing to be used for seed wheat has been again freely discussed. Sulphate of copper (bluestone) has hitherto been the most popular dressing, but its efficacy is now being questioned. The standard usually adopted was one pound of sulphate, dissolved in from two to two and a half gallons of water to six bushels of wheat. It is now contended in some quarters that such a dressing is too weak, and one pound of sulphate must be used for four bushels of wheat, and that when so used the germinating power of the grain is affected. The proof of the pudding lies, however, in the eating, and not a sign of smut or bunt has ever been seen in wheat on certain farms (now in mind) where wheat has been dressed with the standard solution for three generations. It may be granted that the dressing would be insufficient if the seed were very badly smutted, but the farmer who knowingly sowed smutted seed—no matter what dressing he used—would richly merit any loss he sustained through smut in the crop. Formalin seems to be coming into favor as a dressing against smut and bunt, and is certainly a great improvement on some of the old specifics."

Expected Legislation.

Bills to be introduced into the Ontario Legislature this session especially affecting the farming public, will relate to County Councils, the liquor license act, amending the volunteer land grants act, amending the agriculture and arts act, revising and amending the acts relating to public schools. In addition, legislation relating to lands and mines, railways, revenues, and the Department of Education will be enacted, while the Lieutenant-Governor's address made mention of funds for increasing the teaching facilities of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The cuts on page 231, showing the San Jose scale, have been loaned by courtesy of Dr. C. J. S. Echins, Editor of the Canadian Entomologist.



HOME MAGAZINE



Life, Literature and Education.

Our Debate.

Just one more week in which to work on our debate, "Resolved that a High-school Education Qualifying for Teacher's Certificate is of More Advantage to a Farmer than an Education Qualifying Him for a Diploma from a Business College."

There is much to be said on this question, and if you have not already given voice to your ideas on it, speak quickly—and tersely—limiting your essay to 500 words. If you don't feel like writing yourself, get the teachers in your vicinity interested, also the business-college graduates whom you know, and let them help to fight it out. We have decided to give four prizes in books, two to each side, also an extra award of a Society Pin to the writer of the first-prize essay on the winning side. We shall publish the four best essays (two on each side), then leave it to a post-card majority vote of members to decide which side has had the best of it.

Now, get down to work, and make this debate a profitable as well as an interesting one. The subject is one which deeply concerns the welfare of many, and many may be led to see things in a clearer light because of your reasoning. As long as the post-mark on your envelope is not later than March 1st, your essay will be considered.

We wish to thank several of our members for sending us suitable subjects for debate. These have all been entered on our list for future use.

Reply to Mr. Taylor's Letter.

While agreeing with Mr. Taylor that there is too much fiction read, I do not think the list of books which he recommends would tend very much to the development of the mind. One who reads books on science and theology might be spoken of as well educated—certainly not as well-read and cultured.

First, Mr. Taylor put too low an estimation on the value of good prose fiction. Certainly, there are books, such as "David Harum," which are very popular for a while, and which soon go out of print, in spite of their former popularity. But Scott's works have withstood the severe test of time for nearly a century, and they are still read and enjoyed by the critical public; surely these must be worth the time spent on them. Books such as those by Dickens and George Eliot are read and approved of by some of the best educated men of two continents; they are quoted by ministers in their sermons, and by professors in their lectures; and it is absurd to say that fiction such as this has no literary value whatever, and that one has to wade through page after page of "nonsense" to read some moral lesson. Several of our novels are classed among the classics and given a place next to the poetry. In the description Dickens gives us of the death of little Paul there is nearly as much poetical thought and

expression as there is in Tennyson's "May Queen," and more pathos, because it is more realistic.

Secondly, Mr. Taylor speaks only of contemporaneous literature, and, with the exception of Shakespeare and Milton, makes no mention whatever of the old writers. Time, however, is the only true test, and works such as Bacon's must have been composed by superior minds, to have lasted so many centuries. As to Greek literature, everyone should at least have a copy of Homer, either Pope's or Chapman's translation, for his two great epic poems are generally regarded as the greatest in all tongues and all ages. In Roman and Italian literature, there is Virgil's *Aeneid* and Dante's *Divine Comedy* (Cary's translation), which is one of the greatest imaginative works ever written. Following Milton in English poetry, are Dryden, Pope, Byron, Shelley and Keats. Along with these should be read Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," which, besides giving an account of their lives, criticises their works.

Mr. Taylor makes no mention of that strong element in English literature—the essay. Perhaps the best English essayist is Lord Macaulay. His essays are chiefly literary and historical, and are a great help in the study of the poets, on account of their valuable criticisms. As a writer of pure and faultless English, Addison is excelled by no one. Together with Steele, he wrote the essays for the *Spectator*, which was then published as a periodical. Someone has said that a person who makes any pretension whatever to having a library, has a volume of the *Spectator*. Emerson's essays are the best in American literature. They were first given as speeches, but were afterwards published in book form. Besides these three we have Carlyle's "Heroes, and Hero Worship," Lamb's "Essays of Elia," and Ruskin's "Modern Painters."

There is one more branch of literature which Mr. Taylor did not mention—that of history. Three of our best histories are Gibbon's "Rome," Alison's "Europe," and Macaulay's "England," but if these are too long, shorter ones may be read. Herodotus and Livy are the two best historians among the ancients; and in their works they interweave a great deal of fiction. This, perhaps, is why they are so popular. Among some of our best works of fiction are the following: Irving's "Sketch Book," and "History of New York"; "John Halifax," by Mrs. Craik; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"; Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" and "Hypatia"; Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," and "The Last of the Barons."

Some, when choosing books, are discouraged because there are so many; but there are only a few really great works, and, as some writer has said, "Read not the Times, read the Eternities." Emerson, in speaking of this, says: "I occasionally visit the Cambridge Library, and I can seldom go there without renewing the conviction that the best of it is already within the four walls of my study at home. The inspection of the catalogue brings me continually back to the few standard writers who are on every

private shelf; and to these it can afford only the most slight and casual additions. The crowds and centuries of books are only commentary and elucidation echoes, and weakeners of these few great voices of time."

Thus, it is possible for everyone to have a collection of the best minds of all ages; and even the meanest shelf may hold the writings of men who have struggled all their lives, and who have sacrificed everything, even health and happiness, that they may inscribe one more immortal volume upon the scroll of fame.

R. HARRIS.
Caledonia, Ont.

Another Opinion.

I have read with much interest the articles of Mr. McGregor and Mr. Taylor on the value of reading for young people, and would say that, in my opinion, they are both full of valuable suggestions, but they appear to me to have been written from altogether different points of view. The main question in dispute between them seems to be the place that should be assigned to fiction. They seem to agree as to the value of poetry, and, of course, we must all admit that it is probably entitled to first place in all languages, as it was the first mode of literary expression. It is said that it is the poetry of a nation that keeps its language alive, for the simple reason that a great poem cannot be translated into another language in such a way as to preserve its beauties; and, therefore, any one wishing to read the poetry of the ancients, so as to appreciate its excellence, must do so in the original.

While, however, this is no doubt true, I do not believe that in the case of young people, especially in our rural districts, a taste for poetry is very highly developed, except, of course, in rare instances; and I think that to recommend a list of the poets for general reading to those about to start on such a course, would be somewhat discouraging, and in that regard I think that Mr. McGregor is quite right in recommending fiction as a starting point.

No one, of course, pretends that fiction is of the same value as the more serious forms of literature, as Mr. Taylor points out, but I do not think it would be of much use to start young people on the heavier classes of literature, such as biography, history, and the essay. To my mind, the value of fiction—or, in other words, the novel—is not the recreation derived therefrom, nor the solid advantages to be gained from its perusal, but rather does its value consist in creating in the minds of our young people a desire for reading. When that desire is once established it will surely be found that it will not stop very long at fiction, but will rapidly lead the reader on to these more serious departments. Indeed, Mr. Taylor, who, I have no doubt, as he says himself, is quite able to settle down and enjoy deep scientific and theological books, confesses that he had first started by reading fiction; and so I believe it will turn out with others.

But I do not think it would be

wise to recommend, especially for young people, such as I understand Mr. McGregor had in view when he wrote his letter, such heavy books as Morley's three volumes of the "Life of Gladstone," which will probably take its place as the greatest biography ever written, and perhaps some of the other works mentioned by Mr. Taylor. On the whole, I am inclined to think that Mr. McGregor is right in trying, in the first place, to get our young people to read, and I do not know of any subject that would be more likely to encourage them to do so than to recommend on the start works of fiction. As they advance, of course, it is expected that they will take up the more serious studies, and it might be well, then, to recommend such lists as Sir John Lubbock's 100 best books, that has been the cause of so much discussion, or other similar lists.

To my mind, however, the main thing is to get a start made, and I think, in all cases, this should be followed up by some systematic plan, or course of reading. Let it not be too extensive, but let it be rigidly adhered to, and it will be found that many of our leisure moments, that are now perhaps wasted, will be devoted to carrying out our plan.

J. L. PATERSON.
Oxford Co., Ont.

[We publish the two foregoing letters with very much pleasure. In fact, throughout we have been very much pleased with this friendly discussion on books. In the first place, we feel that it cannot but stimulate to new interest in literature. In the second, we are glad to see so hearty an interest evinced in the pages of our *L. & E.*, which is fast becoming a very favorite corner to the Editors of *The Farmer's Advocate*, as well as we trust—to its readers. In the third, the letters called forth by this discussion are rapidly giving us an index to the mental capacities of our readers, and affording us a clue by means of which we may know the quality of work which we may expect from them in future tournaments in the Literary Society. We say, with all sincerity, that, so far, not a letter has been published in regard to this book question from which some good may not be taken. In to-day's contributions, for instance, Mr. Harris has brought to the fore the essay, in many respects the very cream of literature; and history, an essential to general knowledge. Mr. Paterson, on the other hand, has made a very strong point in saying that it is not wise to start young people on too heavy literature. There must be a gradual growth in reading, as in other things, and literary indigestion is a thing to be avoided. The child, or the youth, must be led to love reading—of the wholesome species, of course—and one can scarcely hope to develop this love in him by presenting to him a mass of literary material which he can neither understand or appreciate, and from which he will turn with weariness or discouragement. As Mr. Paterson has well said, it is very important "to get a start made," then the heavier literature may be introduced, according as the capability for assimilating it develops. . . . Nevertheless,

there is still the question to be considered, as to whether the child or the youth may not be stimulated by having brought before him frequently reading just a little in advance of his powers of complete understanding—ideas which hover just above him, and which he can half grasp, but not wholly without further study and effort of thought. We think there is something in this, and that there is more than a little to be said in regard to the "Turn the child loose into the library" plan. Perhaps someone else has something to say on this phase of the subject.]

Manual Training and Individuality.

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" L. L. & E. Department appeared an article on Ruskin. In a subsequent rereading of some paragraphs by that distinguished author and critic, I have come upon a few ideas which have suggested an enquiry in my mind regarding the aim and work of the now popular manual-training schools, and manual-training, as taught as a department of many of our public schools. Perhaps some teacher of this branch who is a reader of your journal may answer. I ask simply for information.

Ruskin, as will be remembered, strikes some of his hardest blows at want of individuality in men, the deadening habit—whether enforced by circumstance, or permitted by indifference or want of alertness—of drifting along in a rut, doing things as others have done them, without seeking to introduce any MIND work into the matter; thinking things as others have thought them, without ever arousing the mental powers to follow new threads or to form independent conclusions. You will, perhaps, remember his striking illustration of this matter, which I may, perhaps, be permitted to quote at length:

"I shall only give one example, which, however, will show the reader what I mean, from the manufacture already alluded to, that of glass. Our modern glass is exquisitely clear in its substance, true in its form, accurate in its cutting. We are proud of this. We ought to be ashamed of it. The old Venice glass was muddy, inaccurate in all its forms, and clumsily cut, if at all, and the old Venetian was justly proud of it. For there is this difference between the English and Venetian workmen, that the former thinks only of accurately matching his patterns, and getting his curves perfectly true and his edges perfectly sharp, and becomes a mere machine for rounding curves and sharpening edges, while the old Venetian cared not a whit whether his edges were sharp or not, but he invented a new design for every glass he made, and never moulded a handle or lip without a new fancy in it. And therefore, though some Venetian glass is ugly and clumsy enough, when made by clumsy and uninventive workmen, other Venetian glass is so lovely in its forms that no price is too great for it; and we never see the same form in it twice. Now, you cannot have the finish and the varied form too. If the workman is thinking about his edges, he cannot be thinking of his design; if he is thinking of his design, he cannot think of his edges. Choose whether you will pay for the lovely form or the perfect finish, and choose, at the same moment, whether you will make the worker a man or a grindstone."

And again: "Men were not intended to work with the accuracy of tools, to be precise and perfect in all their actions. If you will have that precision out of them, and make their fingers measure degrees like cog-wheels, and their arms strike curves like compasses, you must unhumanize them. . . . All their attention and strength must go to the accomplishment of the mean act. The eye of the soul must be bent upon the finger-point, and the soul's force

must fill all the invisible nerves that guide it, ten hours a day, that it may not err from its steely precision, and so soul and sight be worn away, and the human being be lost at last—a heap of sawdust, so far as its intellectual work in this world is concerned; saved only by its heart, which cannot go into the form of cogs and compasses, but expands, after the ten hours are over, into fireside humanity."

Of course, in this last homily, Ruskin refers, more especially, to the operatives in our great manufacturing establishments. Nevertheless, it would seem that there is much in it that may spur up all men, even farmers, whose work and life permits of as much individuality as any under the sun.

I believe that we are not individual enough. It may be impracticable, at the present stage of earth's history, to do without these operatives. To-day it seems necessary that many must slave, as do those men in the big watch factories, who spend twenty, thirty years, perhaps,

were "copied." Is this true in the majority of cases? Will some manual-training teacher kindly explain? MARITIME ENQUIRER.

A Question of Demand and Supply.

II.

This question, matrimonially considered, is a many-sided one. It has many avenues of approach, and has been and will be looked at from many points of view. To those who face life with a full sense of their responsibilities, it has a very serious side, as indeed it should. Some treat the subject as a game of chance—a mere grab-bag into which one inserts one's fingers, and draws therefrom what may be either a five-cent doll or a veritable prize; whilst others look at it from a purely commercial point of view, as

time to time comments, often under flaring headlines, upon such subjects as, "Wives at a premium," "Girls, go West," "Husbands for 2,000 telephone girls, or providing homes for young women who may be replaced by machines." This latter suggestion, if true—for it reads almost like a squib—is said to come from a Canadian, the president of an automatic telephone company, who was about to propose to the French Government thus to provide for the large army of girls who would be thrown out of employment should his system be adopted. "We will," he said, pay all their expenses out to Canada, provide them with board and lodging and pocket money for six months, and do our utmost to procure for them suitable husbands."

"But where will you find husbands?"

"Why, there are hundreds of men in the Northwest Territories who have 'made their pile,' and are anxious to set up homes of their own. They would be glad to marry bright young women such as these French girls."

If it be true that there are out West "hundreds of men who have made their pile," surely these can manage to come down East and find good wives from amongst the homes of Ontario or the Maritime Provinces, instead of awaiting the arrival of the imported assortment of girls of whose qualifications they can only judge at sight, and to whom they will have to make their matrimonial proposition through an interpreter? On behalf of the bachelor farmers of the Northwest, it seems that the Salvation Army, too, is coming to the rescue on the plea, we suppose, that, "As Mahomet cannot come to the mountain, the mountain must come to Mahomet." Even of the Salvation Army, with its honest effort to meet a very real demand with an adequate and well-chosen supply, we would venture to ask, "Are not the girls of Canada more fitted to become the wives of the men of Canada than even the most carefully selected band of women from any other land?"

Our Canadian girls are not likely to be willing to march, as it were, "with life and drum" to the besiegement of any fortress of Bachelorhood, but there are many openings in the Northwest where good salaries can be earned, and where, in more womanly fashion they can be wooed and won, either amongst the cornfields of Manitoba, under the shadow of our glorious Rockies, or when driving home the "kye" from the limitless pasture grounds of the prairies of Alberta.

To our Canadian girls, eager for a wider range, willing to work, and encouraged by the certainty of higher pay than they could expect in Eastern Canada, I, too, would repeat the cry, "Go West, Girls, Go West!" but carry with you your sense of independence, your woman's privilege of free choice, and if the right kind of "Jock" comes along, and you feel that when you give him your hand you can, because he is worthy of it, give him your heart too, you may enter upon your new heritage fearlessly, and reign happily as the queen of your home. H. A. B.

The Woodman.

Of Stanhope A. Forbes, a well-known artist and frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, we are told that his favorite recreation is cycling. He has probably met in one of the forest-girded country lanes of old England the aged woodman whom he depicts carrying home his armful of faggots, a perquisite granted to him by the owner of the property in a nook of which his cottage stands. At eventide in rural districts one frequently exchanges a kindly good-night with the faggot-bearers of the village; sometimes it is a woman with her apron full, sometimes a little lad or lassie who has been "picking sticks for mother to boil the kettle with," but more often the grandfather who is no longer able to undertake heavier work. H. A. B.



Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A.

The Woodman.

dropping a screw through a plate. Whether the organization that necessitates such a spending of life be a fair one, or the only possible one, is not here the question. The idea which I wish to emphasize just now is that, in every way possible, individuality, growth, thought, must be encouraged.

Is this the primary object in manual-training? or are the children who study it simply set to copy admirably the work of the teacher, in order that the fingers may be made ready, and the eye trained—both of which are by no means insignificant objects? Quoting from Ruskin again: "The higher the mind, it may be taken as a universal rule, the less it will scorn that which appears to be small and unimportant." Nevertheless, the lesser object must not be subverted to the higher. . . . I have seen some work—fine work, too—done by manual-training students, but I was told that the patterns

those who should say, "as we cannot get along on our farms or in our homes without the women folks, it comes cheaper in the long run to marry them than to pay them wages as housekeepers." Of these are the class who advertise, with the result that they get just what they pay for and no more, all the finer attributes which go to the making of a happy home being, on both sides, left out of the contract.

Whilst we would fondly hope that, even in the changed conditions under which we live, such views are the exception rather than the rule, that every here and there are lived out sweet little idylls, true love stories, yet it comes somewhat as a shock to those who still hold sacred the belief that woman should be sought and not be the seeker, to read from

News of the Day.

British and Foreign.

The Kaffirs in Natal are in a state of unrest, and the whites in South Africa are beginning to be apprehensive of serious trouble in the near future.

As a conciliatory measure, the Russian Government has arranged to buy up all private land for sale, over 8,000,000 acres, and divide it among the peasantry. The plan, however, is not likely to prove very successful. Each week the revolutionary movement gains way among the peasants, whose cry has come to be, "Down with the Landlords."

The immediate effects of the war, so far as Japan is concerned, are now becoming evident in the northern part of the island, where, owing to the decimation of laborers, crops are about one-quarter of the average, and 960,000 people are in danger of starvation. Thousands are already living on bark and fern roots, and unless help is sent speedily, many thousands must die.

Mr. Balfour has at last declared himself at one with Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of fiscal reform, "the first constructive work of the Unionist party," and the objects of which are "to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade, and closer commercial union with the colonies." As a result of this declaration, Mr. Balfour's continuance as leader of the Unionists, or at least as co-leader with Mr. Chamberlain, seems assured.

There are grave fears that China is on the verge of a general anti-foreign movement. Already serious riots have occurred at Changpu, and great Britain has ordered that the missionaries who suffered thereby shall be reimbursed for the loss of property which they sustained. A somewhat hopeful view of the case is afforded by the fact that the Imperial Government, so far, does not wink at the disturbance, but has, on the contrary, ordered the execution of the leader of the Changpu mob, and the punishment of others who were active in it.

"Nothing as devastating as this concentrated destruction has ever before been conceived in the brain of man." Such are the words with which a naval expert describes the huge battleship, Dreadnought, recently launched by King Edward. The ship, whose cost, when completed, will be \$7,500,000, was built at Portsmouth in about four months, and is intended for the Atlantic fleet. It will be fitted with the heaviest armament ever carried by a ship, its equipment being ten 12-inch guns, capable of firing every minute ten projectiles, weighing in all 8,500 pounds, to a distance of twelve miles, besides eighteen 8-inch quick-firers, for use against torpedo craft. The ship will also be the first battleship driven by turbine engines. Further than this the details of her construction will be kept secret. The British have taken a lesson from Japan, and will be less generous about scattering broadcast their plans for the future. It is whispered, however, that this Dreadnought is only the first of squadrons of similar Dreadnoughts to be constructed as rapidly as may be, besides hordes of torpedo boats and other destructive and defensive craft.

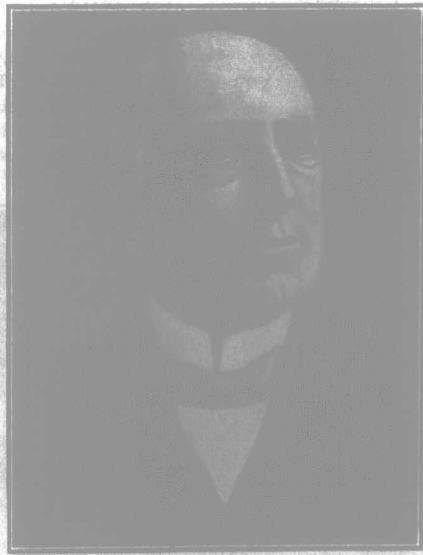
Canadian.

The second session of the eleventh Legislature of Ontario was opened in Toronto on Feb. 15th.

"Prince Rupert" is to be the name of the Pacific terminus of the G. T. P. The prize for naming it was awarded to Miss Eleanor Macdonald, of Winnipeg.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has announced that during the coming summer the work of deepening and improving the St. Lawrence route will be vigorously prosecuted.

"Conquest pursues where courage leads the way," said the poet, and never was this conclusion better exemplified than in the career of the late Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, one of the best known among Canadian manufacturers. He was the son of a Scotchman, Samuel Eddy, whose wife was a descendant of Miles Standish, and was born at Bristol, Vt., in 1827. In 1851 he came to Canada, and settled across the river from Ottawa. There, within sound of the roar of the Chaudiere, he started a small match factory on the ground floor of a building whose upper story was occupied as a shingle mill by Mr. J. R. Booth, now known



The late Mr. E. B. Eddy.

as one of Canada's greatest lumbermen. Both men, close friends to the end, became what is known in business as "successful," but, while Mr. Booth's way lay clear and even before him, Mr. Eddy's was beset by calamity after calamity. Again and again his factories were burned, and, each time arose, Phoenix-like, from the ashes. When the great fire of 1900 occurred, and almost the entire City of Hull, of which he had been the father, lay in ashes, it seemed that he must falter; but when his friends advised him to give up, he only said, "2,500 people depend on our mills for a living; they must be rebuilt," and, with characteristic promptitude, set about locating the sites of the different factories, which stand to-day, 27 in number, as a monument to his enterprise. At present these mills turn out 52,000,000 matches a day, besides 100 tons a day of paper, and large quantities of woodenware of all kinds.

Mr. Eddy was well known throughout Canada, which, in pursuit of his business, he had traversed from end to end, and was everywhere honored for his straightforward manliness, ability and liberality of mind. He was at one time member of the Quebec Legislature for Ottawa County, was a prominent Free Mason, president for several years of Ottawa Ladies' College, and for 13 years Mayor of Hull. He was twice married, and is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Jennie Sheriff, of Chatham, N. B.



The Secret of Power.

In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength.—Isa. xxx : 15.

"Last night I fell asleep,
Hushed in a blessed trance of holy peace.
The storm was beating on my window-pane;
But not the wind, nor patter of the rain,
Could make my comfort cease,
Or from its child-like rest my spirit keep.
For, in the evening hour,
One stronger than the storm had talked
with me.
His voice was low and gentle as the dove;
His words were sweeter than a mother's love;
And though I might not see
His face, I felt its loveliness and power.
To sleep I almost feared,
Lest I should wake and find it was a dream;
Should find my evening had been spent
alone,
That no Divine communion I had known,
And that it did but seem
As though a Holy Presence was so near.
Now, in the solemn calm
Of early daybreak, I am very glad;
For I awake and find Him still with me.
My evening hymn is morning melody;
I know that I have had
A cup of blessing which no time can harm.

I feel that it was He
Who walked upon the waters long ago,
And who their stormy billows holdeth still.

The words He spake to me He will fulfil;
And though the rivers flow,
They cannot wash my Rock from under me.

I will arise ere long;
My duties call me to their daily round;
The voices of my earthly home awake;
I long to meet them bravely for His sake.
I would that in the sound
Of my poor words might echo heavenly song.

I would my friends should see
In my glad eyes the beauty of His face:
Should learn that in His presence there
is peace.

Strength, and contentment, that can
never cease;
And that His guiding grace
Can lead to patience and humility.

How sweet, as the day wears,
Beneath the current of its eddying wave
To list the secret flowing of the stream
Of living waters, which have proved no dream;

To let its many cares
Float to a quiet haven, strong to save.
I should be glad to think
This precious calm might last my life to come;

But well my spirit knows it may not be.
Yet, though the frail bark toss upon the sea,
Drifting away from home,
A Hand shall hold it firmly, lest it sink,
And cast its anchor safely through the foam.

Yes! and this memory
Shall be a solace in that stormy hour;
A witness of the Father, very true;
A token of His presence, even now,
A word of power.

To keep me close to Him where'er I be.
I hear the robin's hymn;
And, standing at my window, I can see
The flush of sunlight over all around.

I do give thanks to God. In every sound,
In every lovely sight, He speaks to me.
He still is very near—
Evening and morning are alike to Him."

Why is it that for hundreds of years
"The Imitation of Christ" has exerted
a wonderful power of lifting weary souls
into a sanctuary of rest, above the rush
and turmoil of everyday life? One might
think that it would have no message for
this age of busy, bustling philanthropy;
for it is so evidently the work of a man
whose world was a very narrow one,
being bounded by the walls of a mon-
astery. How could such a writer know

anything of the difficulties and temptations, the work and sorrows of those who try to hold fast to Christ in the midst of the hurry, worry and numberless distractions of modern life? I suppose the only explanation is that the spirit of man is much the same in every age and under every kind of circumstance. If you doubt the beauty of the book, read it! Drink in the marvellous, restful music of that old devotional work and you may understand something of its magic. The writer evidently walked with God, and he speaks as one who dwelt in the quiet peace of the Holy of Holies. A well-known Methodist deaconess, who is fighting "the battle for the slums" in a great American city, strongly advised all busy workers in the outside world to drink in the devotional spirit of the "Imitation of Christ," that the ever-present danger of a noisy, shallow philanthropy might be guarded against. Workers for Christ should be careful to live much with Him, lest they try to draw water for others when their reservoir is empty. They cannot give out what they have not first received, they cannot feed the hungry multitudes unless they continually withdraw themselves for quiet times of communion with their Master that they may receive from His own hands the bread of life. It is a good thing to hear what others have to say about Him, but no book—not even the Bible—can take the place of daily, hourly communion with God. We must speak to Him often, and listen for the quiet voice of the Holy Spirit in our hearts, if we want to become a power for good in the world. No preaching, no books, no Christian fellowship can really supply our deep spiritual need—though these things are all very helpful. Any Christian teacher who is worthy of the name will, like John the Baptist, rejoice when a disciple turns from him to follow the Master whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose.

"I will hear what the Lord God may say in me."
Blest is the soul that hears its Lord's voice speaking within it,
And takes the word of comfort from His lips.
Blest are the ears that catch the throbbing whisper of the Lord,
And turn not to the buzzings of the passing world;
That listen not to voices from without,
But to the truth that teaches from within."

God has told us that "the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness," yet the people who are considered "great church workers" in these days, scarcely seem to know the meaning of "quietness." They are constantly dashing about to meetings or are in a flurry over a church supper or sale of work, as if their one business in life were to make money—for church purposes, of course. Martha still thinks that Mary has left her to serve alone, and expects the Master to find fault with her sister for spending a quiet hour at His feet, while all the time Mary's silent devotion and listening attitude gives Him greater pleasure and is a greater power in the world. Our business in this world is not to make money, but to do God's will and to grow in holiness, imitating Him as far as we can. How silently yet mightily He works! The great clock of the universe keeps perfect time, but there is no jarring or buzzing of machinery—the sun, moon and stars swing round in their tremendous orbits without a sound. The lilies of the field and the trees of the orchard silently put on their beautiful robes. The mighty, silent power of life is working on every side. Little children change into men silently and imperceptibly, and the Holy Spirit is quietly working in them mightily. God always "takes time." People may doubt that statement and say, "There are such things as sudden conversions." Well, and so you might say that there are such things as sudden apple blossoms, for one

About the House.

House Furnishing.

day you don't see any blossoms and the next day there may be thousands. But you know the blossoms developed slowly, out of sight; and so does the soul, though the outward change may be instantaneous. Take the case of Saul of Tarsus, for instance—that is generally supposed to be a typical "sudden conversion." But was it as sudden as it seemed? "It is hard for thee to kick against the goad" (R. V.) said a voice from heaven, and the strange words were plain enough to the man who had long found it hard work to resist the conviction that he was making a great mistake. The revelation was instantaneous, and so was the outward conversion—the turning about to aim in another direction—but he had been quietly and secretly prepared for it by the still, small voice which made him very uncomfortable, and his spirit was ready for the blaze of light which blinded his outward eyes.

Take courage, then, though you may not be known as a splendid church worker. If you are doing simply and lovingly the work God has put into your hands, speaking a quiet word for Him sometimes, as you can hardly help doing if you care for Him—for one's words will sometimes reveal the thoughts which lie hidden in the depths of the heart—then you are far more likely to be a power for good than if you were a noisy, fussy person, too busy for prayer or quiet meditation. Tender unselfishness will do far more mission work than any amount of wise and clever talk; and there is no need to be discouraged because you don't see any swift answer to your prayers. Remember, a good deal of necessary growing goes on under the surface before a plant gives any outward sign of life, and any rash interference with this secret, hidden growth might stop it altogether. If God, in answer to your eager, unwise prayer, let the full light in too soon on a weak soul, you might have good reason to repent your impatience and to wish that you had been willing to trust Him more. If you sow good seed and water it with prayer, He will, in due time, give the increase. "Take heed, and be quiet; fear not, neither be faint-hearted.

"We mar our work for God by noise and bustle;
Can we not do our part and not be heard?
Why should we care that men should see us
With our tools, and praise the skill with which we use them?"

HOPE.

The Sweet, Mysterious Places.

I want to go back to the sweet, mysterious places,
The crook in the creek bed nobody knew but me,
Where the roots in the bank thrust out strange, knotty faces,
Scaring the squirrels who stole there timidly.

I want to lie under the corn and hear it rustle,
Cool and green in a long, straight, soldierly row.
I am tired of white-faced women and men of iron,
I want to go back where the country grasses grow.

To the well-remembered pasture's shadiest corner,
Where under the trees the wild ferns wove their laces:
Hearing the whip-poor-will's voice in its strange rich sadness,
I want to go back to the old, beloved places.

—Clinton Dangerfield, in *Youth's Companion*.

Cheerfulness.

Did you ever notice how many people you meet on the street have unattractive faces? Yet worry, ill-health or depression will put ugly lines around the mouth and between the eyes. So cheer up, look pleasant and train the corners of your mouth to turn upward. Laughing may wrinkle the face, but it will be in a different way, and you know the jingle:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone;
For this sad old earth has need of our mirth—

It has troubles enough of its own."
—Success.

There is much talk nowadays about the "simple life," and much misunderstanding in regard to it. More popularly than one would imagine, the word carries with it the idea of primitive, uncomfortable houses, food of the plainest variety, and minus the little dainty touches which even ordinarily epicurean palates have come to demand; and yet the greatest apostle of the simple life, Charles Wagner, does not insist on any of this monk-like severity. "Simplicity and lowly station," he says, "plain dress, a modest dwelling, slender means, poverty—these things seem to go together. Nevertheless, this is not the case. Just now I passed three men on the street; the first in his carriage; the others on foot, and one of them shoeless. The shoeless man does not necessarily lead the least complex life of the three. It may be, indeed, that he who rides in his carriage is sincere and unaffected, in spite of his position, and is not at all the slave of his wealth; it may be also that the pedestrian in shoes neither envies him who rides, nor despises him who goes unshod; and, lastly, it is possible that under his rags, his feet in the dust, the third man has a hatred of simplicity, of labor, of sobriety, and dreams only of idleness and pleasure." So, according to this, it appears that the rich man in his fine house may lead the truly simple life, the poor man on the street the most complex. The main thing is to be sincere, open-hearted, interested, liberal-minded, unfettered, happy. If a man is happiest and can do his best work in a little house in the woods, with two chairs, a bed and a table, as did Thoreau, then that is the simple life for him. If he is interested in art, and loves to surround himself with beautiful pictures and fur-

if sometimes eccentric, thoughts which were to Thoreau all and more than luxurious surroundings, treasures of art, social intercourse: rather to him or her would the meagreness of furnishing suggest bareness; the little bean-patch, poverty; the great forest, gloom; and the separation from human kind, loneliness. And so it may be well for the great common world to think about its little home surroundings, and bring to them when possible, the best that loom, or brush, or chisel can supply; or, if this be impracticable, the best that "taste," with a limited purse, can demand. Beautiful homes, however humble, assist in developing refined minds; and surely this is no small thing. A boy in a beautiful, tasteful room, feels that his manners are put on mettle. In a slovenly, carelessly-planned apartment, he feels more in mood to relax. . . . Again, aesthetic surroundings should be aimed at, were it only for the keen pleasure which they bring to all but the least discerning eyes; and, surely all such harmless pleasures are worth while. The main thing is to remember that all things must be looked at in the right perspective, and done with reason. Just as soon as one's sense of beauty leads to over-straining one's purse-strings, or to pressure on one's liberty in any way, is the harm done, and the simple life forfeited.

To begin with, it is necessary to understand that great wealth is not essential to good results in house-furnishing. Often the room which costs little is more aesthetic far than the one that costs much; but here again that indispensable factor called "good taste" must be the fairy godmother. Now, good taste may be natural to you—or it may not. If not, you will do well, before investing money in furniture, to make a study of what people of recognized taste have

are, by the best judges, considered more artistic than one whose floor space is crowded with furniture, and whose walls are covered with pictures indifferently arranged.

2. Avoid "spotty" effects. If the wall-paper is figured, try to have comparatively plain carpets and upholstery; if the carpet is figured, have plain paper hangings, etc. A room figured all over—carpets, wall-paper, upholsterings—is positively "night-marish."

3. Choose for each room one prevailing tone, with which any other color in the room must harmonize.

4. As a rule, let colors be either soft or rich, never crude or glaring.

These rules are admirably carried out in the dining-room from which the accompanying illustration has been taken, and which, with the addition of a few easy chairs, might be very well imagined as a charming living-room, or dining- and living-room combined. This room is furnished in tones of brown, the carpet, which has a very unpronounced figure, being in two tones of brown, and the furnishings and woodwork also in brown. The walls are a warm buff-gray, unpapered, and finished in rough plaster effect, while distinction is lent to the room by a plate-rail for bric-a-brac, the hooded grate, and the shade hung by dull copper-colored chains. A touch of warm color is thrown over the whole by window curtains of rich crimson. The hanging beams are a feature coming much into vogue now in some of the most artistic houses. They are not painted, simply stained, when it is impracticable to have them of the natural, oiled wood.

In a future number we hope to speak in more detail of house furnishing especially suited to the artistic rural home, but to-day lack of space demands a reluctant dismissal of the subject.

Ventilating a House.

The thought of opening every window in the house, top and bottom, is very shocking, of course. It is intended that it should be. Many people who think that they are really very fond of fresh air need a shock of some kind—a shock that will make them realize what a well-aired house really is.

"I always sleep with my window open," they will tell you. Yes, but how wide do they open it? Perhaps only six inches, and that only at the bottom, and only one window, so that there is no circulation through the room at all.

If that is your way of "having lots of fresh air in the house," then you need a shock of some kind—one that is hard enough to jar the windows wide open. Of course, it is not possible to keep all the windows open all the day and all night all the year round, but it is possible to always have a little circulation across every room in the house at all times. And it is possible to have all the windows wide open during a good part of the day and night.

Do not be content with a house that is not actually ill smelling. Have the air in the house just as fresh as the air out of doors.

This takes constant thought, but the results pay.—[Maxwell's Talisman.

The Kitchen Sink.

Placing the sink in front of a window helps to make the routine work of washing pans and kettles less like drudgery, says a household magazine.

To secure an architectural effect for the exterior of a house this pleasure of an outlook is often thoughtlessly taken away from the kitchen. The secret of making kitchen work enjoyable is to keep recurring duties at a minimum, relieving them by every possible labor-saving device.

For the impossible places to dust—walls and room corners—a broom bag is invaluable. Make it of cotton flannel, with the nap inside, and make it just big enough to slip over the whole "head" of the broom. Run a drawing-string of tape in to hold it in place at the handle. A couple of these bags will be enough for ordinary usage. They should be washed each time after using to keep them always ready to pass over delicate-colored papers in search of dust and cobwebs.—[Sci.



AN ATTRACTIVE DINING-ROOM.—Note its prevailing characteristic—simplicity. The round dining-table increases in popularity, but any other kind might be substituted for convenience, or if deemed in better harmony with the lines of the room.

nishings, finding that he can live and work best thus, in the midst of such, then, may he find his simple life.

"Plain living and high thinking" is a good rule; yet, looking at the question from the above standpoint, we need not feel condemned if we spend some thought on the beauty of our homes. The little hut at Walden pond, with its woodland surroundings, answered every need for the keen-eyed Thoreau, alive to every beauty of nature, whether the crystallization of the ice on the pond, or the shy flowers nestling in the fence corners. But it is surely no far stretch to say that the great majority of people are not Thoreaus—although there are but few who might not well profit by taking a few lessons from him. The ordinary man or woman, placed in the hut at Walden, would not find it thronged by the green-

written or said on the subject. You may, and should, and must, if you wish to be "individual," develop the faculty of judging for yourself, but you will have to do some plodding, just as you would at the principles underlying algebra or trigonometry, were you anxious to become a higher mathematician. . . . In this first paper we cannot hope to do more than indicate a few first steps, by stating a few broad principles agreed to by artistic furnishers everywhere, and which those who are furnishing or re-furnishing houses will do well to grasp primarily:

1. Avoid cluttering rooms with a crowded mass of furniture, pictures, cases, drapes, etc. A room relieved by broad, but not stiff, spaces, with touches of color skillfully introduced, and a few good pictures well hang-

DON'T SPOIL IT.

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Don't spoil the rich, pure cream that you have gathered for buttermaking by using a common and impure butter color when you do your churning.

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OUR CURE FOR ACNE (Pimples, Blackheads, Fleshworms) is wondrous in its effect in clearing the face, back and chest of those nasty, sore, disfiguring blotches. Cases that the best physicians in England and Germany pronounced incurable have once more clear, pure complexions. We don't COVER up blemishes, we CURE them. That humiliating disfigurement,

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, or those ugly Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., permanently removed by our method of Electrolysis. Come during Easter holidays Satisfaction assured. Send 10 cents for our handsome book and sample of White Rose Cream. GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Dept. F, 502 Church Street, Toronto, Ont. Estab. 1892. Tel. N. 1666.

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

The Transformation of Jule.

"Say, are you the woman what wants to give a banty rooster away?" I turned in astonishment at this singular inquiry. The boy standing at the verandah railing was most unprepossessing. I recognized him as "Jule," the bad boy of the neighborhood, of whose pranks I had heard. I was moved to dismiss him promptly, and said, "No, I am not the person."

He looked so cast-down as he turned away that a kinder impulse came to me. "I haven't any bantams," I said, "but I have an old hen that I would like to give to someone who would take care of her." It was an ancient Biddy, too tough for the table, and possessed of a lasting desire to sit. She had been patiently trying to hatch two china eggs for the past six weeks.

"Would you, honest, give her away for nothing?" he asked, eagerly. "I hain't got any money." "Yes," I said, "if you will take good care of her." "O, I've got a good coop made. I got some boxes from the groceryman, and some tar paper what was left from a house. It'll be as warm as anything in the winter, and there's a window in it. I've got some corn planted, too, and my mother will give me enough to feed her till mine grows."

So I packed "Biddy" in a covered basket and handed her over to her new owner. As he trotted proudly away I fancied that already he had a more manly and independent air.

I heard of him only once before in autumn. A woman who was passing said to her companion, "I've got a lot of raspberries this year, and for a wonder 'Jule' Biddle hasn't been around to steal any of them yet."

"It's curious how steady he is lately," said the other; "I wonder what keeps him busy?"

Jule came to see me one day in early October. He was as ragged as ever, but his hands and face were clean, which was a great improvement on his first appearance before me. "I've come to pay for that hen," he announced, holding out a dollar bill.

"Why, I don't want any pay," I said; "I gave her to you."

"Guess I'll pay for her," he insisted, quietly.

"Where did you get the money?" I asked, for I knew the Widow Biddle was wretchedly poor.

"I sold six of my chickens yesterday. A man gave me a dollar apiece. He said they were fancy stock. I don't know how it happened. I just bought common eggs."

"So you raised chickens, did you? How may have you?"

"Sixty," was the unexpected response. "I traded some of the first brood for another hen. She hatched two broods this summer, and your hen hatched three. Then I worked for Mr. Dawson, and he gave me another brood."

"You have been very fortunate," I said.

"O, I don't know. I kept the coop clean, and took good care of 'em. The preacher, he gave me a book about chickens. I'm going to make an incubator by next spring, and I'm going to rent the vacant lot next to us, and make a big chicken-yard. I'm not going to sell any more chickens this fall. I'll keep them, and have eggs to sell in the spring."

When he left he again offered the dollar. We finally compromised on twenty-five cents as the price of the hen, when I earnestly assured him that I could not possibly have sold it for more.

The next two or three years of Jule's life would make a long story, for in that time he changed from a bad boy into an honest, capable young business man. On the outskirts of our city stands a modest home which belongs to the Widow Biddle, and the acres behind it devoted to wire-netting chicken yards and snug-looking coops, are the property of her son. He has paid for the house and farm out of his earnings.—Exchange. Sent by Nellie Gray.

A Modern Grandmother.

I want to see a grandmother like those there used to be, in a cosy little farmhouse, where I could go to tea;

A grandmother with spectacles and a funny, frilly cap, Who would make me sugar cookies, and take me on her lap,

And tell me lots of stories of the days when she was small,

When everything was perfect—not like today at all.

My grandmother is "grandma," and she lives in a hotel, And when they ask "What is her age?" she smiles and will not tell.

Says she doesn't care to realize that she is growing old;

Then whispers—"But you're far too big a boy for me to hold."



An Old-fashioned Grandmother.

Her dresses shine and rustle, and her hair is wavy brown, And she has an automobile, that she steers, herself, down town.

My grandmother is pretty. "Do I love her?" Rather—yes;

Our Norah calls her stylish, and on the whole I guess

She's better than the other kind, for once when I was ill

She helped my mother nurse me, and read to me until I was well. I fell asleep; and stayed with me, and wasn't tired, and then

She played nine holes of golf with me when I got out again.

Yet, because I've never seen one, just once I want to see

A real old-fashioned grandmother, like those there used to be.

—Helen Leah Reed.

Glengarry School Days.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon. CHAPTER IX.

Hughie's Emancipation.

Hughie rose late next morning, and the hurry and-rush of getting off to school in time, left him no opportunity to get rid of the little packages in his pocket, that seemed to burn and sting him through his clothes. He determined to keep them safe in his pocket all day and put them back in the drawer at night. His mother's face, white with her long watching, and sad and anxious in spite of its brave smile, filled him with such an agony of remorse that, hurrying through his breakfast, he snatched a farewell kiss, and then tore away down the lane, lest he should be forced to confess all his terrible secret.

The first person who met him in the school-yard was Foxy.

"Have you got that?" was his salutation.

A sudden fury possessed Hughie. "Yes, you red-headed, sneaking fox," he answered, "and I hope it will bring you the curse of luck, anyway."

Foxy hurried him cautiously behind the school, with difficulty concealing his delight, while Hughie unrolled his little bundles and counted out the quarters and dimes and half dimes into his hand.

"There's a dollar, and there's a quarter, and—there's another," he added, desperately, "and God may kill me on the spot if I give you any more!"

"All right, Hughie," said Foxy, soothingly, putting the money into his pocket. "You needn't be so mad about it. You bought the pistol and the rest right enough, didn't you?"

"I know I did, but—but you made me, you big, sneaking thief—and then you—" Hughie's voice broke in his rage. His face was pale, and his black eyes were glittering with fierce fury, and in his heart he was conscious of a wild longing to fall upon Foxy and tear him to pieces. And Foxy, big and tall as he was, glanced at Hughie's face, and saying not a word, turned and fled to the front of the school where the other boys were.

Hughie followed slowly, his heart still swelling with furious rage, and full of an eager desire to be at Foxy's smiling, fat face.

At the school door stood Miss Morrison, the teacher, smiling down upon Foxy, who was looking up at her with such an expression of sweet innocence that Hughie groaned out between his clenched teeth, "Oh, you red-headed devil, you! Some day I'll make you smile out of the other side of your big, fat mouth."

"Who are you swearing at?" It was Fusie.

"Oh, Fusie," cried Hughie, "let's get Davie and get into the woods. I'm not going in to-day. I hate the beastly place, and the whole gang of them."

Fusie, the little harum-scarum French waif, was ready for anything in the way of adventure. To him anything was better than the even monotony of the school routine. True, it might mean a whipping both from the teacher and from Mrs. McLeod; but as to the teacher's whipping, Fusie was prepared to stand that for a free day in the woods, and as to the other, Fusie declared that Mrs. McLeod's whipping "wouldn't hurt a skeeter."

To Davie Scotch, however, playing truant was a serious matter. He had been reared in an atmosphere of reverence for established law and order, but when Hughie gave command, to Davie there seemed nothing for it but to obey.

The three boys watched till the school was called, and then, crawling along on their stomachs behind the heavy cedar-log fence, they slipped into the balsam thicket at the edge of the woods and were safe. Here they flung down their school



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BEEF.

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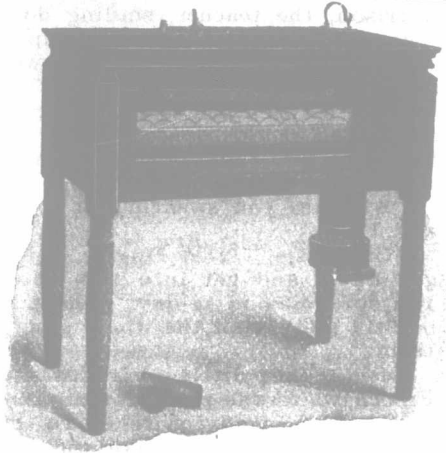
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Limited.



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LIMITED,
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Farm for Sale or Rent

180 ACRES.

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Three miles from Southwold station, fourteen miles from London.

A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY OR GRAIN FARM AND LARGE ORCHARD.

Soil, sandy loam and clay loam. About fifty acres river flats. The buildings on farm consist of one and a-half story brick house, two barns, granary, implement shed, hog pen, henhouse, and ice house. Possession 1st March, 1906. Terms reasonable. Apply:

Jos. Weld, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

bags, and lying prone upon the fragrant bed of pine needles strewn thickly upon the moss, they peered out through the balsam boughs at the house of their bondage with an exultant sense of freedom, and a feeling of pity, if not of contempt, for the unhappy and spiritless creatures who were content to be penned inside any house on such a day as this, and with such a world outside.

For some minutes they rolled about on the soft moss and balsam-needles and the brown leaves of last year, till their hearts were running over with a deep and satisfying delight. It is hard to resist the ministry of the woods. The sympathetic silence of the trees, the aromatic airs that breathe through the shady spaces, the soft mingling of the broken lights—these all combine to lay upon the spirit a soothing balm, and bring to the heart peace. And Hughie, sensitive at every pore, to that soothing ministry, before long forgot for a time even Foxy, with his fat, white face and smiling mouth, and, lying on the broad of his back, and looking up at the far-away blue sky through the interlacing branches and leaves, he began to feel again that it was good to be alive, and that with all his misery there were compensations.

But any lengthened period of peaceful calm is not for boys of the age and spirit of Hughie and his companions.

"What are you going to do?" asked Fusie, the man of adventure.

"Do nothing," said Hughie from his supine position. "This is good enough for me."

"Not me," said Fusie, starting to climb a tall, lithe birch, while Hughie lazily watched him. Soon Fusie was at the top of the birch, which began to sway dangerously.

"Try to fly into that balsam," cried Hughie.

"No, sir!"

"Yes, go on."

"Can't do it."

"Oh, pshaw! you can."

"No, nor you either. That's a mighty big jump."

"Come on down, then, and let me try," said Hughie, in scorn. His laziness was gone in the presence of a possible achievement.

In a few minutes he had taken Fusie's place at the top of the swaying birch. It did not look so easy from the top of the birch as from the ground to swing into the balsam tree. However, he could not go back now.

"Dinna try it, Hughie!" cried Davie to him. "Ye'll no mak' it, and ye'll come an awfu' cropper, as sure as death." But Hughie, swaying gently back and forth, was measuring the distance of his drop. It was not a feat so very difficult, but it called for good judgment and steady nerve. A moment too soon or a moment too late in letting go would mean a nasty fall of twenty feet or more upon the solid ground, and one never knew just how one would light.

"I wudna dae it, Hughie," urged Davie, anxiously.

But Hughie, swaying high in the birch, heeded not the warning, and suddenly swinging out from the slender trunk and holding by his hands, he described a parabola, and releasing the birch, dropped onto the balsam top. But balsam trees are of uncertain fiber, and not to be relied upon, and this particular balsam, breaking off short in Hughie's hands, allowed him to go crashing through the branches to the earth.

"Man! man!" cried Davie Scotch, bending over Hughie as he lay white and still upon the ground. "Are ye deid? Maircy me! he's deid," sobbed Davie, wringing his hands. "Fusie, Fusie, ye gowk! where are ye gone?"

In a moment or two Fusie reappeared through the branches with a capful of water, and dashed it into Hughie's face, with the result that the lad opened his eyes, and after a gasp or two sat up and looked about him.

"Och, laddie, laddie, are ye no deid?" said Davie Scotch.

"What's the matter with you, Scottie?" asked Hughie, with a bewildered look about him. "And who's been throwing water all over me?" he added, wrathfully, as full consciousness returned.

"Man! I'm glad to see ye mad. Gang on wi' ye," shouted Davie, joyously. "Ye were deid the noo. Ay, clean deid. Was he no, Fusie?" Fusie nodded.

"I guess not," said Hughie. "It was that rotten balsam top," looking vengefully at the broken tree.

"Lie doon, man," said Davie, still anxiously hovering about him. "Dinna rise yet awhile."

"Oh, pshaw!" said Hughie, and he struggled to his feet; "I'm all right." But as he spoke he sank down upon the moss, saying, "I feel kind of queer, though."

"Lie still, then, will ye," said Davie, angrily. "Ye're fair obstinate."

"Get me some water, Fusie," said Hughie, rather weakly.

"Run, Fusie, ye gomeril, ye!"

In a minute Fusie was back with a capful of water.

"That's better. I'm all right now," said Hughie, sitting up.

"Hear him!" said Davie. "Lie ye doon there, or I'll gie ye a crack that'll make ye glad tae keep still."

For half an hour the boys lay on the moss discussing the accident fully in all the varying aspects and possibilities, till the sound of wheels came up the road.

"Who's that, Fusie?" asked Hughie, lazily.

"Dunno me," said Fusie, peering through the trees.

"Do you, Scotty?"

"No, not I."

Hughie crawled over to the edge of the brush.

"Why, you idiots! it's Thomas Finch. Thomas!" he called, but Thomas drove straight on. In a moment Hughie sprang up, forgetting all about his weakness, and ran out to the roadside.

"Hello, Thomas!" he cried, waving his hand. Thomas saw him, stopped, and looked at him doubtfully. He, with all the Section, knew how the school was going, and he easily guessed what took Hughie there.

"I'm not going to school to-day," said Hughie, answering Thomas's look.

Thomas nodded, and sat silent, waiting. He was not a man to waste his words.

"I hate the whole thing!" exclaimed Hughie.

"Foxy, eh?" said Thomas, to whom, on other occasions, Hughie had confided his grievances, and especially those he suffered at the hands of Foxy.

"Yes, Foxy," cried Hughie, in sudden rage. "He's a fat-faced sneak! And the teacher just makes me sick!"

Thomas still waited.

"She just smiles and smiles at him, and he smiles at her. Ugh! I can't stand him."

"Not much harm in smiling," said Thomas, solemnly.

"Oh, Thomas, I hate the school. I'm not going to go any more."

Thomas looked gravely down upon Hughie's passionate face for a few moments, and then said, "You will do what your mother wants you, I guess."

Hughie said nothing in reply, while Thomas sat pondering.

Finally he said, with a sudden inspiration, "Hughie, come along with me, and help me with the potatoes."

"They won't let me," grumbled Hughie.

"At least father won't. I don't like to ask mother."

Thomas's eyes opened in surprise. This was a new thing in Hughie.

"I'll ask your mother," he said, at length. "Get in with me here."

Still Hughie hesitated. To get away from school was joy enough.

To go with Thomas to the potato-planting was more than could be hoped for. But still he stood making pictures in the dust with his bare toes.

"There's Fusie," he said, "and Davie Scotch."

(To be continued.)

INGLE NOOK CHATS

I suppose some of you come into town sometimes on these beautiful winter days, and in wandering about the streets are assailed by temptation upon all sides in the form of "bargains"—bargains everywhere—big placards, "20 per cent. off!" "was \$1.75, now \$1.25!" etc., rising up and fairly striking one in the face! . . . And doesn't the "shopman" well know how to display his things, furs, winter-clothing, all the odds and ends, beautiful enough now, but promising to be sadly out of date by next winter (isn't it ridiculous, by the way, how we manage to adjust our ideas of beauty to the prevailing fashion?). And, sometimes doesn't your pocketbook fairly beg to be taken out of your pocket and emptied into the coffers of that same smiling shopman in exchange for something that you may, or may not—"Ay, there's the rub!"—need.

The question is, just in how far does it pay to avail one's self of these mid-winter bargains?

Possibly it is no far stretch to say that it requires a good shopper to invest in bargains safely. In the first place, one must be a good judge of material. The low prices look so seductive! But can one be sure that the storekeeper is not availing himself of the opportunity, and running off, along with the real bargains—things that are only apparently so? All storekeepers, alas, are not honest Johns; and although, in theory, it is well to trust all men, in the art of shopping it is necessary that one be able to judge for one's self, and to know whether the price, in view of the material, be a reasonable one. It is better in the long run, far better, to pay a good figure for a really good material, than to buy a more tawdry thing, simply because it is being offered as a "snap." Insist on receiving good material, and be willing to pay a fair value; a fair exchange, surely, all round. It is better, for instance, to invest in one piece of Limoge or Haviland china than in ten coarser in quality and louder in design; to buy one piece of plain solid oak, or other wood furniture, even though a room be left bare-looking for a time, than to fill it up with less durable imitations.

Provided, however, the storekeeper is willing to let a really good thing go at a bargain price, as he occasionally will be for purposes of advertisement, there is surely no harm in your availing yourself of the privilege, granted that you are clever enough to know the wheat from the chaff. We know a woman who has a rare faculty for picking up bits of good lace, good feathers, rare china and silk, weeding them out with an aesthetic eye from the coarser, less beautiful things offered so freely at "sales." As a consequence, she saves considerable money, and yet nothing cheap or tawdry is ever seen, either in her house or among the dainty things worn by her daughters.

Just one point more: Is it economy to buy a thing which one really does not need, and can do without, simply because it appears to be a bargain? One, surely, must needs be wise as a serpent in this matter. If there is an absolute certainty that the article will be needed some day, the expenditure may be justifiable, for it is a pity to let a good chance slip. Otherwise, don't you think it is well to have the courage to let one's purse burn away as long as it will, so long as it doesn't burn the hole right through.

But enough of commerce! I promise you a truce!
DAME DURDEN.
"The Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

White Bread

Dear Dame Durden,—Could any of your readers give me, through your Ingle Nook, a recipe for making white bread? I make it with Five Roses flour and compressed yeast, letting it rise over

night; but I find it always a creamy color when baked, whereas I would like it white. If you, or any of your readers, could oblige, I would be very thankful. Thanking you in anticipation of a reply, a newcomer—
(MRS.) A. GRAY.
Oxford Co., Ont.

Upon receipt of your letter, I interviewed a well-known baker in this city, a man who has been in the business for 25 years. He says it is impossible for any housekeeper, not equipped with the proper apparatus, to make the snow-white bread known as bakers' steamer loaves. The only rule he could give for making ordinary bread as white as possible, is to knead very thoroughly, and to use invariably the very first quality of flour, which, of course, costs more than four of an inferior grade. If your bread is good otherwise, we think its creamy tint should not detract from its attractiveness.

Another New Member.

Dear Dame Durden,—I, too, find myself drawing my chair nearer that I might be counted in with the Ingle Nookers. I already feel welcome and "at home," for, you know, your invitation was so kind. Helponabit's letter "helped me on a bit." We, too, have our family gathering at Christmas, and I thank Helponabit for the suggestions of serving the tea in groups. I shall remember it another Christmas time.

The Nookers have helped me so many times, I should like to return the help in some way. Do any of you wear the large aprons while doing the housework? They are splendid to keep one's dress clean, and with a clean shirt-waist and a light skirt you will always appear neat and clean. They are cooler than the usual dress for the summer, and there is no untidiness at the waist line.

Mrs. Bee would perhaps find a cake of Sapollo a help in keeping the nickel-plating on her stove bright. It is a failing of mine to talk a great deal. Have I stayed too long?
RUBY.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Not at all too long. Come again.

Our heartiest thanks are due Mrs. W. M. for the following: She has proved herself quite an encyclopedia, and we hope to hear from her again.

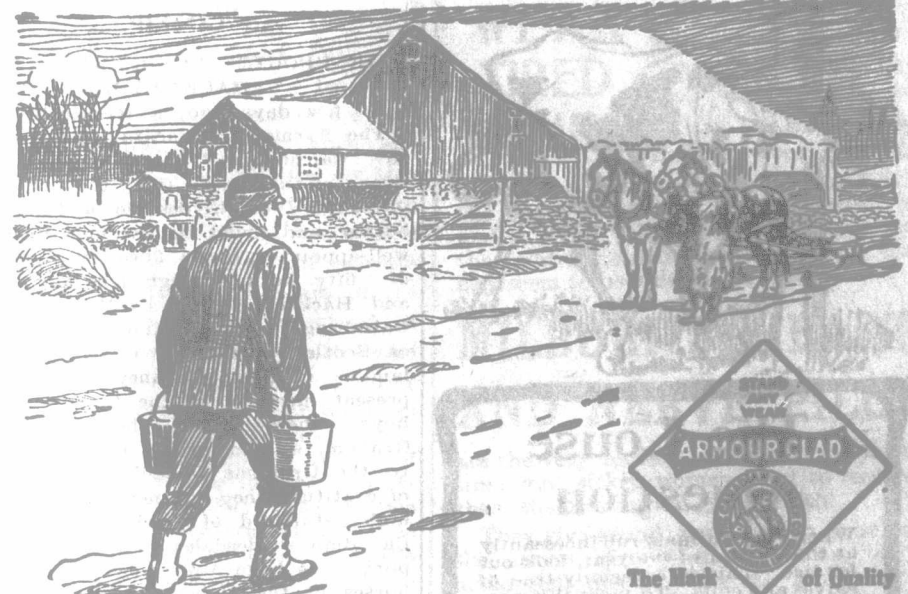
Lime in Kettle—Banbury Tarts.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been an interested reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I was a very small girl, but I never before wrote to you. I noticed in this week's issue two questions, for which you solicit answers.

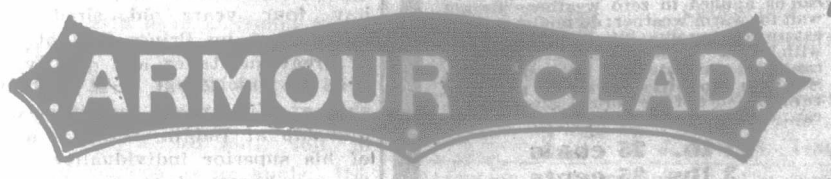
1st. To remove lime from a granite teakettle. I have successfully removed it from tin and copper kettles, and it should, do it with granite, by simply filling the kettle with small potatoes, leaving skins on, and boiling until the potatoes are cooked very soft. Sometimes, if the lime is very thick, I have had to boil two quantities, one kettleful not taking it all off. The lime falls off in large scales, leaving sides and bottom as clean as when new. The potatoes are good for the fowls too, the lime not hurting hens.

You ask, too, for a recipe for "Banbury tart." I have often made them by the following recipe: Take 1 egg, 1 cup sugar, 1½ cups currants, 1 lemon (grated rind and juice). Make a nice, rich pie paste; line a tin (for this recipe, two pie-tins), and fill the mixture into the tin. Bake without a top crust. Or you can make it into little turnovers, if you prefer. It is very nice. Hoping these recipes will be satisfactory, I remain,
Yours,
(MRS.) W. M.
Wingham, Ont.

A number of letters remain unpublished for want of space, but will appear as soon as possible.



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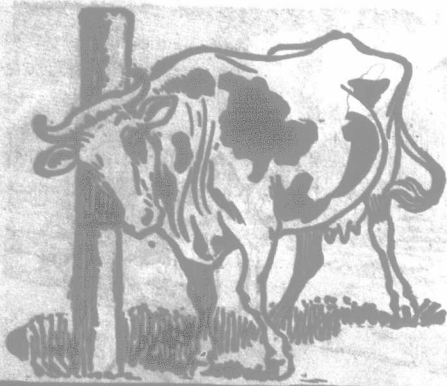
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Recipes.

Banana Cake.—1 cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 eggs, 3 cups "Five Roses" flour, 3 small teaspoons baking powder. Mix lightly, and bake in layers. Put banana pulp between.

Cream Cake.—½ cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 3 eggs beaten in 1 cup milk, 3 cups "Five Roses" flour, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 teaspoon soda. Bake in layers; put custard between and whipped cream on top.



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.

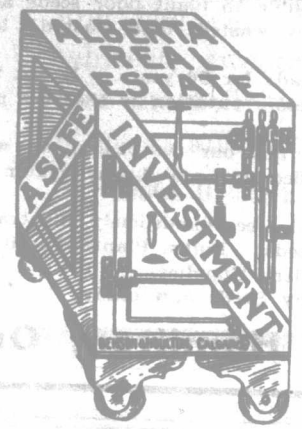
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1 lb. 35 cents
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If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

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GOSSIP.

CAIRNBROGIE CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

A few days ago, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" paid a visit to "Cairnbrogie," the home of Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., the well-known importers of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, and found their commodious and well-appointed barns filled with upwards of fifty head of high-class Clydesdales and Hackneys. For over thirty years, Cairnbrogie has been known as the home of Scotland's choicest Clydes and England's choicest Hackneys. When the present members of the firm were mere boys, their father, the late Richard Graham, was importing Clydesdales, and to the Grahams Canadians owe a debt of gratitude they can never repay for the high standard of excellence reached by Canadian Clydesdales to-day. Their importations have always been made up of horses of the highest possible standard, very many of them being winners at Scotland's and England's leading shows, while at Canadian exhibitions no firm in the business have won so many red ribbons and championships as Graham Bros. And the horses now in the stables are as good a lot as was ever seen there, representing Royal and other leading show winners, combining size and quality with flashy, stylish action, clean, flat bone, ideal feet and ankles, and breeding unsurpassed. Baron Allister, a bay, four years old, sired by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Gallant, is a horse of great substance and quality, and won first at the Royal, first and championship at Kilmarnock, and first and championship at Dublin, which is a guarantee of his superior individuality. Fairy King is a brown four-year-old, also by Baron's Pride, dam by Macgregor, grandam by Cedric. His winnings are first and championship at Castle Douglas, second at Royal, first at Chicago in 1904. He is a wonderfully sweet-turned horse, on perfect underpinning, and has abundance of size and quality. Lord McClure, a bay four-year-old, got by Airlies, dam by Sir John Maxwell, is a horse of great size, smooth to a turn, very powerfully muscled, and his legs, feet and ankles are faultless, just the kind to get sellers. Lord Onslow is another bay, rising four, a thicker kind of horse, with heavy, flat bone, well-sprung ankles, wide hoof heads, and beautifully-turned body, full of Clyde character, got by Baron Robgill, dam by St. Stephen. Lord St. Clair is a brown, rising four, another thick, smooth, well-finished horse, with faultless underpinning and action, got by Black Rod, dam by Brooklyn. Baron Bertram, a bay, rising three, got by Baron's Pride, dam Elsa of Chapleton, dam by Flashwood's Best, won second at the Royal as a yearling. He is a very large colt, will make a horse considerably over a ton, and possesses a heap of quality, together with a symmetry of contour that, together with his splendid action, makes the horse that carries off the red. Baron Leaths is another bay, rising three, a colt that, in our opinion, is one of the most perfect specimens of the Clydesdale we ever looked at, and his action is almost that of a Hackney. He is sired by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Attractive. Celtic Baron is a brown, rising three, by Royal Baron, dam by Macgregor. He won second at Toronto last fall in a very strong class, which speaks louder than words of his superior individuality. Celtic Pride is a bay, rising three, by Stately City, dam by Orlando. He is a very large, upstanding colt, full of Clyde character, and shows quality all through, the making of something extra. Yester is a brown, rising five, a mighty natty, stylish horse, with quality to spare and action galore. He won first at Toronto Spring Stallion Show in 1904. He was got by Baron's Pride, dam by Macgregor. Then came that grand old sire of prizewinners, Stately City, by Prince Romeo, dam by Roving Boy. Although now in his ten-year-old form, he is yet as fresh as a three-year-old, and his faultless form is not showing any the worse. But it was with a great deal of pleasure that we took a look over the prince of them all, Macqueen Sr. The old aristocrat has just turned his 21st birthday stone, but to look him over is to feel never be taken for more than he is. It, as he holds his youthful beauty to a wonderful degree.

In Hackney stallions there are perfect types of the breed, bred in the purple, and perfect all-round actors. Red Oak is a two-year-old chestnut, by Royal Oak, dam Nitrate, that sold for \$12,000 as a three-year-old, by Wildfire. Terrington Activity is a brown two-year-old, by Lord Drewson, dam by Goldfinder 6th. This colt won second at Toronto last fall as a two-year-old. Painslack Prime Minister is a brown five-year-old, by Pilot 2nd, dam by High Flyer. Halkwood Imperial is a brown five-year-old, by Admiral, dam by Connaught. Spark is a Hackney pony, a little beauty, bay, two years old, got by Parbold Snorter, dam by Sir Christopher. There are several younger Hackney stallions, but our space will not allow further mention. In females, both Clyde and Hackney, there are a number of different ages as good as the breeds produce, and they will be sold right.

Parties interested in dairy cattle of the milk and butter breed should look up the advertisement in this issue of the Jersey cattle for sale by Mr. T. Porter, of Carleton West, right near Toronto. Mr. Porter has had long experience in the dairy business, is a right good judge of dairy cattle, and has a fine herd of heavy-producing cows, both for milk and butter, of the famous St. Lambert strain, on which he is using a high-class St. Lambert bull, and has recently purchased the beautiful young Golden Lad bull, Blue Fox of Linden Grove, whose dam sold at the Cooper sale in 1904 for \$3,600. These sires, together with the grand young bull, St. Lambert's Ada Pedro, bred by Mr. Porter, and winner of first prize in the senior bull calf class at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905, should serve to well maintain the high standard of this excellent herd, now ranking as one of the very best in the Dominion.

Following are the milk and butter records of the four Holstein cows in the herd of Mr. Walburn Rivers, Foiden's Corners, Ont., illustrated on another page in this issue: Princess Calamity Clay, age 4 years, gave, in seven days, 474.59 lbs. milk, 16.02 lbs. fat, or 20.02 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat. Daisy Albino DeKol, age 5 years, gave, in seven days, 374.71 lbs. milk, 13.91 lbs. fat, or 17.38 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat. Daisy Albino DeKol's Duchess, age 3 years, gave, in seven days, 351.12 lbs. milk, 12.15 lbs. fat, or 15.18 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat. Iolena Fairmont Iosco, age 2 years, gave, in seven days, 323.59 lbs. milk, 9.44 lbs. fat, or 11.8 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat.

Reasonable Proof in the Matter of Using Stock Foods.

In the matter of feeding Herbageum for profit, it is only reasonable to ask for proof, and when reasonable proof is forthcoming it is only reasonable that such proof should be accepted.

In "The Farmer's Advocate," issue of Feb. 8th, we gave an account of an interesting experiment conducted by D. C. Platt & Son on Herbageum fed to bacon hogs, and in the issue of Feb. 15th we gave the opinion of a firm of merchants who have been handling Herbageum for twenty years, and also handling Stock Foods periodically when these were forced on the market by extensive advertising. As further reasonable proof of the value of Herbageum, we, this week, give a report from Goodfellow Bros., of Oak Lane Farm, Macville, Ont. Goodfellow Bros. are among the most successful breeders and exhibitors of Shorthorn cattle. Their report is as follows:

"We have used Herbageum regularly for seven years. We feed it to our cows, and never need to nurse them. They are able to put their calves in condition, without assistance, to compete successfully against anything in their class.

"The regular use of Herbageum has enabled us to entirely overcome the difficulty of breeding exhibition cattle. We have tested many preparations for this purpose, but Herbageum is the only thing that has proven satisfactory. Our Herbageum-fed exhibition cows are all regular breeders.

"We have fed almost all the stock foods on trial, but have always come back to Herbageum, as our experience has shown us that there is nothing equal to it, especially for regular feeding to high-grade stock.

Macville, Ont. GOODFELLOW BROS.

Weak Kidneys

It is but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

A FEW ONLY—Select Barred Rock cockerels. Prices right. Emily Spilsbury, Colborne, Ontario.

BUFF Orpingtons—Eggs from the best strain of imported stock; \$3 per 15. H. A. Stevenson, London, Ont.

BEST ONLY—Barred Rock cockerels; will cheerfully give references of any that's purchased. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. A. E. Donaghy, Colborne.

FOR SALE—Well-bred Buff Orpington eggs. Price \$1.50 a setting. Wm. Krauel, Roseville, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, heavy birds, bred from prizewinning imported toms, stock from the first-prize Pan-American winners. Pairs and trios mated, not skin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys; Silver-Gray Dorkings; Barred Rocks. Fine lot of birds from prizewinners. Pairs mated, not skinned. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, Ont.

SPECIALTY—Buff Orpingtons only. Sittings of 15 fertile eggs from my choice stock, at \$2. A. Cole, Grafton, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes, Baldwin females; great layers, mated to prizewinning Martin males. Strongly fertilized eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Incubator lots special. Chas. A. Goulding, Vinemount, Ontario.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Choice quality and fine winter layers. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte stock for sale, bred from second Ontario cockerel, good laying strain. Eggs in season. A. Wither, Berlin, Ont.

WE have a number of choice Barred Rock cockerels for sale—large, vigorous, well-bred birds—at \$3 each. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, Ont.

MEN WANTED to advertise our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars.

GOLDEN CREST CO.,
48 Bathurst St., London, Can.

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.

kidneys

doctor the kidneys wrong. For the... have no power... actuated... largely re... kidneys are... nerve force... result—kid-

on Dyspepsia... in the Heart... the Kidneys... or Women... or Men... in Rheumatism

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kerels; will... any that's... guaranteed.

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Silver-Grey... lot of birds... not skin... o

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The Struggle for Breath

IN ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS IS PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

The wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in relieving the terrible paroxysms of asthma and the hard, dry cough of bronchitis, and in positively curing these ailments, is the best proof that it is far more than a mere "cough mixture."

The ingredients are always fresh and of the best quality obtainable, for the reputation which Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has built up in years of success must be maintained by every bottle that is sold.

Persons who have suffered from asthma for years tell us that they never found anything to bring such prompt and lasting relief. Sufferers from bronchitis have a similar experience, and, while this medicine is not recommended as a cure for consumption, it does bring wonderful relief from the dreadful cough that so tortures the weakened patient.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers. Insist on seeing the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on the bottle you buy.

DONNA ROMA SOLD. Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., importers of Clydesdales and Hackneys, have sold to Mr. T. A. Campbell, of Smith's Falls, for the long price of \$1,200, the imported three-year-old Clydesdale mare, Donna Roma [6169], winner of the championship at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.

The crude and worthless dyes brought out in opposition to the DIAMOND DYES, can never become popular, for the simple reason that they have not one good quality to boast of. The merchants of Canada who were induced to buy these adulterated package dyes now find them dead and worthless stock.

The progressive and busy druggists and dealers of Canada sell only the DIAMOND DYES, which have an established reputation of over twenty-five years. The modern merchant has not the time or inclination to encourage the sale of worthless and deceptive goods.

If our Canadian women desire full brilliant and fast colors, they should at all times ask for the DIAMOND DYES, the only guaranteed package dyes in the world. When buying package dyes, see that the words DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES are on each packet handed out by your dealer.

GOSSIP.

EARLY SPRING BROILERS

Hatched Almost Exclusively by Incubator Prices for early spring broilers are usually highest during March and April, and it is in the fancy prices obtained for this class of poultry that the greatest poultry profit lies. Owing to the remarkable ease by which poultrymen can regulate the season of hatching by means of the incubator, it is not to be wondered at that ninety-five out of every one hundred broilers are incubator hatched.

Mr. A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, Ont., writes: My Shorthorns are wintering well, and although I disposed of nineteen head at the joint sale held by Geo. Amos & Son and myself, at Guelph, on December 13th last, I still have at Sunny Slope Farm about thirty head of highly-bred Scotch Shorthorns. My chief stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.), is developing into a very deep, heavy-fleshed bull, full of quality, and as smooth as an apple.

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES.

The Oakdale herd of Large English Berkshires, owned by Mr. L. E. Morgan, Milliken, Ont., when seen by "The Farmer's Advocate" representative a few days ago, were in splendid condition, and presented a type that could not fail to be appreciated by the most exacting Canadian packer, for after all that has been said and written about the "ideal bacon type," this old, tried and reliable breed are more popular to-day than ever before; their strong, robust constitutions, their easy-feeding qualities, and their fitness for the production of the highest grade of bacon, all tend to make them immensely popular wherever tried, and among the many crack Canadian importers and breeders, none can show a choicer lot of breeding sows or a better class of stock boars than Mr. Morgan.

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed.

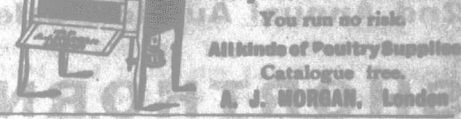
MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health. They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood.

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE MORGAN

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



Attention is directed to the auction sale, on March 6th, advertised in this issue, of the entire herd of 50 head of Holstein cattle, imported Shire and Coach horses, and the 300-acre farm of Mr. Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Ont., near Kemptonville Junction Station, O. P. R.

THE WINTER FAIR.

The next Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show will be held in Ottawa on March 5th to 9th. Prize money of the following amounts is given for competition in the different departments: Beef cattle, \$774; dairy cattle, \$700; sheep, \$760; swine, \$690; live and dressed poultry, \$1,750; seeds, \$121.

HAS BEEN ALL THE RIGHT EVER SINCE

T. H. Belyea, P. M., Proves That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Permanently.

Some Years Since He Used Them Now and He Has Had Good Health Ever Since. Story of Well-known New Brunswick Man.

Lower Windsor, Carleton Co., N. B., Feb. 19.—(Special).—"Yes, I have good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster here, and one of the most highly-respected men in this part of the country. Asked to give his experience with the great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Mr. Belyea continued: "I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years. I tried several kinds of 'plasters' and other kinds of medicines, but did not seem to get any lasting benefit. Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills so highly recommended, I decided to try them, and they made a complete cure of me. That is two years ago now, and, as I said before, I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills." Dodd's Kidney Pills cure once and for all. There is no stage or form of Kidney Disease that they do not cure completely and permanently.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression! If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for **ALBERT'S Grasshopper Ointment and Pills**, which is a certain remedy for the cure of **Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions,**

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites, or write **ALBERTS, 73 Farrington Street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Parke & Parke, Hamilton, Ont.**

2nd Annual Auction Sale

SHORTHORN CATTLE

To be held at
Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis,

on
Wed., March 7, 1906

consisting of 37 head of pure-bred Short-horns, 28 females and 14 bulls. Cows are in calf to Loyal Duke (imp.) =55026=, or with calf at foot. Conveyances will meet trains at Phelpsston and Coldwater on day of sale. Sale will commence at 1.30. Terms: Nine months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes; 5 per cent. discount for cash. A lunch will be provided. Catalogues on application.

FITZGERALD BROS.,
Mount St. Louis, Simcoe Co.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

166,570,000

bushels of wheat, oats and barley were harvested from

5,884,800 acres

MANITOBA, ALBERTA and SASKATCHEWAN

in 1905.
Facts and figures of practical interest to the prospective settler are found in
"WESTERN CANADA" & "SETTLERS' GUIDE"

Free upon application to
W. FULTON, C.P.A., 161 Dundas St., London, or C. B. Foster, D.P.A., Toronto.

Entertain no thoughts that will blush in words.—Suckling.

Keep thy heart, and then it will be easy to keep thy tongue.—Leighton.

Tobacco Habit.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

Liquor Habit.

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

GOSSIP.

At an auction sale recently held, four ordinary brood sows brought \$132.00. What's the matter with hogs, anyway!

A GREAT PERCHERON SALE.

See the advertisement on another page of the great dispersion sale by auction of the entire stud of Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, numbering nearly 50 head, pure-breds and high grades, to take place on Wednesday, Feb. 28th, at the farm of the proprietors, I. A. & E. J. Wigle, of Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont. Write for the catalogue, and see what they have to offer.

Mr. S. J. Prouse, of Innis & Prouse, the well-known importers of Clydesdales, of Woodstock and Ingersoll, Ont., left a few days ago for the Old Sod. He intends bringing out about 40 fillies, which will be sold by auction at Woodstock, some time about the 20th of March. As to the quality of horses that this firm brings out, we have only to mention the filly, *Fragrance*, sold at their last sale in Woodstock to Mr. James Richardson, St. Paul's, Ont., and exhibited by him at the late Spring Show at Toronto, where she captured the coveted red in a class of 10 as nice fillies as were ever seen together at an exhibition in Toronto. She is a filly of wonderful scale and quality, and did not get any more than she deserved. Look out for the date of their next sale, which will be advertised in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate." They have still on hand for sale several very choice stallions, combining size and quality, and bred from Scotland's richest blood, and they are not asking any fancy prices either.

TRADE TOPICS.

LINDSAY'S NEW AND NOVEL INDUSTRY.—Not long ago, at Lindsay, Ont., there was incorporated the Canadian Swenson's Company, Limited, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling the famous Swenson's Malleable Stump Puller. This machine enjoys the distinction of having by far the largest sale of any stump machine in the United States, if not in the world. The enterprising business men of Lindsay, who were instrumental in securing the organization of this company, showed excellent business judgment. The machine is a wonder. It is as far superior to the old-style apparatus as the electric light is superior to the tallow dip. Space will not allow us to give a detailed account of its great advantage in pulling stumps or trees. The company's catalogue A gives a full description of same. The company makes these machines in several sizes, and adapted for light or heavy work. The sales of these machines in the United States is something wonderful. The most prominent business men of Lindsay and Bobcaygeon are interested in this company, William Flavelle being President, Henry Rustad, General Manager.

HOW TO ORGANIZE COMPANIES AND BUILD TELEPHONE LINES.—It is nearly always a satisfaction to peruse the advertising literature of a hustling American firm, because it contains usually not merely a statement of what the company has to sell, but practical information that enables prospective customers to use the goods. American advertising creates business. An example of this is the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., who turn out telephone construction material and supplies. Just to hand are four booklets, which may be obtained by any of our subscribers for a post card, and which it will pay anyone thinking of starting a rural telephone company, to read, whether he buys this company's goods or not. "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer" is not only good reading in itself, but all the more interesting because it talks facts. "How Successful Telephone Systems Have Been Organized" is a symposium of experience from men who have organized such companies. "How to Build a Rural Telephone Line" is full of helpful advice, and by the time one has read it, and the two aforementioned, he is ready to digest telephone construction material and supplies for rural telephone lines. Drop a line and get interested. You'll not regret it.

EWING'S SEED BOOK

FOR 1906

"Everything for Garden and Farm"

A BEAUTIFULLY-ILLUSTRATED AND INSTRUCTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE

EWING-QUALITY SEEDS.

WRITE FOR IT NOW.

Results for the past thirty-eight years have been proving them "THE BEST." A trial would prove to you convincingly their quality.

WILLIAM EWING & CO.
142-146 McGill Street,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

SWENSON'S MALLEABLE STUMP PULLER

WARRANTED FLAW OR NO FLAW

CANADIAN SWENSONS LIMITED

If you have any land to be cleared of either stumps, trees or bush—large or small—it will be to your interest to investigate the Swenson's Malleable Stump Puller. We make these machines in five sizes. They are adapted to all kinds of work, and will do it quickly and easily. This stump machine is fully as great an improvement over the old so-called stump machines as the self-binder is an improvement over the cradle or reaper. The work that you have been dreading for years can now be done with pleasure. Our machine was awarded the **GOLD MEDAL**, highest award at **LEWIS AND CLARKE, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PORTLAND, ORE., 1905.** Our catalogue A describes our machines, and has many good testimonials. It will be sent on request. Write to-day, as this ad. may not appear again.

Canadian Swenson's Limited,
Agents Wanted. Kent St., LINDSAY, ONT.

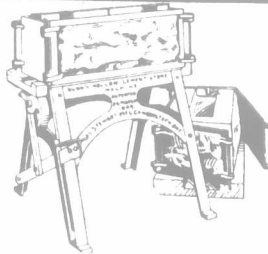
"Tweed" Steel Troughs



PATENTED 1903, 1904.

Your ear, please—for 1906. The "Tweed" Steel Hog Trough made better, improved much, finished slicker, and the price reduced. "Quality up and price down." How is it? That magic word, "machinery," explains it. We have allowed no expense to hinder us making a perfect article at a low price. **50c. per ft.**—we should have more—**50c.** is even money, and it goes. It's the price you wanted. Send order and money, and we do the rest. Every trough guaranteed.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd.,
TWEED, ONTARIO.



DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best of satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the handsomest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the **Dunn Machine**; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full directions furnished.

Write for catalogue to
Dept. O.

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

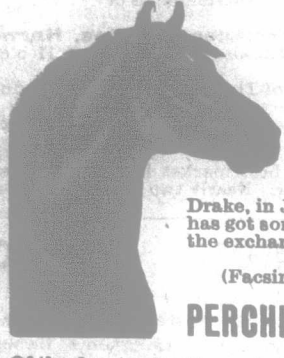
For Sale The unbeaten champion of America over all draught breeds.
Young McQueen 8033, 2290.
 The property of the **Wellesley Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association, of Wellesley.** Will be sold by tenders, which will be received up to **Tuesday, March 13th, 1906.**

PEDIGREE:

Sire MacQueen.....3513	Dam Bell of the Lyons.....3511
by Macgregor.....(1487)	Sire Lord Lyon.....(489)
by Darnley.....(222)	by Hercules.....(376)
by Conqueror.....(139)	by Rob Roy.....(714)
by Lochergus Champion.....(149)	Grandam Jess [or Belle].....(868)
by Salmon's Champion.....(787)	Sire Clyde.....(301)
by Farmer.....(284)	by Farmer's Fancy.....(1105)
by Glander.....(888)	by Young Clyde.....(949)
by Young Champion.....(937)	by Clyde.....(155)
by Broomfield Champion.....(95)	
by Glander 2nd.....(337)	
by Glander 1st.....336	
by Thompson's black horse.....335	

Address all correspondence to
John Greenwood, V. S., President, Wellesley, Ont. or **E. E. Ratz, Secretary-Treas., Wellesley, Ont.**

Oaklawn's Guarantee



Is the safest for the purchaser given anywhere. Under our system of feeding and caretaking, which is the same for our sale horses as those reserved for our own use in the stud, a stallion that proves unsure is a rarity indeed. Should a man get such a one, however, he is amply protected by this warranty, as the following letter (which was entirely unsolicited) shows:

Dec. 9th, 1905.
 Messrs. Dunham & Fletcher, Wayne, Ill.:
 Gentlemen,—I write to inform you that the Percheron stallion, Lafayette, which you gave us in exchange for Drake, in June, 1904, has proved very satisfactory and is very sure, and has got some fine colts. We are pleased with your fairness in making the exchange, and appreciate it. Very truly yours,
 F. A. SALISBURY, Pres. Phelps Percheron Horse Assn.
 (Facsimile on application.)

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS & FRENCH COACHERS

Of the finest. Drafters selected for size, bone and finish; Coachers for style, quality and action. You will be safe if you buy here, and at the same time find the most reasonable prices and liberal terms. Read our ad. next week.

DUNHAM & FLETCHER, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

IMPORTANT CLYDESDALE SALE

At **THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM, TODMORDEN, near Toronto,**
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th, 1906, at 1 p.m.

Fifty Clydesdales, home-bred and imported, champions and grand champions, yearlings, two-year-olds, stallions and brood mares. Best on the continent. Also some heavy weight saddle horses and extra carriage horses, and improved Yorkshires sows.
 Catalogues on application to **36 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.,** or at the farm.
 Conveyances to farm from Broadview Ave., leaving every 15 minutes, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ROBERT DAVIES, Prop., Thorncliffe Stock Farm.


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, and in 1905, on 19 head, I won 34 prizes, of which 19 were firsts, including 3 gold medals and 3 championships. I have the GOODS, and will save you \$500 to \$1,000 on a stallion. Come and see. Your own time of payment and guarantee of 60%.

OFFICE: **LEW W. COCHRAN, 607**
 109 1/2 South Wash-
 ington Street. **CRAWFORDVILLE, INDIANA, West Main Street.**

On Monon, Big Four and Vandalia Railroads, and Interurban from Indianapolis.

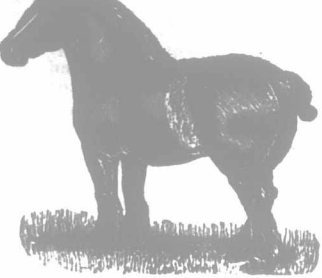
Clydesdales & Hackneys



Our new importation of Clydes (stallions and fillies) combine size and quality to a marked degree. Their breeding is unsurpassed. Their individuality cannot be duplicated on the continent. Come and see them. We sell cheaper than any other importer. Also, we have a few gilt-edged Hackneys on hand.

G. & J. HAY, Lachute, Que.
 A few miles from Ottawa.

GRAHAM BROS.
 "Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,
 IMPORTERS OF
HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES



Established 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.

GOSSIP.

THE THORNCLIFFE HORSE SALE.
 Feb. 28th is the date of the auction sale of 50 Clydesdales, stallions and mares, imported and home-bred, also saddle and carriage horses, at Thorncliffe Stock Farm, property of Mr. Robert Davies, Todmorden, just over the Don River, near Toronto. A number of Improved Yorkshire sows will also be included in the sale. See the advertisement, and send for catalogue. Street cars run near to the farm, and conveyances meet the cars. This will be a great sale of horses, as prizewinners and champions are included, also brood mares in foal and young stock.

Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., write: We have recently shipped to J. A. Countryman & Son, Rochelle, Ill., the nine-months-old Shorthorn bull calf, Beauty's Choice =55614=, of the Kilblean Beauty family, same family as produced Mr. Willis' Royal champion cow, White Heather. He is got by Imp. Old Lancaster =50068=, grand champion Toronto, 1905; dam Meadow Beauty 3rd (imp.), by Ben Lomond 25300, a Wimple bull, by the Duthie-bred Count St. Clair, a son of the well-known Count Arthur. This is one of the most promising young bulls we ever bred, and we think Messrs. Countryman & Son have an extra good herd-header in him. Mr. Emery Ford, Fergus, Ont., takes the nine-months-old bull calf, Premier Prince, by Imp. Old Lancaster; dam Florence Rockwood, one of our best breeding cows, being dam of British Lady, a cow shown with great success on the American side. We have an extra good lot of young bulls coming up by our herd bull, Imp. Old Lancaster, the best we ever had.

Following are special notes regarding Brant County farm, 248 acres, advertised for sale in this paper: Nearest post office and railway station, Paris, G.T.R.; within a quarter of a mile of the Grand Valley Electric Railway, running from Brantford, through Paris to Galt, where it makes connection with the Berlin Electric Railway. The driving road is in good condition, and is a very beautiful drive, following the Grand River all the way out until within a quarter of a mile of the farm. The whole farm is under cultivation, and at the present time in an exceptionally good condition. The house is stone, a story and a half high, with cellar kitchen, with a newly-erected windmill within a few rods of it. Pipes lead water to the cellar kitchen, and a small pump in the upper kitchen renders it possible to have the water there as well. Pipes carry water to stable also. A large new cement reservoir takes all the surplus water from the windmill. Fences are mostly wire. From 70 to 75 acres of fall wheat now in the ground, as well as about 80 acres of hay; also some fall plowing done.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., reports the following sales of Shorthorns for January: To Messrs. John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., the fine roan imported bull calf, Prince of Archers, sired by Royal Ensign, full brother to Royal Emblem, illustrated in last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," champion bull at the Royal, 1905; dam Butterfly Girl, by Superior Archer. To Messrs. James Blain & Sons, Gilford, Ont., the promising roan imported bull calf, Scotland's Banner, sired by Scottish Hero; dam Tillboursies Duchess, of the famous Jilt tribe of Scotch Shorthorns. This young bull possesses good Shorthorn character, combining size with quality. To Solomon Shantz, Haysville, the yearling imported bull, Prince of Navarre, sire Early Morning, bred by Mr. Duthie; dam a Bruce Mayflower cow, of the same family as Prince Sunbeam (imp.). Messrs. Aekrow & Farr, of Highfield, Ont., secured a promising young bull, in Deeside King (imp.), sired by Sittytton's Choice, bred by Mr. Duthie; dam a Roan Lady heifer of superior quality. To Messrs. Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., the imported Jessie cow, with a fine roan heifer calf at foot, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), which will likely be heard from at next fall's shows. Another excellent breeding cow, Imp. Butterfly 32nd, by Portone, bred by Mr. Cameron, Balnakiel, Scotland, with a choice heifer calf at foot, sired by Spicy Broadhocks (imp.), by Spicy King, was purchased by Mr. Harry Smith, Exeter, Ont.

Lump Jaw




Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and ailments of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Shire, Percheron, Clyde, Belgian, Standard-bred and Coach Horses, also SPANISH-BRED JACKS, for Sale.



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 33, Kincardine, Ont.

CLYDESDALES
 Imp. Stallions and Fillies.

The get of such notables as Baron's Pride, Prince Alexander, Moncreiffe Marquis, The Dean, Montrave Mac and Battle Axe; they combine size and quality, their breeding is unsurpassed, and I will sell them cheap.

GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que
 Long-distance Phone.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

Adam Dawson, Cannington, Ontario.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM
 Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.


FOR SALE!

The Pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion,
Dundonald (4854)

Foaled May 28, 1903. Color, bay; face and hind feet white. Splendid style and action. Price reasonable.

S. G. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont.

Tuttle's Elixir



Our old \$100 offer always good for failure to cure, when cure is possible, any case of splint, curb, colic, thrush, etc. "Veterinary Experience," the horse-man's infallible guide. Valued everywhere. A copy mailed free. Write for it.

Tuttle's Elixir Co., Boston, Mass.
 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
 Lyman Knox Bros, Montreal and Toronto.
 Lyman Knox & Co., Montreal.

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING

with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed.

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

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 can, mail or express paid.
 The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.
 Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to

W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.

For Sale Two choice imported Clydesdale Stallions rising four and five years—one 2,100 lbs. Both choice bred, sound and sure getters.
Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ontario

GREAT COMBINATION SALE

OF STRAIGHT-BRED

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The property of W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, and R. & S. NICHOLSON, Sylvan, Ont., at Elmdale Stock Farm, the home of Mr. Stephen Nicholson, Sylvan, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, '06, 4 1/2 miles south-west of the town of Parkhill, G.T.R.

30 FEMALES AND 10 YOUNG BULLS,

imported, or bred from imported sire and dam. This is as good a lot as was ever offered for sale in Ontario. Teams will meet trains at Parkhill evening before and morning of sale. Terms: 10 months' credit. Catalogues sent on application. Address all communications to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer. W. H. NICHOLSON, Sylvan P.O., Ont.

DISPERSION SALE

OF

IMPORTED HORSES, REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS.

JOSEPH FLETCHER, of Kemptville Junction Sta. (C.P.R.), Oxford Mills P.O., Ont., will offer for sale by public auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 6th, 1906,

His entire herd of 50 head of registered Holstein cattle, imported Shire and Coach horses' work horses, colts and pigs. Also his dairy utensils and 300-acre farm. Reserve bid on farm. Terms of sale: On imported horses half cash, remainder same as cattle; six months' credit on approved joint notes at 4%, or 5% per annum off for cash. Sale commences at 12 o'clock.

THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer. JOSEPH FLETCHER, Prop., Oxford Mills, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE BY AUCTION

ON

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1906

At his farm, Lot 11, Con. 3, Township of Cramahe, 5 miles north-west of Brighton Sta., on the G. T. R., MR. GEO. HERRINGTON, Edville, Ont., will sell by auction, positively without reserve, his entire herd of over 20 head of Lavinia-bred

SHORTHORN CATTLE

together with all his horses, implements, etc., including the stock bull British Prince =53087=. Conveyances will meet morning trains at Brighton and Colborne Stns. on day of sale

Terms: 8 months' credit on approved paper at 5 per cent. per annum.

J. HICKS, F. W. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneers.

GREAT PERCHERON SALE

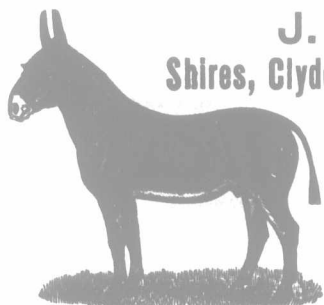
Dispersion Sale of Maple Leaf Percherons by Auction

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th,

at 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine. Sale to be held in heated tent at the farm. Rigs will meet all trains. Free lunch. On account of ill health, we are offering our entire stud of pure bloods and grades, numbering nearly 50 head, of which over 20 are registered. The offerings in this sale are very choice, a large number of them are prizewinners. This is your opportunity to secure some good foundation stock. Write for catalogue containing full particulars.

WM. PROSSER, Auctioneer.

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Props. Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont.



J. B. HOGATE'S Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.

My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor. om

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LANDS

Have you heard of Regina lands, the virgin soil, the hard red wheat, the home comforts of this splendid district? Write for particulars.

CLARK & SEBALT, REGINA, SASK.

Broxwood Herefords

Young bulls for sale from 6 to 18 months old, all from imported sire and dams, prizewinning stock at Royal and leading English shows.

R. J. Penhall, Nover P. O., Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE

One year-old bull, two bull calves and females of all ages, by imported bull. Drumbo Station, WALTER HALL, o Washington, Ont.

ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF

HEREFORDS.—We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

HEREFORDS

—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something-extra good, correspond with us. We can please you. J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

GOSSIP.

R. E. JOHNSTON'S SALE.

Owing to a misunderstanding, a report of the auction sale of the Shorthorn herd of R. E. Johnston, Pickering, failed to reach us as expected. A belated marked catalogue now before us shows that the sale was a fairly successful one, the entire offering making an average price of \$140, the attendance of breeders and farmers being large. The highest price for a bull was \$225, for Imp. Baron Cyprus, four years old, sold to John Bell, Audley, Ont. The highest-priced female was the yearling heifer, Lavender 45th, by Orange Victor, purchased by Prof. Day for the Ontario Agr. College farm at \$310. Prof. Day also secured the two-year-old heifer, Mina C., at \$255, and the yearling, Duchess of Gloster 53rd, at \$200, and Geo. Little, Brown's Corners, secured the four-year-old cow, Lady Lorne (imp.), at \$305.

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," who recently had occasion to visit the Sylvester Mfg. Co. Works, Lindsay, Ont., was cordially shown through the establishment, and was agreeably surprised to find this concern doing so extensive a business. We find them manufacturing binders and mowers for home and European trade; drills of every description and size, for Ontario and Manitoba trade, comprising the double disk, single disk, shoe and hoe drills; cultivators for field and garden; corn planters, bean planters, corn and bean cultivators; plows for the Ontario trade, and for the Manitoba trade, plows for South Africa trade; disk and diamond harrows, and the celebrated Dale land roller. In fact, we understand they are manufacturing about every class of machinery used on the farm.

We were also shown through their gasoline engine department, and found it very interesting. They manufacture the gasoline engine in sizes ranging from 1 1/2 to 35 horse-power, and, judging from appearances, they should commend themselves to any person wanting cheap power. This firm employs about 150 to 200 hands, which are taxed to their utmost to supply the demand for their various machines. The factory is well equipped with all modern machine tools for the manufactory purposes. They also have the convenience of two railway sidings into their works for the handling of their products, either over the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railways. Parties interested will do well to look up their advertisement in this paper, and write them for particulars.

GEO. HERRINGTON'S SHORTHORN SALE.

As announced in previous issues, at his farm, lot 11, con. 3, township of Cramahe, county of Northumberland, five miles north-west of Brighton Station, on the main line of the G. T. R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains from the east and west on day of sale, Wednesday, Feb. 28th, 1906, Mr. Geo. Herrington, Edville, Ont., will sell by auction, without reserve, as he has sold his farm, his entire herd of over 20 head of Shorthorns, together with all his horses, implements, etc. The Shorthorns all belong to the old and well-known Lavinia family, a family noted for their thick, beefy form and heavy-milking qualities. The foundation cow is Almada (Vol. 14), sired by Gallant Lad =16078=, dam Lady Lavisia =22816=. Most of the young stock is by a grandson of Imp. Indian Chief, among which are several heifers and young bulls. One of the young bulls is an extra good one. The heifers are thick, mossy-coated, and a grand doing lot. In fact, the herd all through are thick, straight and good handlers. The stock bull, which will also be sold, is British Prince =53087=, by Imp. British Flag, dam Imp. Lettice, by Knight of Straithbogie 2nd. He is coming two, and is a nice, thick, well-formed animal. All the cows are regular breeders and in good breeding condition, and, as stated above, will positively be sold to the highest bidder. The terms of sale are nine months' on approved paper, or 5 per cent per annum off for cash. Teams will meet trains at Brighton and Colborne (G. T. R.) on morning of sale.



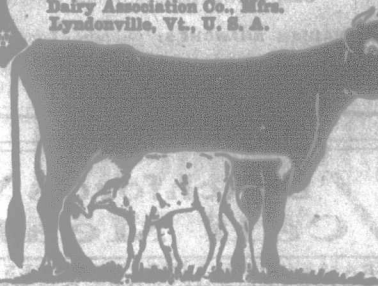
KOW-KURE

Doubled her Value

That is the testimony of many a cheerful farmer who has tried Kow-Kure and knows its value as a remedy for all ailments peculiar to cows. If you have unprofitable

BARREN COWS

give them Kow-Kure and double their value. Thousands of barren cows have become prolific breeders by the use of this preparation. Not a "food" but a medicine for cows only. Our book "The Cost of a Lost Cow," sent FREE. Dairy Association Co., Hirs, Lyndonville, Vt., U. S. A.



HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE

A number of nice young bulls, from 6 to 24 months old, low-down; beefy fellows. At rock-bottom prices.

W. BENNETT, Gnamham, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2-year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address: A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P.O., or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O., Ederton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Chester White Hogs.

Principal prizewinners at Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Breeding stock and young things for sale. Write for prices. A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

6 Shorthorn Bulls 6

One two-year-old from imported Mayflower cow, and by an imported Archer bull. Also BERKSHIRES, 4 to 5 months old, bred from large show stock and prolific strains.

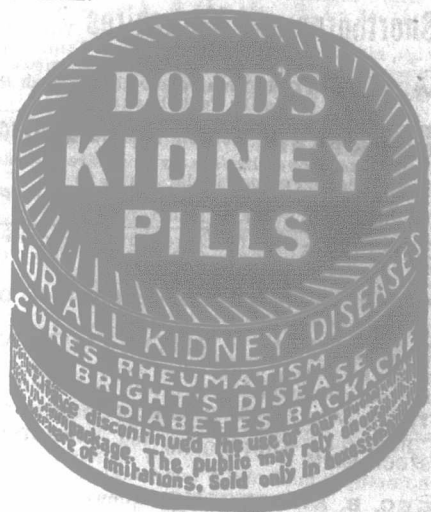
S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowdale, Ont. Stations: Streetsville and Meadowdale, C. P. R.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77363) =33075=; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) =50071=; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) =45009=. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to PETER WHITE, JR., Pembroke, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale—Some choice young bulls and heifers, got by British Flag, imported from deep-milking cows, registered. Prices moderate. C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg Sta. and P.O.

Be not anxious about to-morrow. Do today's duty, fight to-day's temptation, and do not weaken and distrust yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see and could not understand if you saw them.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

SURE CURE

Further use for Danger, nor in every case. D. SHERMAN, Essex Co., Ont. "Your cured me of my Rupture" M. SHARP, Ont., suffered 18 Method to at 76."

IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE. When you build fence, you ought to be thinking of permanent improvements. Tinkering does not pay. Fences made of light wire, and wires that break rather than give when it gets cold; fences that an unruly animal could break through; fences not properly stayed—these are not paying fences. It takes only a glance at the Ideal fence to see that it is the right kind. It is made of No. 9 hard steel wire from top to bottom, and is heavier and stronger than any fence on the market. Remember, it costs no more to dig your post holes, set your posts, stretch your fence and staple it when the heavy Ideal fence is used than for a light, flimsy article. And notice how the Ideal fence is locked at every crossing. It is heavily galvanized cold, and always presents a handsome, well stretched appearance. You do not buy fence for exactly the same reasons. It pays to study the matter over thoroughly before you buy any kind of a fence. We have prepared a little book that will tell you all about Ideal fence. It gives fence pointers and details that we cannot give here. Write and let us send it to you. A postal will do; write to-day. McGregor-Danwell Fence Co., Dept. B, Walkerville, Ontario.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. A specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shetlin Rosemary, Radium, a Cruickshank Mysie. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Large English Yorkshire Swine. Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull Joy of Morning, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Present offering: young Shorthorns of either sex; also a choice lot of Yorkshires of either sex, six months old, from imp. sire and dam. Prices easy. Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel.

HILLYVIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS, CLYDEDALES and COTSWOLDS. Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows. Apply to JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, STATIONS: Greenwood, Ont. Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE. Herd of thirty. Stock bull: Scottish Archer (59898), Missie 134th, by William of Orange. Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly 46th (Sittytton Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q. Queenston Heights Shorthorns. Choice yearling heifers, Straight Scotch. Two bull calves at easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. For Shorthorns—Four young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Queenston Archer—48888—at head of herd. Shropshires all ages and sex. Also 1 Clyde filly rising 3 years old, 1 Clyde mare rising 6 years old. BELL BROS., "The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

Sunnyside Scotch Shorthorn Bulls for Sale. Eight superior young bulls, all from imp. bulls, four from imp. cows. Good enough for herd leaders. Apply JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P. O. and Telephone.

SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS. 3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices reasonable. R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thornedale, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty—57664—, Prices reasonable. Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

For Sale—Three Shorthorn bulls, two 20 months and one 9 months. Trimmir (imp.) heads the herd. DAVID CLOW, Whitechurch P.O. and Station. IMPORTED SHORTHORN Bull for sale—King Edward 40388; a show-ring animal, in good condition, active and sure footer. Perfectly quiet to handle. W. J. MEADS, Caylon, Ont. Flesherton Station, C.P.R.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 18 bull calves, 9 yearling bulls, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta. R. A. & J. A. WATT, SALEM P.O., Elora station. 13 miles north of Guelph, on the G.T.R. & C.P.R. Mildred's Royal, winner at Chicago International, first at New York State Fair, first at Winnipeg Industrial, at head of herd. Can supply cattle to suit any order. We also offer an extra fine Clyde filly, rising three years, and a promising young stallion.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS. Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor—45187—, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co. Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords. Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady James and Roses. We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta. SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS. Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks. JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont. 40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS. Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three reds and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned.

R. H. REID, Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont. CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS. Imp. Spicy Broadhooks at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages. Prices reasonable. Call or write.

JAMES BROWN, Thorold. JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses. A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PERCENTAGE OF DRESSED TO LIVE WEIGHT.

- 1. Heifer, one year old, live weight 800 lbs., what per cent. of live weight should she dress? 2. Is there any standard to determine weight of live cattle by measurement?

W. A. B. Ans.—1. We cannot estimate this heifer's probable carcass weight without seeing it any more than we could tell you how fast an 800-lb. colt could trot. A reasonable conjecture, according to the subjoined table would be 45 to 55 per cent.

2. Below is a table given by Primrose McConnell, a British authority, which covers the ground about as well as any data we have at hand. There must necessarily, however, be wide variations from this standard, particularly nowadays when the early-maturing type of beef animal is more in evidence than it used to be.

Table with columns: Live weight, Pounds, Avoirdupois, Class 1, Class 2, Class 3. Rows include Heifers, Steers, and various weight ranges from 200 to 980 lbs.

WHICH END OF A POST TO PUT DOWN.

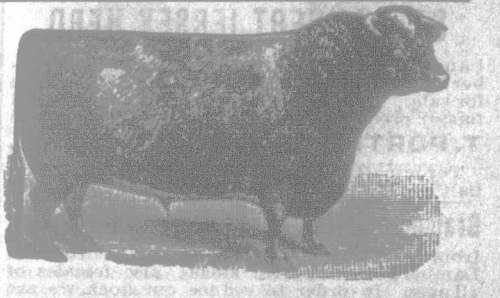
In putting up a fence, is there any difference which end of cedar post is put in the ground for to last longest? We always put the large end down, but I have been told the top end will last longest, if put down that way. J. H. Ans.—We have heard the same claim made as our correspondent—that a post should always be planted the reverse of the direction in which it grew—but we are unable to speak positively. There is room here for some reliable experimental work, or perhaps some reader may be able to give us something authentic; but we do not want any experience of the kind illustrated in the following anecdote, heard by the writer some years ago. A discussion was on as to the durability of cedar posts, and one of the participants, a man about forty years of age, capped the climax by asserting that cedar posts, properly set, would last a hundred years; he and his father had tried it twice!

BREED OF SHEEP.

For a person going into pure-bred sheep, which breed would be most profitable, Shropshires or Cotswolds? SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—It must depend on the man's preference. Both breeds are good, the Cotswolds being, however, better suited to lush pastures and good feeding, than to more frugal fare. The Shropshires are a hardy breed, and being well woolled on belly, legs and face, and covered on back with a dense fleece that does not part in the middle, they are peculiarly well fortified against the inclemencies of a northern climate. There is no better or more widely-favored breed.

WANT A MAN?—What is one of the greatest needs of Ontario and Ontario farming to-day? Men, good men, to occupy farm land and aid in working our farms. To help solve this problem, the Salvation Army will this season bring to Canada 10,000 farm hands. From 1,600 to 2,000 will sail from Great Britain in March, April and May. If you need one, and likely you do, apply at once, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate," to Brigadier Howell, James and Albert Sts., Toronto, Ont.

Bog Spavin. Lameness resembling bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Orb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to balk the party, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be misapplied. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scars. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices, 12 high-class yearling bulls, all sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings. 29 heifers, calves. 4 bulls, yearlings. 26 bulls, calves. All out of imported sires and dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, Manager. H. CARROLL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade

16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-heads. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.; Long-distance telephone. Maple Lodge Stock Farm, 1855.

An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicester left yet. Bargains in ewes. A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDEDALES. Present offerings: 13 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.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. on Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires—1 all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address E. JEFFE & SON, Bond Head P.O., Bradford and Beeton Sins., G.T.R.



IT PAYS TO FEED "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

Centreville, N. B., June 13th, 1904.
International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.
DEAR SIRS,—Your Stock Food is all you said it was. I am well satisfied. I purchased a team horse just before getting your Food. He was thin and rough coated; but by feeding your Stock Food, he gained rapidly. He looked as if he put on fifty pounds of flesh in fifteen days; and his coat was glossy and smooth.
I can and will recommend it to all horsemen and stock raisers.
Yours truly,
G. H. HARTLEY.

Why throw good grain on the manure pile?

If you only knew the amount of money you could save every year by using **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, 3 Feeds for One Cent**, we would have to double the size of our factory inside of the next twenty days. You will know sooner or later, but we want you to make a trial right now. If your neighbor tells you an article is good and a money saver you would probably make a trial of it. Now, the party whose testimonial we print above is just as honest as your neighbor would be, and he is a successful stock raiser. He credits a large part of his success to **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD**. It has helped him and we know it will help you. Its cost is small, only **three feeds for one cent**, and we guarantee to refund your money in case you are dissatisfied with the results obtained. Remember **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD** is a purely concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. It is not the amount of grain that the animal eats that fattens and builds up the body, but it is the part of that grain that is taken into the system.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF "DAN PATCH," 1.55, FREE POSTAGE PREPAID

Dan Patch, 1.55, is known the world over as the International Stock Food Horse, and after eating **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD** for six months he broke eight world's records. Write us at once and answer the following questions:
1. HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS DO YOU OWN?
2. WHAT PAPER DID YOU SEE THIS OFFER IN?

Address at once.

Largest Stock Food Factories in the World.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital Paid in \$2,000,000 00.

Weak Men You Can Be Strong Again!



Every weak person wants to be strong. You have tried drugs, and, as they failed, you believe there is no cure for you. You are in error, as I can prove by the testimonials I have received from grateful patients in every Province in the Dominion, and as I can prove to you in your own case if you will let me. Most of my patients are people who came to me as a last resort and have gone away cured. You can be cured, too, if you will come to me. All I ask is a fair chance to prove to you that my drugless method cures. No one is weak without some good reason for it. It matters not whether it is from overwork, exposure or any other cause, I can restore your lost strength, fill your nerves with Electricity (which is the foundation of strength), make you feel bright, happy, full of energy and ambition—a renewed person. Come or write me to-day and I will cure you with my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It is a pleasure to wear my Belt. You put it on when you go to bed, and get up in the morning with increased strength and glad to begin your day's work. My Belt never burns and blisters as do the old style (so-called) electric belts. I have a Special Electric Attachment which I give free to every man who wears my Belt. This Attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts, and fills them with its warm, vitalizing power, causing the blood to again circulate in a free and natural way, thus bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation are all quickly cured by this New Method of mine for applying "Electricity." Don't put it off any longer. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late.

Read what my patients say. You can do the same if you will give me an opportunity.
30 DAYS' IMPROVEMENT—FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

Dr. McLaughlin.—Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for 30 days. I am feeling fine—the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better and my appetite has improved a great deal. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied which I couldn't do before. I feel like a new man entirely, and if I keep on improving the way I have, in another month or so I shall be in good shape.
Brockville, Ont., December 11, 1905.

I remain, respectfully yours,
FRED. J. CUTTERBUCK.
FAR AHEAD OF ANY OTHER TREATMENT.

Dr. McLaughlin.—Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I write you with regard to the Electric Belt I purchased from you about four months ago. After using the Belt, and following the direction for three months, I felt like a new man, and it is now three weeks since I stopped using it. I am satisfied to say that your Belt is far ahead of medicine or any other electrical treatment I ever tried before, and it is worth its money many times. I can strongly recommend your Belt, and shall always do it. I thank you from my heart for your wonderful remedy.
North Bay, Ont., October 8, 1905.

Yours truly,
O. JOHNSON.
Letters like these mean a great deal to a sufferer. They should inspire any man to try my treatment. The fact that I offer my Belt on

90 Days Free Trial Without Cost

to any man or woman who will give me reasonable security, shows that I have confidence in my Belt and am willing to take all the chances.

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women and gives prices. Send for it to-day. I have a book especially for women.

Call To-Day.

FREE Consultation Book Test

If You Can't Call Send Coupon for Free Book.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

Name.....

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Office Hours—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

WRITE PLAIN.

12-18-05

GOSSIP.

Mr. R. H. Reid, Pine River P. O., Ont., Ripley Station, G.T.R., writes: Since last report I have made the following sales of Shorthorns: To Mr. Wm. McAllister, St. Augustine, Ont., the young bull, Viola's Pride, a low-down, thick, straight, smooth bull, with beautiful head and horn, and having a decided milking strain on the dam's side; to Pollock Bros., Pine River, the young bull Lovely's Royal Guest, a good, strong bull, and if good breeding and good individuality in sire and dam count for anything, it ought to show itself in the get of this bull; his dam, Lovely (imp.), is an excellent milker. His sire is Royal Prince (imp.) (John Miller & Sons' stock bull for six years), which is recommendation enough in itself for any sire. We have endeavored to build up a herd of good cattle, regardless of cost, and it is encouraging to know that our efforts are appreciated. If we can only persuade buyers who want a good thing to come and see what we are offering, we have no difficulty in doing business. We have at present two choice roan bulls fit for service, from imported sires, which are priced within the reach of any ordinary breeder; have also two show heifers, which we are pricing very reasonably. The calves we are getting from Imp. Golden Cross, our stock bull, are all we could wish for, both in color (all dark roans) and conformation.

THE TAYLOR-NICHOLSON SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

Coming events cast their shadow before them. In all Shorthorn history never was the outlook for Scotch Shorthorns brighter than at the present time. Owing to the depletion made in Scottish herds by the demand from South America, also from England and Ireland, they cannot be purchased for double what they could three or four years ago. In support of this, writes Mr. S. Nicholson, allow me to make this quotation from a letter just received from Mr. John Marr, Uppermill, Scotland: "I am glad that your heifers all proved to be in calf, and I hope they will be profitable to you. If they were in Scotland, they would now be selling for more than twice the price you paid for them."

Just as sure as day follows night, the price of Scotch Shorthorns is sure to advance; and those who have bred on purely Scotch lines to first-class bulls are sure to reap a rich harvest.

In our joint sale with Messrs. W. H. Taylor & Son, March 14th, a prominent number will be Spicy Count (imp.), bred by Wm. Anderson, Old Meldrum, Scotland, sired by Spicy King, dam Carnation, by the pure Cruickshank bull, Spice Box, grandam Clara 31st, bred by W. S. Marr. Spicy Count is full brother to the great show heifer, Spicy Clara, first and junior champion at Chicago, and sold at twelve months old for £300. Carnation 5th, another full sister, sold at the same age at the Cairnbrogie sale for 155 guineas, and Spicy Louise, a half-sister, sold at the Jackston sale for 135 guineas. His half-brothers, in 1902, gained first and fourth at the Aberdeen Show and Sale, and made the highest price at the sale. Spicy Count has been used four years in the Nicholson herd, and with remarkable success. Individually, he is a grand bull, and all right in every respect. Nonpareil Count is a two-year-old, and as his name implies, he is a Cruickshank Nonpareil, and he is a show bull in the best company—large and smooth—and we never saw at any show a ring in which three prizes were given, where he would not be a winner. From his breeding and individual merit, he is good enough to head any herd. Among the yearling bulls is Spicy Lord, sired by Spicy Count, dam Lady Annie 3th (imp.). She was sired by Luxury, who has just been sold to His Majesty the King to head his noted Sandringham herd. His grandsire is Scottish Victor, bred by Mr. Duthie. He is a model yearling, and in every way worthy of his rich breeding. Alpine Boy and Just in Time are two youngsters that will grow into extra good bulls. They are sired by Alpine Fame (sire and dam both imported), having for their grandsire the noted Duthie-bred bull, Guardsman. Besides these, there are six or eight others equally as good that we cannot particularize. Notes re some of the females will appear in next issue. In the meantime, write for catalogue.