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Dexter Cow.

A branch of Ireland's only native breed of cattle.

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### EDITORIAL.

#### Turning a Few New Leaves.

Why New Year's Day should be regarded as the one season for making resolutions, we have never been able to fully satisfy ourselves. It is somewhat amusing how regularly, on the threshold of the year, we promise to be good, and promptly forget it till time to formulate the set of intentions anew. The best resolutions, to our mind, are those which new information and changing necessities impel us to adopt from time to time throughout the twelvemonth. However, mankind being humanly liable to err and to procrastinate, it may be well that there is some particular date for the laying of plans and the determination of a future course of conduct. Wherefore, accommodating ourselves to the general custom, we are constrained to suggest a few New Year's resolutions, some of which may be applicable to all our readers, while all of them, we trust, will meet the conditions of some. Let each reader ponder and act upon those which fit his case.

- To build a silo.
- To grow more clover.
- To be kind to animals.
- To master my business.
- To sow better seed grain.
- To make a split-log drag.
- To adopt a rotation of crops.
- To pay more attention to the poultry.
- To try alfalfa on one of those clay hills.
- To lay the foundation for a flock of sheep.
- To make a specialty of some one feature of the farm work.
- To improve on the methods of the best farmer in the neighborhood.
- To try to estimate the cost and profit of every crop and animal produced.
- To keep books and endeavor to reduce farming operations to a better business basis.
- To plant a shelter-belt or grove of evergreens to the north and west of the house and barn.
- To buy or to secure the use of a manure spreader, and make more out of the capital in the barnyard.
- To employ a good man, if available, rather than hire a poor one for a song. Cheap farm labor is usually dear.
- If not afraid of bee stings, to start a few swarms at work on the basswood and white-clover bloom next season.
- To fence off the wood-lot and keep out the stock, then get the township council to pass a woodland-exemption by-law.
- To put forth some effort, even if slight, to beautify the home, making it a lodestone and a pride for oneself and family.
- Believing that there are better ways of doing almost everything than have yet been practiced, to resolve to find those ways.
- To devise some good system of ventilating the stables, and to see that all breeding stock is exercised rationally during the winter.
- To put in spare time at useful improvements, such as underdraining and laying cement floors, instead of idling about the village blacksmith shop or store.
- In every kind of stock kept, to decide upon some definite system of breeding, then use a registered sire of the breed best adapted to that system, and stick to that breed.
- To raise one or more colts by the best sire in the neighborhood, remembering that the difference in service fees of a good and a poor stallion is trifling compared to the difference in value of the progeny.
- To read less local gossip, less sensation and more solid literature; to attend the Farmers'

Institute, to take "The Farmer's Advocate," and contribute of my experience to its columns, and persuade some friend to do the same.

To try to solve the labor problem by using faster-working implements, time-saving devices and well-calculated methods; to lengthen the rounds wherever possible, and to rig up a three-horse or four-horse team, so as to enable owner, son or hired man to accomplish the greatest possible amount of work per day.

To plow up the old orchard early this spring, work thoroughly as for turnips till July, then seed to a cover crop of clover, vetches, buck-wheat or oats, to be plowed under the following spring; to prune and spray thoroughly, and to have a co-operative shipping association organized to help convert the orchards of the district from eyesores into mortgage-lifters.

To cull out the unprofitable cows. To agitate the organization of a cow-testing association in the locality; to join it if formed, but to go further than the rules of such associations require, by weighing and recording each milking of every cow throughout the whole lactation period, having her milk also tested occasionally for percentage of butter-fat. Do this, if there is no association.

To live sociably and discharge cheerfully one's duty to the community where he lives; but instead of attending every neighborhood event, to tarry faithfully by the stuff, and then, as compensation, once or twice a year, to take one or more members of the family for a trip to some place where they can see something new and come in personal touch with the greater world beyond the native burg. Thus may we learn to appreciate the home more truly and guard against the besetting danger of dropping into grooves of thought and ruts of practice.

To do something to make country life better worth living. To look for pleasure, not as so many city people do, in excitement and artificial conditions, but in the quiet inspiration of nature, in a cultivated appreciation of the woods and fields, in the family circle, and in communion of the inner being with the Creator of all.

#### Improving Our Beef Cattle.

The majority of farmers in Canada are interested and likely to be interested in beef or dual-purpose cattle, and should surely be concerned in the improvement of that class of stock. That the general run of our beef cattle are inferior in breeding and quality to those of our neighbors of the United States, our strongest competitors in the British market, where the best prices prevail, must be plainly evident to anyone who has visited the Chicago stock-yards or the lairages of Liverpool or London, where our cattle and those of the States come into competition. And the market reports of prices for American and Canadian cattle show a wide difference in the selling value of the two classes, the States cattle generally bringing from \$12 to \$15 a head more than the Canadians. In our butchers' cattle for home consumption there is a corresponding difference. It is the choice ones that sell readily and make their feeder some profit. In the principal stock centers in the States scores of carloads of first-class, well-bred cattle, of uniform type and quality, can be secured on any market day, while in Canadian markets such cattle are few and far between. And in most cases the same difficulty faces the feeder who looks for cattle to put into his stables or on his pastures, the common complaint being the practical impossibility of securing uniform supplies of cattle that will give profitable returns for the feed required to put them in decent selling condition. In consequence of this, feeders

have to pay high prices for very middling cattle, sadly lacking in breeding and in approved beef type, and such as when finished are unfit to compete with the better class met in the market to which we look for the best outlet for our beefes, and these inferior cattle have to be classed as butchers' stock for home consumption, and sold in a market often glutted with that class at low prices, when cattle good enough for the export trade are scarce and in demand at two to three cents a pound more money, meaning often a difference of from twenty to thirty dollars a head in the selling price.

Now, the question for farmers, with beef-making specially in view, to consider is, whether they can afford to raise and feed cattle of the inferior class, which eat as much as a better class, and make such poor returns for the feed and labor required to fit them for the market. There can really be no question about the matter. It is a foregone conclusion that no money is made by feeding ill-bred and inferior stock, and the man who follows such a business is merely marking time, if he is not actually losing ground. Every week our market reports tell the story.

The remedy for this state of things lies, first in better breeding, and secondly in better feeding of our young stock. The common or grade cattle of the country on which so many farmers depend for their supply of beef stock may speedily be improved in quality and value by the use of pure-bred bulls of the beef breeds. And these can now be secured at prices that need not deter any farmer from investing in them, as the increased value of his young stock will well repay the purchase price, and the bull will be worth for beef nearly his first cost at the end of his term of service in the herd. On the other hand, if a man does not care to keep a bull for his own herd, he can secure the use of a pure-bred sire for a nominal fee, and his calves will be worth enough more at any age than the common stock to well repay the additional cost; while, if fed to a finish for the market, they will feed faster and sell so much higher as to make the transaction satisfactory and profitable far beyond what can be realized from scrub stock. There are plenty of good young pure-bred bulls available at the present time, either at the public sales to be held in the near future, or for sale privately by breeders advertising in these columns, and these can be bought at moderate prices. The present is a most favorable time to secure a young bull, as most breeders have the bulk of their calves come in the autumn months, and their last year's stock of young bulls are at a suitable age for present service, so as to have their offspring come principally in fall, when they can be most economically fed, and the cows used for dairy purposes will be found most profitable, owing to the higher market prices in winter for the product. There is nothing discouraging in the outlook for beef cattle of the better class. Quality and economical methods of production, from the birth of the calf on, determine the measure of profit. There will always be a good demand for such. We have a large country being opened up for settlement. Our home market will be constantly expanding, while the export trade will continue to take our best cattle, and our neighbors of the States will continue to come here for fresh blood to keep up the quality of their herds, and will pay liberal prices for what they want. Canadian breeders will find it good business policy to keep their herds up to a high standard of excellence by using the best sires available, not forgetting the milking capacity of the dams, to which attention has recently been called in these pages, and so be prepared to supply the requirements of prospective purchasers at home and abroad.

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

The Predatory Dog.

For hundreds of dollars of wealth to the credit of dogs, there have been millions produced by sheep. Are the people of this Province doing their duty by the sheep? Such was the way in which John Campbell, of Woodville, in the lecture-room of the Ontario Winter Fair, epitomized the case for an amendment to "the Act for the Protection of Sheep and to impose a tax on dogs."

Dogs, more than all other causes combined, he said, are responsible for the fact that so few sheep are kept upon our farms. The worst dogs of all are the mongrel curs—those third-class animals which never give any profit in the world. There should be some further legislation than we now have, aiming to rid the Province of that plague of our best-paying industry. We already have a fairly good Provincial statute which provides for the imposition of a dollar tax on dogs and two dollars on bitches, the money to be available for two-thirds compensation of sheepmen whose flocks have suffered damage from dogs that cannot be found or from dogs owned by people from whom nothing can be recovered by action at law.

But there is a loophole by which, in many municipalities, the law has been rendered inoperative. Section 2 of the Act, on petition of twenty-five ratepayers, the local council may pass a by-law repealing the tax in whole or in part, so far as their own township is concerned. For instance, Mr. Campbell said, in his own township dogs were assessed one dollar under the Act, then there was a petition circulated, five names were readily secured and the law annulled, and dogs have bayed defiance to the assessor ever since. The strange part of the Act is that there seems to be no converse provision for restoration of the tax on petition to that effect.

A lively discussion followed Mr. Campbell's address, in the course of which many familiar arguments were aired. The general feeling was that

it should be incumbent upon every township without option to impose a tax on dogs; that the tax on a single dog or bitch be moderate, but that a good stiff one (\$5.00) be imposed on the second dog where two are kept by one man. A five-dollar tax on the second dog should discourage the poor man's proverbial propensity for keeping more canine stock than he can afford. The taxes should go, as now provided, to constitute a fund for the partial imbursement of sheep owners suffering loss by dogs which cannot be discovered and identified.

As Col. McEwen, the well-known collie-dog breeder, pointed out, any man who does not think enough of his dog to pay a tax of \$1.00 should not have the privilege of keeping him. He believed the sheep-breeders had a good case, and should use united influence with the Government. The dog, however, has a place upon the farm, and if kindly treated, properly trained, and judiciously accustomed to sheep, he will not become a sheep-killing dog. On the other hand, sheep owners would greatly lessen the danger of their flocks being harrassed by playful dogs if they would get them accustomed to having dogs among them, so they would not run at sight of one. He takes this precaution with his own flock.

There was a resolution moved asking the Government for a law which would permit the shooting of any dog found at large and unattended. This did not strike the key of the meeting at all, and was effectually disposed of by the veteran sheepman, Robt. Miller, who cited a sample case where such a law would work great injustice. He owns a hundred-dollar collie dog which is accustomed to the sheep, and is often sent from one of his two farms to the other. In the course of his duties he crosses other property, but always minds his own business. Would anyone wish a law that would endanger the life of this dog, while obeying his master's instructions? "Let us be just and reasonable," said Mr. Miller, "and we will be more likely to get what we desire." The applause which greeted this sentiment reflected the tone of the meeting.

There was some discussion on the point whether owners of sheep destroyed should not be entitled to full compensation, instead of merely two-thirds, as provided under the present law. On this point, the testimony of John Jackson, of Abingdon, a sheep-breeder and a man of extensive municipal experience, was that many already got nearly full value by overrating the amount of their loss. As he humorously put it, "The majority of men take oath according to their conscience, but it is surprising how elastic our consciences are." The further argument was advanced that if a man could too easily get full compensation from the council for sheep destroyed it might make him indifferent about finding the owner of the dog, and thus sheep-killing dogs would continue unmolested in their evil way. The consensus of opinion favored two-thirds compensation.

There was one other point raised, viz., that some councils fix an arbitrary maximum, beyond which they will not go, in appraising dead sheep; not even in the case of pure-breds. It was clearly shown, by reading the existing Act, that no council has any legal right to stipulate any such maximum amount, and the owner of a valuable sheep could protest in the courts a valuation so limited. But court proceedings are notoriously expensive, and it is a matter for consideration, we believe, whether, in amending the law, the Government might not do well to specify in explicit terms that no council has a right to fix a maximum valuation.

The session concluded by passing a resolution, moved by Mr. Campbell, to the effect that the Provincial Government be asked to amend the Act at the present by striking out Section 2, which provides for the annulling of the Act on petition of twenty-five ratepayers; and praying for such further legislation as deemed necessary for the protection of sheep from dogs.

A Stepping-stone to Higher Things.

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the premium knife, which is a prize I greatly appreciate. "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is the most welcome weekly visitor to my home. It has laid the foundation-stone to a brighter future for me. CHAS. LESSARD.  
Addington Co., Ont.

A Journalistic Estimate.

It used to be said, in ignorance and unkindness, "anything is good enough for a farmer." Now, in a better day, we say: "Nothing is too good for the farmer." This is the motto of "The Farmer's Advocate" in getting out its Christmas number. In this respect "The Advocate" has surpassed all previous efforts, and turned out a magazine that is a credit to this country from every standpoint. In the first place, it gives a better idea of the agricultural colleges and of the great farms of this country than most citizens had before. The articles and the correspondence from different parts of Canada are of an unusually high and interesting character. In addition to all this, the art features make a good-sized magazine of themselves. The picture which forms the front cover is worth framing for any home, while the engravings scattered through the volume include reproductions of the best works of the following famous artists: Wm. Cruickshanks, W. Brymner, G. A. Reid, Homer Watson, F. S. Challener, R. O'Brien, E. M. Bell-Smith, R. Harris, Paul Peel, Paul Kane, Paul Wickson and McGillivray Knowles. It is as satisfactory as some other Christmas editions are disappointing.—[The Toronto News.]

HORSES.

Winter Care of Pregnant Mares.

Those who have had experience and observation in horse-breeding have noticed that a considerable percentage of the spring colts, especially those born before the mares have had a greater or less time on pasture, are weakly, often not able to stand, and sometimes without sufficient life and ambition to nurse when held up and teat introduced into the mouth. It will also be observed that colts of this description are usually those of dams that have been pampered during the winter months—those that have been well fed, and kept in the stable most of the time without exercise. Of course, there are exceptions, and it is not uncommon for a mare so used to produce a strong foal. Therefore, while in all cases it is not necessary that breeding mares should have regular exercise during pregnancy, it is at least advisable, and has a tendency to have a beneficial action upon the progeny. In countries where the climate is such that horses can run out in the fields with comfort, at least during the day time, mares will take sufficient voluntary exercise; but in counties like Ontario this cannot be done, and often conditions, for weeks at a time, are such that they cannot run in the fields at all, and if turned out in the barnyard (which, of course, is better than standing in the stable), they will take little exercise, but stand in the most shaded place most of the time to keep as well as possible out of the cold until they are again allowed to go into the stable. The pregnant mare should be well fed and be given regular exercise or light work. The idea that a pregnant mare should not be well fed is not uncommon. A little consideration will teach us differently. The foetus is daily gaining in size. This growth does not take place without nutriment. The nutriment must be supplied by the blood of the dam, and as nutriment is not a natural product of the blood, but is supplied by the food the animal eats, we can readily see that the pregnant mare has not only her own tissues to nourish, but also those of the growing foetus, which, in the latter months of gestation, is no small matter. Hence, we see that the pregnant mare requires more food than her sister of the same size who is doing the same work. While she requires more food, greater care should be exercised in the selection of food of first-class quality, and it should be of an easily-digested character and fed at regular intervals. All possible care to avoid digestive derangement should be observed. Good hay and oats are the foods to be relied on to produce nourishment, and these should be fed in quantities proportionate to the size of the animal. In addition, she should be given a few raw roots daily, and a feed of bran, with a cupful of linseed meal, at least twice weekly. She should also be given all the good water she will take at least three times daily; still better if it can be arranged so that she can have water at any time. She should have exercise every day. If there be regular light work at which she is kept busy a few hours every day, it is better, but if not, she should be driven a few miles daily. The work or exercise should be light. Work that requires excessive muscular or respiratory effort should be avoided; so also should plunging through deep snow, etc., be avoided if possible. Excessive muscular exercise, plunging, etc., cause violent contractions of the abdominal and other muscles which tend to produce abortion. Greater care than usual should be taken to not subject the mare to even moderate exercise shortly after a meal. Saddle work, especially in the latter months of pregnancy, should be avoided, as the mare has sufficient to carry without a man on her back; but where saddle work is given, the use of spurs should not be permitted, as pricking

an animal in the sides or flanks with spurs causes more or less violent contraction of the abdominal muscles, which is unfavorable. All nervous excitement should be avoided, as also should sights which frighten her; also offensive odors. The odor of blood tends to produce abortion, hence she should not be allowed near a slaughter-house, etc., unless she be well accustomed to such. All operations should, if possible, be avoided, and so should the administration of medicines which tend to abortion, as drastic purgatives. When necessary to give a purgative to a pregnant mare, it is well to give raw linseed oil in preference to aloes, as, while it does not act so promptly, its action is milder, and does not cause the griping and contraction of both voluntary and involuntary muscles. Towards the end of pregnancy still greater care should be taken, and, while exercise up to the very last is advisable, it should be given more carefully and less of it when she becomes somewhat clumsy and inactive on account of size and weight; but many of the most successful cases we have known have been when the mare has been unhitched from the plow or buggy when showing labor pains. We, of course, consider that after the birth of the foal the mare should not be worked for at least two weeks, and if we can allow her to run idle until weaning time, all the better. Many farmers who are breeding one or two mares have sufficient horses to do the work and driving without using the pregnant mares, and, as a consequence, they live in perfect idleness. We repeat that this is a mistake, and that while all horses are the better of a certain amount of exercise, it is better to allow the geldings and unpregnant mares to live in idleness than the breeding mares. WHIP.

**Horse Business Good Enough as It Is.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
In reference to a stallion license law, I am opposed to any move in that direction. What is the Government going to do with this \$25 or \$50 license fee they purpose making all owners of registered stallions pay? I think it is robbery, as I cannot see where we are going to derive any benefit from it. All the good horses through this part of the country have been doing a very satisfactory business the last five years, as the horse trade has been good in the County of Huron and breeders will not use scrubs for service. We have paid a big price for our good stallions in the first place, and it costs about \$400 a year to travel, feed and care for one of those stallions, without being taxed a license fee which is not required. I cannot see how that will put the scrub horse out of business. You may keep him off the road, but he can lower his service fee two or three dollars and do more business at his stable than he did when he was on the road.  
Now, a little about the lien act. In this part of the County of Huron, if a farmer meant to breed his mare to the horse of his choice, and the horseman asked him for a lien on his mare, he would be insulted and quit the deal right there. If a horseman goes on the road with a good horse, does a straight business, and uses all his customers alike, he has no need of a lien on one of his mares, as he will get every dollar of his service fees.  
STALLION OWNER.  
Huron Co., Ont.

**Mr. de Gex Replies to Mr. Myles.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
In reply to Mr. J. A. Myles' communication of December 20th issue, would say that Mr. Myles has misunderstood my letter. I am not in favor of a \$10 fee under private control, but if the Government is going to run our business for us, that they give us a bonus of \$100, and on our part we will agree to set the fee at \$10, so that the public will get the benefit. At an average of 50 foals per stallion, that evens the matter up at \$12 service fee. Mr. Myles, I think, has surely not had much experience in the stallion business. In the first place, you can buy a first-class good stallion for far less money than quoted; farm stands are generally settled for with service fees, or at the rate of \$10 a season nights, and \$5 noons. Where you handle the horse yourself, you can only count his hay and oats over Sunday. Eight or ten days will collect the whole route, which, including your help left at home, will not cost you more than \$15. I find, by actual experience, the average is about \$8.50, sundries about \$35. If you count 12 weeks of a season, you have 9 1/2 months left, which, up to March 1st, we call \$10 per month, or \$75; March and April, with extra feed, cleaning, and five miles a day exercise, \$20 each. The pony, cart and harness charge of \$25 is extravagant, as at that time of the year there is generally a spare horse on a farm, also buggy and "second" set of harness. I have had as low as 19 foals and as high as 108 in one season; 60 is a fair average. I do not lose the service fees of mares sold before collecting time, and only half of foals slipped. I am not an advocate of a \$10 fee, only on the plan proposed, but can make fair wages at \$12. I

could refer Mr. Myles to several companies who have bought expensive horses, one member doing all the business, paying all expenses and feeding the horse at a salary of \$350 a year. With economy and good management, your bills should not exceed that. My rate has ranged from \$256 to \$324 by actual figures, not counting interest on investment. A man going into the stallion business does not want to get the idea into his head that he is on the short road to wealth and happiness, but rather that he is trying to do a little good in his neighborhood, and will make fair wages for himself.  
EDWARD H. DE GEX.

**Bonuses in Horse Breeding.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
The matter of inspection of the horse industry, recently carried out, has awakened a lively and wondering interest in this branch of agricultural production. Opinion, as expressed on some matters to be considered by the inspection committees, seems to be much divided, especially on the question of licensing sires, granting lien privileges to stallion owners, etc., and the effect such steps, if taken, would have on the production of horses. As one who accompanied one of the committees, and heard views expressed not only by stallion owners, but others engaged and interested in the horse industry, I hope I shall not be considered as betraying any confidences when I say that the majority of those engaged in the production of horses in one district are opposed to such licensing. I think the following observations set forth the feeling of a large number in the matter:



**Peak Dolly.**

Two-year-old Shire filly. First at Royal and other English shows in 1906.

1. There is need of a forward movement in the line of the production of a better quality of horse, but education, persistently carried on through the press, Farmers' Institutes, etc., is likely to produce more effective results than arbitrary and compulsory methods. The latter must either increase the fee to mare owners or decrease stallion owners' profits if the present service fee is not increased. The former acts positively in leading the owner of the mare to pay willingly an increased service fee, if necessary, in the certain hope of improved young stock, and so better prices at selling time. The educational process is a positive inducement; the license system a negative inducement to improve stock, as far as the farmer is concerned.  
2. The difficulty of carrying on such a system of inspection as will properly grade sires is greater than appears on the surface. It is next to impossible, in many cases, for an inspector to judge of a sire's capacity to improve the stock of a district without a knowledge of that stallion's "get." Some of the best producers of good stock in a locality may not meet with the favor of an inspector, while at the same time such a stallion is highly valued by the breeders of his locality because of the character of his stock. On the other hand, we have instances where stallions (perhaps more particularly in the light class) have been of splendid conformation, good breeding, true to type, and seemingly good individuals, but as stock-getters have left a large percentage of coarse, undesirable horses. I know of one in particular, with good breeding, considered by an

inspection committee to be the best light stallion in the roadster class seen in a certain district, but much of his stock is of a very uncertain, undesirable character.

3. The ideal class of animal to meet the market needs must be studied by the producer. The conditions of the past justify us in saying that horse-breeders need education more than they need anything else. Take, for instance, the breeding of carriage horses. What will produce the desirable carriage horse? is what the farmer who follows this line needs to know. When, a few years ago, the horse market began to improve, and the South African war cleared the Province of Ontario of a number of otherwise unsalable horses, light horses became scarce and prices rose. Then good carriage sires received large patronage, but the breeding was haphazard. Mares—light, medium and heavy—were bred to produce carriage horses, regardless of the individual quality of the dam. Because quality was absent in the mare and her produce, many were disappointed in carriage horses, condemned this branch of the business, and began to change. Those who continued to breed "light," seeing the need of plenty of quality, in many cases use the roadster sire, and many are considering his quality and speed, regardless of carriage and action. As a consequence, we have a large number of small horses through the country which, while serviceable as good drivers, can never command a price which will nearly reach that commanded by a good carriage animal. Then, with reference to the trade opened up by the demands of Western Canada, I know of parts of this district, on light soils, where farmers with the light mares who

wished to avail themselves of the benefits of this trade, and yet keep their light mares, are using Percheron sires, and in some places Clydesdale sires. Time will tell of their success in this line. The element of uncertainty as to the product of such a cross should tend to lead farmers to use the mare and sire whose product will certainly be suitable for this trade, viz., the Clyde and Shire sire, with mares of similar breeding. Object lessons from the man who has been successful in this line of breeding have been, and will prove, a hundredfold more effective than the imposition of a license fee. The greatest hindrance to advancement in horse production today is cross-breeding of the classes, and a licensed stud will not prevent this.

4. As the inspection committees consider what may be done to assist or improve the horse industry, might they not find some other means of improvement than licensing stallions? Farmers and breeders are slow to ask for bonuses or bounties, and do not approve of this system; but if an inspection of sires must in future be made, would it not be well for the Government of the Province to set aside a sum, to be paid as a bonus to the owner of a stallion which shall come up to the standard required in inspection for each mare in foal to such stallion? The amount need not be large (from two to four dollars), but even the smaller sum would assist the stallion owner if he could not increase his fee while he must pay for a license, would assist the mare owner by giving him the service of a good sire at reasonable rates, and would discourage the use, to a large extent, of any but sure sires. The sugar-beet industry—an exotic in Ontario—has received large encouragement by way of bounty; the iron and steel industries receive both Provincial and Federal aid, and why should not the Government, if it imposes the tax which a license fee represents, also, on the other hand, assist an industry of much vaster importance than either the sugar-beet or iron industries—one which, if assisted in some such manner for five years, would, because of the present condition of the horse industry, add greater wealth to the Province than could be added in any other way.  
C. M. M.  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

If the Shire-horse breeder in England would send horses to Canada with better feet, their Canadian business would increase.

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## LIVE STOCK.

### Live-stock Research.

The story has been handed down of an Eastern monarch who had developed the ambition to learn something of all the knowledge of his age. According to command, the wise men of his kingdom made a collection of all the great books and standard works of the world and submitted them to the king. Surprised and disheartened at the vast accumulation to which he was introduced, he requested that a digest of the extant knowledge be made, in the hope that even yet he might be able to make himself master of that upon which he had set his heart. The work was done, and into the compass of a few volumes was reduced the thought and research of centuries. Wearying again under the self-imposed task, he ordered that into a single volume be epitomized all that was really true of the world's wisdom. Still dissatisfied, he confronted his magicians with the challenge to suggest a single word into which all the science of the universe might be compressed. Necessity is the father of thought, and before the eyes of the wondering king they wrote the little word, "Perhaps."

In the maze of bulletins, written lectures, periodicals and literature of varied description that appear month by month, day by day, one finds himself staggered at the prospect of keeping pace with it, and yet is loath to lose the kernel of wheat that the sifting would reveal. Much of what is written, also, does not bring the desired result, because it is not brought to the immediate attention of those most deeply concerned. To gather together some of the fruits of agricultural research, to express in terse form the findings of the experimenters, to classify and epitomize what may be of value in the literature appearing from varied sources, and occasionally, as opportunity appears, to offer a suggestion as it presents itself, this is to be the object of the articles appearing under the above title, of which this is the first of a series. Not all will be of value, not all will be opportune, but it is hoped that some of the digests may be worthy of practical consideration, and perhaps contain helpful suggestions to our readers. In presenting the first article, I am reminded of Montaigne's words: "I have gathered me a posy of other men's flowers, and nothing but the thread that binds them is my own."

### A PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MICHIGAN CATTLE.

By R. S. Shaw, Agricultural College, Michigan, Bulletin 241.—The title of this bulletin suggests the idea that must be in the mind of every thoughtful breeder of whatever country. Improvement! There is an appeal in the word itself. The gospel of pure seed, of selected seed, of improved seed, is being preached from west to east in the country, to the end that we may reap bigger crops and larger returns from the product of our labors. It is an appeal to the intelligence of farmers, not simply that there may be a larger cash profit, but that there may be an increased pride and satisfaction in the vocation which we follow. To pursue the work wisely, systematically and resourcefully is to add a dignity to the profession. To more logically and more consistently follow a definite system in the breeding of our animals on the individual farm, is to make for the steady improvement of our breeds and for the upbuilding of our live-stock industry.

The author of the bulletin premises his argument by frankly admitting the inferiority of the common stock of the State. One striking feature which would serve to direct the observer's attention to this fact was the marked lack of uniformity among the cattle, particularly as to type, form, color and breeding. The writer suggests two reasons for this inferiority: (a) "The indiscriminate admixture of the blood of the various breeds"; (b) "the too prevalent use of grade and scrub bulls." He mentions the fact that in 1904, according to census report, the average value of the bulls one year or over of the State was \$5.88 per head less than the average value of the three-year-old steers. "The first step in the line of live-stock improvement must come from the cessation of the practice of admixing the blood of the various breeds, and of using grade and scrub sires."

The value of the pure-bred sire lies in the fact that, because of his purity of blood, he is usually a prepotent animal, particularly when crossed with the grade cattle of the country, and is able to transmit uniformly his own good qualities to his offspring. By the systematic selection of fe-

males year by year, in the attempt to obtain a uniform type of uniform breeding, by the judicious use upon them of carefully-selected pure-bred bulls of the same breed and of individual merit, and by the persistent pursuing of one line of work, with the one purpose in view—either beef or dairy production—a man's herd of cattle can readily be "upgraded" to a high state of efficiency. The writer cautions his readers against the custom of breeding immature females, against the unwise practice of in-and-inbreeding, and against the illogical habit of discarding so-called aged bulls that have proven their merit as sires. The bulletin contains photographs illustrative of the writer's arguments, and should be suggestive not only to the man who is interested solely in cattle-breeding, but also to the farmer breeding any class of live stock. BRUCE.

### Cost of Raising a Steer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have tried to give a detailed account of the cost of feeding a steer until 2½ years. Although it seems rather expensive, and without much profit, it is our method of feeding which I have figured on:



Victor's Favorite.

Grade Shorthorn yearling steer. First prize and grand champion as best beef animal in the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, 1906. Bred and fed by I. & A. Groff, Alma, Ont.

A grade calf of the beef breeds, born March 1st, when four days old is worth .....	\$ 2.00
Fed 10 lbs. whole milk per day for 17 days, at \$1.00 per cwt. ....	1.70
Fed 20 lbs. separated milk for 90 days, skim milk at 20c. per cwt. ....	3.60
½ lb. meal per day for 60 days, meal \$1 per cwt. ....	.30
Ensilage and hay .....	.50
Grass for 5½ months, at 50c. per month, .....	2.75
Stabled November 15th and fed daily for six months as follows:	
10 lbs. ensilage, mixed with cut straw; ensilage valued at \$2.50 per ton, 1½c. per day.	
2 lbs. clover hay, valued at \$6.00 per ton, 3-5c. per day.	
10 lbs. turnips, valued at 8c. per bushel, 1-1-3c. per day.	
1½ lbs. meal, valued at \$1.00 per cwt., 1½c. per day.	
Total cost for six months .....	8.40
Pasture for six months, at 75c. per month, .....	4.50
Stabled again about Nov. 15th for six months, and fed daily:	
25 lbs. ensilage, mixed with cut straw, at \$2.50 per ton, 3½c. per day.	
5 lbs. clover hay, at \$6.00 per ton, 1½c. per day.	
15 lbs. turnips, at 8c. per bush., 2c. per day.	
Average of 2 lbs. meal, at \$1 per cwt., 2c. per day.	
Total for six months .....	14.40
Pasture for five months, at \$1 per month .....	5.00
Total cost of steer .....	\$43.15
A steer fed as above should weigh at 2½ years 1,200 pounds, and if sold at 3½c. per pound would realize .....	\$45.00
Profits on steer above market value for feed, .....	\$ 1.85

The greatest advantage is derived from having everything fed on the farm and returned to the land, thereby increasing the yield each year. Oxford Co., Ont. JAS. MCKAY.

### Our Scottish Letter.

THE SMITHFIELD SHOW.

The past fortnight has witnessed the great fat-stock show season of 1906. The usual exhibitions have been held at Inverness, Birmingham, Edinburgh and London, as well as at other centers. As in the breeding stock shows, so in those which have just been held, success has attended the great Shorthorn breed. The championship of Smithfield and Birmingham has gone to a Shorthorn steer bred at the Royal Farms, Windsor, and exhibited by His Majesty the King. The sire of this steer was the celebrated bull, Royal Duke, which was never beaten. He is wonderfully finished and rounded for a Shorthorn, and at 2 years 11 months 2 weeks weighed 2,008 lbs. The Edinburgh champion was Lord Roseberry's Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Ida of Dalmeny III. 38035, but she came far short of the London and Birmingham champion in weight. At 2 years 10 months 5 days her weight was 1,557 lbs. She was, perhaps, fortunate enough to secure the reserve championship at London. One of the best specimens seen this season has been the Galloway champion both at Edinburgh and London. This heifer, named Nelly V. of Hensol, was shown by Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, and at 2 yrs. 10 mos. 2 days she weighed 1,514 lbs. She made a beautiful picture, and

was, perhaps, the best-finished Galloway ever seen in a Scottish or English show-yard. In fidelity to breed type she could hardly be excelled. A prime favorite with the butchers, on account of the firmness and levelness of her flesh, were fat-stock show prizes awarded for quality alone, she would have carried off the highest honors.

The season has been a remarkably successful one for the King's herds. From Windsor, where the Royal farms are under the charge of the highly-respected Mr. Wm. Tait, there came both the champion steer and the reserve champion of the Shorthorn section, a beautiful red heifer, which topped the female section of the breed; the Devon champion, Caroline, and the Hereford reserve champion, Camilla, the first-prize heifer of that breed. From Sandringham, where the Royal farms are managed by Mr. Beck, came the champion of the Highland section, a beautifully-moulded heifer, Sheila II. of Garth, and the supreme champions of the sheep section, a perfectly fed and moulded pen of Southdowns. The three wethers in this pen, at 21 months old, weighed 638 lbs. The reserve championship for sheep went to an extraordinary pen of three Lincolns, shown by Messrs. Dean & Son, Dowsby, Lincoln. At 22 mos. 3 wks. 2 days old these wethers weighed 1,142 lbs. Our point, however, was the success of the Royal farms, and everyone was pleased, as the Royal exhibits won on their merits.

By far the most interesting part of the Smithfield Club is the carcass competitions. The animals entered for these competitions are shown alive on the Monday of the show. They are slaughtered on the Monday night, and the carcasses are on view on the Wednesday, when they are sold by auction to the London butchers. The judges have to place the animals alive on the Monday, and in most cases this year the awards in carcass coincided with the award on the hoof. There was, however, one very notable exception. The first-prize heifer carcass was that of a little beast by an Aberdeen-Angus bull, out of a Dexter cow. She got no award at all on hoof, but made the best carcass in her class. Her live weight was 931 lbs., and her carcass weight 623 lbs. The judges must have been unfamiliar with this cross, because not only did they fail to place it as a likely winner when on hoof, but they placed first on hoof a big, rough South Devon, of about double the weight, both alive and dead, of the A.-A. Dexter. Although placed first on hoof, this animal's carcass only secured fifth place. Both the champion and reserve champion carcasses were those of Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cross steers, and both were shown by Messrs. Young, Cadboll, Fearn, in Easter Ross. The heifer carcass was also from the same County, the exhibitor being the breeder, Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, in what is called the Black Isle. This was really splendid business, the success of the Ross-shire men being quite a unique feature of the show. The second-prize carcass in the younger steer class was an A.-A.-Shorthorn, and the third was a Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus. The second



that time and money thus expended is, in many cases, entirely lost?

Would it not be better for each township to appoint a fit and proper person as overseer of highways, whose duty it would be to examine the roads to be gravelled, and report to the council before a grant of money was made? Then, if they saw fit to gravel the road, let the overseer be instructed to see that it was first put in proper shape by grading to a standard width and height, with sufficient drainage to carry off all surface water; and also that the gravel paid for by the township money was of a proper quality, or as nearly so as possible.

I will conclude at present by giving a few extracts from an article which appeared lately in a London daily, by an American tourist returned from a trip through Great Britain, who has this to say of the roads in that country:

"To an American, used to rural bogs, stretches of sand, rocks and boulders, fatal ruts and ankle-deep dust, these highways are a perpetual marvel. One who has spun over them day after day feels like writing a monograph, or something of that sort, on the subject of road-building. One also feels like suggesting that county commissioners and road supervisors from the States be given a junket trip to England and Scotland. All the highways are macadamized, and kept properly drained and in repair. The most frequent sight one sees is that of a stone-breaker—not a convict, but a day-laborer—wielding a sledgehammer, breaking flint or limestone, and heaping it in neat piles on the roadside for later use in bad spots, with the aid of the hand-stamper and steam roller. Even the by-roads are well paved, especially in Scotland. And even in Ireland, where the counties are too poor to buy steam rollers, the roads are better than any I have ever seen in America."

May the time not be distant when this much can be said of many of the leading roads in Ontario.  
J. MILLIKEN.  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

### Another Bad Stable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Allow me to congratulate you on your well-thought-out article on stock-stabling, and your proper conclusions, at least to my mind, of housing them in what are commonly called basement barns. In my judgment, there is a very large amount of money foolishly spent in those great structures; in fact, I believe worse than foolishly, for I am a firm believer that many of those buildings are injurious to the stock housed in them. Now, I have had an experience of four years in one of them, with a herd of about 45 head of cattle, but no horses. I think it is generally conceded that they are not healthy for horses. I heard many times that farmers could not keep their harness from rusting in them. Then, how about the poor horses in such dampness! My opinion of them, with my herd of milkers, is that to be strong enough to carry the burden, the walls have to be so thick and close that both air and sun are too much excluded for the inside to be either dry or healthy. The solidness of the wall tends to dampness, and the thickness to the exclusion of the sun. For fear of weakening the walls, the windows cannot be made large enough to admit the rays of the sun, and every farmer knows right well the value of sunshine on young animal life, and its power to dry up and purify the air. I have many times seen the walls inside as you describe—loaded with frost, which in turn melts and aggravates the dampness. Some say, why not open the doors and windows? I answer, why go to this great expense, and then have a stable that you are compelled to open doors and windows to dry it, so as to make it fit for stock? Besides, opening doors and windows, especially in those tight stables, creates too much draft, especially for milking cows. There is no animal so easily knocked out in the udder with cold drafts as a cow well fed and giving a good flow of milk. I found we hardly dare open the windows at all.

Now, as to my experience with the effect of this dampness. The first time I noticed the evil effect was with some hens. We had some spare space, and housed a few birds in it. They did well for a time, being nice and warm, with lots of room—we used to let them roam down the passages—but before long some of them began to cripple, get stiff in their limbs, and become useless. We also had a similar experience with some chicks. We made a coop up at one of the windows where the sun could shine on them, and shortly they all died from this limb disease, or rheumatism. About this time several of my cows began to swell in the knee-joints, which I believe was caused by this dampness, aggravated by the cement floor. Now, this stable may have been one of the poorest of the kind; I hope it was. In many respects it was very comfortable and handy. I see no reason for it being any worse than others. It had a fairly high and clear wall, with a good supply of windows on every side, and as large as it was safe to make them. There

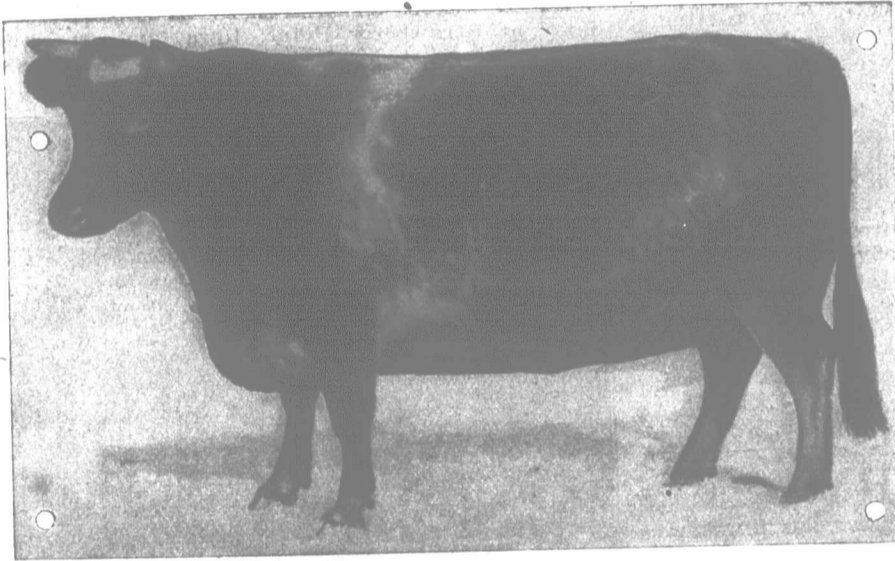
were four ventilators running clear to the roof of the barn, and they had such a drop of moisture from them that I had to put boards to run it off the cows. Now, the question is, Why incur this great expense and run those risks? The necessity for basement stables is nearly done away with by the introduction of the silo. Corn ensilage is the dairyman's staple food, and the silo can be placed almost anywhere, and a comfortable cow-stable, not costing one-quarter what the basement would, built almost around it. There is still another danger with those basements: The food, the grain and the timber in the barn, to my mind, are all injured by this dampness. See how soon timber rots over a root-house; and I believe many of these cow stables are as bad as any root-house for dampness and heat combined. However, this is a matter well worth the farmer's attention who contemplates building stabling for his stock, and I have no doubt that your article will bring out information that will open the eyes of us all and do a lot of good.  
YORK CO., ONT. DAIRYMAN.

### Laying Cement Floors.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the Nov. 29th issue of your valuable paper you ask for plans for laying cement floors. The following system has been gleaned by us from years of practical experience:

The first requisite is a supply of good sharp gravel. A slightly finer grade of gravel is perhaps preferable for upper coat, since it is much easier to level when smoothing down the surface. In regard to cement, we understand that it is not the intention of this paper to recommend any particular brand, since all must give satisfaction or quit business.



Wimple Blossom = 35296 =.

Shorthorn cow; calved July, 1899; sire Village Squire =24993=; dam Wimple's Gloster =24988=. In dispersion sale of W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., Jan. 15th, 1907.

Considerable importance should be given to the mixing of cement and gravel. Measure out the gravel first; guessing will not do. Then measure the cement, and crush all lumps before putting on the gravel pile. Mix the gravel and cement by shovelling, allowing each shovelful to fall immediately over last one, thus mixing thoroughly. Do this operation three times over. We attach most importance to dry mixing, as very little mixing is done after water is added. To wet the mixture, spread out, having a circular place in center where water is emptied, and then shovel the mixture into the water, keeping the top in the form of a crater. Where water is added to heap by pouring on top, and allowed to run down over the heap, the cement is washed out of gravel, and mixture, therefore, is not even. The correct degree of wetness is gauged by taking a handful of the mixture, tighten the hand, and if it remains together it is ready for laying. If it is too dry, do not pour water on heap, but rather add desired amount with a watering can, thus causing no slushing of water. Many persons add too much water, claiming it lays easier. This is true, but too often they do not pound cement sufficiently to make a lasting floor. A larger proportion of cement is required where less work is put on the floor, to ensure an evenly-hardened job. The dampened mass is shovelled twice over before leaving the mixing platform. The proportion of standard Portland cement to gravel is one to ten for lower section, and one to five for finishing coat.

Prepare the bed by levelling off the earth and pounding, or, better, by paving with small stones, if such can be secured, to slopes desired, so that cement will be of even depth. Partition posts should next be set in ground, so as to keep in permanent position.

The floor of gutter is laid first, paving well with small stones, and thoroughly firming by pounding with some metal instrument. An axe

with a short handle is made efficient by using the end in pounding cement among the stones. The upper layer should be made stronger—about one to three—as considerable wear takes place here. After surface is smoothed with a trowel, sprinkle a little pure cement along and rub well into floor. Next construct frame for gutter, using plank separated by eighteen-inch spreader sticks and made secure. The front of trench should be eight inches deep, while back is only four inches deep. This difference aids greatly in cleaning out the gutter.

The total depth of floor should be at least six inches, allowing four inches for lower part and two inches for surface. The cost may be greatly lessened and also a stronger bottom made by paving all the small stones that is possible into the lower layer.

A most important feature of cement-laying is in pounding or firming the floor. We used the cap of a cheese press, which weighs ten or more pounds. A four-foot hardwood handle was secured in the cap by the attached setscrew. This instrument allows one to use considerable force in pounding, and thus ensures a lasting job.

The upper coat should follow on lower coat within a couple of hours, or else the upper part is liable to shell off in time. It is best to moisten lower coat with a sprinkling can ere the upper section is laid. Do not allow any cement mixture to stand much over an hour before being laid. A hardwood float, made similar to a plastering trowel, is preferred to a trowel, in that it leaves a rougher surface, and cattle are not so apt to slip in icy weather.

We find that a slope of one inch in four feet is sufficient either behind or under cattle where stock are tied in rows. It is wise, in many cases, to vary the distance from manger to gutter. From four feet nine inches to five feet three inches, has been found to be the limits required. When one particular breed is kept, considerable less difference would be preferred.

A great advantage is gained by sprinkling dry cement in manger, moistening slightly and rubbing down with a steel trowel. This allows cattle to better clean up grain and cut roots, and thus more easily maintain a clean manger.

In a case where the alleyway is raised, say for an average of 18 inches, have a 6-in. board above. This raise will prevent sand and other dirt from being pushed into manger with the roughage. We prefer an 8-inch board or plank at back of manger, which is afterwards nailed to posts that had been bedded in the cement.

Partitions, extending about two feet back and same distance forward, can be also nailed to the posts. Make these about three feet high. The manger at top should be two or three inches wider than at bottom.

If cement troughs or basins are desired, situated between mangers and on raised alley floor, so that two head of cattle can drink from one basin, they should be made with inside measurement of 18 x 8 x 6 inches, thus holding about twelve quarts of water. Thickness of basin may be about two and one-half inches, having rounded corners in front. Such should be made when alley floor is laid, having all solidly built together.  
GEO. W. ELLIOT.  
Brant Co., Ont.

### Defends the Stone Basement Wall.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The trend of your article of the 29th of November was to condemn stone as a wall material, and as local conditions favor its use in many cases, your articles might have the effect of causing other material to be used, with no better results; so possibly a few lines from a practical builder may prove useful. The point under discussion is, briefly, should stone be used as a wall material or is there something better? Strictly speaking, there is no best material; all those in general use are good if properly used, and all are bad if vice versa, and none are better than stone—few as good. The very dampest and coldest stable that I have knowledge of is built of field stone, as is also the warmest and driest one I know of. Then, why the difference? Simply good and bad construction. A stone wall for the purpose in question should be not less than 20 inches thick—24 inches is better—and there should be at least 9 inches clear between floors; most stables are far too low. Provide abundance of light; a few scattered 7 x 9 cellar sash is nonsense; 8 or 10

light 10 x 12, or even greater, occupying at least one-half the lineal space, is needed. "Let there be light." In the wall itself, in no case should a stone extend through the wall, except in the footing course.

I do not touch the question of ventilation, or yet that of the comparative value of the wall material, but come simply to the rescue of the reputation of stone as a building material. Let me repeat, there is no better building material than stone if properly used, and I would strongly advise that it be preferred if local conditions admit.

WM. PRATT.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

### Air Space for Basement Wall.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My attention was drawn to your editorial, "Is the Basement Stable a Success?" I have had ten years of experience with a basement stable. Before that I had all wooden buildings. Ten years ago I put up a large basement barn, as the old-fashioned log stables and barns seemed to be low and dark, almost entirely without windows or ventilation. In our new basement barn, where all the stock is housed, the floors are cement. When there comes a week of zero weather the stone walls are lined half an inch with frost; then when the weather becomes milder the frost melts and causes everything to have a damp feeling, and very often the water drops from the ceiling. No doubt many other farmers have had the same experience. I cannot say that we have had unhealthy stock, and the horses seem to do all right, but I would rather have an air space and save all this dampness. Our stable is well ventilated, and is supplied with large windows and plenty of them, which I have no doubt are a good thing in such stables. I also have a 1,000-bushel root-house in the stable, and I am inclined to think it is hard to keep roots from rotting, owing to the dampness. If I had to build again I would arrange for an air-space by studding on the inside of the stone wall. This could be double boarded and lined with tar felt, checking the amount of frost that comes through. I cannot say that our basement stable is unsanitary, because the ceiling is high, we have a good system of ventilation, and plenty of light, but we cannot get free of the dampness, which, I think, is chiefly caused by the frost on the walls, as I do not notice any dampness in the early part of the season. I have still a notion to board my walls up yet, leave a few inches of air-space, and see the result. I would like to hear some other farmers' experience.

J. E. M.

Lanark Co., Ont.

## THE DAIRY.

### Prof. McKay on Dairy Conditions.

At the recent Iowa State Dairy Convention, G. L. McKay, the well-known ex-Canadian, Professor of Dairying in the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, gave one of his excellent addresses on dairy conditions in that and other States. Many of his remarks apply in some measure to Canada, and we are sure our dairy readers will appreciate the somewhat copious excerpts given below:

#### DAIRY BUSINESS PROGRESSING ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST.

It was my privilege, during the past summer, to spend some time in the Coast States lecturing on dairying. I was surprised and astonished to find the progress that these people were making. In the State of Oregon dairying had increased 500 per cent. during the last five years, while the output of butter had almost doubled in the same time in California.

Possibly the principal reason that dairying is making such progress in the Coast States is that these people have been growing wheat for years, thus robbing their soil of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and lime, until the land became so impoverished it would not produce wheat. I saw land out there that they told me would not produce over eight or nine bushels of wheat per acre a few years ago, and it is now producing from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. This change has been brought about by farmers adopting dairying. A ton of wheat will remove \$7.50 worth of fertilizing material from the soil, while a ton of butter will remove less than 50c. worth. To-day a ton of wheat has a market value of \$22, while a ton of butter sells for \$500; therefore, it is only reasonable that the intelligent farmer should dairy.

#### DAIRYING ON HIGH-PRICED LAND.

In some of the European countries they are dairying successfully on land worth from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre. The same markets are open to our people that are open to these people, and no duty bars the way. The difference is right here: they are dairying intelligently with good cows. Their average is nearly 300 lbs. of butter per cow, while ours is about 140 lbs. per cow.

The Iowa Dairy School is placing one man in the field to do extension work, thus aiding farmers to weed out undesirable cows. Work of this kind, or the "test association," was started in Denmark some ten years ago, and has spread over European countries. In Germany they have 67 "test associations," and their annual milk production is 76,000 lbs. per cow, or a gain of 1,380 lbs. of milk per cow in five years; or a difference in profit of about \$14 per cow annually. This is the result of intelligence.

#### ONTARIO AND IOWA PRICES COMPARED.

The price paid for butter in Iowa during the past season has been high, but not any higher than, and possibly not as high as it should be. To satisfy myself thoroughly on this point, I took the make of a large gathered-cream plant in Ontario, Canada, and compared it with the make of one of the highest-selling as well as one of the best creameries in this State. This comparison was made from the middle of May up to September the first. The Iowa creamery I referred to sold their butter at a premium of 2c. per pound. Now the prices I am quoting are the net prices paid for butter at the creamery in both cases. The gathered-cream plant shipped its butter to the English market, and no duty prevents us from doing the same. Both creameries received 20c. net during the last half of May. During the month of June the Iowa creamery received 20c. net, and the Canadian creamery 21c. During July the Iowa creamery received 21c., the Canadian creamery received 21½c. for the first half of the month, and 21¾c. for the last half. During the month of August the Canadian creamery received 23c. at home, and 22c. for that sent abroad, while the Iowa creamery received 23c. for the entire month's make.

Here we find that a gathered-cream plant has actually outsold one of the best whole-milk creameries in the West! The creameries I have referred to are at Strawberry Point, Iowa, and at Owen Sound, Ontario. Now, if a gathered-cream plant



Broomhouse Hawthorn.

Yorkshire sow. First at Edinburgh two years in succession, beating the first-prize sow at the Royal Show. Imported and owned by James Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.

in Ontario can outsell a creamery that is actually getting 2c. premium above New York quotations, how much will they outsell the average Iowa creamery? When butter is quoted at 23c. in Montreal and 24c. in New York, the natural inference would be that the New York market was a cent higher than the Montreal market, when in reality the Montreal market is about 1c. to 1½c. higher than the New York market. The quotation at Montreal is usually f.o.b. cars nearest station, while the New York quotation includes freight, commission and cartage.

#### QUALITY OF BUTTER DETERIORATING.

We are making in Iowa to-day poorer butter than we made ten years ago. The quality of cream furnished to many of our creameries to-day is a disgrace to any civilized people. There has not been a week during the past season but what I have had from one to six letters lying on my desk asking for first-class buttermakers, at wages ranging from \$60 to \$125 per month. What is the reason for this clamor? It is the poor quality of cream that these buttermakers are compelled to accept, from which it is impossible for any maker, no matter how skilled he is, to turn out a first-class article.

#### RAW MATERIAL MUST BE IMPROVED.

You cannot purify a stream by working at the lower end when its source of contamination is at the head. There is no one who understands the faults of the butter better than the maker who is battling with the adverse conditions. I think I am safe in saying that from 75 to 90 per cent. of the buttermakers of this country can produce good butter if the raw material is right. They

may not be able to produce 97 or 98 score butter, but they can produce 93 or 94 score butter, and the maker who can manufacture a uniform quality of this kind has no trouble in holding his position.

#### GRADING CREAM ALMOST USELESS.

Our centralized plants have endeavored, during the past year, to meet the conditions by grading their cream one, two and three, and paying according to quality, but the avaricious greed of man, and the keen competition that exists, have rendered this grading almost useless. The result is that intelligence and sanitary methods are practically discarded by many of our producers. Why they have made a third-class grade I cannot understand, as butter made from such cream should have no place in our markets.

#### AMEND THE DAIRY LAWS.

Now, the first thing we need is an amendment to our dairy laws. I would have the laws so arranged that it would be a misdemeanor for anyone to skim cream from an unwashed separator and offer it for sale. I would also make it an offence to place a separator near a pigpen. It is just as necessary to have a law regarding cleanliness in milk and cream as it is to have a law regulating the cleanliness of our packing-houses. We have a law now which condemns unwholesome cream, and holds the purchaser and seller liable. That word unwholesome is meaningless to me. I would not want to go on record as saying that butter made from any cream would be injurious to health.

#### STAFF OF DAIRY INSPECTORS NEEDED.

Having a law to remedy these defects, the next thing needed would be about 10 or 12 good dairy inspectors. Now, I do not mean factory inspectors. I would have them go to the cream stations and creameries; examine the milk and cream as it came in. I would then have them visit the farmers who are sending poor cream. I

would not have these men work as detectives, but rather as educators; but if it became necessary to make an example of a man who persisted in sending dirty cream, I think one or two prosecutions would go a long way to eliminate the troubles that now exist. The producer is not the only party at fault in this matter of cleanliness. It would be well to throw a searchlight occasionally on some of our creameries. We have arrived at the period in our dairy education when the slovenly buttermaker and the dirty creamery should not be tolerated.

#### SEPARATORS MUST BE KEPT CLEAN.

Now, I believe it is as possible to make as good butter under the hand-separator system as under the whole-milk system, providing the separators are cleansed and scalded every time they are used and each lot of cream cooled before adding it to the previous lot. It should be unnecessary for me to say that cream should be kept in clean vessels. It would only be a small piece of work to take the parts of the hand separator that come in direct contact with the milk and cream to the house and there thoroughly wash and scald them. If these precautions are taken, cream can be delivered twice a week during the winter and three times a week during the summer, and be in a sweet condition. When a maker receives such cream he can pasteurize it, and by the use of a good starter have it entirely under his control.

#### MOLD AND YEAST FLAVORS IN GATHERED-CREAM BUTTER.

Old cream, especially when it has been kept at a high temperature, frequently comes to the factory contaminated with molds and yeasts which render it unfit for the making of first-class butter. The mold and yeast flavors are quite characteristic of gathered-cream butter. Particularly is this true where the cream is produced under the gravity method. This is one of the reasons why an expert butter judge can invariably detect or classify butter made from gathered cream. It has been thought by many that this peculiar flavor was the product of bacteria. Investigations conducted at Ames indicate that molds and yeasts are mainly responsible for this stale, old flavor, so

commonly found in gathered-cream butter. Pasteurization does not seem to remove or eliminate flavors of this kind. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of remedies for curing; therefore, low temperatures, frequent delivery and sanitary methods in handling cream will prevent the flavors referred to.

**LICENSE CREAMERIES TO DEFRAY EXPENSES.**

To raise the fund sufficient to cover expenses of instructors, I would advocate that every creamery in the State should pay license according to the make, and that this license fund should be placed in the hands of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner. This would enable him to hire the necessary inspectors. Two mills on each pound of butter made in our creameries would about meet the required amount. Now, I have talked this over with many of the central plant owners, co-operative and individual creameries, and I have yet to find the first man who did not favor this method. Such inspectors should be well posted on the underlying principles of dairying, including feeding and care of milk and cream.

**BRIGHT FUTURE FOR DAIRY BUSINESS.**

The future of the dairy business never looked brighter, and there never has been a time in our history when there was as great a demand for purity in food products as now. The consumption of milk is increasing very rapidly in all parts of the civilized world.

I recently heard of a firm in Ohio that is putting up sanitary milk in small bottles and selling it at the rate of 20c. per quart. This is simply a premium on cleanliness and intelligence.

**THE BOON OF PURE MILK.**

Just think of the great increase we would have if everyone going into an hotel or restaurant could be sure of getting a glass of good, clean, wholesome milk, without preservatives having been used! The consumption of milk in our large cities is constantly increasing. This means better prices and more prosperous times for all who are engaged in dairying. To-day the cow is queen of the animal kingdom, the milch cow I mean, and with the advancement of land she will be sure to hold her position.

**Milking Machine at Kansas Experiment Station.**

"Milking Machines," is the title of a recent bulletin by Oscar Erf, the Dairy Husbandman at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, in which, after reviewing some forty-odd devices produced since 1819, the time when, according to existing records, inventors began to work at the milking-machine problem, the author presents his conclusions from experience to date at the Station with two makes of machines, the Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy and the Globe. The latter make had been in use such a short time, however, that definite opinions concerning it had not been formed. Following are the author's summarized conclusions:

1. A milking machine will milk cows as thoroughly as the average milker.
2. Some cows give more milk when milked with a machine than when milked by hand; others give less.
3. It is extremely necessary for the man in charge to fully understand how to operate a milking machine.
4. To reach the highest degree of success, cows should be selected and bred to respond to machine milking. If this factor is taken into consideration, machine milking will be equally as successful as hand milking.

In comment upon this bulletin, we are obliged to note the absence of figures comparing the yield from hand milking with machine milking. We are simply told that the machine "will milk cows as thoroughly as the average milker." This is a bald statement, indeed, to advance in a public bulletin concerning such an important point.

We also find a significant admission that "sometimes cows get into the habit of holding up their milk. This is especially true when the cow is first milked with the machine. Hence it requires close observation at first to allow the machine to milk for a longer time, and at the same time manipulate the udder until the cow adapts herself to the machine. The manipulation of the udder is quite essential in milking with the machine; more so than with hand milking, for with hand milking the udder is manipulated to a certain degree." Prof. Dean, it will be remembered, does not believe there is anything in manipulation.

Another point on which the Professors differ in their published statements is the relative bacterial content of machine-drawn and hand-drawn milk. A couple of experiments are quoted to show the machine-drawn milk contained fewer bacteria than that secured by hand milking, and also that the

former remained sweet for a longer period. Whether the conditions were in any way exceptional, or whether similar results would occur in ordinary dairy practice, the reader is not convinced.

The machine is said to be easy to wash, but care is necessary to wash the teats of the cow thoroughly before attaching the teat cups.

One grave drawback of the machine, as at present turned out, is that two cows' milk go into the one receptacle, hence no record of the weight of each cow's milk can be kept, except by milking only one cow at a time with each machine, which would reduce by one-half the amount of work accomplished per machine. A suggestion to the inventors is made with a view to overcoming this drawback.

It is advised that in a larger dairy it would be essential to be provided with two sources of power.

The question as to whether a machine insures a safe investment, depends upon the number of cows that are to be milked, the class of cows on hand, and the ability of the operator to run the machine. For a small dairy, the investment would not warrant interest on the money invested. "For dairies of 50 cows or more, it becomes exceedingly profitable."

Taking the bulletin all through, it is quite a contribution to the fund of current information, but Canadian dairymen will probably prefer to rely for guidance upon the conclusions of our own experimenters at Guelph.

**The Record of Performance Helps to Sell Ayrshires.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have entered 11 of our Ayrshire cows for the "Record of Performance." The first one which we entered was Winona of Brook Hill 7479, which has been under test now for the past six months, and has given up to date 6,902 pounds. All the cows under test stand together in one part of the stable. The feed fed to them is carefully weighed, and charged up against them every month. The milk from each milking is weighed, and at the end of each month a report is sent in to the Department, giving weights of milk produced, also quantity of feed fed. In this way we are able to tell exactly the cost of producing milk, and are also able to compare the different cows for cheapness of production. The inspector is liable to visit you at any time and verify your weights; you never know when he is coming, so that any records which are made under this inspection are sure to be true ones, as it would be absolutely impossible for any one to make fake weights.

The reason that we took up this test was that nearly all our customers, when asking for prices on stock, wanted to know the records of dam and grandam, so that in order to comply with their wishes we started testing our entire herd as the cows freshened, and welcomed the "Record of Performance" as a means of verifying our results. We also realized that if this work was conducted in such a way that no "fake records" were possible, every animal that we could get entered would be worth money to us, as the progeny would sell for a high price.

In our opinion the "Record of Performance" is the greatest scheme which has ever been started by the Ayrshire breeders, as it facilitates buying, gives the small breeder a chance to sell his stock (as there will be no trouble in selling calves from officially-tested cows), and last, but not least, it tells the breeder which are his unprofitable cows.

M. GREENSHIELDS.  
Isaleigh Grange Farm.

Richmond Co., P. Q.

**A Contrast in Herds.**

The results of the ninth test in the co-operative cow-testing association at Cowansville, Que., afford a striking evidence of the difference in productivity of herds. One herd, designated in the table as Herd No. 27, and consisting of 18 cows, gave an average yield of butter-fat for the month of 26.3 pounds, equivalent to over 30 pounds of butter. Such a record for this time of year and in a herd of 18 cows is remarkable. Some other herds in the same district have yielded but from one-third to one-half as much per cow.

Just to hand, also, are the figures for the eighth test of the North Oxford, Ont., association. This maintains its enviable position among the others in length of the production period and all-round qualification of its several herds, as will be seen from the fact that the 183 cows tested yielded an average of 521 pounds milk in the month, testing 3.8 per cent. fat, the average yield of fat in pounds being 19.8. One cow in Herd 14 of this association, since calving in May, has given 7,705 pounds of milk and 268.4 pounds of butter-fat in the six months ending Nov. 21st, 1906.

**POULTRY.**

**Raising Chickens on Fresh Ground.**

[Address by W. R. Graham, Manager Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph, Winter Fair, Guelph, 1906.]

In our work of artificial and natural incubation, we were hatching chickens practically the year round, beginning in January and ending in the middle of September. We had a number of June and July hatched chickens, and in other years we found it almost impossible to raise them on ground that had been run over by other chickens. This year we were particularly interested in artificial and natural incubation from a scientific standpoint, and as we did not care a great deal what became of the chickens after they were hatched, so long as they lived to two weeks of age, we simply dumped them down in a cornfield. We had a cornfield of about twenty-five or thirty acres. The chickens were hatched with incubators and with hens, and were brooded entirely by hens. Each hen had about fifteen chickens. We put a few eggs under the hen for four or five days, and then at night we would load her up with chickens. Occasionally we would strike a hen that did not want the job, and it was peculiar that a black hen would kill the black chickens and a light hen would kill the light chickens. We put an ordinary brooder out in the cornfield, and put a hopper inside of it, and filled it with wheat and some corn and some dry bread crumbs, and in some we put commercial chick food. These hoppers would hold about a quart. The hen was put in and the chickens with her, and they were left there for two days, and in some cases three days. Then we took the front out of the coop and away they went; and we put one large hopper that would hold a bagful of wheat in the center of a circle of coops, and we filled that hopper once a week with wheat. We never watered them, and I will tell you why. This cornfield was about half a mile away from the plant, and we were not carrying water that far for chickens. If the dew was any good, they had it. This cornfield was cultivated, the ground was moist, and there was abundance of insects and lots of earthworms. I remember standing some Sundays watching these chickens when I should have been at church.

Q.—Did you have much rain?

A.—Yes, we had rain and dry weather, too. I had a man come all the way from the center of Philadelphia to see these chickens. We had 300 of them that would average two pounds each when they were eight weeks old, and chickens that were kept on ground that had been run over by other chickens weighed less than a pound when they were eight weeks old. The chickens that ran in the cornfield were fat and plump, and were the best broilers I ever killed either in Canada or the United States, and it costs us less than four cents a pound to raise them. When the corn was cut, about the 1st of November, there was a patch of mangels beyond the corn, and, after they pulled the mangels, they came back in the turnips, and when they got through with the turnips they ran up and down, and they encountered two snowstorms. They roosted in their coops at night. On the 1st of November we brought in what was left of them; we had been killing them for private buyers. When they were four months of age they weighed about five pounds each. Here is a pair of chickens (exhibiting them) four months old that weighed five pounds each. They were fed in a crate for a while before they were killed. I want to impress on you the necessity of putting chickens on ground that has not been run over by other chickens the year before.

**A Helping Hand for the Poultry Industry.**

It has been the purpose of the Government, during the past year or two, to add somewhat to the vote for the poultry interests (applause). We do not say that in any spirit of boastfulness on behalf of the Government. We are merely the servants of the people, and it is our duty to watch the trends of interests and to spend the money where the greatest amount of good can be done, and anyone who has watched the expansion of the poultry trade will recognize the fact that the poultry interests in this Province are bound to grow and become even more important than they are to-day.—[Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1906.]

Wm. Pack, Middlesex Co., Ont., says: "Your Christmas number exceeds any paper I have ever seen, and think it is the finest number you have ever published."

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Horticultural Progress.

[Prepared by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Exp. Farm, Ottawa, for "The Farmer's Advocate."]

#### VEGETABLE NOVELTIES.

New Hampshire Experiment Station, Durham, N. H., U. S., Bulletin 125, by F. W. Rane and H. F. Hall: In this age we are not content with the good old things, but must have novelty in almost every department of life, and just at present Canadians and Americans are willing and able to pay high prices for novelties. Knowing this, the seedsmen are not behind those in other lines of business, and search everywhere for something which is novel. Unfortunately, however, in some cases so-called novelties are but old friends under new names, or have not been tested long enough to be sure of their being better than well-known varieties, or, as is, unfortunately, sometimes the case, are of little or no value. The work of the Experiment Station is to test these novelties as they appear, and make a public report of their relative merits. This is what has been done in the bulletin before us, where 157 varieties of vegetables of recent introduction are described.

The following varieties are considered promising in New Hampshire:

- Beans.—Burrpee's White Wax, Landreth's Wax.
- Beets.—Deep Scarlet Tennisball, Early Market, Early Model, Lannier's Superba, Ruby Dulcet.
- Cabbage.—Early Giant Leader, Glory of Enkhuisen, Limited Mail.
- Carrots.—Eastman's Early, Peep o' Day.
- Cucumbers.—Rawson's Hothouse.
- Watermelons.—Snowbound.
- Potatoes.—Nebraska Norcross, Noroton Beauty, Pat's Choice, Vermont Gold Coin, Vulcan.
- Squash.—Delicious.
- Tomatoes.—Chalk's Early Jewel, Jerrard's New.

Of these, we consider the Chalk's Early Jewel tomato is the best acquisition in Canada. It is not quite so early as the Spark's Earliana, but is smoother and is a heavier cropper. The Ruby Dulcet beet is a valuable variety, of good shape and color. Of potatoes, the Norcross, Pat's Choice and Vermont Gold Coin have all done well at Ottawa. The Houser cabbage is not mentioned in the above list. This, though late and a little coarse, is very free from rot, is a good header, and is a promising variety. Where quality is desired, regardless of high yield, the Delicious squash should be planted.

#### CANADIAN SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Third Annual Meeting, June 27 and 28, 1906.—The report of the third annual meeting of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association has recently been published, and in it is some information interesting to horticulturists. Up to the present year the work of the Association was directed almost entirely to the improvement of the seed of general farm crops. This year at the annual meeting an opportunity was given to show the need of such work in horticultural seeds, and for this object Mr. Geo. Robertson, St. Catharines, Ont., read a paper on "Some Results in Horticulture from the Selection of Seeds." Having found a marked variation in the tomatoes from a package of seed of Spark's Earliana a few years ago, Mr. Robertson began to select the best tomatoes from which to get his own seed. After three seasons' selection, it is found that "the tomatoes are more uniform in shape, smoother, heavier croppers, earlier, and they are steadily improving." There is no reason why everyone who grows tomatoes should not follow the practice of Mr. Robertson and save seed of tomatoes and other vegetables from specimens nearest the type desired every year. At the Central Experimental Farm it has been found that by selection tomatoes, peas and beans have been much improved. When selected for earliness they are earlier, and when selected for increased productivity they have in most cases shown an improvement in this respect. There is no doubt but that other vegetables which ripen their seed in Canada would show a marked improvement by selection also. The Seed-growers' Association has also taken up the work of improving the potato, and a paper was given by Mr. W. T. Macoun showing in what ways it could be improved.

It is hoped that the Canadian Seed-growers' Association will do more work towards the improvement of horticultural seeds, and also encourage in every way possible vegetable-seed production in Canada.

The report, which all farmers and horticulturists will find interesting, is published by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## To Our Subscribers.

Have you sent us your renewal subscription for 1907? If not, don't delay.

We also ask you to take notice and see if the address label of your paper is changed within three weeks from date of remitting; if not, write us, giving full particulars.

In writing us, please deal with only one subject—subscription, advertising or editorial—on each sheet of paper, and also sign your name and address on each sheet.

Our special offer to old subscribers to get their own subscription free for 1907 is still good. If you have not yet secured the two new names, start out for them to-day. The magnificent Christmas number will be sent to all new subscribers while the supply lasts.

We have received hundreds of flattering testimonials about the Christmas number, many saying that it is the best published in America for 1906. The cost of the illustrations and artists' work alone in the Christmas number amounted to over eighteen hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. John A. Millman, of Burlington, P. E. I., writes: "The Christmas number alone is worth \$1.50."

## APIARY.

### Beekeeping as an Occupation for Women

[Paper read by Miss Trevarrow, of Meadowdale, before the Ontario beekeepers' convention, Nov., 1906.]

As a rule, to the woman who has had no practical experience with bees, if she thinks of the subject at all, beekeeping stands for honey, large profits, studies in natural history, and stings—the latter probably being considered the surest and most objectionable adjunct of the business; but a few years' acquaintance with the beekeepers' pets will teach her that stings are but insignificant incidents in the beekeeper's life, that honey is not always sure, nor profits always large, but the study of the nature and habits of the bee can be depended upon at all seasons of the year to yield a fund of interest to any woman who engages in this occupation.

The story of my experience with bees is probably my best means of showing what beekeeping may be as an occupation for women. I started beekeeping in 1900 with one colony, for which I paid \$5.00. They did not swarm nor give any surplus honey during the summer, were weak in the following spring, and gradually dwindled away till the hive was empty. I purchased another colony for \$6.00 in May of 1901. When they swarmed I divided the bees and brood in the old brood-chamber, putting half into a new hive, and alternating each with frames of foundation. From the swarm I received 30 pounds of surplus honey. In the spring of 1902 I had three colonies, which had given me so little trouble that I thought I could manage a couple more, and purchased two strong colonies for \$15.00. When they started to cast out first, second, third and fourth swarms, I began to have some idea of what beekeeping meant. Having double brood-chamber in 8-frame Langstroth hives, the swarms were large, and when two swarms issued at the same time, I had enough to do to lift the double hives away and replace with new ones before the bees began to return, the queen being clipped.

I had heard of 20 swarms issuing at the same time in large yards, but two at a time were enough for me just then. Those five colonies gave me 928 pounds of extracted honey, and increased to sixteen. At the end of the next season I had thirty-five colonies and 1,400 pounds of honey from them. I had thirty colonies in the spring of 1904, five having died in the cellar; they yielded about 2,600 pounds. In the spring of 1905 I had thirty-three colonies when the weak ones were united with the strong ones; they stored 4,700 pounds of honey, and increased to forty-nine. Last spring, 1906, the numbers decreased to forty, five being queenless and four too weak to go alone. They yielded 1,600 pounds of honey this year, and I have thirty-nine colonies this fall.

My first serious experience with stings nearly put me out of the business. I had only five colonies. They seemed to be trying to make a record of 200 pounds per colony for that season, and when I attempted to take the honey off, they resented my interference with their plans so vigor-

ously that I left the hive open and ran to the house, saying to the folks when I got there: "There is no use talking about getting used to stings, I will never be able to stand such punishment as this. It is too much for me." But I did not like to be beaten by the little bee, so I fortified myself against another attack by covering my hands and wrists with long, heavy gloves, and succeeded in taking the honey off. Ever since that time I have worn gloves in handling my bees. Even when clipping queens I use gloves with the finger-tips cut off. I know that the wearing of gloves is not looked upon with favor by the professional beekeeper, but when it comes to the question, "gloves or defeat," wear gloves.

There are other things connected with the occupation that are not very agreeable—the stickiness of the honey in uncapping, extracting, weighing and pouring into cans, which has won for the male beekeeper the title of "Lick Thumbs," is one of the mildest miseries, so easily reduced to insignificance by the use of water as to be scarcely worth mentioning, only, we are treating of beekeeping as an occupation for women, and she who takes it up is sure to find that this feature certainly belongs to it.

She may expect, too, considerable hard work and heavy lifting, for, in handling an 8-frame Langstroth—one of the smallest hives—there are many 60-pound lifts; and if she be incapable of lifting that amount, a woman is likely to be handicapped by her inability to move or carry a full hive or super, or 60-pound tin of honey. It is well enough to depend on outside help for "big days," when carrying in supers of honey for extracting, or in weighing it and crating it for shipment, or conveying the bees to their winter quarters; but for the common every-day work of the apiary, which requires much muscular exertion, the woman who aims to become an efficient beekeeper cannot afford to depend too much upon outside help.

Beekeeping may be looked upon as a healthy occupation for women, compared to vocations wherein exercise, fresh air and sunshine are denied her. It is true there will be times when the humidity of the air and the intense heat of the sun, aggravated by the exercise which she is forced to take, through excessive activity of the bees consequent upon these weather conditions, may lead her to exclaim, "Why was I ever born to be melted like this?" But these conditions usually last for only a few hours in a day, and not very frequently through the season, and there are so many rare, beautiful days to enjoy during the honey harvest that one forgets the discomforts of a few hot, damp, wilted hours in the pleasure of those when air and sun and bees combine to make the beekeeper's life worth living.

One very important part of the business is the melting of old combs. It is hard, sticky work to cut wired combs out of the frames and put them into the extractor. It is difficult for a woman to lift the lid, handle, screw and press off the extractor without getting upon a chair, even though she be strong and tall; and this has to be done every time the extractor is filled with combs. The heat, steam and odor of hot wax, pollen, etc., make this one of the most objectionable features of beekeeping, but as house-cleaning, with its dust, disorder and discomfort, proves such a delight to the housekeeper in its results, so comb-melting amply repays the beekeeper by the improved sanitary condition of the hives; and from what we learn from conversations with experienced beekeepers, items in the journals, and deductions from papers read at conventions on the subject of healthy, disease-proof colonies, the renewal of clean, new foundation in the hive forms a very important factor in insuring healthy conditions in the apiary; and the possibility is that if woman, with her natural house-cleaning proclivities, should invade the realm of beekeeping, this branch of business would be well attended to, and the problem of foul brood solved without any other formula.

There are many things in connection with beekeeping that a woman can work at with genuine pleasure. Take that of opening up a few crates of bee supplies, and transforming the neatly-made and precisely-fitted pieces into hives, bodies, bottom-boards, and cover frames with top, bottom and sides of white, clean wood that fit each other like a charm, and fit the hives just as perfectly. Then there are the folding of sections, the wiring of frames, and imbedding wire in foundation, etc.—all neat, clean, fascinating features of the business.

My advice to the woman who wishes to take up this work would be to spend a season with an experienced beekeeper, if she has an opportunity, paying strict attention to every detail of the work. She would gain thereby much knowledge that, if won by her own experience, would cost her dear. An instance in point of this: I had been told to put an empty super under a large swarm, to give them room to cluster and prevent them from swarming out again. I only grasped the one idea—put the super under—and did not note that it should be taken away at a given time. The consequence was that colony did not make as much honey in the supers, and in the

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fall, when I strove to take out what I thought was an empty hive-body, I found a peck or perhaps a half bushel of trouble accumulated there in the shape of combs built towards all points of the compass, young brood in all stages, hundreds of bees crushed between combs that had fallen when the hive was lifted off, and a possibility that the queen was killed in the general mix-up. To have seen this done properly would have saved me time, trouble and expense.

In conclusion, this record shows that a woman may expect the little busy bee to gather honey for her at an average yearly rate of 81 pounds to the colony. That stings may be subject to her will—stickiness also. That hard work, heavy lifting, perspiration and disagreeable odors must be borne with fortitude; that careful attention to detail is imperative, and that there are many things in beekeeping that are calculated to make it an attractive and enjoyable and also a profitable occupation for women.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association Annual Meeting.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held in Guelph on Dec. 12th, President R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, in the chair.

On opening the meeting, President R. J. Mackie said he was glad to know the members of the Hereford Association were enthusiastic on behalf of their breed. Herefords had again beaten all the other beef breeds at the International Show, Chicago, for the grand championship. Mr. Mackie stated the time had now come when Hereford breeders in this country had to depend on their home market for trade. There was a time when the breeders here did not care whether Canadians came to see their stock or not, but times had changed, and breeders now had to look to the markets of the great Canadian West for business, and if bulls could be placed here and there in Canada it would be doing a great good in this country to the Hereford interests. In concluding, he said he would like to see Hereford breeders in this country raise some steers for show purposes, and said if they would only do so that they could knock out any other breed in the show-ring.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report and statement showed a balance on hand of \$409.67.

The Registrar's report was also presented, and on motion of J. A. Govenlock, seconded by Henry Reed, it was resolved: "That the fee for bringing in American ancestors for Canadian breeders be 25c. for each entry, and the fee for bringing in ancestors into the Canadian book for American breeders be 75c. each.

On motion of Alf. Stone, seconded by J. A. Govenlock, it was resolved: "That it is the opinion of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, in annual meeting assembled, that all animals for breeding purposes for free entry into Canada should be recorded in the Canadian Hereford Herdbook; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, in order that they might bring the matter before the proper authorities."

#### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1907.

President, J. A. McDermid, Stayner, Ont.; Vice-President, J. A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont.; Secretary, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont.; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Ontario, H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont.; Manitoba, Jas. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; Quebec, L. L. Bennett, Bennett, Que.; Alberta, C. Palmer, Lacombe, Alta.; Saskatchewan, R. Sinton, Regina, Sask.; Nova Scotia, W. W. Black, Amherst, N.S.; New Brunswick, H. B. Hall, Sagetown, N.B.; British Columbia, J. L. McKay, Sinclair, B. C. Directors—W. H. Hammill, Beeton, Ont.; A. F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Ont.; A. Wernica, Painswick, Ont.; R. W. Stutt, Forest, Ont.; Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.; F. M. Copland, Harriston, Ont.; A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont.; John Wallace, Cartwright, Man.; Jas. Tough, Edmonton, Alta.; A. S. Philip, Brandon, Man.; Alf. Stone, Guelph, Ont.; R. J. Penhall, Nover, Ont. Delegates to Exhibitions—Winnipeg Exhibition, John Wallace, Cartwright, Man., and J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; Ottawa Exhibition, L. L. Bennett, Bennett, Que., and J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa; Winter Fair, Guelph, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, and Alf. Stone, Guelph; Maritime Winter Fair, W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; London Exhibition, A. F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Ont., and R. W. Stutt, Forest, Ont.; Toronto Exhibition, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., and W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Ont.; Calgary Exhibition, J. T. Parker, Lethbridge, Alta. Executive and National Record Committee—R. J. Mackie, W. H. Hunter and W. H. Hammill.

### Death of Mr. Henry Wade.

We regret to have to announce to our readers the death of Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, whose name is a household word wherever registered live stock are kept in Canada. Mr. Wade had a short time ago undergone an operation for a serious trouble, but he was, apparently, progressing favorably on his way to recovery, when he suddenly collapsed on Saturday morning, Dec. 22nd, while talking with Mrs. Wade at the hospital.

The deceased was born in November, 1837, on his father's farm, near Port Hope, Ont., and received his education at the best schools available in Port Hope and Cobourg, and later at Victoria College. He chose a farm life, and remained on his father's farm, afterwards being taken into partnership with him. The son inherited his father's taste for good cattle, the latter having imported Shorthorn cattle in 1845 from the Old Country. In 1865 the deceased spent some time learning the factory system of cheesemaking at Rome, N.Y., and afterwards started a small cheese factory on the farm, which was in operation for 10 years, as many as 160 cows being kept and milked. He was for 17 years a director of the West Riding of Northumberland Agricultural Society, and also president. In 1882 he was appointed Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, known as the Agriculture & Arts Association of Ontario, and was thus manager of the old Provincial Exhibition, which was a great encouragement to the breeding of better stock in the Province. When this Association was done away with, and the work transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Wade was appointed Registrar of Live Stock, holding this posi-



The Late Henry Wade.

tion until the recording of pure-bred stock became a national affair, and hence was removed to Ottawa, although he still retained the offices of Sec.-Treasurer of the Associations, with an office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

To Mr. Wade belongs the credit of having started nearly every association of breeds of live stock for registration in Canada. He also was the means of holding spring stallion shows in Toronto, which were held at first in the Market Square, commencing in 1856, and later in the old drill shed below Front St. When this show outgrew the capacity of the building, the Canadian Horse Show was established, in a small way at first, which has grown to the big four-days' show held last April. For this show's success, a very large share of the credit is due to Mr. Wade being Secretary-Treasurer of the Horse-breeders' Association, which united with the Hunt Club of Toronto once a year for the purpose of holding these shows. The deceased always took an interest in dairying, and in 1896 was president of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Canada. In 1889 he spent several weeks in England, and visited the Royal and other prominent shows, where he was a welcome guest.

The news of his death will be received with sorrow by all who knew him, and they constitute all the progressive live-stock men in Canada, and numbers in Great Britain and the United States. His genial manner made him hosts of friends, by whom he will be greatly missed. He leaves a widow, one married daughter, Mrs. E. McCrae, and four sons: Frank M., Registrar of the Horse Associations; H. Gerald, Registrar of the Shorthorn-breeders' Association, Ottawa; William, manager of the Crown Bank at Burford; and Thomas K., who lived at home.

### M. Richardson & Son's Holstein Sale.

The sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle on Dec. 27th, held by Messrs. M. Richardson & Son, at Riverside Farm, Caledonia, Ont., was one of the greatest occasions of this kind that has ever taken place in Canada. The arrangements for the sale were most complete in every particular, and the attendance was very large, fully 500 people being present. Capt. T. E. Robson, the well-known and popular London auctioneer, conducted the sale, which was directly under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Richardson, and so brisk was the bidding that little over two hours was required to dispose of the 62 animals listed, and the handsome total of \$9,105 was realized therefrom. Cows of two years and upwards averaged \$190, heifers \$141, calves under one year \$90, and bulls, five of which were under three months, averaged \$97. The stock bull, Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, six years old, was secured by Prof. G. E. Day for the Ontario Agricultural College Farm at Guelph, for the sum of \$400. The signal success of this sale is a fitting tribute to the proved excellence of the Holstein cow as a profitable producer of dairy stock and products. It was observed during the course of the sale that those animals having the strongest official record backing, and of well-known families of merit, secured a brisker bidding and an ultimately higher price. Following is the list of animals bringing \$100 and upwards:

Johanna Rue 4th's Lad; O. A. C., Guelph.....	\$400
Inka Mercedes De Kol; Beebe, Buffalo, N. Y.....	400
Tensen's Queen De Kol; P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre	360
Aaggie Emily; Beebe.....	275
Hulda Wayne's Aaggie; Beebe .....	260
Daisy Mechthilde De Kol; P. D. Ede.....	255
Princess Tensen De Kol; W. J. Knowles, Carholm	250
Axie De Kol; Beebe .....	230
Pussie Gretqui De Kol; A. Ronald, Galt.....	230
Queen De Kol Johanna; W. Slaight, Beaton.....	200
Woodland Molly De Kol; Beebe.....	200
Nancy Wayne; E. Cockrell, St. Thomas.....	200
Toitilla De Kol Pietertje; O. A. C., Guelph.....	200
Daisy Johanna; C. Slavin, Carleton West.....	200
Della De Kol Pietertje; W. Slaight.....	205
Johanna Rue De Kol; S. Price & Sons, Erindale	275
Maxine Elliot; W. Slaight.....	200
Toitilla Echo De Kol; F. Gleason, Aylmer.....	190
Toitilla Echo De Kol 4th; P. D. Ede.....	170
Daisy Pietertje Johanna; D. C. Platt, Millgrove	175
Tensen of Bedford Park; R. J. Kelly, Hagersville	105
Sir Daisy Pietertje De Boer (bull calf); Wm.	100
Brecken, Bronte.....	165
Pussie Johanna Rue; H. L. Becket, Hamilton.....	150
Sir Axie Posch De Kol (bull calf); F. Abbot,	150
Harrietsville .....	155
Hulda Wayne Sarcastic; C. Slavin .....	140
Toitilla Tensen De Kol; H. L. Rickett.....	140
Planter's Bessie; Geo. Herbert, Ailsfeldt .....	150
Rideau Dellah's Princess De Kol; C. D. Nelles,	185
Boston .....	110
Sir De Kol Lad; R. McGillivray, Salt Spring, N.S.	110
Inka Mercedes De Kol 2nd; O. A. C., Guelph.....	160
Countess Daisy Barrington; L. C. Nelles, Boston	160
Sir Johanna Mercedes (bull); A. Middlefeldt, Eleho	100
Daisy Pietertje De Kol; J. W. Gathercole, Hamil-	100
ton .....	175
Daisy B. De Kol 3rd's Queen; W. McColl, Toronto	110
Toitilla Pietertje Rue; D. Jones, Caledonia.....	110
Gentle Clothilde; W. McQuarry, Cheltenham.....	100
Clothilde De Kol; J. Slaight .....	140
Inka De Kol Lass; A. Ronald .....	125
Maxie Clothilde De Kol; R. Beldon, Molesworth...	180
Inka Josephine De Kol; P. Merrit, Beamsville.....	150
Rea De Kol; Chas. Herbert.....	100
Thelma Rea; E. P. Ede.....	110
Johanna Della Lass; E. P. Ede .....	110
Nancy Posch, of Riverside; E. P. Ede.....	100

### Mr. Green Appointed Secretary.

At a meeting of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, held in Toronto on Dec. 28th, to make arrangements for holding the annual Spring Stallion Show, Mr. G. de Warren Green, of Toronto, was appointed secretary, pro tem, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Henry Wade, and Mr. W. J. Stark was appointed treasurer. Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, being present, explained to the meeting the Act passed at the last meeting of the Legislature incorporating the Horse-breeders' Association of Ontario, which is quite distinct from the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association. The meeting approved Mr. James' suggestions, and, after adjournment of the meeting of the Canadian Association, arranged to form an association composed of Ontario breeders. A provisional committee was appointed to carry on the usual Spring Stallion Show, in which light as well as heavy horses will be included.

### A Distinguished Honor.

His Majesty King Edward VII. has been pleased to grant his Royal License to Mr. Frank F. Eures, Secretary of the English Hackney Horse Society, to accept and wear the Cross of Officer of the Royal Order of Orange Nassau, which Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands has conferred upon him in recognition of services rendered in connection with the annual International Horse Show at The Hague.

An electric railway through Canadian territory, from the Detroit River to Niagara, is projected by Michigan capitalists.

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

On account of the Christmas holidays, there has been little doing on the live-stock markets, receipts being light, about 50 carloads all told.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$4.40 to \$5 per cwt., but only one load sold at the latter figure, the bulk selling at \$4.60 to \$4.80.

Butchers.—Picked lots sold at \$4.25 to \$4.37 1/2; loads of good, \$4 to \$4.20; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.60; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.30; canners, \$1 to \$2.

Feeders.—None offering; but a few of good quality would find a ready market, at \$3.50 to \$3.75 for steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each.

Milch Cows.—Only a limited number offered. Quality medium. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$57 each.

Veal Calves.—Light deliveries sold at \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light receipts met a strong market. Export ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$4.85; rams at \$3.25 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.40, the latter price being paid for choice export ewe and wether lambs.

Hogs.—Receipts light. Dealers quote prices unchanged at both the city and Junction markets, at \$6.15 for selects, and \$5.90 for lights and fats; but look out for a rise in price, as drovers report hogs scarce in the country at \$6 per cwt. to the farmer.

Horses.—Notwithstanding the holiday season, which kept many dealers away, the sale at the Repository of 185 horses, 80 of which came from Rogers & Quick, contractors, Belleville, being railway horses fresh from work, which sold readily. The other horses offered sold fairly well, but at a little lower prices than a week ago.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—Wheat—No. 2 white winter, 69c. to 70c.; No. 2, mixed, 70c. asked; No. 2 red, 69 1/2c.; goose, 65 1/2c. Manitoba, No. 1 Hard, 82c.; No. 1 Northern, 80 1/2c.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 48 1/2c., on cars, at Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 35 1/2c.; No. 2, mixed, 35 1/2c.

Rye.—71c.

Barley.—No. 2, 50c.; No. 3X, 49c.

Peas.—No. 2, 80c.

Buckwheat.—53c.

Bran.—\$18 to \$18.50; shorts, \$20 to \$21.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$3.75, on track, at Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$2.70 bid for export; Manitoba, special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts fair; market strong for best quality, but weaker for common. Creamery prints, 28c. to 29c.; creamery boxes, 25c. to 26c.; dairy lb. rolls, 25c. to 26c.; tubs, 23c. to 24c.; bakers' tub, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, 35c. to 40c.; cold-storage, 26c. to 27c.

Cheese.—Fair supplies sold at steady prices; large, 14c. to 14 1/2c.; twins, 14 1/2c. to 14 1/2c.

Honey.—Strained, 12c. per lb.; combs, \$1.50 to \$2.65 per dozen.

Evaporated Apples.—8c. to 9c. per lb.

Potatoes.—New Brunswick Delaware, 80c. per bag, car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Prices firmer, as follows: Turkeys, 16c. to 18c.; geese, 10c. to 12c.; ducks, 10c. to 13c.; chickens, 10c. to 12c.; old fowl, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Hay.—Baled scarce. No. 1, timothy, \$12.50 to \$14 per ton, car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled firm at \$6 to \$7 per ton, car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Beans.—Market steady. Hand-picked, \$1.50 to \$1.60; primes, \$1.35.

Figures That Tell

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Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Assets, over \$25,000,000; Deposits, over 15,000,000; Capital, Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, over 5,250,000.

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SEEDS.

There is little or nothing doing, and prices are quoted unchanged as follows: Alsike clover, fancy, \$6.30 to \$6.60; alsike, No. 1, \$6 to \$6.20; alsike, No. 2, \$5.25 to \$5.40; alsike, No. 3, \$4.50 to \$4.80; red clover, new, \$7.25 to \$7.50; red clover, old, \$6.50 to \$6.90; timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices are quoted as follows by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 11 1/2c.; inspected hides, No. 2, cows and steers, 10 1/2c.; country hides, cured, 10 1/2c. to 10 1/2c.; country hides, green, 9 1/2c. to 9 1/2c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; lamb skins, each, \$1 to \$1.10; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$3.75; horse hair, No. 1, per lb., 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$7.40; cows, \$3 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Good to choice, heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.35; good to choice, light, \$6.25 to \$6.30; butchers' weights, \$6.27 1/2 to \$6.35; packing, \$6.22 1/2 to \$6.32 1/2; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.32 1/2.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.75 to \$6; yearlings, \$4.60 to \$6.50; lambs, \$6 to \$7.90.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.50; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Veals.—\$4.25 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.55; pigs, \$6.60 to \$6.65; roughs, \$5.75 to \$5.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.35.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. per pound.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—English cattle markets showed more activity last week, and prices were generally firmer. On the local market, little stock was offering. Choicest cattle ranged from 4 1/2c. to 5c.; good, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c.; medium, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c., and common, 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. Sheep were dull at 3 1/2c., and lambs, 5 1/2c. to 6c. Calves scarce and selling around 5c. Offerings of hogs light; demand moderate; prices, 6 1/2c. to 6 1/2c. for good to selects.

Horses.—Although high price of feed interferes with buying of horses, quite a bit of business has been going on, and the market tendency seems towards higher values. Heavy-draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$200 to \$250 each; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200; common drivers, \$100 to \$150 each; old, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choice saddle or driving animals at \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Finest fresh-killed abattoir hogs, 9 1/2c.; country-dressed, 8 1/2c. to 8 1/2c.; lard, 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. per pound.

Poultry.—Turkey market eased off just before Christmas, as quite a quantity came on at the last minute, and some continued to come afterwards, having been delayed en route. Favorable weather, however, enabled merchants to keep prices up to 13c. to 14c.; ducks, 11c. to 12 1/2c.; geese, 9c. to 10 1/2c.; chickens, 10c. to 11c., and fowl, 7c. to 9c.

Cheese.—Market has been quite active during the past fortnight or so, sales to the English trade aggregating not less than 10,000 boxes. Recent demand cleared the local market of November makes; sales, 11 1/2c. to 12c. Octobers, 12 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. Receipts now very small.

Butter.—Some Canadian butter has been reshipped from England, having failed to realize remunerative prices in that market; 25c. to 25 1/2c. for choicest creamery, wholesale. Dairies steady and scarce at 21c. to 23c.

Potatoes.—70c. to 75c. per 90 lbs., in carloads, on track.

Grain.—The great trouble at the present moment is to obtain cars to carry the stock, and then to obtain engines to haul it. The next difficulty is to get accom-

modation for the cars. It is next to impossible to get any stock at all here. Cars of oats have actually been in the yard here for three weeks past, and it is impossible to find or to get delivery of them. The market is consequently in bad shape. Oats are quoted at 42 1/2c. for No. 2, in store, and at 41 1/2c. to 42c. for No. 3, and 40 1/2c. to 41c. for No. 4 oats. No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat, store, is dull, and quoted at 87c.; No. 2 white winter, 79c.; and No. 2 peas, 93c.

Hay.—The market is affected by the car situation, just as the oat market is, though, if anything, it is in worse shape. Fifteen dollars per ton would be paid here readily for No. 1 timothy, could it be obtained, for spot goods. Other grades are \$1 each less, in succession. For future delivery, nothing is being purchased, as dealers feel that as soon as the situation is relieved, prices will come down with a run.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—The hide market has been weak for some time past, in sympathy with outside markets and lack of demand. Prices are now lower by a cent a pound, all round, at 16c., 11c. and 12c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, calf skins being also a cent down, at 10c. for No. 2, and 12c. for No. 1. Lamb skins, on the contrary, are 5c. higher, at 95c. each, the increased quantity of wool to be had off them making them higher in price. Horse hides are steady, at \$2 each for No. 1, and \$1.50 for No. 2. Rendered tallow is 3c. to 5c. per lb., and rough, 1 1/2c. to 3c. The wool market holds firm and dull, at 26c. to 28c. for Canada fleece, tub-washed, and 18c. to 20c. for in the grease; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c., unbrushed being 27c. to 29c. Pulled lambs' wool, brushed, is 30c. to 32c., and unbrushed, 30c.

Seeds.—It will be a few weeks yet before timothy seed will be coming in. Meantime, dealers are paying \$5 to \$6.50 per bushel, at shipping points, for alsike, and \$6.75 to \$7.75 for red clover.

MR. BRODIE'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

Tuesday, January 8th, let it be remembered, is the date for Mr. G. A. Brodie's auction sale of 45 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies and 2 young stallions, at his farm at Bethesda, Ont., 5 miles from Stouffville, and 2 miles from Gormley Station, on the G. T. R., where conveyances will meet the morning trains. This is probably the best lot of Clydesdales in any offering in Canada in recent years, and should attract farmers looking for young mares from which to breed the best selling class of horses.

It will take a lot of pictorial literature and expenditure of cash by the government to convince desirable immigrants that settlers do not freeze to death in their homes on the prairie. Thus is fully shown the folly of governments in giving away coal lands. As a result of the politicians handing out favors, the country gets a black eye, when capital and labor get at each other's throats in strike time, which good crops, cheap lands and free homesteads cannot hide.

MUSHROOM TOWNS.

Apocryphal of the mushroom-growth of new towns on the Western frontier, says a Winnipeg paper, a locomotive engineer relates the following, from which it would appear that either the Western towns grow very fast or the trains are pretty slow:

"One day I was driving my engine across the prairie when suddenly a considerable town loomed up ahead, where nothing had showed up the day before. 'What town's this?' says I to my fireman.

"'Blamed if I know,' says Bill. 'It wasn't here when we went over the road yesterday.'

"'Well, I slowed down and directly we pulled into the station over 500 people were waiting on the platform to see the first train come in.

"'The conductor came along up front and says to me:

"'Jim, first we know we'll be running by some important place. Get this town down on your list and I'll put a brakeman out on the rear platform to watch for towns that spring up after the train gets by!'"



**Life, Literature  
and Education.**  
**Our Literary Society.**

**STUDY IV.  
The Lady of Shalott.**

**PART I.**

On either side the river lie  
Long fields of barley and of rye,  
That clothe the wold and meet the sky;  
And through the field the road runs by  
To many-tower'd Camelot;  
And up and down the people go,  
Gazing where the lilies blow  
Round an island there below,  
The island of Shalott.

Willows whiten, aspens quiver,  
Little breezes dusk and shiver  
Through the wave that runs forever  
By the island in the river  
Flowing down to Camelot:  
Four gray walls, and four gray towers,  
Overlook a space of flowers,  
And the silent isle imbowers  
The Lady of Shalott.

By the margin, willow-veil'd,  
Slide the heavy barges trail'd  
By slow horses; and unhail'd  
The shallop fitteth silken-sail'd  
Skimming down to Camelot:  
But who hath seen her wave her hand?  
Or at the casement seen her stand?  
Or is she known in all the land,  
The Lady of Shalott?

Only reapers, reaping early  
In among the bearded barley,  
Hear a song that echoes cheerly  
From the river winding clearly,  
Down to tower'd Camelot:  
And by the moon the reaper weary,  
Piling sheaves in uplands airy,  
Listening, whispers "Tis the fairy  
Lady of Shalott."

**PART II.**

There she weaves by night and day  
A magic web with colours gay.  
She has heard a whisper say,  
A curse is on her if she stay  
To look down to Camelot.  
She knows not what the curse may be,  
And so she weaveth steadily,  
And little other care hath she,  
The Lady of Shalott.

And moving through a mirror clear  
That hangs before her all the year,  
Shadows of the world appear.  
There she sees the highway near  
Winding down to Camelot:  
Where the river eddy whirls,  
And where the surly village-churls,  
And the red cloaks of market girls,  
Pass onward from Shalott.

Sometimes a troop of damsels glad,  
An abbot on an ambling pad,  
Sometimes a curly shepherd-lad,  
Or long-hair'd page in crimson clad,  
Gees by to tower'd Camelot;  
And sometimes through the mirror blue  
The knights come riding two and two:  
She hath no loyal knight and true,  
The Lady of Shalott.

But in her web she still delights  
To weave the mirror's magic sights,  
For often through the silent nights  
A funeral, with plumes and lights  
And music, went to Camelot:  
Or when the moon was overhead,  
Came two young lovers lately wed:  
"I am half sick of shadows," said  
The Lady of Shalott.

**PART III.**

A bow-shot from her bower-eaves,  
He rode between the barley-sheaves,  
The sun came dazling through the leaves,  
And flamed upon the brazen greaves  
Of bold Sir Lancelot.  
A red-cross knight forever kneel'd  
To a lady in his shield,  
That sparkled on the yellow field,  
Beside remote Shalott.

The gemmy bridle glitter'd free,  
Like to some branch of stars we see  
Hung in the golden galaxy.  
The bridle bells rang merrily  
As he rode down to Camelot:  
And from his blazon'd baldrick slung  
A mighty silver bugle hung,  
And as he rode his armor rung,  
Beside remote Shalott.

All in the blue unclouded weather  
Thick-jewell'd shone the saddle-leather,  
The helmet and the helmet-feather  
Burn'd like one burning flame together,  
As he rode down to Camelot.  
As often through the purple night,  
Below the starry clusters bright,  
Some bearded meteor, trailing light,  
Moves over still Shalott.

The broad stream in his banks complain-  
ing,  
Heavily the low sky raining  
Over tower'd Camelot;  
Down she came and found a boat  
Beneath a willow left afloat,  
And round about the prow she wrote  
The Lady of Shalott.

And down the river's dim expanse  
Like some bold seer in a trance,  
Seeing all his own mischance—  
With a glassy countenance  
Did she look to Camelot.  
And at the closing of the day  
She loosed the chain, and down she lay:  
The broad stream bore her far away,  
The Lady of Shalott.

Lying, robed in snowy white  
That loosely flew to left and right—  
The leaves upon her falling light—  
Through the noises of the night  
She floated down to Camelot:  
And as the boat-head wound along  
The willowy hills and fields among,  
They heard her singing her last song,  
The Lady of Shalott.

Heard a carol, mournful, holy,  
Chanted loudly, chanted lowly,

But Lancelot mused a little space;  
He said, "She has a lovely face;  
God in his mercy lend her grace,  
The Lady of Shalott."

The best essays on this study were sent in by Bertolet, Middlesex Co., Ont.; Donald MacCallum, Frontenac Co., Ont.; H. J. Brillinger, Bruce Co., Ont.; and Fenbois, Waterloo Co., Ont. Others deserving of especial mention are: Country Cousin, Russell Co., Ont.; Mrs. Whelpley, King's Co., N. B.; and Eugenie, Oxford Co., Ont.

The different interpretations placed upon the poem by the writers of the following essays will be found very interesting.

**Who is She?**  
**ESSAY I.**

The woman in the boat is "The Lady of Shalott." "The Lady of Shalott" is a lyric written by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. It is composed of stanzas of nine lines each, rhyming thus, a a a b c c c b. With the exception of the last line in each stanza, which is a trimeter, all the rest of the lines in the poem are chiefly iambic tetrameters.

On either side | the riv|er lie  
x a x a x a x a  
Long fields | of bar|ley and | of rye.  
x a x a x a x a

But occasionally we find some trochaic tetrameters. For example:  
Willows | whiten, | aspens | quiver,  
a x a x a x a x

The last line of each stanza, with the exception of two, are iambic trimeters, for instance:

The La|dy of | Shalott  
x a x a x a

In the other two the first foot consists of a single long syllable, the other two feet being iambic. For example:

Sang | Sir Lan|celot.  
a x a x a

Many places in the poem we notice another poetical device, namely, alliteration, for example: "Isle imbowers," "silken-sail'd," "crimson-clad," "an abbot on an ambling pad."

Again, the poem is logically divided into four parts, and in each Tennyson has drawn a very beautiful, and in one case a very pathetic, picture. What could be more beautiful than the first part? The winding river, with its fringe of willows, the undulating fields, the towers of the city in the distance, the road with the people passing to and fro, the slowly-drawn barges, and, in the midst of all this, the island, with its cattle and its unknown inhabitant. In the second part we have a glimpse of this mysterious lady, and see how she passes her time. The third gives us a picture of the knight Sir Lancelot, and the last part gives us a very pathetic picture of the death of "The Lady of Shalott."

The words are finely chosen, and Tennyson has the happy faculty of touching only the chief points of the picture, thus increasing our interest by leaving minor details to our imagination.

To some "The Lady of Shalott" appears to have been meant as a fairy tale, and if it suggests meanings deeper than what appears upon the surface, it does not differ from



**The Lady of Shalott.**

(From a painting by J. W. Waterhouse, R. A.)

His broad clear brow in sunlight glow'd;  
On burnish'd hooves his war-horse trode;  
From underneath his helmet flow'd  
His coal-black curls as on he rode,  
As he rode down to Camelot.  
From the bank and from the river  
He flash'd into the crystal mirror,  
"Tirra lirra," by the river  
Sang Sir Lancelot.

She left the web, she left the loom,  
She made three paces through the room,  
She saw the water-lily bloom,  
She saw the helmet and the plume,  
She look'd down to Camelot.  
Out flew the web and floated wide;  
The mirror crack'd from side to side;  
"The curse is come upon me," cried  
The Lady of Shalott.

**PART IV.**

In the stormy east-wind straining,  
The pale yellow woods were waning,

Till her blood was frozen slowly,  
And her eyes were darken'd wholly,  
Turn'd to tower'd Camelot.  
For ere she reach'd upon the tide  
The first house by the water-side,  
Singing in her song she died,  
The Lady of Shalott.

Under tower and balcony,  
By garden-wall and gallery,  
A gleaming shape she floated by,  
Dead-pale between the houses high,  
Silent into Camelot.  
Out upon the wharfs they came,  
Knight and burgher, lord and dame,  
And round the prow they read her name,  
The Lady of Shalott.

Who is this? and what is here?  
And in the lighted palace near  
Died the sound of royal cheer;  
And they cross'd themselves for fear,  
All the knights at Camelot:

the stories of Grimm and Hans Anderson. However, in reading Tennyson, we find that he was of a strongly practical turn of mind, so that many of his poems, such as "Ulysses," "The Lotus Eaters," and the "Legends of the Round Table," have a practical bearing upon modern life. Therefore, it is natural not to look upon "The Lady of Shalott" as a fairy tale. Hence, we take it that the poem represents a class of English women in modern times who are brought up in refined seclusion, who have only a speculative interest in the work-a-day world—nothing direct or practical. These people only read and hear of what is going on in the world around them, and their minds are filled with pictures more or less fanciful and vague. When, sometimes, these people are brought into contact with life as it really is, their ideal conceptions are rudely shattered, and they find themselves unable to cope with things as they are. The result is often disastrous.

In this way of looking at the poem, the seclusion is represented by the lady on the island. The working world is represented by (1) the road—"And thro' the field the road runs by"; (2) the barges—"Glide the heavy barges trail'd"; (3) the city—"Many-tower'd Camelot"; (4) the reapers—"The reapers weary piling sheaves in uplands airy"; (5) the damsels—"Sometimes a troop of damsels glad." The mirror stands for hearsay and books, the web for fancies, and Sir Lancelot for the cause of interest in real life. Failure and death are the result of ignorance about things one should know.

## ESSAY II.

This poem consists of a series of beautiful pictures from the life of a strange, mysterious maiden. The first picture shows the home of this maiden, on a flower-banked island in the river, above the city of Camelot. Here we get the first idea of her character. She holds herself aloof from the world. Though much that would please any young person may be seen from her window, she has never been seen to stand there. Only the faint echoes of song early in the morning and late in the evening tell the world that there is such a person as "The Lady of Shalott."

The second picture gives us the real life of the maiden and why she refrains from looking out on the world. "A curse is on her if she stay to look down to Camelot." But she is absorbed in her work, weaving into her magic web the ever-changing shadows that appear in her mirror, and so the curse does not trouble her. Yet we see that she is human, after all, when she says, "I am half sick of shadows." Does a healthy, natural young woman ever look upon the happiness of lovers without just a little feeling of envy, and longing for the time when she, too, will be loved?

The third picture shows the brilliant knight, in his gorgeous trappings, riding thoughtlessly along in the bright sunshine. But this picture changes all future life for the maiden. Forgetful of her work and of the curse that hangs over her, she goes to the window, but her modesty makes her look first at the reflection in the river, then at the rider, then to the forbidden city, toward which he rides.

The fourth picture is the one which Mr. Waterhouse has painted as the chief one of the poem—the death scene. Dazed by her disappointment and despair, she gets into the boat and floats away to death.

A sad touch is given to the poem by making Sir Lancelot—who has, unwittingly, caused her death—be the one to pray for the repose of her soul. The curse is the curse of an unreturned love; the hopeless disappointment of it causes her death.

Much is added to the beauty by leaving out unessential and disagreeable details of her despair and death.

Especially poetical thoughts:

1. "Little breezes dusk and shiver through the wave."

2. "The gemmy bridle glittered—like some branch of stars," etc.

3. "The bearded meteor."

4. "The broad stream in his banks complaining."

5. "Like some bold seer—sees his own mischance."

6. "Singing her last song, she died"—refers to the death song of swans.

Poetic words used: Wold, shallop, greaves, baldric, hooves (old form plural). Much beauty is also gained by making the weather correspond to the feelings of the persons most concerned, as "The blue, unclouded weather" suits the happy, care-free knight, and "The stormy east wind straining—raining," is a very suitable background for the broken-hearted girl.

The rhyme.—Each stanza consists of nine lines, and rhyme aaaabccb, the words "Camelot" and "The Lady of Shalott" forming a sort of refrain for the poem.

The meter is sometimes iambic (x a), sometimes trochaic (a x). The first eight lines of each stanza are mostly tetrameter; the ninth line is trimeter.

Iambic tetrameter:  
On ei|ther side | the riv|er lie (4 xa)  
x a x a x a x a  
Long fields | of bar|ley and | of rye.  
x a x a x a x a

Iambic tetrameter:  
The Lad|y of | Shalott (3 xa).  
x a x a x a



Muskoka Lake Region Scene—G. T. R. System.

Trochaic tetrameter: (4 ax).  
Willows | whiten, | aspens | quiver,  
a x a x a x a x  
Only | reapers | reaping | early.  
a x a x a x a x

Trochaic Trimeter:  
Lady | of Sha|lott.  
a x a x a

The changes in the meter give variety to the music of the poem.

Another artist has pictured "The Lady of Shalott" as entangled in the flying meshes of the web as it breaks from the loom. This is the climax of the series of pictures. "The curse is come upon me," but perhaps Mr. Waterhouse has chosen the more pathetic scene of the two, as his shows the climax of her despair when "She loosed the chain and down she lay." BERTOLET.

## ESSAY III.

The lady in the boat is "The Lady of Shalott," and my reasons for thinking so, I quote from the poem itself:

Part I., stanza 1:  
" . . . where the lilies blow  
Round an island there below,  
The island of Shalott."

Part IV., stanza 1:  
"Down she came and found a boat  
Beneath a willow left afloat."

Stanza 2:  
"With a glassy countenance  
Did she look to Camelot.  
And at the closing of the day  
She loosed the chain. . . ."

Stanza 3:  
". . . . robed in snowy white  
That loosely flew to left and right."

To sum it up, first you observe an island with willows growing on it, and a boat under the willows. Then, the shadows of evening are falling, and then, chief of all, notice the lady herself. Observe the expression of her face and the loose, white robe; also that she is in the act of casting off the chain.

This poem, written in 1832, is said to be named after an Italian romance, "Donna di Scalotta," and is an earlier version of Lancelot and Elaine. It is the first of Tennyson's Arthurian poems. The plan which the poet has taken in it is to attract our attention at first by introducing a beautiful description of scenery. Before the description becomes tedious he introduces a mysterious lady. Then, as the mysterious always holds our attention, he proceeds to further the description, but gradually gives the lady prominence and deepens the mystery concerning her. Just as interest in her lags, another character is put on suddenly. A man—a brave knight—claims our attention, and as the cli-

tragic end. We could detest the gay knight if he had caused her death willingly; but he was unwittingly the cause, so we can only pass him by. That is a characteristic of Tennyson, to close shielding the culprit from our scorn by presenting some redeeming feature. The chief beauty, however, lies in the splendid descriptions of scenes and characters.  
H. J. BRILLINGER.

## ESSAY IV.

The lady in the illustration is the "Lady of Shalott," at the moment when "She loosed the chain, and down she lay."

This is one of Tennyson's most characteristic poems, written in an old-time style, suggestive of the "knightes and ladies" of Chaucer and Spenser. A picture vague but impressive, painted in colors both vivid and somber, blending and contrasting, forming, however, a most harmonious whole. Its central figure is beautiful and pathetic, with just that touch of mystery which attracts the attention and excites the imagination of mankind. Why is the lady under a curse? What is the curse? These and many other questions are left unanswered, and at the end of the poem we are still wondering and fitting in our own answers, which vary according to our mood or disposition. Yet it is probable that, had these questions been answered, had the poem been merely a statement of fact, much of its beauty would have been lost. One of the chief functions of real poetry is to draw out the imagination, to teach men to think for themselves. This "The Lady of Shalott" does to a large extent.

Wherein lies the charm of this poem? Perhaps the chief part is in the story, one of Love and Death, the two things that are as old as humanity, yet ever new and wonderful. Then, the scene, a beauty-spot of old England (probably by the Thames), taking in river and hill, open fields and wooded banks, barge and shallop, churl and knight; illumined by the summer sun or harvest moon, or, as the lady steps down to the boat, partly obscured by the autumn rain. Last, but not least, is the form of the poem—rather unusual, but pleasing and rhythmic. The rhyme might be represented by the letters a a a a b c c c b, one which requires a very extended vocabulary, and which calls for the indulgence, in this, as in many other cases, of the poet's license, as, for example, in "shiver" and "ever," "early" and "barley," etc. But the rhyme is unimportant, compared with the rhythm, which, in "The Lady of Shalott," is effective and smooth. It is an irregular alternation of iambic and trochaic tetrameters, with an iambic trimeter for every ninth line, which, though simple, prevents the poem from becoming monotonous. In the line, "She made three paces thro' the room," one again notices, as in the "Three Fishers," the smooth, easy sound of the word three, as compared with other numerals, though it can hardly be supposed that "three" paces would take the lady across the spacious room of an old feudal castle such as the poem describes.

Taking the poem as a whole, it might, perhaps, best be likened to a drama in four acts, as follows:

1. Content.—"The reapers hear a song that echoes cheerly."
2. Discontent.—"I am half sick of shadows."
3. The Curse.—"The curse is come upon me."
4. Its Fulfilment.—"Singing in her song she died."



Evidently Tennyson had some such division in mind, or he would not have divided the poem into four parts.

The end of the poem is in harmony with the whole—it closes with an air of mystery, of interrogation and of tragedy. Why did Sir Lancelot not, with the other knights, "cross himself for fear, But . . . mused a little space"? Perhaps (who can say), some intuition, some feeling of affinity, told him that he was the unwitting cause of the tragedy, and made him muse on the evasive and erratic nature of Love.

"FENBOIS."

COMMENTS ON ESSAYS.

In regard to the above essays we have but few comments. All are good, although some might be improved in certain respects. Essay I., for instance, would have been materially strengthened had the description of the rhyme and meter, the least important part of poetry, been left for the last paragraph in the essay. No. IV. is perhaps the best, so far as composition goes. Fenbois' interpretation also agrees with that of many close students of Tennyson (see quotation given below), yet we would hesitate about saying that this interpretation is the right one. It may be or it may not. Tennyson, so far as we know, never spoke a word of enlightenment upon the subject, and probably no one but he could say definitely with what purpose or under what emotions he wrote the poem.

Before closing, however, we may give our readers a few quotations from Stopford Brooke, one of the most exhaustive critics of Tennyson's works. He dwells especially on the "brilliance" of the poem: "Horse and man, sunlight and scenery, gleaming river and glancing armour—how they fit together, into what unity of impression they are knit! The verse flashes and scintillates like the armor. The passage is, perhaps, almost oversparked, and it might be chastened a little, shortened by at least one verse, and improved; but it is a wonderful piece of gold-and-jewel work, and only Milton can excel it in his own sphere. We might compare it with the description of Raphael and his dress in Paradise Lost. Of course, the Miltonic work is more dignified, for the figure is that of the Angel of the Earth. Milton's verse, too, is stately—blank verse—not the jingling trot of the light meter Tennyson chose for his lightly-imagined subject—but the color, the clearness, the presentation of the dress and figure, the many-hued sculpture, and the glorious gleaming of Milton's Archangel, make clear to us on what master Tennyson modeled his technical work."

"As to the meaning of the poem," Brooke says in another chapter, "folk have exhausted themselves to find it, and fruitlessly. It was never intended to have any special meaning. Tennyson was playing with his own imagination when he wrote it. He saw the island and the girl in the tower, and then the loom, the web and mirror crept into the tower; and then he saw the pictures in the mirror; and then he thought of the curse, and then of Lancelot, and then of death. The poem grew without intention, like a flower which had not been on earth before. Yet out of all the fancy arose one touch of reality. What a secluded maid sees are but pictures, but the hour comes when she says, 'I am half sick of shadows.' To know that the pictures of the mind are shadows is to be wild to seek reality. Then, if love comes, hopeless love, all the world of mere phantasy breaks up, and the actual kills."

Out flew the web and floated wide;  
The mirror crack'd from side to side;  
"The curse is come upon me," cried  
The Lady of Shalott.

"If there be meaning at all in this piece of gossamer fancy, that is it."

The Quiet Hour.

The Best Day in the Year.

This is the day which the LORD hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.—Psalm 118: 24.

"Every day is a fresh beginning;  
Every morn is the world made new;  
You who are weary of sorrow and  
sinning,  
Here is a beautiful hope for you;  
A hope for me and a hope for you."

What is the best day in the year? Why, it may be and ought to be TO-DAY. More than that, To-day should be and may be the best day you have had in all your life. It may not be a holiday, but at least we can make it a holy-day, and a day of gladness and rejoicing. God is continually making all things new, and He offers us the gift of Joy every day, a fresh Joy that has never been in the universe before, but was made expressly for us to-day—made for us by the Most High God. Just think of the wonder and glory of the thought! With souls always reaching up to the Eternal we may indeed, like the children, find a new delight in everything and "an intoxication in every fresh dawn."

GOD IS LOVE. Surely, if we fairly grasped that wonderful truth, life would be full of sunshine. Sometimes people are almost afraid of continued happiness, as though it could not possibly be God's choice for them. They are like the man who threw away his precious ring because he feared his wonderful prosperity. The great revelation of the Christian religion is that GOD IS LOVE. Study the numberless religions of the world, and you will find many gods to fear, but not one, I think, who really loves (or is supposed to love) the children of men with a personal, individual affection. Perhaps your heart is set on getting some particular thing, and you know that God can give it to you if He will; but you don't feel sure that He will answer your prayers, and give you your heart's desire. Would a loving father or mother give you that special thing you want, if they could? Well, God loves you far more than they do, and, if what you want will really make you happy, and raise your soul higher—for real happiness is impossible unless you are making spiritual progress—then that is the very thing God wants to give you. To worry about it is a sure sign of want of trust in His wise and tender affection. It makes you unhappy, and you are missing the wonderful opportunity of giving joy to God by trusting Him in the dark. The other day I heard a child-lover telling a lot of children that if they tried to be good they would make God happy. If we can really give joy to God, we can't be really such insignificant creatures as some people seem to think. The same speaker taught the children a morning prayer to be said—on their knees—first thing every morning. He said he had taught that prayer to thousands of children, and on one occasion had the pleasure of hearing 1,100 boys repeat it together. I think it is a splendid way of consecrating the day to God, and it is an act of consecration which we all might use profitably every morning. If every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" would use it, wouldn't it make a grand morning chorus in the early morning? You see, I take it for granted that you all get up early. This is the little Act of Dedication: "I praise my God this day; I give myself to God this day; I ask God to help me this day." The children were also taught a beautiful little Act of Love: "Lord Jesus I love Thee, and I want to love Thee more." I have said these sweet and simple words every morning since I heard them. Will you not use them too? And now how are we going to make this the best and grandest day we have ever known? It must certainly be transfigured from within, if it is done at all. If we can't be happy in the circumstances, and in doing the duties God has given us, then the Christian religion has no right to count "Joy" as the fruit of the spirit. Since I have been working almost entirely amongst children—and very poor children—I have begun to think that when our Lord bids us become like them, He is preaching light-hearted gladness, for that is bubbling up like a fountain all round me in these sordid streets. These chil-

dren, living in the midst of filth and sin, are as happy and frolicsome as kittens. And we are commanded to become like little children. Brierley says:

"The children's play is God's pledge. The child-heart delivers to us the open secret. In the midst of this tremendous universe, with all its mystery and all its tragedy, these little ones, nearest to the center, are light of heart. The Church can build its doctrine on that fact. In it is contained the whole Gospel."

And again:

"The young of all animals salute life with gay gambolings. Their glee is Nature's theology, asserting against all comers that the world is a good world and a wholesome. . . . The gladness of Jesus at the Galilee springtime, His rapture at the song of the birds and the beauty of the flowers, are to us a religious revelation just as much as are His most solemn words concerning sin, sorrow and death. For they are His reading of life. Clouds are here, for Him and us, but they do not stop the shining of the sun. The laughter of the universe is the reflex of God's joy which he would share with us."

But, if To-day is to be our best day, we must have something deeper and stronger than the gaiety of a child, that dissolves in tears at the first trouble. A man's best days are not those in which everything goes smoothly. Our Leader's grandest triumph was when He stood a Conqueror over pain, shame and deadly insult; the day on which "Behold the MAN!" rang out for all time. The day which makes men marvel at the Kingliness displayed in the face of awful temptation. So it is with all men, their grandest days are by no means their easiest. So the holy Ignatius felt as he was hurried to Rome to be thrown to the lions. He was filled with joy as the time of his triumph drew near. And he is only one instance out of uncounted thousands. But, you may think that I am contradicting myself, and trying to prove that some day of an extraordinary test is necessarily our best day; and not just an ordinary weekday of petty difficulties and pleasures, of commonplace temptations and duties. But, don't you see that the laying down of one's life at the feet of God, as martyrs do, is always—always, I say—an inward thing. To give one's body to be burned, as St. Paul warns us, profits us nothing unless it is the outward proof of love. And God is always looking at the heart. If you give your life into His hands to-day, with the same intense self-surrender as the martyrs showed, then you are really a martyr in His eyes. And the reason I say that to-day may be your best day is because you can stand on the height of self-surrender you have already reached, and climb from there up to a greater height. If we are only as good as we were yesterday, then we must have gone back, for to make no headway is to lose ground. If God has given us a lifetime in which to cultivate the talents He has committed to us, yet we have no time to lose, and should make the most of each day. Life is too precious a gift to be recklessly wasted, not only because it endangers our salvation, but for many other reasons. The child who wastes his school time cannot really make up for that neglect when he reaches manhood—he feels the loss all his life.

"And each hour has its lesson, and each life;  
And if we miss one life, we shall not find  
Its lesson in another; rather go  
So much the less complete for ever-  
more,  
Still missing something that we cannot name,  
Still with our senses so far unattuned  
To what the Present brings to harmonize  
With our soul's Past."

Esau, who recklessly cast away his birthright for the sake of a passing pleasure, could not get it back again when he began to see its value, "for he found no place of repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears."

One thing is certain, we can't make this our best day unless there is strain and effort in it—and battle too. To be satisfied with the spiritual height we have already reached is to fall in to-day's lesson. While washing the clothes or

sweeping or scrubbing, it is possible to be living grandly, and to be in real touch with God's great saints, both here and in Paradise, and with our living Head Himself. There is no need to let our inner life be narrow and cramped. We are all able, if we will, to travel far away on the wings of thought and imagination, like the lame prince in the fairy tale. We can enter the highest Heaven, in heart and spirit, and kneel with saints and angels before the Great White Throne. We can reach out, in prayer, to help our comrades; and the help they need goes straight to them if our prayer is strong and loving. We can live with God, the God Who is graciously willing to be a Guest in our homes, and "when a man has felt God his neighbor knows it." If we want to tell the world God's truth we must go to Him for it, as the Apostles went to their Lord for the loaves to feed the multitude. If you try to preach what you only know from hearsay, and have not proved by experience, it will not ring true, though you might speak with the eloquence of an angel, or use the very words spoken by Christ or His Apostles. God is willing to touch men through men, but He must be in direct touch with each messenger. A message may have been first written thousands of years ago, and yet be full of life and fire to-day. How can you deliver a message from God unless you first go to Him for the message? Without the living Spirit to speak through you, you are as powerless to help another soul as a dead wire to light a room or move a car.

And there is one more reason I want to mention, why to-day should be the best day we have yet seen—it is one day nearer Home. We are nearer than ever before to the wonderful hour, when the Veil shall be lifted which now hides what we are pleased to call the "invisible" from our weak eyes, and we shall see, even as we are now seen.

"Listen to the Exhortation of the Dawn! Look to this Day!  
For it is Life, the very Life of Life.  
In its brief course lie all the  
Varieties and Realities of your Exist-  
ence.  
The bliss of growth—  
The glory of Action,  
The Splendor of Beauty;  
For yesterday is but a Dream  
And To-morrow is only a Vision.  
But To-day well lived makes  
Every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness,  
And every To-morrow a Vision of Hope.  
Look well, therefore, to the Day!  
Such is the Salutation of the Dawn."  
HOPE.

Life's Tragedy.

It may be misery not to sing at all  
And to go silent through the brim-  
ming day.  
It may be sorrow never to be loved,  
But deeper griefs than these beset the  
way.

To have come near to sing the perfect  
song  
And only by a half-tone lost the key,  
There is the potent sorrow, there the  
grief,  
The pale, sad staring of life's tragedy.

To have just missed the perfect love,  
Not the hot passion of untempered  
youth,  
But that which lays aside its vanity  
And gives thee for thy trusting wor-  
ship, truth.

This, this it is to be accursed indeed;  
For if we mortals love, or if we sing,  
We count our joys not by the things we  
have,  
But by what kept us from the perfect  
thing.

—Sel.

Still Improving.

Dear Sirs,—In renewing my subscrip-  
tion, I want to say that "The Farmer's  
Advocate" is still improving. The  
Christmas number is just fine, and, like  
our country, making great strides. The  
farmers of our country ought to be proud  
of their paper. Its reading is pure and  
wholesome, fit for any home. Long may  
it live to be a blessing to our nation.  
L'Orignal, Ont. C. A. CASS,

## Children's Corner.

Cousin Dorothy wishes the Cornerites all a Happy New Year, and hopes they will enjoy the Corner still more in 1907 than they did in 1906. The results of the Proverb Story Competition will be published next week.

It will take some time to get all the letters printed, though some badly-written ones have been snatched up by the old enemy, so don't write any more letters yet.

### His First Trip in an Elevator.

"Says I, 'Is mister Smith in, sir?'"  
"Says the man with the sojer cap, 'Well, yes; step in.'"

"So I steps into the closet and all of a suddint he pulls at a rope. And it's the truth I'm tellin' ye—the walls of the buildin' begin runnin' down the cellar."

"Och, murther," says I, "what'll become of Briget an' the childer which was lift below there?"

"Says the sojer-cap man: 'Be asy, sir; they'll be all right when ye come down.'"

"Come down, is it?" says I. "And it's no closet at all, but a haythenish balloon that yez have got me in?"

"And wid that the wall stopped stock still, and he opened the door. And there I was wid the roof jist over my head. And that's what saved me from goin' up to the heavens entirely."

### The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Children's Corner before, but have enjoyed very much the letters that the other boys and girls have written. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years. My father is a farmer, and farms one hundred acres of land. We have five horses, nine cows, four calves, eleven hogs, twenty-nine turkeys, nine guinea hens, fifty hens and one hundred and twenty-five chickens. My pets are two pretty kittens, one Belgian

hare, and a handsome dog that goes for the cows. He is a shaggy fellow, white and tan, and I call him Cooley. My pet pony is a chestnut color, and her name is Kittie. When mother and I go to town, we go seven miles in forty minutes; but when father takes us out driving with his team of fast horses, he has taken us twenty-four miles in less than two hours, and that is just flying along at his common rate of driving. I go to school every day, and have taken nearly three quarters of music, and half a quarter of penmanship. D. O. S.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am eight years old, and go to school every day. I am in the Senior Second Class. For pets I have two kittens. We had quite a number of pumpkins this year. Winter will soon be coming again, then out will come the skates, hockey sticks, fur caps and mittens again. I will close with some riddles:

1. What is stronger than a lion and sweeter than honey? Ans.—Love.

2. I often murmur, but never weep; always lie in bed, but never sleep; my mouth is larger than my head, yet never fed. Ans.—A river.

3. Granddady, diddle, daddle, dancing in a mud puddle, red shoes, green cap, guess all day and you can't guess that. Ans.—A drake.

4. A little house full of meat, no door to get in to eat. Ans.—An egg.

MARY E. REESOR.

Cedar Grove, Ont.

My dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have only written once before to this charming club. I am twelve years old. I am in the Fourth Class. I walk two miles and a half to school. I have three sisters and three brothers. We have five horses, about 120 chickens, and twenty turkeys. I have read a good many books; some are: Tempest and Sunshine, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Robinson Crusoe, and some others. We have one collie pup; we call him George. MARRY MORRIS.  
Staffa, Ontario.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first time I have ever written to "The Farmer's Advocate." We have taken it for ten years, and like it very much. I live on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. We have thirty-five head of cattle, and milk nine cows. We have six horses and a little colt, and its name is Floss. The other horses' names are: Nell, Maud, Laddie, Geordie, Sandy and Lew. We have about one hundred hens and sixty turkeys. We have four pets: three cats and a peacock. We raised four little peacocks last summer. MINA REA.  
Waldemar, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I go to school. I am in the Fourth Book. I learn arithmetic, reading, spelling, composition, history, grammar, geography and physiology. We have a lady teacher, and like her well. I have just one little brother, seven months old, and one sister, nine years old; their names are Homer and Ada. I guess I will close for this time; I don't want to take up too much room. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.  
ETTIE STROME (age 11).  
Glenallan P. O.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time, and like it very much. I am twelve years old, and go to the Plum Hollow School. I have a brother and a sister, whose names are Evelyn and Omer. We have a cat and a dog. I live on a farm consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land. I will close now, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.  
ROSS S. KILBORN (age 12).  
Plum Hollow, Ont.

### A Four-footed Cousin.

Dear Readers,—I will start by telling you who I am. I am a big, beautiful cat. I live in the country during the summer, but come into town for the winter, after a horrid journey in a big

train. My mistress is very good to me, though she scolds when I catch birds and show them to her before I eat them. I have a pretty name, though some people think it is not very suitable for a cat; it is Daisy. Hoping "The Farmer's Advocate" will succeed well.  
DAISY.

393 Kensington Ave., Montreal.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am the youngest of a family of eight, and I think I am very lucky on account of not having much work to do. I have no pets like the other girls. I am the pet of the family myself. I spend most of my spare time playing with schoolmates and going to the woods to gather beechnuts.  
LILA CARTER (age 11).  
Schomberg, Ont.

(I think you make a mistake, my dear. People who haven't work to do may perhaps be "lazy," but never "lucky!"  
—C. D.)

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have a collie dog; his name is Jack. We have two cats and one kitten. We have eleven pigs and fourteen little ones. We have six horses; their names are Rose, Jack, Impe, Tim, Nick, Dandy and Jess. We have six milking cows, and a number of young cattle. I wish "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.  
ANNIE M. MILLER (age 11).  
Creek Bank, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and I like it very well. For pets, I have a little dog named Fido, and a little kitten named Kate. We have two cows and three calves, two horses, and a lot of chickens. I have one sister; her name is Aletheo; we both go to school and to Sunday school. I have only to go a quarter of a mile to school. I am in the Junior Third Class. I like going to school, and am very fond of music. I will close now, wishing you success.  
HAZEL MURRELL (age 8).  
Cobble Hill, Ont.

## About the House.

### Cold-weather Puddings, Etc.

Winter is unquestionably the time for suet puddings and all dishes which contain fat—a heat producer—in any form. Try some of the following when the weather is at its coldest:

Suet Pudding.—Chop 1 cup suet very fine, add 1 cup molasses, then 1 cup milk. Beat well; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, 3 cups flour, in which 3 level teaspoons baking powder has been sifted and 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Beat hard for 3 minutes, then add the raisins well floured. Turn into a greased mould, and steam 3 hours.

Jam Pudding.—Chop 3 tablespoons beef suet fine; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound sifted flour in which 2 level teaspoons baking powder and a pinch of salt have been sifted. Mix with cold water into a stiff dough; roll out an inch thick on a well-floured bread-board; spread thickly with jam; roll up in a well-floured cloth, and steam 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Serve with sauce.

Honeycomb Pudding.—Three cups flour, 1 cup chopped beef suet, 1 cup milk, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in the cup of milk. Beat well, steam 3 hours, and serve with sauce.

Suet Pudding.—Enough for ten persons, or may be warmed over by steaming: 1 cup chopped suet, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 3 cups sifted flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a nutmeg (grated). Chop suet fine, and add to it the spice and salt. Warm the molasses, add it to the soda, and when the latter is dissolved turn into the dry mixture, stir quickly, and put in the milk. Add the flour slowly, as flour varies in consistency, and when the batter seems thick enough (it should not be very stiff), stop. Butter a mould, pour the pudding in, and steam 3 hours.

### SOME PUDDING SAUCES.

Butter Sauce.—One cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$

cup butter, nutmeg to flavor. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar and beat until foamy—about ten minutes. Flavor with nutmeg.

Plain Sauce.—One pint boiling water, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon lemon extract,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon nutmeg, pinch of salt. Rub the flour and butter together and stir it into the boiling water. Then add the sugar and salt and boil till clear. Take from fire, add the flavoring and spice, and serve.

Berry Sauce.—Peel of 1 lemon, 1 cup berry juice, 1 tablespoon sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon, 1 cup water, 2 teaspoons cornstarch. Boil the lemon peel, sugar, spice and water together five minutes. Mix the cornstarch with two tablespoons water, add it to the boiling water, boil 1 minute, remove the lemon peel, add the berry juice, and serve hot or cold.

Vinegar Sauce.—Mix together 3 tablespoons sugar and 1 of flour. Pour over this  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint boiling water, and cook till clear. Add 1 tablespoon vinegar and 1 of butter. Flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon, if preferred.

Lemon Sauce.—One cup boiling water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter. Boil five minutes. Wet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons cornstarch in cold water, stir in, cook till clear, and add the juice of 1 lemon just before serving.

### A FEW HINTS.

Rugs that have a tendency to curl may be straightened by sewing buckram to the corner of the under side. Cream will not drip from a pitcher on the tablecloth if the nose of the pitcher is rubbed with butter.

Put a tablespoonful of borax into the last water in which white clothes are rinsed. It will whiten them very much. The borax should be dissolved in a cup of hot water before being put in the rinse water.

When vegetables cook dry and scorch, set the vessel at once in a little cold water and they will taste very little of the scorching.

For removing dust from walls or

painted floors, put a bag of cotton flannel, with a deep ruffle on the end, over the broom.

To remove the black from the outside of kettles, rub with coarse salt and vinegar, or soak in lye for a few hours, then scrape and rub.

Galvanized-iron pails should not be used for drinking water, as the zinc coating is rapidly acted on by the water, forming an oxide of zinc, which is very injurious.

To remove rust from knives, take a little paraffin and some emery powder. Rub this on the knives, and after a couple of hours scour with a raw potato cut in half. After a few cleanings, the rust marks should have quite disappeared.

If you happen to make soup or gravy too salty, add a little brown sugar and the briny taste will be lessened.

To prevent milk from burning, if you have not a double boiler, rinse out the saucepan with cold water before putting in the milk.

The following, which appears in a recent daily, shows the necessity for using care in handling stove polish. Liquid polish should be poured out into a shallow vessel, where it is not as likely to explode as when kept about the stove in a bottle: Margaret Gardiner, a twelve-year-old girl, was cleaning the stove in her home, at 19 Euclid Avenue, yesterday morning, when some polish that she spilled exploded, severely burning her hands and face. The girl ran out in the street, and a man who was passing extinguished the flames by wrapping his overcoat about her. Carrying her back into the house, the man called in Dr. A. D. Watson, who did everything possible to relieve the girl's suffering. She is in a serious condition.

### LAMPS AND FIRES.

Lamps should not be entirely filled before they are lighted, as the oil swells when it becomes heated. A good oil lasts longer, gives a better light, leaves the lamps cleaner and in better condition, and has not the unpleasant smell of a cheap oil. Therefore, it is the most economical

as well as the safest to purchase in the long run. Matches should be kept in a biscuit tin on a high shelf. Safety matches are as cheap as the other kind. Put alum in the rinsing water when washing cottons, prints, muslins and flannelettes, as this lessens the danger of the material catching fire. A fired chimney can be put right by sprinkling salt or flour or sulphur on the fire. In bad cases, block up the fireplace with wet sacks and old carpets. When fire really does break out, people forget all the directions learned in calm moments, but these three little sentences, left on a little card on the nursery or living-room wall, may recur to the most distracted person: (1) Smoke follows a draft; shut doors and windows. (2) You can breathe through a wet handkerchief. (3) There are 12 inches of pure air under the smoke near the ground.—[English Exchange.]

### A GOOD WORD FOR SKIM MILK.

Those who heard Prof. Dean's address on "Milk" at the recent W. I. Convention at Guelph, will be interested in finding his words re skim milk corroborated in the following article, copied by Literary Digest from The Hospital (London, Eng.).

"The milk which is richest in cream is not, therefore, the most nutritious, for the very simple reason that a rich milk is less easily digested and absorbed than a milk in which the fat percentage is low. As far as its other constituents are concerned, a milk poor in fat is as valuable a food as a milk rich in fat. The fat percentage, the popular standard by which milk is judged, is most variable while the proportions of the albuminoids, sugars and salts vary but little in the different samples of milk. In other words, while the energy-producing and heat-giving qualities of the several kinds of milk may be great or little, the valuable proteid ingredients, which go to the building-up of the tissues—the prime property of any food—remain very much the same in all varieties of cows' milk. Thus, a "thin" milk is, for all purposes, save for energy

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Bob, Son of Battle.

By ALFRED OLLIVANT.

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CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

He prayed for the moon; and, as though in answer, the lantern of the night shone out and lit the dour face of the Chair above him. He shot a glance at his feet; and thanked heaven on finding the gray dog was not beside him. Then he looked up. The sheep had broken and scattered over the steep hillside, still galloping madly. In the rout one pair of darting figures caught and held his gaze: the foremost dodging, twisting, speeding upward; the hinder hard on the leader's heels, swift, remorseless, never changing. He looked for a third pursuing form; but none could he discern.

"He mun ha' missed him in the dark," the Master muttered, the sweat standing on his brow, as he strained his eyes upward.

Higher and higher sped those two dark specks, far out-topping the scattered remnant of the flock. Up and up, until of a sudden the sheer Fall dropped its relentless barrier in the path of the fugitive. Away, scudding along the foot of the rock-wall struck the familiar track leading to the Scoop, and up it, bleating pitifully, nigh spent, the Killer hard on her now.

"He'll doon her in the Scoop!" cried the Master hoarsely, following with fascinated eyes. "Owd Un! Owd Un! wheer iver are yo' gotten to?" he called in agony; but no Owd Un made reply.

As they reached the summit, just as he had prophesied, the two black dots were one; and down they rolled together into the hollow of the Scoop, out of the Master's ken. At the same instant the moon, as though loth to watch the last act of the bloody play, veiled her face.

It was his chance. "Noo!"—and up the hillside he sped like a young man, girding his loins for the struggle. The slope grew steep and steeper; but on and on he held in the darkness, gasping painfully, yet running still, until the face of the Fall blocked his way too.

There he paused a moment, and whistled a low call. Could he but dispatch the old dog up the one path to the Scoop, while he took the other, the murderer's one road to safety would be blocked.

He waited, all expectant; but no cold muzzle was shoved into his hand. Again he whistled. A pebble from above almost dropped on him, as if the criminal up there had moved to the brink of the Fall to listen; and he dared no more.

He waited till all was still again, then crept, cat-like, along the rock-foot, and hit, at length, the track up which a while before had fled Killer and victim. Up that ragged way he crawled on hands and knees. The perspiration rolled off his face; one elbow brushed the rock perpetually; one hand plunged ever and anon into that naked emptiness on the other side.

He prayed that the moon might keep in but a little longer; that his feet might be saved from falling, where a slip might well mean death, certain destruction to any chance of success. He cursed his luck that Th' Owd Un had somehow missed him in the dark; for now he must trust to chance, his own great strength, and his good oak stick. And as he climbed, he laid his plan: to rush in on the Killer as he still gorged and grapple with him. If in the darkness he missed—and in that narrow arena the contingency was improbable—the murderer might still, in the panic of the moment, forget the one path to safety and leap over the Fall to his destruction.

At length he reached the summit and paused to draw breath. The black void before him was the Scoop, and in its bosom—not ten yards away—must be lying the Killer and the killed.

He crouched against the wet rock-face and listened. In that dark silence, poised 'twixt heaven and earth, he seemed a million miles apart from living soul.

No sound, and yet the murderer must be there. Ay, there was the tinkle of a dislodged stone; and again, the tread of stealthy feet.

The Killer was moving; alarmed; was off.

Quick! He rose to his full height; gathered himself, and leapt.

Something collided with him as he sprang; something wrestled madly with him; something wrenched from beneath him; and in a clap he heard the thud of a body striking ground far below, and the slithering and spluttering of some creature speeding furiously down the hillside and away.

"Who the blazes?" roared he.

"What the devil?" screamed a little voice.

The moon shone out.

"Moore!"

"M'Adam!"

And there they were still struggling over the body of a dead sheep.

In a second they had disengaged and rushed to the edge of the Fall. In the quiet they could still hear the scrambling hurry of the fugitive far below them. Nothing was to be seen, however, save an array of startled sheep on the hillside, mute witnesses of the murderer's escape.

The two men turned and eyed each other; the one grim, the other sardonic; both dishevelled and suspicious.

"Well?"

"Weel?"

A pause, and careful scrutiny.

"There's blood on your coat."

"And on yours."

Together they walked back into the little moon-lit hollow. There lay the murdered sheep in a pool of blood. Plain it was to see whence the marks on their coats came. M'Adam touched the victim's head with his foot. The movement exposed its throat. With a shudder he replaced it as it was.

The two men stood back and eyed one another.

"What are yo' doin' here?"

"After the Killer. What are you?"

"After the Killer."

"Hoo did you come?"

"Up this path," pointing to the one behind him. "Hoo did you?"

"Up this."

Silence; then again:

"I'd ha' had him but for yo'."

"I did have him, but ye tore me aff."

A pause again.

"Where's yer gray dog?" This time the challenge was unmistakable.

"I sent him after the Killer. Wheer's your Red Wull?"

"At home, as I tell't ye before."

"Yo' mean yo' left him there?"

M'Adam's fingers twitched.

"He's where I left him."

James Moore shrugged his shoulders.

And the other began:

"When did yer dog leave ye?"

"When the Killer came past."

"Ye wad say ye missed him then?"

"I say what I mean."

"Ye say he went after the Killer. Noo the Killer was here," pointing to the dead sheep. "Was your dog here, too?"

"If he had been he'd been here still."

"Unless he went over the Fall!"

"That was the Killer, yo' fule."

"Or your dog."

"There was only one beneath me. I felt him."

"Just so," said M'Adam, and laughed. The other's brow contracted.

"An' that was a big un," he said slowly. The little man stopped his cackling.

"There ye lie," he said, smoothly.

"He was small."

They looked one another full in the eyes.

"That's a matter of opinion," said the Master.

"It's a matter of fact," said the other. The two stared at one another, silent and stern, each trying to fathom the other's soul; then they turned again to the brink of the Fall. Beneath them, plain to see, was the splash and furrow in the shingle marking the Killer's line of retreat. They looked at one another again, and then each departed the way he had come to give his version of the story.

"We mucked it atween us," said the Master. "If Th' Owd Un had kept wi' me, I should ha' had him."

And—

"I tell ye I did have him, but James Moore pulled me aff. Strange, too, his dog not bein' wi' him!"

(To be continued.)

JANUARY 3, 1907

and heat production, as valuable a food as the so-called 'rich' milk. Indeed, it not infrequently happens, as the experimental feeding of young growing animals has shown, that a thin milk may prove, in the long run, more flesh-forming than a rich milk, inasmuch as the former is less liable to induce gastro-enteric disorders. Let us consider what this means. The despised skim milk is a valuable article of food, capable of supplying many of the wants of the organism, and, from its lightness and digestibility, peculiarly suitable to those whose digestive powers are debilitated. It means, further, that buttermilk, which can be had for the asking almost everywhere in this country, is also a valuable food for men and women, although at present utilized only to feed pigs. Surely, if he is esteemed the greatest benefactor to the race who can grow two grains of corn where only one grew before, in like manner honor should be paid him who rescues a waste product and transforms it into a valued article of a nation's diet."

Recipes.

Cream Cakes.—Half pint water, 1/2 pint "Five Roses" flour, 1/2 pint butter. When the water boils, put in the butter to melt, then the flour, stirring well. Let cool; then beat in three eggs. Drop in a tin; bake in a quick oven, and when cold, open each at the side, and fill with whipped cream.

Biscuits.—Sift 3 teaspoons baking powder in 1 quart "Five Roses" flour, then rub in 3 dessertspoons butter or shortening. Mix to a soft dough with buttermilk. Cut into biscuits, and bake in a hot oven.

Current Events.

Cobalt, Ont., has been incorporated as a town.

The Ontario Legislature will meet on January 24th.

A committee has been appointed to revise the laws of Cuba.

The British Parliament has been prorogued until February 2nd.

State militia was called out in Missouri to suppress a race war.

Rebellion in Ecuador has been suppressed and a new president elected.

About \$62,000,000 was spent in 1906 on Canadian railway construction work and equipment.

Japan is becoming impatient at Russia's delay in fulfilling the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth.

Dr. W. Pakenham has been appointed dean of the new faculty of Education at the University of Toronto.

A clause has been added to the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, including bribery among extraditable offences.

Admiral Nebogatoff and three other officers were condemned to death by a Russian court-martial for surrendering at the battle of the Sea of Japan.

The contract for the new British battleship, Superb, the third of the Dreadnoughts, to be laid down this year, amounts, it is understood, to \$3,300,000.

Rt. Hon. Jas. Bryce, the retiring Chief Secretary for Ireland, is to succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as British Ambassador at Washington. From Britain it is reported that his presence at Washington is expected to further arrangements whereby Britain and the United States may act along parallel lines at the next Hague Conference, thus making substantially for an insurance of world's peace.

UNDED 1866

ery good to me. I catch birds before I eat them. e, though some ery suitable for ng "The Farm- eed well. DAISY. Montreal.

I am the of eight, and I account of not I have no I am the pet end most of my schoolmates and other beechnuts. ER (age 11).

stake, my dear. rk to do may never "lucky!"

I have a collie We have two We have eleven ones. We have re Rose, Jack, and Jess. We ad a number of "The Farmer's ER (age 11).

My father has dvocate" for a very well. For g named Fido, Kate. We have es, two horses, . I have one eo; we both go school. I have mile to school. Class. I like n very fond of w, wishing you REL (age 8).

o purchase in es should be a high shelf. cheap as the n the rinsing ttons, prints, ttes, as this the material chimney can nking salt or fire. In had place with wet When fire people forget ned in calm ree little sen- card on the wall, may re- acted person : draft; shut (2) You can handkerchief. s of pure air the ground.—

SKIM MILK. of. Dean's ad- recent W. I. will be inter- ords re skim the following terary Digest ondon, Eng.). is richest in , the most nu- simple reason s easily digest- milk in which ow. As far as as valuable a fat. The fat ar standard by is most vari- rtions of the nd salts vary ed samples of ds, while the d heat-giving l kinds of milk e, the valuable hich go to the es—the prime —remain very l varieties of "thin" milk ave for energy

CLARK'S VEAL LOAF advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman holding a loaf and text describing the product as 'Ready Lunch' made from carefully selected veal, eggs and savoury herbs.

Acne and Pimple Cure, Princess Dandruff Cure, and Superfluous Hair treatments advertisement with an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the benefits of each product.

SPRAMOTOR advertisement featuring an illustration of a tractor in a field and text describing its benefits for agriculture, such as killing bugs and preventing blight.

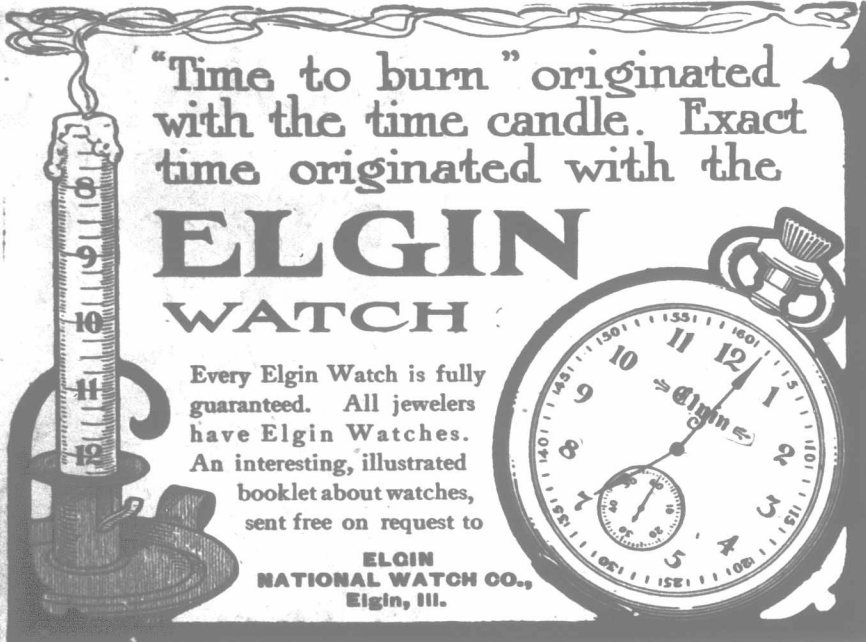
\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5 advertisement with text describing the suits and providing contact information for Southeast Suit Co.

"Time to burn" originated with the time candle. Exact time originated with the

## ELGIN WATCH

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,  
Elgin, Ill.



## The Purity of the Flour

is necessary for the purity of the bread, cakes, or pastry made of it, for you cannot make pure food otherwise. "FIVE ROSES" Flour is as pure as the most up-to-date methods, the most scrupulous care, and the highest scientific knowledge can make it. With it you can make the purest, most delicious bread, cakes and pastry which can be made.

Ask your grocer for a bag to-day.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.,  
LIMITED.

Use Standard Fence,  
All No. 9, Hard, Steel Wire.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO.  
OF  
WOODSTOCK, LIMITED.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Agents Wanted.



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### FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

of Winnipeg, Man., the only weekly agricultural journal edited and printed west of Lake Superior. Subscription, \$1.50 per year. Address:

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL  
14 and 16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

## The Ingle Nook.

### Another Successful Woman.

Dear Dame Durden.—One of the most successful women I know is a saintly-faced old lady of eighty years of age, one of the most unselfish persons in the world, thinking and doing something for everyone but herself, and it is her wish to pass into the great beyond still serving others, and not a care to any one. The glory of her soul shines in her face. She is a consistent christian and zealous worker in the church. She has a family of three, all filling lives of great usefulness. As his mother was left a widow, the son put himself through for a lawyer, and at an early age was appointed King's counsel. He is a great success in his profession, and is actively engaged in church and philanthropic work. One daughter edits a religious paper, and is president of one of the largest organizations in Canada for the uplifting of humanity. The other daughter is a teacher of French and German in a ladies' college, and is of a most beautiful character, one well equipped in every way to train and develop the higher attainments of the young ladies she has in charge, as well as give them instruction. So, my heroine has been a success as a woman, a mother, and a character-builder.

Her parents being early pioneers, coming to this country in its primeval desolation, she, as well as her parents, had to undergo many hardships. The light for years was a candle-wick in a saucer of grease; then candles were used; then, finally, lamps were introduced. She was tailoress for all the family, and every article was made by hand. The first yard of print purchased was paid for in exchange by a bushel of wheat. In her parents' early days, there were no bridges across the River Thames, and travellers were compelled to cross the river on horseback; then conveyances being a crotch of a tree so constructed with other parts of the tree as to serve for carrying purposes. Close by is an Indian relic, in the form of an immense flat stone, which the Indians used, with another stone, to grind their corn. There is also an Indian fort, with arrow-heads, and many other relics, also flint, which was used to light punk by striking it against steel, that being their only means of making fires.

Middlesex Co., Ont. A CANADIAN.

I must thank you for your private letter, Canadian. If it was any relief to you to confide in someone, I am glad you wrote.

### A Letter from New Chum.

Although the discussion has closed, we must make room for this letter, which arrived before the announcement appeared. Dear Dame Durden,—I have made one or two attempts to write you, but could not finish with sufficient brevity, and yet I would like to say something on this question of work in a farmhouse. Such a storm in a teacup! I wonder if any of our friends in the Nook have been to England, and know what the life is in a farmhouse there. I, too, think the house mother's life on a Canadian farm is harder and more toilsome altogether than that of an English woman in the same position. It is almost impossible to compare the two, everything is so totally different.

My home was in N. Yorks., Eng., and just an ordinary farm. The help in the house was two maids and a boy for chores, until we girls were through school, and then one maid and a boy, and we had to help. An English farmer's wife is a busy woman—in the house—but still has leisure for recreation, and can usually leave home for short visits of a couple of weeks or so any time. The milking and churning are done by the hired men, and the butter finished usually either by the farmer's wife or the first maid. In regard to help, I find boys meet the difficulty best in this country. They find companions and friends among the men, and are not as lonely as girls. It seems almost impossible to get two girls to go on to a farm who will work together amicably. I tried, but was not very fortunate in my choice, and then tried boys, and am well satisfied with the result.

When we came from Honolulu to Frisco, we had delicious buckwheat cakes for

breakfast. My recipes are inferior to those of that ship's cook. Will you mind giving me a nice one (buckwheat cakes)? With heartiest good wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all in the Ingle Nook circle. NEW CHUM.

Here are two recipes for buckwheat cakes which may be satisfactory:

1. "Raised" Buckwheat Cakes.—One pint buckwheat flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup Indian meal,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup yeast or  $\frac{1}{4}$  cake compressed yeast, 1 pint warm water, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon molasses. Beat the batter thoroughly, and place it where it will rise overnight; it should rise and fall again before morning, when a teaspoon of finely powdered soda should be added. Stir well, and fry. If you want to make the cakes three times a week, you may reserve a pint of the batter each time. Keep it in a cool place, and use instead of making fresh yeast.

2. Buckwheat Cakes, with Baking Powder.—Mix well 2 cups buckwheat flour, 1 of wheat flour, a little salt, and 3 teaspoons baking powder. Add equal parts milk and water until the batter is of the right consistency. Beat in a little molasses, and fry.

Will you write us a description of Honolulu some time? It would be very interesting.

### A Wrinkle and a Recipe.

Dear Dame Durden,—This is my first letter to the Ingle Nook, but I have always intended writing. I think I would like to whisper a word of advice about our farmhouse kitchens. Do not have them furnished with rocking-chairs, cushions, and useless ornaments, and, above all, do not have a carpet on the floor, as it is not sanitary. Have the kitchen plain, easy to clean, with every convenience to make work easier, and when we are through with our work, let us leave the kitchen and go into the living-room or dining-room to rest, or to do fancywork. Then our city friends will not think we are drudges, and they will not say to us, as one said to me: "A farmer's wife spends all her time in her kitchen." No wonder some of them think so, if the rest of the house is kept dark in summer, and just used for company.

Would like a good recipe for ham loaf, or meat loaf.

Now, just a wrinkle for someone: When done washing, soap the bottom and sides of your boiler to keep from rusting. Hoping to see other letters from this county. DAISY.

Lanark Co., Ont.

Meat Loaf.—Take 2 lbs. lean beef and an eighth of a pound fat pork, and run both through a meat grinder, or chop fine in a chopping bowl. Add 1 quart rolled crackers, and mix all together, seasoning with salt, pepper, sage, and onion. Bind together with 2 eggs; make into loaves, and bake, basting often. Serve hot or cold. It cuts better when cold.

Veal Loaf.—Two lbs. veal and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. salt pork (minced), 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 cup crumbs, salt and pepper. Make into loaf, and bake two hours. Can anyone send a recipe for ham loaf?

### Request for Lankshire Lass—Perpetual Yeast.

Dear Dame Durden,—Your department of "The Farmer's Advocate" is the one to which I turn first when I receive the paper. I enjoy so much reading the experiences and suggestions of some of the letters. I was just looking over the letter from "A Lankshire Lass," and was pleased to see her recipe for dumplings. I intend to try them at the first opportunity, as mine have always been so solid and indigestible that I have almost given up in despair.

Would "A Lankshire Lass," also, tell how she makes syrup almost like maple, as we are very fond of buckwheat pancakes, and prefer the syrup on them to anything else?

Would someone tell me how to make bread from what is sometimes "starter" yeast, or "perpetual yeast," and how to make the yeast to start with? I do not know if you know to what kind of yeast I refer, but a quantity of the yeast is kept each time, and as much yeast as water is put in, and the batter is mixed stiff at once.

I must now close, as this is my first venture, so shall not make it too long. Rothwell Co., Ont. GUSSIE.

I find the following in my "treasure"

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book: To make perpetual yeast, save 2 cups of the water in which potatoes have been boiled at noon, and add to this half a cake of fresh compressed yeast. Turn into a quart sealer; stir in half a cup sugar, and set where it will "work." Leave off the cover, and stir occasionally, letting it stand several hours, or until very foamy, and literally filled with rising bubbles. Then seal tightly, and set in the cellar. When you want to make bread, bring up this "starter," and add 2 cups fresh, lukewarm potato water, and another half cup of sugar. Let the yeast work as before, leaving off the cover, and setting the jar in a deep pan to catch the froth as it runs over. If the yeast is fixed at noon, the bread should be set at about seven o'clock in the evening. Only 2 cups of the yeast should be used, and the rest sealed tightly, and placed in a cold cellar until needed the next time, when the potato water and sugar must again be added. To keep the yeast good, it should never be left in a warm place after it has thoroughly worked. Bread should be made with it while it is working.

To make the bread, sift 3 quarts warm flour, and stir into it 2 cups lukewarm water, and a tablespoon of soft butter, with 2 cups perpetual yeast. Beat and stir, and gradually work in all the flour, adding a tablespoon salt. Knead thoroughly. Rub well with soft butter over the top, and let rise over night. In the morning, cut into loaves, knead, let rise in pans until light, and bake in a steady oven. The bread should be put into the oven about nine o'clock. If you are sure the oven is very hot, leave the door open for five minutes after placing the loaves in it. This gives the bread a chance to rise to its full height before browning.

Now, perhaps, someone will give us another successful method of making this bread.

Puff Paste.

Our Chatterers will especially appreciate the following. Not many professional bakers would so willingly divulge the secrets of the business.

"I notice there have been two or three enquiries for a method for making puff paste. Well, here you are. I am a baker and have made tarts, oyster patties, mince patties, and a score of other things from puff paste for the last twenty-five years. I have experimented, and tried all kinds of ways, but have found the method which will follow to be the best I ever saw or used. You may take any number of pounds of butter and the same quantity of good pastry flour. I would advise you to try a small batch first, and if you find you can handle a larger quantity, then go ahead.

Take 1 pound of butter, 1 pound of flour. The secret in making good pastry is all in the handling. The butter must be fresh and firm; a soft, greasy butter will not do. Wash it in ice-cold water. Pour off the water and add more. Now let it stay in the ice water while you make the paste, and put 1 pound of flour in a wooden bowl. Add enough ice water to form into a paste, the same stiffness as the butter. Work it well to make it tough. Now put it on your pastry-board, and roll it out about ¼ inch thick, using plenty of flour to keep it from sticking, but no flour on top. Now form the butter into a square piece, and lay it on the paste, folding the paste over the butter so it will completely cover it. Now roll it out a little less than ¼ an inch thick. This is our roll. Now brush all the flour off the top; sprinkle lightly with water, and fold the two ends so they will meet in the center, allowing the edges to lap over each other a little. Turn half way round, using quite a lot of flour so that it will not stick to board or pin. Roll out again. Repeat the rolling until you have rolled it nine times; then it is ready to form into any kind of goods or shapes.

It is not necessary to freeze it, or have the doors and windows open in order to keep it cool; the ordinary heat of a kitchen is not too warm. It must be baked as soon as possible. If you wish to keep it an hour or so, put it where it will keep cold. I will tell you how to make baking-powder biscuits next week, or if there is anything else you would rather know, just mention it, and I will be glad to oblige you.

THE WOMAN'S BAKERY.  
430 College St., Toronto.

Another Tart-shell Recipe.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read with much interest the pleasant chats of those who are of the "nook" family, and felt as if I were content to be merely an on-looker; but of late I thought I would like to come in. May I? I see some are still awaiting the information about tart shells. I cannot be really accurate. Here is my way: I make a good pie crust, that means good "farmers' lard (plenty of it) and flour well mixed. I am careful not to use too much water, and roll it with plenty of flour sifted over and through it, only keep it from getting warm from the hands, sometimes I use a spoon or fork. Use the coldest water.

If my call is not too long, here is a filling for tarts, which we like very much: Two-thirds cup currants, the same of sugar. Add 1 egg. Mix, and cook, taking care not to burn. Then add a generous piece of butter, the size of an egg to each cup. These are called butter tarts. Can anyone tell me how to keep pie juice from running out in the oven?

I made a hair receiver from the plan given by Aunt Marjory, the very night "The Farmer's Advocate" came. It's all right. I am hemstitching some scrim doilies for table or toilet dresser for Christmas. I also am making a table cover out of those fancy crepe table-napkins, using four for top (some use four for the lining also). I use sheet wadding (white) to line. Then double a napkin, and feather-stitch around for fringe, slashing it to make the fringe.

Dear Dame Durden, please forgive for making such an unheard-of long visit for a call. If I have proven too tedious, punish me by leaving me out. Thanking all for the good and useful hints and pleasure I get from the Ingle Nook, I will retire. Wishing all the happy farmers' wives, and Dame Durden, a Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous New Year, I remain ever an—  
Oxford Co. INTERESTED ONE.

To keep pie juice from running over, first dredge the top of the fruit with flour or cornstarch to absorb part of the juice. Put on the top cover, and make a small opening in it; roll a piece of stiff writing paper like a funnel, and insert the small end in the opening, leaving it there until the pie is baked.

Superior to Any Other.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find \$1.50, my renewal subscription for 1907. I consider your paper superior to any other agricultural paper I have ever read. I will try to get you one or more new subscribers. JNO. C. CHISHOLM.  
Lower South River, Antigonishe, N. S.

What an American Says.

Dear Sirs,—You will find enclosed \$1.50 for a new subscriber, Jas. Branton, Carsonville, Sanilac Co., Mich. Please send him a Christmas number and advance my subscription six months.

Applegate, Mich. W. C. STANLEY.  
P. S.—It is a hard matter to get new names here, as the people don't seem to know a good thing when they see it. I think "The Farmer's Advocate" is the best printed journal of its kind.

TRADE TOPIC.

SUGAR-BEET MEAL.—The Wallaceburg Sugar Co., an enterprise with the successful progress of which many Farmer's Advocate readers are well acquainted, are now offering for the use of stock and dairymen what is known as sugar-beet meal, which bids fair to become a standard article for use in the stables of the country. It is a purely vegetable by-product, prepared by steam-drying the beet pulp with imported machinery. The sample we have received shows it to be a clean and appetizing food that would certainly be relished by animals, and has every appearance of being wholesome and nutritious. Samples and prices may be secured by writing the company, at Wallaceburg, Ont., and this we would advise our readers to do so that they can test the food for themselves.

Look to and think of the best and noblest specimens of the human race of the past and of the present, try to be like them, and do not think too much of the evil and of the failures and degenerates of mankind.

Ye Olde Firme of HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited.  
Established 50 Years.

PRIOR TO STOCK-TAKING  
Great Clearing of Square  
and Upright  
PIANOS

One may well exclaim: "These are startling prices!" They are, and only those who act quickly can depend on securing the goods.

Square Pianos

Hardman, New York—Beautiful light rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, serpentine base, overstrung scale; in elegant condition, and a piano that will give good satisfaction. Regular price, \$500; special at .....\$140

Chickering, Square—Beautiful light rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre; overstrung scale; in elegant condition, and a piano that will give excellent satisfaction. Special at .....\$145

Steinway & Sons, New York—Beautiful light rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale; in elegant condition, and a piano that will give good satisfaction. Special at .....\$150

Upright Pianos

Miller Bros., New York—Upright Cabinet Grand, ebonized case; 7 1-3 octaves; a very nice piano, and one that will give good satisfaction. A1 value at.....\$195

R. S. Williams—Beautiful Golden Oak Cabinet Grand; 7 1-3 octaves; engraved panels; a very nice instrument in every way, and in elegant condition. Special at.....\$225

Heintzman & Co.—Upright, ebonized case; 7 octaves; hand-carved panels; in elegant condition and fully guaranteed; a very nice piano, with a good tone. Regular price, \$3.75; special at.....\$235

Wormwith & Co., Kingston—Upright Cabinet Grand; walnut case; Boston fall; nicely decorated top door; full length music rack; 8 pedals; 7 1-3 octaves; full metal plate;

used less than six months, and fully guaranteed. Special at .....\$250

Heintzman & Co.—Upright Extra Large Cabinet Grand, with 7 1-3 octaves; beautifully hand-carved panels; swing music rack; rosewood case; in elegant condition; fully guaranteed; this is a particularly fine piano. Regular price, \$600; special at .....\$395

Weber, New York—Upright, Medium-size Cabinet Grand, in mahogany case, with 7 1-3 octaves; 2 music racks; beautifully hand-carved panels; 3 pedals; this is an extra fine piano, and will give the very best possible satisfaction. Regular price, \$600; special at .....\$325

Steinway & Sons, New York—Cabinet Grand; beautiful rosewood case; plain panels; 7 octaves; made by the best known manufacturer in the United States. An A1 piano, and one that will give every satisfaction. Special at .....\$395

Special Church Organ

Exceptionally Handsome Bell Church Organ, containing 15 sets of reeds, swells, etc.; can be pumped by hand or the ordinary foot pedals; standing over seven feet high; massive carved case; in elegant condition; this is an exceptional opportunity for a church to get a very fine organ at a bargain; received by us in exchange when selling a piano. Regular list price, \$600; offered for ... ..\$225

Easy Terms of Payment

Square Pianos, under \$100—\$5 cash, and \$3 per month.  
Square Pianos, over \$100—\$10 cash, and \$4 per month.  
Upright Pianos, under \$250—\$10 cash, and \$6 per month.  
Upright Pianos, over \$250—\$15 cash, and \$7 per month.

Discount of 10 per cent. for all cash with order.

Should these terms be not agreeable, wire your selection at our expense, and it will be set aside until terms can be arranged satisfactorily. Handsome stool and drape with each instrument, and freight paid to any point in Ontario, and proportionate amount to other provinces.

YE OLDE FIRME OF

Heintzman & Co., Ltd.,  
115-117 King Street, West, Toronto, Canada.

Save Your Money

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, Stair Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE YOU MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

Learn a Trade—Plumbing, Bricklaying, Plastering. These trades pay \$4.50 to \$7 per day. We teach these trades by actual practice in about three months. Positions secured. Write for free book of instruction. COYNE'S TRADE SCHOOL, 840-848 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

MONEY IN CANARIES

More profitable than poultry. Experience unnecessary. We give advice free. Our new ezc book, "Money in Canaries," tells all about it. With book we send free, if you name this paper, a box packet BIRD BREAD. Also, "How to Rite Birds of Lice," and "Bird Magazine." Send ezc to-day; stamps or coin. Refunded if you buy birds from us. Birds shipped anywhere any time. Write us before buying. Address:

COTTAM BIRD SEED  
28 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

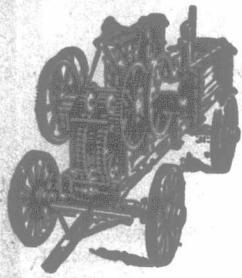
POULTRY PAYS Our Book, "Poultry for Pleasure and Profit" showing 25 best paying varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delavan Poultry Farm, P. E. R. Gotta, Manager, Box 23, Delavan, Wis.

## Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,  
75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:  
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.  
Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-premier of Ontario.  
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.  
Rev. Father Teedy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.  
Bishop A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.  
Rev. Wm. McLaren, D.D., Principal Knox College, Toronto.  
Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.  
Consultation or correspondence invited.

## 100 Men Wanted



to sell the  
**COLUMBIA  
HAY  
PRESS.**

We guarantee it the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity 50 tons in 10 hours. Write for full description and agency.

**Columbia Hay Press Co.,**  
Kingsville, Ontario.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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 omitted. 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 20 cents.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**—We have still a few extra Silver-L Wyandottes to spare. Cheap. Hertel & Bognes, Hanover, Ont.

**BRONZE** turkeys for sale from extra fine imported hens. Good weight. Francis Docker, Dunnville, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Pure-bred cockerels—Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Guinea fowl—\$1.00 each. John B. Morgan, Wales, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Bronze turkeys. Large young toms with brilliant plumage. Chas. W. Bainard, Glanworth, Ont.

**HEAVY-LAYING** White Leghorn hens and cockerels to go at a bargain. Write for particulars. Jas. L. McCormack, Brantford, Ont.

**MAMMOTH** Bronze Turkeys, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Barred Rocks, from prizewinners. Pairs not skin. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, or 569 English St., London.

**MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys, bred from imported stock. We have an extra heavy and well-colored lot. T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth, Ont.

**50 BRONZE** turkeys. Toms, 25 lbs.; pullets, 18 lbs. Money refunded if not satisfactory. G. E. Nixon, Arva.

**White Wyandottes**—We have a fine winter-laying strain, with single birds or breeding pens, at reasonable prices. Also prizewinning Shropshires. W. D. Monkman Bondhead, Ont.

**Mammoth Bronze Turkeys**—Sired by imported tom. Shropshire sheep and Chester White swine. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.



**MORGAN'S ROUP CURE**  
Is guaranteed to cure Roup in all its forms, is a preventive of Colds, Gapes, Cholera, Diarrhoea and all Germ Diseases, not trouble. Price 25c. postpaid. Ask for Free article on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.



**Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR OR WOODEN HEN**

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

CATALOG FREE  
WRITE TODAY.



**Mount Birds**

CAME-HEADS, TAN SKINS AND MAKE RUGS. Sportsmen and naturalists may NOW learn at home to mount all kinds of specimens true to life. Save your fine trophies, decorate home and den, make BIG PROFITS in your spare time. A most fascinating art, easily and quickly learned by MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS. WE TEACH BY MAIL all branches of the wonderful art of TAXIDERMISTRY, the art so long kept a secret. Every hunter, trapper and nature-lover needs Taxidermy, and should take our course. 15 complete lessons, best methods, cost low. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Thousands of successful students. Highest endorsements. Fine CATALOG, the Taxidermy Magazine, and full particulars FREE for short time. WRITE FOR THEM TODAY. THE N. W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY, 48 R Omaha, Nebraska.

## With the Flowers.

### Treating Frozen Plants.

If your plants should become frozen at any time during the winter, do not give them up as hopeless, at least until you have done all that can be done with them. Do not keep them a moment in a warm room. Remove them before the frost has had time to thaw from the leaves to a cool cellar—just above freezing-point is best—and shower them well with cold water; then leave for three or four days away from light and heat. Many of the hardier plants will come out with but little damage after such treatment. If any parts seem wilted, cut them off at some little distance below where the wilted portion begins; if this is neglected decay may set in and the plant be lost. Even if wilted to the root, do not give up hope. Cut the plant off, keep the pot in a warm, sunny situation, and water when needed; you may be rewarded by a fine growth before long.

### RESTING PLANTS.

Many people entirely disregard the fact that plants need rest, and keep on watering them, stimulating them to growth summer and winter, year in and year out, and then wonder why they do not thrive. To expect a plant that has already exhausted itself flowering to flourish under such treatment, is about as reasonable as to expect men and women to keep on working, and still be strong and healthy, without sleep. So if you have still in your windows stunted-looking hydrangeas, summer-flowering fuchsias, oleanders or geraniums whose flowering period should naturally come in the summer, put them down in a cool, dark cellar as fast as you can, and proceed to "almost" let them do without water. They should have been under such treatment long ago. Of course, where plants bloom naturally during the winter, or have been trained for winter blooming, as geraniums and many other plants may be, there is a different matter to consider. But remember this: All flowering plants need rest, a good long rest of two or three months or more at some period of each year. If not rested during the summer, they must be in the winter, or they will never do as well as they should. Where a plant has finished flowering and its leaves show a tendency to ripen off, you may take it for granted that it is simply asking for its time of repose. Never mind if the leaves all drop off. That is what they are likely to do. They will make none the less vigorous growth in the spring because of it. Among the plants which should be set away now—the sooner the better—is the chrysanthemum. Leave it down cellar until the end of March, then bring up, cut the old stalks off, and either divide the roots—the easiest way—or make cuttings from the young shoots. Winter-flowering plants, of course—e.g., the Calla—require resting in summer, but in every case the ripening of the leaves may be taken as an index of the treatment.

### SICK PLANTS.

If a plant seems dwindling and sick, examine first of all if its conditions of growth, as outlined in a recent number of "The Farmer's Advocate," are right. Is the air pure and moderately warm? Are there no cold draughts striking upon the foliage? Is the pot neither too large nor too small? Is it being overwatered or underwatered? Are there any insects on it or worms in the soil? Is the soil sour, or has it become packed? Is the drainage good? Are the leaves choked with dust?

If all these questions can be answered satisfactorily, then one must shift about for some other reason of the unhealthiness. This may be found, possibly, in the existence of some fungous disease. If the leaves are turning light in blotches which finally turn brown and dry, especially along the edges, this is probably the

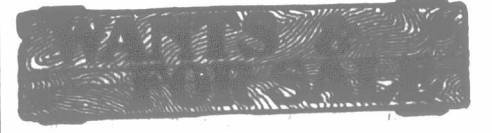
trouble. The remedy is copper sulphate in some form. Bordeaux mixture would cure the disease, but as it leaves a deposit on the leaves, it is not in much favor for house-plants. Instead of it, Copperdine, which may be procured from any dealer in florist's supplies, should be used, being sprayed on the leaves according to directions that go with it.

If this does not seem necessary, and the plant seems merely in an unthrifty condition, repotting may be advisable. Let the soil get dry, take the plant out and examine the roots, cutting off any decayed parts, then repot in fresh earth, if possible. If not, it may be well to treat the old soil to a bath of hot water.

Do not give fertilizer to a sick plant. Get it first in good healthy condition, then apply weak fertilizer once a fortnight if it still seems to require stimulation. Keep the conditions right, and you are not likely to have much trouble with house-plants.

### LAST CALL FOR THE EDWARDS SALE.

January 9th is the date for the annual sale of young bulls and heifers from the Pine Grove herd of Shorthorns, at Rockland, Ont., near Ottawa, belonging to W. C. Edwards & Co. This sale should appeal to the Shorthorn breeders of America as a favorite source of securing high-class individual animals of the most desirable lines of breeding, as no other herd on this continent contains more typical representatives of the famous Cruickshank, Marr and other noted Aberdeenshire families, no expense having been spared by Senator Edwards in securing high-class members of these families from which to breed the most desirable class of progeny. The thought that involuntarily occurs to the visitor who sees the offering of this year, is what bumper prices these typical young bulls and heifers, with their high-class breeding and individuality, would bring were they in the Duthie or other of the Old Country sales, as they are nearly all bred direct from recently-imported sires and dams, or the sons and daughters of such parentage, and are up-to-date scions of such notable families as the Cruickshank, Brawith Bud, Secret, Lancaster, Clipper, Orange Blossom, Nonpareil and Duchess of Gloster; the Marr Missie, Emma, and Goldie tribes; Bruce Rosewoods; Reid and Walker Flower Girls, for some time in the hands of Mr. Cruickshank; Campbell Minns and Rosebuds; Shepherd Lovells and Jealousys, and others of similar lines of breeding. The sale should attract breeders from far and near, but none need be deterred from attending by the fear that prices will run high. This has not been the case at former sales at Pine Grove, where good bargains have been found, and there is no reason to expect high prices this year; but the stock will go without reserve at the buyers' own prices.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, Pet Stock, and miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are omitted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FOR \$7,000** I will sell the best stock and grain farm in the County of Simcoe. This farm contains 117 acres, all under cultivation; has a new \$3,000 brick house; plenty of stable room; and is provided with an artesian well with a capacity of a barrel every four minutes; is well fenced, and is only two miles from market. Terms arranged. Address: "Owner," 1287 Queen street, west Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—First-class stock or dairy farm, 400 acres, two brick houses, four large barns, stables, drive-house, all necessary outbuildings in first-class order; good orchard, choice fruit; rich loamy soil, clay subsoil; abundance of clear running water all year; 60 acres timber, mostly beech and maple; an exceptionally fine farm, will be sold cheap; owner contemplates retiring. Can be divided in two or three farms if necessary. Why go to the cold Northwest when you can purchase such a good farm in Southern Ontario, the mildest climate in Ontario? For further particulars enquire of John Campbell, St. Thomas, Ont.

**IDEAL** wheatlands in Sunny Southern Alberta. Write before buying. Call when you come. Geo. C. Millar, Tabor, Alberta.

**JUBILEE FARM** for sale. Snap price, \$3,700. Going West. Come and see or write L. L. Pound, Glencolin, Ont.

**266 ACRES** for sale at Paisley, in Tp. Elderslie, Co. Bruce; lots 16 and 17, con. B.; part lot 17, con. A. Large quantity of timber. A good water power. Frame house and barn. Brick clay on property. For particulars write: P. S. Gibson, Willowdale, Ont., or G. W. Gibson, Drew, Ont.

## The Sunnyside Herefords.

The herd is larger and better at present than ever before. I am offering a young herd, consisting of 1 bull calf and 4 heifers 1 year old, at a price hitherto unheard of. Come and see this young herd or write for prices.  
Address:  
MALCOLM H. O'NEIL, SOUTHGATE.

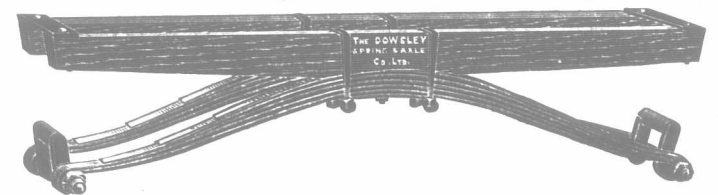
**TO STOCKMEN**

**A GOOD PICTURE**

Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with

**THE TORONTO ENGRAVING & CO. LIMITED**  
92 BAY ST. TORONTO

## The Dowsley Bolster Springs.



If you use a wagon of any sort, why not prolong its life and make driving in it more of a pleasure by using our Bolster Springs.

No jarring nor jolting, and easier on all parties concerned. By their use the fruitman, the market-gardener and the farmer can all market their produce without any bruising or waste; consequently, better results financially.

The proper outfit for the man who draws milk or cream. Mr. Dealer, increase your sales materially by handling our Bolster Springs. You market-gardeners, fruit-dealers and farmers, dispose of your goods in better condition by having a set of our Springs on your wagons.

Made in all capacities from 1,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. Give us width of the bolster of your wagon, and the distance between the stakes.

Write us direct, or give us the address of your nearest dealer.  
**The Dowsley Spring & Axle Co., Limited,**  
Chatham, Ontario.

**A HEALTHY STANDARD**

**FOR COWS ONLY**

**KOW-KURE**

A healthy standard is necessary to get profit from cows. The amount of milk given depends on the cow's constitutional condition. If she is "off feed" it shows loss of appetite and poor digestion—she needs a tonic to restore her digestive organs to a healthy state.

**KOW-KURE**

for cows only, is a CONSTITUTION BUILDER—not a "food," but a medicine which starts at the very foundation and makes just what you want—a healthy cow. Thousands of dairymen, after testing its value, say they would not be without it. For all cow diseases KOW-KURE is invaluable. Try it. Our book, "The Cost of a Lost Cow," sent FREE.

**Dairy Association Co., Mfrs., Lyndonville, Vt., U.S.A.**

**CLEARING AUCTION SALE!**

**33 Shorthorns**

At Glen Park Farm, Clinton,

**Tuesday, January 15th, 1907.**

**17 Cows, 12 Heifers, 4 Bulls.**

Comprising my entire herd of choicely-bred Shorthorns. Sale held under cover. Terms cash or 9 months' credit on approved joint notes bearing 5 per cent. interest. Sale to commence 1 p. m.

**W. DOHERTY, CLINTON, ONTARIO.**

**Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.**

Sale catalogues on application.

**CLEARING SALE**

— OF THE —

**Huron Herd of Shorthorns**

— AT —

**BLYTH, JANUARY 16th, 1907.**

**12 Cows, 11 Heifers, 8 Bulls**

Being my entire herd of well-bred Shorthorns. Terms cash, or nine months' time on approved joint notes bearing 5 per cent. interest. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. Sale catalogue on application. All trains met day of sale. Trains arrive at Blyth 7:10 and 10:30 a. m., and leave 4:15 and 7:10 p. m.

**Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.**

**A. H. Jacobs, Blyth Ontario.**

**TRADE NOTES.**

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. shipped, on December 26th, a consignment of 15 Airmotor outfits to Egypt. This follows other large shipments made last summer and fall, and these shipments speak louder than words of the popularity of these Canadian manufacturers in the Levant. It also emphasizes the wisdom of maintaining a reasonable protective tariff to enable Canadian manufacturers to build up not only a home business, but also an export business, for if the manufacturers of this country are not protected, they neither can manufacture for the home trade nor for export. The Canadian Airmotors, now to be seen in Cyprus, Egypt, Africa, and other distant parts of the world, are the best testimony to Canadian statesmanship."

**FREE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LARGE ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR DAIRYMEN—THE SEPARATOR NEWS.**

—A big paper, handsomely illustrated in colors, entirely devoted to the success, prosperity and protection of separator users and intending separator purchasers. Every issue brimful of special illustrations and information—what might be called inside facts—that will help you to decide whether a cream separator will pay you, how large a separator you should have, and how to care for a cream separator so as to get the most out of it. Articles guarding you against the "patent-can" fraud and against the mistakes of buying a too cheap or a too complicated separator. Articles telling what State Experiment Stations say of cream separators. Articles comparing different kinds of cream separators. In fact, a whole paper devoted to cream separator news. Would you like to receive every future issue—without a cent of expense to you? Then write the publishers, The Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., asking them to put your name on their mailing list. But don't forget to mention that you saw this offer in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

**GOSSIP.**

**MR. JACOBS' SHORTHORN SALE.**

Shorthorn breeders and farmers desiring to improve their cattle will do well to bear in mind the dispersion sale, on January 16th, of the excellent herd of Mr. A. H. Jacobs, at his farm, near the town of Blyth, in Huron County, Ont., as advertised in this paper. Mr. Jacobs' herd has been bred for individual merit by a careful selection of high-class sires, and, being a liberal feeder, his stock is always in good condition, which tells in robustness of constitution and abundance of flesh, while he has not neglected the milking qualities, as most of his cattle belong to deep-milking strains, and the lusty calves in the herd show the benefit of this propensity. The present stock bull, Broadhooks Golden Fame (imp.) =50018=, purchased at the dispersion of the herd of Mr. Mercer at \$930, and considered by leading breeders one of the very best bulls in Canada, has proved a great success as a sire, as the 17 heifers and young bulls of his got in the sale catalogue will bear witness, being of the most desirable type—low-set, thick-fleshed, and full of quality, as is their sire, whose breeding is of the best, he being sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Fame, and his dam of the favorite Broadhooks family, by Abbotsford 2nd, also bred by Mr. Duthie, a son of the great sire, Abbotsford, by British Leader, a son of William of Orange; while on the sire's side of his pedigree we find the great Cruickshank bulls, Pride of Morning, Star of Morning and Cumberland. Broadhooks Golden Fame is included in the sale, and should be an attraction to any breeder looking for an imported bull that is a proved sire of merit as well as a show bull individually. The females in the herd are a thrifty, typical class, and show in their breeding the blood lines of many of the best Scotch families on sound foundation stock of early and later importations, topped by Scotch-bred sires of the most approved breeding. Blyth is only 12 miles from Clinton, and parties attending the sale of Mr. Doherty's herd, on Jan. 15th, can take in the Jacobs sale on the same trip, and at practically the same expense.

**Out of School Because of Colds**

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN WILL ACQUIRE LUNG TROUBLES, WHICH COULD BE AVOIDED BY USING

**DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE**

The records of attendance at the Toronto public schools show that ten thousand children were absent on account of colds during a single month.

"The worst enemy of all to the child, so far as keeping him from school is concerned, apparently is the common everyday cold," said Dr. Goodchild, in his report to the Ontario School Association.

"Not only does the cold prove an enemy in this way," he continued, "but it is well known that many of the more serious diseases follow from the simple cold. As a result of the patient becoming weakened down in his resistance against disease, the germs of various infectious diseases the more easily find a place to multiply somewhere in the organism."

Parents who make a practice of keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house have at hand the most certain means of curing coughs, colds, croup and bronchitis, and positively preventing more serious disease. It is sometimes forgotten that few ailments possess more possibilities of danger than a common cold.

Mrs. R. D. Turner, Broadview, N.-W. T., writes: "We have seven children, and have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for every one of them, and with good results. We get four bottles at a time, and find it a good remedy to break up cold on the lungs."

Not only is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine a positive cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and severe chest colds, but it is also a preventive of all diseases of the lungs.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every bottle.

**Ingleside Herefords.**

First-prize herd at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1906. For sale: Young bulls and females, all ages.

**75 Head to Select From.**

High quality; low prices; easy terms.

**H. D. SMITH, HAMILTON, ONT.**

**BOYS FOR FARM HELP**

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent for Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

**EDMONTON LANDS**

Farms—improved and unimproved. All kinds. Easy terms and right prices.

**W. D. Jones & Sons,**

Box 314, Edmonton, Alberta.

Opposite C. N. R. station.

## DISPERSION SALE

Of the entire Shorthorn Herd of MR. ED. ROBINSON, of Markham, Ont., on

**Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1907**

COMPRISING

# 41 HEAD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

All either imported or bred direct from imported stock, and representing the Broadhooks, Jilt, Rosemary, Lady Dorothy, Jessamine and other popular Scotch families. Also the stock bull, Royal Champion, imp.

Sale at 1 p.m. Farm adjoining the village.

Catalogues on application.

**ED. ROBINSON,**

**Markham, Ont.**

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWES, Maryville, Mo. } Auctioneers.  
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont. }

These Tools  
Are  
Plenty

Roofing  
Right

With

OSHAWA Galvanized  
STEEL SHINGLES

Is Easy  
Work

Put them on with no tools but a hammer and tinner's shears,—can't go wrong. They lock on all four sides, are self-draining and water-shedding on any roof with three or more inches pitch to the foot. Make buildings fire-proof, weatherproof and proof against lightning. Cost least in the long run. Made of 28-gauge toughened sheet steel—only one quality used and that the best—bent cold and double-galvanized. Last longer with no painting than any other metal shingles heavily-

Painted. Guaranteed in every way until 1932. Ought to last a century. Cheap as wood shingles in first cost; far cheaper in the long run. "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles cost only \$4.50 a square, 10 ft. x 10 ft. Tell us the area of any roof and hear our tempting offer for covering it with the cheapest roof you can really afford to buy. Let us send you FREE booklet about this roofing question—tells some things you may not know.

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for Twenty-Five Years Ought to Last a Century

Send for FREE Book—"Roofing Right" Get Our Offer Before You Roof a Thing

The Pedlar People

Oshawa Canada

Address our Nearest Warehouse:

MONTREAL	TORONTO	OTTAWA	LONDON	WINNIPEG	VANCOUVER
321-3 Craig St. W.	11 Colborne St.	423 Sussex St.	69 Dundas St.	76 Lombard St.	615 Pender St.

### GOSSIP.

#### MR. DOHERTY'S SHORTHORN SALE.

In a special advertisement in this paper, Mr. W. Doherty, of Clinton, Ont., sets forth the dispersion sale of his choicely-bred herd of 33 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, to take place at Glen Park farm, adjoining the town of Clinton, 30 miles west of Stratford, and 50 miles north of London, on the G. T. R. The catalogue shows that this herd contains choicely-bred representatives of a number of the most popular of the Cruickshank, Marr, Campbell and other noted Aberdeenshire herds, and is headed by the grand dark roan imported bull, Pride of Scotland =45218=, by Clifton, by the Duthie-bred Prince of Fashion, by Scottish Archer, Clifton's dam being a Cruickshank Cicely, and the dam of Pride of Scotland. Roan Bessie is the dam also of the \$5,100 Lord Banff. Roan Bessie, by Sittyton Sort, is described as a cow of remarkable scale and a heavy milker. Pride of Scotland, therefore, represents a splendid combination of blood lines, both from beef-making and milking strains, making him a most desirable sire to place at the head of a herd, as he is a show bull individually, being low-set, thick-fleshed, deep-ribbed, a grand handler, with a good head and back, and his progeny are worthy of their sire, being thrifty, good feeders, well-fleshed, and carrying plenty of hair. His daughter, Lovely 58th, in Sir Wm. Van Horne's herd was first-prize yearling heifer at Winnipeg in 1905.

Among the females is the excellent imported cow, Winsome Beauty 3rd, bred by the Messrs. Law, of Sanquhar, sired by Lord James, a son of the Duthie-bred Lavender bull, Lord Douglas, and her dam by the Marr-bred Ravensworth, by Brave Knight, by William of Orange. She is a rich roan of great scale and substance, a regular breeder, and a deep milker, was a prizewinner in Scotland, and was sold at the Mains of Sanquhar sale, in 1900, for 150 guineas. A two-year-old daughter of this cow, Winsome Belle, by Imp. Royal Emperor, bred by W. S. Marr, is also in the sale. Wimple Blossom, a rich roan six-year-old cow, is a daughter of the Cruickshank Village Blossom bull, Village Squire, by the champion Abbotsford, and her dam is by Burgomaster's Gloster, of the Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster tribe, while she is of the favorite Wimple family, regarded by Mr. Deane Willis as amongst his best, having furnished him with two Royal winners. A beautiful yearling daughter of this cow, by Imp. Scottish Peer, is also in the sale, as well as a heifer calf of eleven months, by Imp. Donside. The Marr Roan Lady tribe is represented by Orange Blossom 2nd (imp.), bred by Mr. Young, of Tilberies, a roan six-year-old cow, by the Duthie-bred Scottish Prince, a well-bred Princess Royal, and her dam by Remus, the sire of the \$7,500 bull, Choice Goods. This valuable cow is due to calve in April to the service of Pride of Scotland (imp.). The Marr Stamford is represented by the roan four-year-old Bessie Stamford, by Village Squire, and her dam is out of a daughter of the Marr-bred Royal Sailor (imp.), and her grandam by the world's Fair champion, Young Abbotsburn. Besides these, there are scions of the following well and favorably known Scotch families: Cruickshank Matchless, Duchess of Gloster, Nonpareil, Kinellar Jilt, Mina, Rosedale, Claret and other useful sorts, some of which are of deep-milking strains, as well as thrifty feeders, many of which are in calf or have calves at foot, by Pride of Scotland (imp.). There are also a few choice young bulls of similar breeding and type, which should find ready buyers. Parties interested should send for the catalogue of this sale and study its contents.

#### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Jan. 8th.—G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.  
Jan. 9th.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns, annual sale.  
Jan. 10th.—Ed. Robinson, Markham, Ont., dispersion sale of Shorthorns.  
Jan. 15th.—W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., dispersion sale of Shorthorns.  
Jan. 16th.—A. H. Jacobs, Blyth, Ont., dispersion sale of Shorthorns.

Please Mention this Paper When Writing Advertisers.



## Third Annual Auction Sale

Pine Grove and Plewlands

# SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

In Steam-heated Pavilion, Pine Grove Stock Farm, ROCKLAND, ONT., on

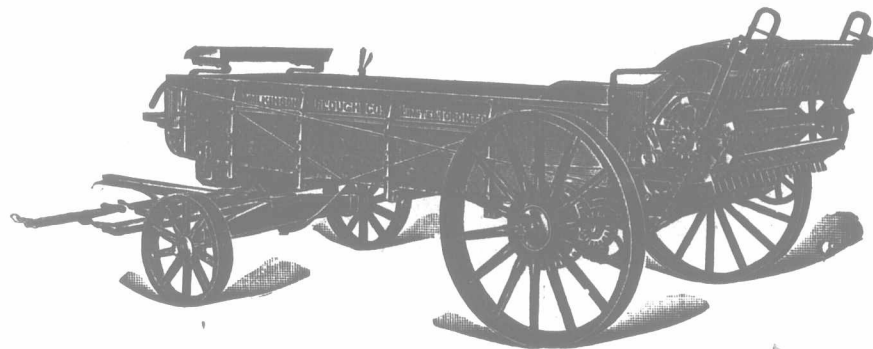
Wednesday, Jan. 9th, 1907

When 43 head of high-class young animals, the increase of the herd in the last year, will be sold: **21 young bulls, 22 heifers.** The produce of the best Scotch blood obtainable. Rich breeding combined with robust constitution and approved type. Rockland is on the Canada Atlantic section of the G. T. R., 35 miles from Ottawa, and also on the C. P. R., Lochaber being the station on that road. Catalogues on application.

COL. GEO. P. BELLOW, Maryville, Mo. } Auctioneers.  
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont. }

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

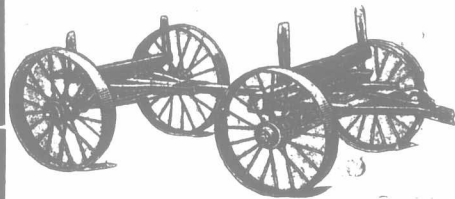
FREE A SEVENTY-BUSHEL GREAT WESTERN SPREADER FREE



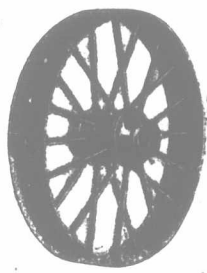
Have you 125 loads of manure, or more, to spread? Are you going to plant 25 or more acres of oats? If so, let us know, and we will show you how you can own a manure spreader absolutely FREE. Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter: I have ..... loads of manure to spread this spring. I will plant ..... acres of oats. I have ..... acres of land; ..... horses; ..... cows, and ..... small stock. Write to-day.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, CAN.

**HANDY WAGONS and WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR THE FARM**



Made low to facilitate loading. They run easy, and carry a heavy load. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Write for illustrated catalogue to



DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., Limited, BRILLIA, ONTARIO.

## CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.



Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, ares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. NESS & SON,

Howlok, Quebec.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention this Paper.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### LAMB FEEDING.

1. Give, in detail, a good system of lamb-fattening, having at disposal clover hay, turnips, and all coarse grains, with the intention of selling early in winter. On your best ration, what should a lamb gain in six weeks, all lambs being ewes and wethers?

2. (a) How large a pen would it take to hold forty lambs? Would you advise dividing them? (b) Would you line west and north sides with felt paper?

3. How much does a well-fatted lamb shrink when killed and dressed?

G. F. A.

Ans.—1. Well-cured clover hay, with a liberal ration of sliced or pulped turnips and a mixture of oats and nutted oil cake, say one quart of oats and 1/2 lb. oil cake each per day; or, peas in place of oil cake, say 1/2 pint per day. On such ration, lambs, if in good condition to start with, should gain about one-half pound per day.

2. A pen about 30 feet square should accommodate 40 lambs comfortably. We would advise dividing them, as sheep do better in smaller lots.

3. About 40 lbs. to the hundred-weight.

#### THE WIDOW'S PORTION.

What share can a farmer's wife claim of her husband's estate? There is a mortgage upon the land. Can she claim a third of the land, and a third of all the loose property, such as stock, implements, grain and hay? I have an insurance policy left to her, also a nice sum of money in the bank.

Ontario. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The facts are not sufficiently stated. For instance, you do not say whether there is a will. The latter part of your statement suggests that you have bequeathed at least a portion of your property to your wife. If a will were made, and after your death your widow elected to take the provision made by it in her favor, she would have to be content with such provision, and could not claim any more of the estate. But she would not be obliged to take under the will. She could, if she preferred to do so, elect to take her dower instead. That would be one-third for life of the land. It sometimes happens, however, that the provision made by will in favor of the widow does not appear to be intended as in lieu of dower, and, in such case, the widow may take both. If no will, the share of the widow would be much greater if there were no children than if there were; but she would be legally entitled, in the absence of a will, to at least one third of the estate remaining after payment of debts, funeral expenses and the costs of administration.

#### MALIGNANT TUMOR — BUCKWHEAT PLOWED UNDER.

1. We have a mare that had a growth the size and shape of half a baseball dissected off inside of front fetlock (on joint) last June. The wound was treated as advised by a veterinarian; but instead of healing, a lump grew to double the size as before dissected. It discharges slight matter, but seems to give mare no pain or inconvenience. The lump is not hard, and has no feeling. Kindly advise, through your valuable paper, how to treat.

2. We have a field in good state of cultivation, sown last summer to buckwheat. The field was too rich, and buckwheat grew very rank, and while flowering went down, did not fill well, so was plowed under. Would grain do well after buckwheat plowed under, or would you advise a hoed crop—corn, roots and beans? We can give it a slight dressing of manure this winter. F. H. W.

Ans.—1. This is a malignant growth. Have your veterinarian cast the mare and secure her, then carefully dissect the growth out, cutting as deeply as safety will admit. Then dress the parts daily with a good antiseptic, as a five-percent solution of carbolic acid. In some cases, these growths reappear very persistently.

2. We should judge there would be considerable danger of the grain lodging, and would favor the planting of corn and roots to be succeeded by grain.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

## GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

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

Every bottle of Gombalt's Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.



When a Horse Gets Hurt USE

## Fellows' Leeming's Essence

But don't wait until an animal is injured. GET IT NOW—and you have the remedy that CURES all lameness in horses.

If your dealer does not handle it, send 50c. to

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, MONTREAL.

## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

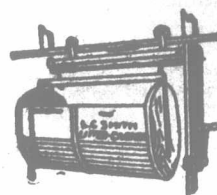
For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any other bony tumor, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. O. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: on

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

L. C. SMITH

## FEED and LITTER CARRIERS



Patented June 16, 1903. Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars. LYMAN O. SMITH, Oshawa, Ont.

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

### By Auction

45 Fillies from 1 to 5 years of age.  
2 Stallions, 2 and 3 years.

At the farm, Lot 2, five miles west of G.T.R., and 2 miles Sta., C.N.R., and Ridges, on Yonge Conveyances will be at 11 a.m. on morning Gormley and Stouffville trains.



Con. 5, Whitechurch, Stouffville Station, east of Gormley, 5 miles from Oak St., per electric cars. at Oak Ridges Hotel ing of sale, and at ville stations for

The property of **MR. GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda P.O.**

ON

## TUESDAY, JAN. 8th, 1907

These fillies represent the richest blood in Scotland, they are large, in good condition, combine size, quality, smoothness and nice true action. A great many of them are in foal. There are several well-matched pairs. The "Scottish Farmer" says they are the best lot that left Scotland this year. The stallions are exceptionally choice.

TERMS: Cash, unless arrangements are made before sale. Catalogues.

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, } Auctioneers.**  
**N. E. SMITH, Stouffville, }**



## THOS. IRVING

Winchester, Ont.

Established for over 30 years.  
Importer and exporter of

**HACKNEY, CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES.**

New importation of winners just arrived. 90 miles west of Montreal on C. P. R.

## My New Importation of Clydesdales & Hackneys



Have just arrived in their own stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. Combining size, action and quality, I think I am quite safe in saying that they are the best lot ever brought by one importer to Canada. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prizewinners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

**THOS. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO.**

## HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.



Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. We have on hand at present the choicest specimens of Clydesdale fillies in Canada, also a few extra fashionably-bred young Clyde stallions. People wanting good ones should see these before buying. Our farm, "Simcoe Lodge," is situated near Beaverton, on James Bay and G. T. Railways. Long-distance 'phone No. 18. Visitors will be met at Beaverton on notification.



## T. H. HASSARD

Millbrook, Ont.

Has on hand 40 head of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney stallions, and 25 Clydesdale fillies, representing Scotland, France and England's richest prizewinning blood and most noted sires. An essentially high-class lot. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser.

**MILLBROOK P.O. AND STATION**  
Long-distance 'Phone.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### Veterinary.

#### GROWTH IN VAGINA.

Cow has a growth the size of a goose egg just inside of the vulva. At times, it is visible and fetid. J. B.

Ans.—This is a tumor, and should be removed. It can be dissected out; but, as there is danger of bleeding, it would be wise to employ a veterinarian, and it is quite possible he will use an ecraseur. I would not advise an operation, except by a veterinarian, and local applications would be useless. V.

#### SKIN DISEASE.

Mare, due to foal Feb. 12th, has a scurf all over her body; scales about the size of grains of wheat form daily, and the hair comes off with them. She has been this way all summer. J. G.

Ans.—I would advise you to isolate this mare, and have her examined as soon as possible by a veterinarian. The symptoms indicate mange, but it may be a case of eczema. Being so near foaling, it would not be wise to give internal treatment, but local treatment should be adopted. Take 30 parts sweet oil and 1 part carbolic acid, and dress the body well. This may have to be repeated daily for two or three times. This will soften the scabs, which should be brushed off, and then the body should be dressed daily with a four-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or creolin, heated to 100 degrees Fahr. She should be kept in a warm stable, well rubbed and well blanketed after dressing. Treatment is much easier if the animal be clipped; but it is somewhat dangerous to clip so late in the season. V.

#### LEUCORRHEA—INDIGESTION.

1. Cow inverted her uterus after calving. Now when she lies down, a white slimy matter escapes. She has been this way for two months. She is again in calf.

2. Cow had indigestion. We physicked her, but she got bad again. She does not chew her cud; has a bad cough, and is getting very thin. J. B.

Ans.—1. This discharge comes from the womb, and the disease is called leucorrhœa. It is seldom a cow will conceive while affected. Treatment is slow and uncertain. If she be not in calf, the womb should be flushed out twice weekly with about 2 gallons of a solution of corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a gallon of water, heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and introduced with an injection pump or syringe with a long nozzle. She should be given, internally, about 30 drops of carbolic acid, diluted in half a pint, twice daily. Treatment should be continued until the discharge ceases. If pregnant, the flushing out of the womb must be postponed until after parturition.

2. I am of the opinion that some of the fluids you gave her passed down the trachea and caused bronchitis, and this accounts for the cough. Apply mustard mixed with oil of turpentine to the sides. Give her 2 drams each of gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda in a quart of cold water as a drench, three times daily. If necessary, give 1 lb. Epsom salt to cause slight purgation. Feed anything she will eat. I am afraid she will not recover. V.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

A FREE BOOK WORTH GETTING.—Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will be likely to get some new ideas about the profitable possibilities of poultry-raising, as these are outlined in "When Poultry Pays," just published by the Lee-Hodgins Company, Pembroke St., Pembroke, Canada. This concern, who make the well-known Peerless Incubator, have undertaken to show by actual facts and figures that the hen is the best-paying crop the farm can produce; and, in this little volume they put forth a striking argument to that end. The book tells a lot of things about poultry-raising for profit that will be new to many, although familiar to successful poultrymen; and some of its assertions re incubators will make some folks "sit up." As announced in our advertising columns, a limited number of copies of this work are available for free distribution to our readers. To find out exactly what it says, send for a copy.

## Veterinary Experience



Infalible guide to horse health. 100 page book, free. Symptoms of all diseases and treatment, by eminent veterinary, compounder of

## TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

Sure cure for curb, colic, splint, recent shoe boils, most horse ailments. \$100. reward for failure where we say it will cure. Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's Family Elixir, greatest of all household liniments. Write for the book.

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,**  
60 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.  
Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

## Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

**EDWARD E. PUGH,**  
Claremont P. O. and Station.  
Telephone connection.

## ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, imp., 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers.

**L. DUNCAN & SONS, Carluke, Ont.**

**Maple Hill Shorthorns:** For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Duchess, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd headers. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue.

**DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O.,**  
Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

## J. BRYDONE,

Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duchess bred) bull, Sityyon Victor (Imp.) = 50083 = (87397). Young bulls from Imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

## MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM

**Scotch and SHORTHORNS**  
Scotch-Topped

Present offering: Two choice nine-month-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

**L. B. POWELL,**  
Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P. O.

## GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS

Fairy Queens, Urys, Floras, Claret, Isabellas, Rose of Autumns, Village Girl. Females of all ages 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed.

**W. G. MILSON,**  
Goring P. O. Markdale Station

## C. Rankin & Sons, Wyebridge, Ont.

Importers and Breeders of

## SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

## RAILWAY VIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Lieutenant, imported = 50050 =. Present offering: Two extra good bulls, 14 and 21 months old. Cows and heifers, imported and home bred. Prices reasonable.

**M. C. Ry.,**  
P. M. Rv. Stations. Highgate P. O. Ont.

## ROCK SALT

for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots.

**TORONTO SALT WORKS, TORONTO**

## ARLINGTON SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

Present offering: 2 bulls 8 and 11 months old, by Christopher's Hair 45459; also a few females of different ages, some from imp. sires. No sheep for sale at present. Stock guaranteed as represented. John Lishman, Hagersville P. O. & Sta.

## MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

**ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P. O. & Stn., G.T.R.**

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to horse health. Free. Symptoms and treatment, veterinary, com-

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cent shoe bolts, or failure where

ever fail. Tests' ailments. Write for

CO. Boston, Mass. Montreal, Quebec.

desdales res.

to select from, to fancy prices Clyde mares and n sexes. Small motto.

Station. on.

ORTHORNS

gill Archer, eifers are of s not large n one bull; eifers.

arluk, Ont.

For immediate are two yearling one a Grimsen ia, the other a es of Glosler; by Imp. Royal e, and both herd rs. Also a num- eifers that are tly high-class. for catalogue.

wood P. O. aremont, C. P. B.

YDONE,

re Scotch Short- ing females im- ed by the pure (Duble-bred) a Victor (Imp.) e young bulls dam; for sale. h, Telephone. arton.

OOK + FARM ORTHORNS

ne nine-months- y and; also ery reasonable e to

L. L. llenstein P. O.

ORTHORNS

ns, Ury, Floras, ellas, Rose of illage Girl. Fe- ll ages 3 choice Prices right. surpassed.

MILSON, Markdale Station

bridge, Ont.

ders of

TLE and SHEEP.

ulls, of all ages, families.

RM SHORTHORNS

rd headed by Lord utent, import =50050=, Present ring: Two extra d bulls, 14 and 21 nths old. Cows eifers, imported d home bred. ces reasonable.

COTT BROS., ate P. O. Ont.

ROCK SALT

for horses and cattle, in ton and ear lots.

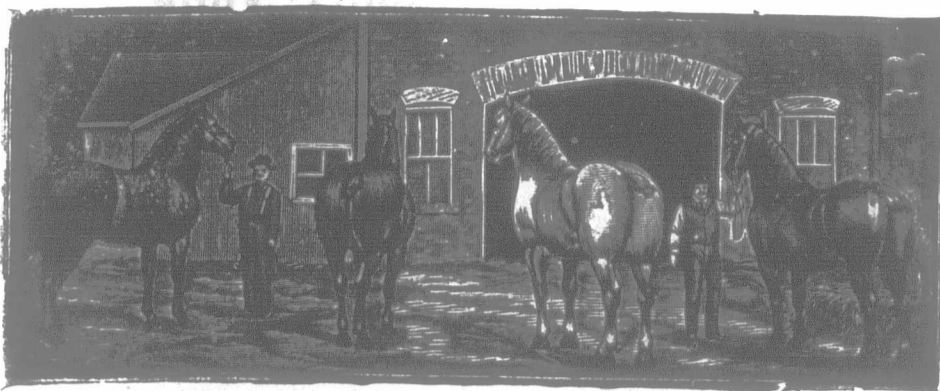
TORONTO SALT WORKS, TORONTO

AND LEICESTERS

and 11 months old, also a few females a imp. sires. No ck guaranteed as agersville P. O. & Sta.

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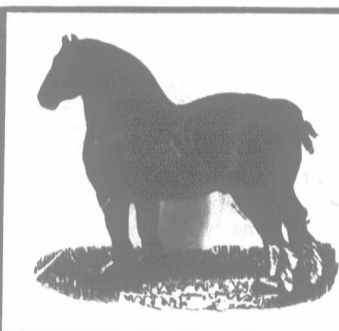
for Sale. Also prizewinning Berk- o. P. O. & Sta., G. T. R.



30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. These horses can be seen at Toronto and London fairs, and all for sale at reasonable prices.

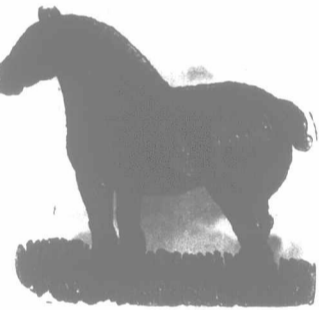
HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont. 22 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.



IMP. CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS

Stallions and fillies of both breeds, representing the best blood of England and Scotland, combining size and quality and faultless action. If in want of something exceptionally choice, come and see me. You will not be disappointed. Prices right.

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ont. Write for catalogue.



GRAHAM BROS.

"Calmbrogie," 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.



Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilded. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4423.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

Besides our high-class Clydesdale fillies, we are offering some well-bred SHORTHORN HEIFERS at reasonable money for a quick turnover.

DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P. O. & STN. Farm Three-quarters of a Mile from Station.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individuality unexcelled. Scotland prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and imp. and Canadian-bred fillies.

Long-distance Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Brooklyn or Oshawa, G. T. R.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

I have on hand for sale

10 Clydesdale Stallions

Lately imported, from 2 to 8 years of age. Carrying Scotland's richest blood, noted winners, noted sires; weighing a ton and over, with style, quality and true action. Come and see them.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long-distance phone LISTOWEL P. O. AND STATION.

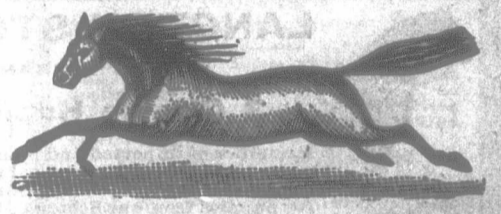
GOSSIP.

SUMMER HILL YORKSHIRES.

It is seldom that any firm or individual gains such international distinction as importers and breeders of pure-bred stock as that attained by Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont., in connection with their large herd of Yorkshire hogs. A few years ago, when the demand for an improved type of bacon hog was being heralded throughout the Dominion by the press and from the public platform everywhere, Mr. Flatt saw in that demand a golden opportunity to perform a two-fold purpose that had for its object, pecuniary gain for himself, and of supplying to the farmers of Canada a type of hog that would meet the requirements of the times and the best-paying markets. After considerable time spent in travelling over two continents, he decided that the Large English Yorkshires were the ideal, or nearest the ideal, of the type required, and immediately made an importation of over one hundred head personally selected from the leading herds in Great Britain. That was ten years ago. Every year since he has made fresh importations that have averaged one hundred head. That his decision to embark in this business was a wise one, and that it was a laudatory one, and appreciated by his fellow Canadians as well as hundreds of breeders of the United States, is amply proven by the phenomenal demand that sprang up immediately for Yorkshires imported to, and bred in, the Summer Hill herd. Summer Hill, a name to-day perhaps better known over the continent of America than any other in connection with the breeding of pure-bred stock of any kind. Hundreds of men all over the country recognizing the fact that the Yorkshires were par excellence the breed to meet the requirements of the bacon trade, purchased breeding stock from the Summer Hill pens as a foundation for herds, and there are few Yorkshire herds in Canada or the United States in which representatives of Summer Hill are not found. To-day, this great herd is over 500 strong, presenting a wonderful uniformity of type, all belonging to the light-jowled, smooth-shouldered strain, Mr. Flatt having an aversion to the short, pug-snout and thick jowl. Over 75 breeding sows are now in the herd, 50 of them being imported, and great as is this number, the demand for choice breeding stock is so active that the firm are taxed to their utmost to fill their orders in any reasonable time. Prominent among the stock boars is the 1,000-lb. Imp. Summer Hill Duke of York, a hog that stands unbeaten in the show-ring, having won three first prizes and two championships at both Toronto and London. He belongs to the noted Duke of York strain, one of the choicest strains in Yorkshire blood, and the strain that predominates in the herd. Second in service is the Toronto and London winner, S. H. Roger 10th, a hog of wonderful scale and grand, even type. Third in service is Imp. S. H. Chester. Fourth in service is a grandson of Duke of York, S. H. Champion, winner of first and championship at Toronto and London. Fifth is another Toronto champion, S. H. Long Lad. The 600-lb. sow, S. H. Lady Frost, that won championship at Toronto and London last fall, pronounced by competent judges to be the best sow of her breed seen in this country, is in grand trim. An enumeration of the various brood sows and their winnings would require more space than is at our disposal. Suffice it to say that for the last five years at Toronto and London this herd has lost only eight first prizes in all classes in which they competed, having won in that time all the medals offered, all the first and second herd prizes, and all the firsts in bacon classes. At the St. Louis World's Fair, pigs bred in this herd won second for aged boar, first for yearling boar, first for boar under a year, first for aged sow, first for junior aged sow, first for junior yearling sow, first for sow under a year, second for sow under six months, first for aged herd, first for junior herd, champion and grand champion on both boar and sow, besides winning for years practically everything in the class at the International, Chicago, in recent years. Lately, Messrs. Flatt have sold 75 head to parties in the United States to improve the type of their hogs, and they can still supply either sex, pairs, trios or large lots not akin.

Advertisement for 'Fistula and Poll Evil' cure, featuring an illustration of a horse's head and text describing the treatment.

The Repository BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Advertisement for horse sales and consignments, mentioning 'Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock' and 'Consignments solicited'.

Bawden & McDonnell EXETER, ONT.,

Advertisement for horse sales, mentioning '12 Clydes and 2 Hackneys' and 'selected from the best breeders in Scotland'.

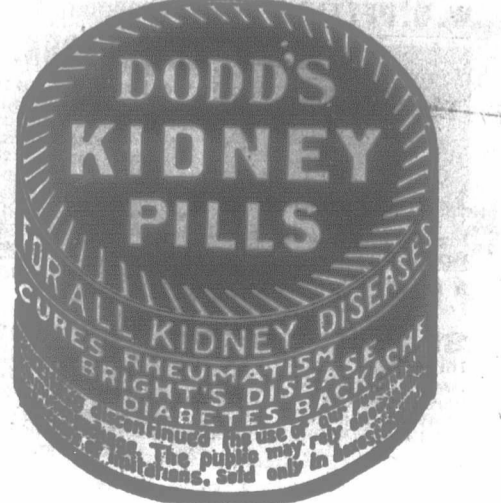
Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!

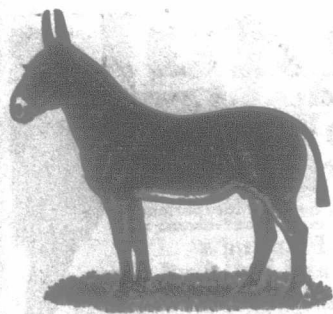
Advertisement for imported Clydesdale fillies, mentioning 'Eive now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported'.

Advertisement for a Clydesdale stallion, mentioning 'Clyde Stallion, Brave Boy (1893)'.

Advertisement for 'No more blind horses' and 'Specifics for Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other eye troubles'.

Advertisement for 'I kinder likes to look at a Christmas-tree' and 'So do I'.





## WESTON, ONT., IMPORTING BARNS

J. B. Hogate, Proprietor.

I now have left in my barns for sale: 3 Clyde stallions, 5 years old, nearly a ton each; 3 Shire stallions, 4 years old, nearly a ton each; and 3 Percherons, 3 and 4 years old, black; 3 Hackneys. These stallions I will sell at one-half their value to make room for my next importation. I also have 5 2-year-old Clyde fillies, first-class, that I will sell cheap to clear up. My next importation of 10 Clyde stallions and 20 Clyde fillies will arrive about February 15th. Will save you money to get prices before you buy elsewhere. Write:

J. B. HOGATE, WESTON, ONTARIO.

## 40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies.



Every one a high-class actor and a show animal. Splendidly-matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big, flashy lot, full of style and quality.

ROBERT BEITH,  
Bowmanville P.O. and Station.

Long-distance Phone.

## LANGTON STOCK FARM CO., LTD.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

### 3 Choice Hackney Stallions for Sale.

A number of imported and home-bred mares and fillies for sale. We are booking orders for March and April pigs from our English imported Berkshire boar, Danesfield Donovan. A few Shropshire ewes for sale. We are booking orders for puppies from our Scotch Collies, sire Craigmare Conqueror, dams Hollywood Rose and Ravenswood Bonnie Bell, bred by Galt & Tait, Scotland.

### Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My new importation comprises 3 stallions, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, by Brevin, sire Baron Buchryrie and Ascott, and 5 fillies, from 1 to 4 years old, by Baron's Trade, Hester, Favorite's Hair and Ascott. They are a high-class lot, as good as ever crossed the water. Come and see them. All are for sale at living prices.

A. ATTORSON, Guelph P.O. and Sta.

### Don't Buy Herefords



Until you know our prices. The stock that Marchon and is producing is worth your inspection. Write at once for full description and prices.

A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont.  
Grey Co.

## BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

### R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS  
Four bulls from 8 to 18 months old; prize winners and from prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.  
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,  
Forest Sta. and P.O.

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. LOYRING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

PURE SCOTCH

## SHORTHORNS

Offering for December and January:

Imp. Scottish Pride = 36106 =.  
3 yearling bulls from imp. cows.  
12 young bulls from 8 to 14 months, also from imp. cows.  
10 imp. cows with calves at foot or safe in calf.  
10 home-bred cows with calves at foot or in calf.  
25 heifer calves, yearlings and 2-year-olds.  
30 Shropshire ewes (bred).  
2 imp. Yorkshire sows, due to farrow in March.  
7 boars and 10 sows, 4 and 5 months old.  
Catalogues on application.  
Our farms are 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Junction, G.T.R.  
Long-distance telephone in residence.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS.

We have for sale a 12-months old Mayflower bull by Derby Imp. He was first prize winner at O. S. this fall in a strong class. Also several choice heifers of the highest breeding for sale cheap. W. J. Shean & Son, Box 222, Owen Sound, Ontario.

## "GLENORO"

Shorthorns and Lincolns  
Imp. Marr Boan Ladys, Missies, Broadhooks, Ramsdens, and Urns. Choice individuals. Winners at Canada's leading fairs. One hundred head of grand Dudding-bred Lincolns. Unsurpassed for size, quality and fleece. Long-distance phone.

A. D. McGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.  
Glenoro Stock Farm.

### GREENGILL HERD of high-class

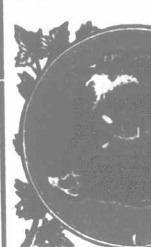
## SHORTHORNS



We offer choice Scotch bull and females, representing such families as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud Orange Blossom, Mysie, Victoria, and other popular families, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,  
Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Juno. St.

### HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORN:



Pure Scotch, imported, and the get of imp. stock.

25 HEAD

Anything for sale. 1 young bull. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.

W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.

## MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS



My present offering: Several imp. cows with calves at foot; also 4 young bulls. Heifers 6 months to 2 years old. Prices and terms reasonable.

C. D. WAGER,

Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

### A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at prices you can stand, young SHORTHORN BULLS

Four of them from imported sire and dams. Several cows with heifer calves at foot by imp. Scottish Hero, and a few yearling heifers. All are of the choicest Scotch breeding. Write, or better come and look them over.  
Long-distance phone in house.

### J. Watt & Son

2 extra nice bulls, 10 and 14 months old. 14 well-bred young cows and heifers. All in calf, or calves at foot. All thick-fleshed and of the right type. Prices moderate. Correspondence invited.

SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Oak Grove Shorthorns—My present offerings are two bull calves, one heifer calf from imp. cows, got by Nonpareil Duke (imp.). They are a good lot. Prices right to suit the times.

W. J. ISAAC, Harwood, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

#### SHANNON BANK AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Mr. W. H. Tran, whose farm, Shannon Bank, lies in York County, Ont., one and a half miles from Locust Hill Station, C. P. R., and four miles from Markham, G. T. R., is an enthusiastic breeder and admirer of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs. His herd of Ayrshires numbers 25 head, bred strictly for utility, and as a money-making proposition; but, aside from this, at such important county fairs shows as Markham, this herd, for a number of years, has carried off the bulk of the red tickets in strong competition. For the last eight years at the Locust Hill Creamery, the average per cent. of butter-fat as handed out officially by the creamery officials has averaged four per cent., which, coupled with a milk yield of 34 lbs. for two-year-olds, 40 lbs. for three-year-olds, and 50 lbs. for adult cows per day, proves that this herd is a gilt-edged one as producers. All the young stuff is by Prince of Menie 16189, by Imp. Caspian of Ste. Annes, dam Imp. Eva of Barcheskie. The present stock bull is Lochnagar 21800, by Imp. Full Bloom of Hindsward, dam the great champion cow, Imp. Fairy Queen of Barcheskie. All the younger females are now in calf to him. For sale are two yearling bulls and three spring bull calves and females of all ages. The main stock boar at the head of the Yorkshire herd is Imp. Broomhouse Joe, a massive, lengthy fellow. Second in service is a young one bred by the Earl of Rosebery; his pedigree was not at hand. This youngster gives promise of being an extra good one. Among the brood sows is Imp. Broomhouse Hope 2nd, and several of her daughters. For sale are both sexes, by the stock boar, and out of the above sows. Mr. Tran is also offering for sale a yearling Clydesdale stallion, by Imp. Hopevell, a full brother to Hiawatha, dam by Imp. Darnock Davie. Cedargrove, Ont., is the post office.

#### MORE CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Messrs. Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Ont., Canada, second week in December, sailed from Glasgow with a personally-selected shipment of high-class horses. They had eight Clydesdale stallions and three fillies. Five of the stallions and two fillies were bought from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock; one stallion each from Messrs. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton; Alex. Simpson, Whitecross, East Kilbride, and J. P. Stewart, Thornley Park, Paisley; and one filly from Mr. George Jackson, Hayston, Kirkintilloch. Among the purchases from Mr. Kilpatrick is the well-known prize horse, Wheel of Fortune (12784). He was bought for £300 when a foal, and won second prizes at Kilmarnock and the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show when a yearling, as well as numerous other prizes since. He is an exceptionally well-bred horse, his sire being the grandly-bred and successful breeding horse, Balmedie Queen's Guard (10966); and his dam, Whinnie Blossom (15217), was got by the renowned Cawdor Cup winner, Royal Gartly (9844), one of the best breeding horses of the past twelve years. His grandam was by the Dunblane, Doune and Callander premium horse, MacMaster (3823), one of the best of the sons of Macgregor, and one of the short leet of five at Glasgow Stallion Show twenty-one years ago. Wheel of Fortune is rising four years old, strong, thick, well-ribbed, with plenty bone and good action. Canadians will love him, and call for another of the same. The other purchases made by Messrs. Bawden & McDonnell are well adapted for the Canadian market. Hitherto, these gentlemen have taken Shires as well as Clydesdales, but the Scots breed so completely dominates the Canadian market that this time they have taken Clydesdales only. From Mr. Wm. Wisely, Braeside Hackney Stud, Manofield, Aberdeen, they purchased the three-year-old Hackney stallion, Braeside Goldsmith. He is got by the champion breeding horse, Mathias, and out of a mare by Challenger (3013), a horse well known in the North of Scotland a few years ago. Apart from his breeding, which is of the best, Braeside Goldsmith is a horse of exceptional merit, and will no doubt give a good account of himself in his new home.—[Scottish Farmer.]

## ABOUT YOUR HEADACHE!

### You Must Agree in This:—

That headache does not necessarily mean there is anything wrong with your head! That being so, you must look to some other organ for the trouble. Is the ache in the forehead, and does it cease if you press it? That is neuralgic headache. Is it on one side of the head only? That is what the doctors call "migrain." Both these forms arise from lack of tone in the system. Is your headache general and accompanied by sickness or foul breath or constipation? That kind of a headache is due to liver and stomach disorder. Bileans cure headache by their beneficial operation on the digestive system, the liver and the blood. Correct these properly and you will have no more headache.

Mrs. G. R. Black, of 35 Blevins Place, Toronto, says: "I suffered acutely from headache. The attacks were most violent and made me so ill I could hardly do anything. The headache was accompanied by digestive trouble, heartburn, and constipation, and it seemed as if I were going from bad to worse. Until I tried Bileans I was unable to get anything which gave me relief. Bileans, however, acted like magic. They not only cured the headache, but also relieved me of the indigestion, heartburn and constipation. I have proved that a few doses of Bileans will remove the most violent headache, and a cure for constipation they are absolutely unequalled. No family should be without a box of Bileans on the shelf."

Bileans are a cure for all digestive and liver disorders, constipation, piles, debility, anemia, blood impurities, colds and chills, rheumatism, wind spasms, female ailments and irregularities, sallow complexions (due to bile in the blood), dizziness, etc. All stores and druggists sell at 50c. a box, or may be obtained, post free, from the Bilean Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. Six boxes for \$2.50.

### SCOTCH

## Shorthorns

FOR SALE

Have still on hand some choice young imported bulls that were not catalogued; bred right; good colors; good individuals. Also imported and Canadian-bred cows, heifers and calves, both sexes, at all times, for sale at easy prices; many of them eligible to record in the American Herdbook. Write to or call on

H. J. Davis,  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

### For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

### Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires



For sale: 2 yearling bulls, cows, heifers and calves. Over 50 head to select from. Nothing to offer in Cotswolds or Berkshires.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,  
P. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.



### White Hall Shorthorns

Missies, Cecilias, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 7 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.

N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P.O. and Station, Peel Co.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Imported Triumvir, and two young bulls—one dark roan 11 months old, and one red 5 months old—by the imported bull. Also young cows. DAVID CLOW, Whitechurch P.O. and Station.

When Writing Mention this Paper.

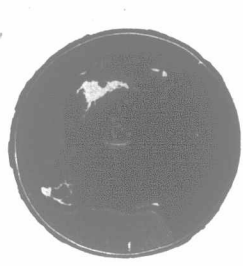
# Salem Herd of Shorthorns: Champions of 1905

OWNED BY R. A. & J. A. WATT, ELORA STATION,

15 Miles North of Guelph, on the G. T. and C. P. R.

15 high-class young bulls, the kind that suits all buyers, at attractive prices. Sired by the International winners, Mildred's Royal and the Duthie-bred Scottish Beau.

Trains Met by Appointment.



## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.  
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.  
Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN GLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,  
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

## Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

A fine bunch of yearling ewes, bred to the best imported rams, now ready for shipment. All are for sale at moderate prices.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

## WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

As shown in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.

We invite you to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-tried and going to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Select sires. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.  
A. Campbell & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

## Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

## STRUAN SHORTHORNS

For sale: Choice young bulls from four to ten months old, sired by Scottish Beau (imp.) (36099); also cows and heifers of different ages. Write for prices, or come and see my herd.

N. S. ROBERTSON, Ontario  
Arnprior.

## Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854-1906.

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows. Choice heifers also. LEICESTER EWES, and a lot of extra good rams

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

## BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves.  
18 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR.,  
Manager. Pembroke, Ont.

## SMITHFIELD STOCK FARM Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Present offering: Young stock of both sexes, sired by the Missie bull, Aberdeen Beau, by (Imp.) Scottish Beau. Also young Yorkshire sows.

R. E. WHITE, Balderson, Ont.

Shorthorns Stamford's English Ladies, Mildreds, Marthas, Nonpareils. 3 choice bulls 14 months old. 3 heifers. 3 cows. Breeding unsurpassed. Canadian and American registration. F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.

Shorthorns for Sale—Five choice bulls, all from imp. sire, and three of them from imp. dams; also females of all ages Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd.  
ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P.O. and G.T.R. Sta.

## Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

Special offer now: Several choice Scotch bulls, two of which are show bulls, a roan yearling and a red two-year-old by Derby (imp.) =32059=. Their dam is Bessie's Maid =47779=, by the great sire Royal Prince =26062=. There is no better breeding. Also some young cows and heifers at low prices for prompt sale.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

## Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

We are offering 7 high-class young bulls, by (imp.) Old Lancaster =50068= and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows, of good Scotch breeding; also several young cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moncton, Ontario  
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, on C.P.R., one-half mile from station

## Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor =40809= (78286). A choice lot of young bulls and females for sale, among them being winners at the Canadian National.

KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephones. W.B. SMITH, Columbus, P.O. Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucamp. Prices very reasonable.  
DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station.

For Sale—The stock bull, Queenston Archer =48808=, by Derby (Imp.) dam Veronica (Imp.) by Brave Archer (Imp.); also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices.  
WELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS For immediate sale: Two 2-year-old heifers, safe in calf; four bulls, two of them out of imp. dam. All by imp. sire. Shropshires, both sexes—lamb and shearlings. Berkshires, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam. D. H. Rusnell, Stouffville P.O. & Sta.

### GOSSIP.

Messrs. W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, write: "Thanks to 'The Farmer's Advocate,' we have recently sold a young bull of the Mayflower family, sired by Wanderer's Star =48585=, to Mr. J. E. Shibley, Harrowsmith, Ont., in whose careful hands he should develop into a real good bull of the thick-fleshed, low-set kind. The eight-months-old red son of Wanderer's Star and from a Fashion cow, went to Mr. Jno. H. Westwick, Doé Lake, Ont., and is a very promising calf. We are making a special offering at present of a red bull calf of the celebrated Missie family, and sired by Rustic Chief (imp.) =40419=. This calf is not in high condition, but has been pronounced by good judges to be the makings of a show bull. We are also offering some choice young females by such sires as Wanderer's Star =48585= and Lucerne (imp.) =50053=, the sire of the champion Shorthorn steer at the recent Winter Fair here."

### GREENGILL SHORTHORNS.

The Greengill herd of Imp. Scotch Shorthorns is well known to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," on both sides of the line as one of the best herds in Canada. The owners, Messrs. R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont., near Hamilton, are experts in the art of feeding and caring for cattle; consequently, the herd is always found in prime condition. At present there are about 75 head, representing such well and fashionably known strains as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud, Mysie, Victoria, Strathallan, Orange Blossom, Jilt, and Duchess Gwynne, many of which are imported, others bred from imported stock. They are strictly up-to-date in every particular, carrying a wealth of flesh which shows them to be extra good doers. The bulk of the younger ones are the get of Imp. Greengill Victor, a richly-bred Princess Royal bull, by Lavender Victor, and out of a Princess Royal dam, by the great show bull, Sea King. The present stock bull is the massive roan Broadhooks bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry, by the noted Challenge, dam by the great Silver Star, grandam by Merry Archer, fourth dam by Champion of England. Judging by the youngsters of this year, it was a lucky day for the Messrs. Mitchell when they purchased Lord Roseberry, as they are an extra lot, one roan bull being about the best young thing we have seen. In young bulls for sale are seven, from ten to fourteen months of age, all sired by Imp. Greengill Victor, and nearly all out of imported dams, a big, growthy, sappy lot, and, as might be expected from such rich breeding, are up-to-date in type. High-class herd-headers can be found in the bunch, and no fancy prices are asked for them either. In heifers for sale are a dozen yearlings, eight two-year-olds and several three-year-olds, gilt-edged foundation stuff for anyone wanting to start a herd, as the bulk of them are from imported stock, and nearly all are eligible for registration in the American herd-book. Messrs. Mitchell report the demand for Shorthorns as very satisfactory. This year they have sold 34 head, 21 of them going to the United States, a record that must be satisfactory indeed, and still there are 40 or 50 more on hand for sale that will be sold well within their value.

### TRADE NOTE.

THE BANK OF TORONTO has opened new branches at Bradford and Hastings, Ont.

## Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 6-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidelone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

## SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 50050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of better calves; cheap.

### GLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

### Clover Lea Stock Farm

## SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT.  
Ripley Station, G. T. R.

## SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Eight grand young bulls of choice breeding. Ten choice young sows being to one imported boar, and thirty younger ones of prolific families and sired by prize-winning boars.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.

Stations: Streetsville and Meadowdale, C. P. R.

### KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

## SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor =45197=. 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.

### GEORGE D. FLETCHER,

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$3,000 Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning (Imp.) =29070=, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 8 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice lot of either sex, 7 months old, from imp. sire and dam. Sows bred to imp. hog if desired.

BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

### JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

The champion herd of Elgin, Kent and Essex counties.

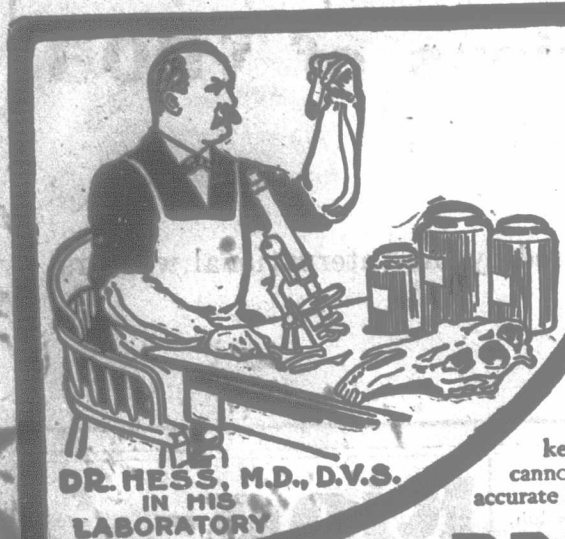
For Sale: 6 choice young bulls, 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

### 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. 46, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 2507, at head of stud. Farms 12 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.



DR. HESS, M.D., D.V.S.  
IN HIS  
LABORATORY

## Knowledge— not guesswork

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food is a regularly licensed Doctor of Medicine and a Veterinary Surgeon. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio; Matriculate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, and in addition is a practical stock feeder of many years' experience. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a medicinal food prepared from a highly successful prescription used by Dr. Hess in his many years regular practice before the food was put on the market. It requires only common sense to see that unprofessional manufacturers cannot equal a preparation formulated by a practical physician and based upon accurate knowledge, long experience and observation. Furthermore,

## DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

**FOR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND HORSES**

is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. It contains tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. It has the recommendation of the Veterinary Colleges, the Farm Papers, is recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and is sold on a written guarantee at

**100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. pail \$2.00**  
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic and this paper is back of the guarantee.

Veterinary advice given free. From the 1st to the 10th of each month by naming this paper, stating what stock you have and what Stock Food you have fed, we will furnish you free veterinary advice and prescriptions. Enclose two cent stamp for reply. Dr. Hess's page Veterinary Book will be mailed free for giving the above information.

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

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

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

### WILLOWBANK SHORTHORN HERD

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from imp. sires and dams, of most fashionable breeding and type; exceedingly choice. Prices to suit the times.

JAMES DOUGLAS,  
Caledonia P.O. and Sta.

### Plaster Mill Shorthorns and Lincolns

About a dozen heifers from 6 to 24 months of age, 7 young bulls from 6 to 15 mos. of age. The low-down, thick sort. Berkshires of both sexes, some sows in pig.

F. Martindale & Son,  
York P. O.  
Caledonia Station.

### SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

Present offering: 4 choice young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. All sired by Bosierucian of Dalmeny (imp.)—45930—, and from grand milk the dams. Prices away down for quick sale. Also a grand lot of young registered ewes now bred to our stock ram, and a few good rams at reasonable prices. Address:

W. A. DOUGLAS,  
Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

### Shorthorns & Berkshires

For sale: Young bulls and calves; also a few young sows and fall pigs.

John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.

### For Sale: Scotch Shorthorn

Young bulls and heifers.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, THEFORD, ONT.  
Rose Cottage Stock Farm.

### D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Dorsets. For sale: Young cows and heifers at all ages. Dorset shearlings and lambs of both sexes, of choice quality, suitable for show purposes, at moderate prices. P. O. and Station: Smithville, Ont.

### Maple Hill Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns—A special offering of a red bull calf of Missie family, sired by Rustic Chief (imp.)—40419—; also some choice females by Wanderer's Star—48585— and Lucerne (imp.)—50063—. WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

### MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pietertje and Posch families. Schuiling Sir Posch, son of Annie Schuiling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially and grandson of A. J. Posch, stock bull.

S. MAOKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE

### Imperial Holsteins

An Advanced Registry herd for sale. One year-old bull, a Toronto champion, four bulls from 6 to 8 months of age. A. R. on both sides. Imp. in dam from the U. S.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O. & Sta.

### MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN HERD

is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Young bulls fit for service at reasonable prices. Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

### Annandale Holstein Herd

Prince Posch Calamity heads the herd. His dam (Calamity Jane) and sire's dam (Alta Posch) in official test, averaged 86 lbs. milk a day, and over 26 lbs. butter a week, one of the greatest sires living.

A number of good young bulls, 1 to 10 months old, for sale, from great sires and AI cows.

GEO. RICE,  
Tillsonburg, - Ontario.

### WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, also lately the best official-bred sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ont.  
Agr. C.P.R.: Paris G.T.E.

### Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale: A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne's Earl Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs each.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

### "GLEN CHY" HOLSTEINS

43 head of deep flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight smooth lot.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.

### GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS

We now offer for sale our stock bull, Verbele 4th's Count Calamity. Born December, 1902. Only two of his daughters have been tested, and both are in Record of Merit. He is a show animal, and a persistent stock-getter. If you want a bargain write: F. R. WALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta. C. O. R. Trenton Stn., G. T. R.

### Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex.

D. JONES, JR., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

### Evergreen Farm Holsteins

is headed by Prince Pauline DeKol, which we are offering for sale; also a choice lot of young bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit cows with large records.

F. C. PETTIT & SON, Burgessville, Ont.

### CENTRE AND HILLYVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bulls 1 year and under for sale, from great-testing dams and sires, all in A. R. O. Records. Our prizes in milk test in America's A. R. O. Records is, 1st prize in 30-day; 5th in 7-day; 5th in 7-day, over 8 months milking.

P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O.  
Woodstock C.P.R. or G.T.R.

### HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley,  
offers for sale a choice lot of young boys fit for service; also sows ready to mate.

### HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home bred bulls from 8 to 19 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves from weel old up

sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitt B. Pietertje, whose dam record is over 22 lbs milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

### A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. OLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

### Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths

Herd headed by the first-prize bull, Nanuet Pietertje Paul, whose dam and sire's dam and g-dam have official butter records averaging over 25 lbs. in 7 days. Females bred and young bulls sired by him for sale. Tamworths of all ages and both sexes. Come and see, or write at once for prices.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

### QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 560 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O., York Co.

### Holsteins at Ridgedale

A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 5th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.

R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.

### DON JERSEY HERD

Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Present offering. Choice young bulls and heifers, bred from prizewinners and great producers. Write for what you want. Visitors welcome.

D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont.  
Duncan Sta., on Canadian Northern Railroad, near Toronto.

### HIGH GROVE JERSEYS AND YORKSHIRES

For sale cheap, several choice young bulls and a few heifers, some of them prizewinners at Toronto this fall; bred from the best. Twenty young sows just ready to breed. Prices, extended pedigrees, and all information for the asking. ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P. O. and Sta.

### Brampton Jersey Herd

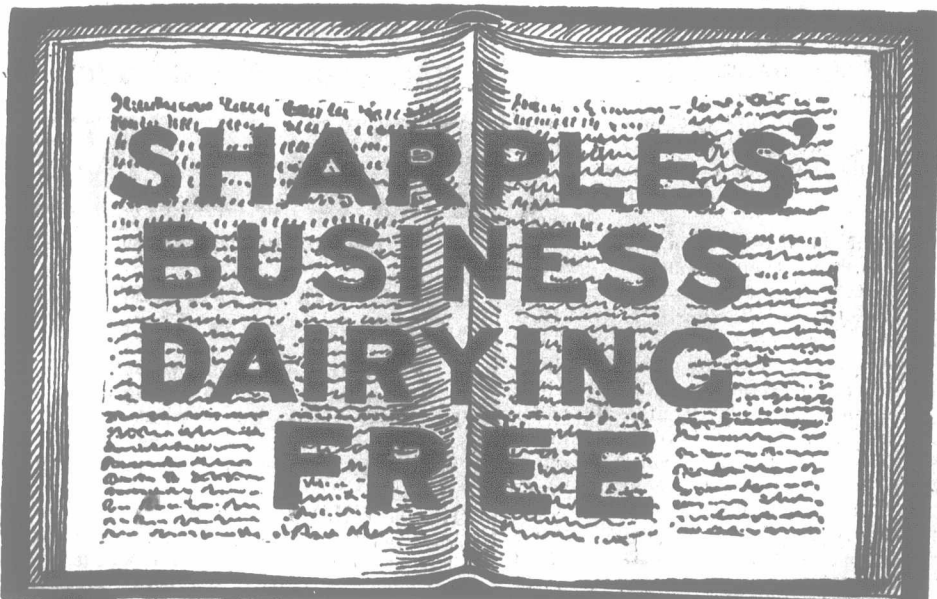
For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 mths. old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

#### CAIRNBROGIE CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

Three months ago "The Farmer's Advocate" representative had the pleasure of a call on Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., and a look through their noted Cairnbrogie Stud. At that time their 1906 importation had just arrived home. A few days ago our visit was repeated, and, as was expected, those three months had made a wonderful change in the condition of the Clydesdales and Hackneys, as on this occasion we found them, one and all, in prime fettle, and ready to step into any showing in the world again to do what they already have done: compete with the best to be found on two continents, and carry off honors that are not only a credit to themselves as ideals of their respective breeds, but an honor to Canada and Canadians as a whole. Just now there are, all told, 18 Clyde stallions, from two to five years of age, the get of such noted sires as Prince Thomas, Up-to-Time, Everlasting, Good as Gold, Woodend Gartley, Rosario, Mains of Airlies, Drumflower, etc., among them being several ton-weight horses of a quality that the Grahams know so well to look for, prominent being the champion Right Forward (12310) [4363], one of the greatest sons of the great Prince Thomas, by Sir Thomas, a grandson of Darnley on his sire's side, and of Prince of Wales on his dam's side, dam Mary, by Sirdar, a son of Darnley, thus being closely related to Darnley and Prince of Wales. Right Forward has been prizewinner from colthood up, having won first as a foal, as a yearling and as a two-year-old, at Banff and Aberdeen, first and championship at Toronto last fall, and first and championship at the late International at Chicago, thus proving him to be without a peer on this continent. Another of the crack horses is the bay two-year-old, Imported champion Everlasting; this is a long list of winnings to his credit this year in Scotland having won first at Hamilton, Sanquhar and Glasgow, and second in Edinburgh, and in Ontario he won third in one of the largest two-year-old classes ever seen together. And thus we might go on to a considerable length, were we to attempt a description of each of the Clyde stallions and their show records, but we cannot pass without a word or two regarding the wonderful yearling, Blacon Swagger, a son of the noted sire, Drumflower. He combines size, quality, smoothness and perfect action to a wonderful degree, and, since arriving in Canada, has been shown twice, at Toronto and Chicago, where he won first place at both shows. Summed up, Cairnbrogie Clydesdales, as they are represented at present, constitute probably the choicest lot ever seen together in these noted stables, and that is saying a great deal, for these stables have housed more Royal, Highland, and Canadian winners than any other stables on the continent. These horses are all for sale at living prices, and the most exacting can certainly find what they are looking for there. Certain it is that the stock of Hackneys was never of so high a standard before, and lovers of this great harness horse will be amply repaid by a visit to the farm, for there he will see the choicest types and richest blood that the breed produces, a few only of which we have space to name, with their winnings on this side of the water: Colorito, a chestnut four-year-old, by the great Rosador, won first at Leeds and second at Polkington, first at Toronto and Chicago and third at New York. Dalton King, chestnut five-year-old, by Garton Duke of Connaught, as a three-year-old won first at Polkington and Market Weighton, and second at London, Eng.; this year he won first at Chicago and second at Toronto and New York. Crayke Mikado, a two-year-old bay, by Garton Duke of Connaught, this year won second at Polkington and Market Weighton, being only beaten by his \$12,500 half-brother, third at London Hackney Show, first and championship at Toronto and Chicago, and first at New York, where he was too young to compete for the championship. Inverness St. Thomas, a chestnut yearling, by St. Thomas, won first at Toronto. Admaston Nugget, another chestnut yearling, won second at Toronto and New York. In

(Continued on next page.)



Contains all the money-making points of dairying. Among the subjects treated you will find How to Feed, What to Feed, When to Feed, What Foods Produce Most Milk, How to Take Care of Milk-Producing Foods, How to Feed Silage, the Care of the Milch Cow, and many other profitable and practical suggestions that help swell the profits of the dairyman. With the book we will send additional information telling you how and why you can get the most out of your milk by using the

### Sharples Tubular Cream Separator

We guarantee that with a Tubular you can get 50 per cent more cream over the old pan method of skimming, and 6 per cent over any other cream separator made. Sharples separators get all the cream and the Tubular is the easiest running, easiest cared for, and easiest kept clean. There is just one tiny piece in the bowl, the milk can is low and handy, the bearings are self oiling, and the "Business" Dairyman's Guide stating number of cows to ask for booklet D.193



Mr. J. H. Venetia, Pa., says "The Tubular makes me \$255.00 yearly."  
 The Sharples Separator Co.,  
 WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.

### Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write  
**A. KENNEDY & SON,**  
 Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont.  
 Winchester Station, C. P. R.

### SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.  
**W. H. TRAN,** Cedar Grove, Ont.

### AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to  
**W. M. STEWART & SON,**  
 Campbellford Stn., Menie P.O., Ont.

**Stockwood Ayrshires for Sale.** - Have some nice yearling heifers, also a few two-year-olds due to freshen in Nov. and Dec. Write or call and see them.  
**D. M. WATT,** ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE.

**SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES** gave an average of 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 8.9 per cent. butter-fat in 1905. A few bull calves for sale. Prices quoted for females. **W. F. STEPHEN,** Box 183, Huntingdon, Que.

### Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers met at Board's. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

**AYRSHIRES**—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to  
**N. DYMONT,** Hickory Hill Stock Farm,  
 Dundas Stn. & Tel. o Clappison, Ont

### Shropshires and Gotswolds

I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.  
**JOHN MILLER,** Brougham, Ontario.

Please Mention this Paper

### HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1905

### SPLENDID MUTTON GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

**JAMES E. RAWLENCE,**  
 Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association,  
 Salisbury, England.

### The Riby Herd and Flock of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

The largest of each in England. Established 15 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100 guineas champion prize at Smithfield Show London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale  
**Cables—DUDDING, KEELEY, ENG.**

### Leicesters!

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.  
**Mac. Campbell,** Harwich P. O., Ont.

### 18 DORSET SHEEP

For sale, selected from flock of Col. J. A. McGillivray.  
**Morris & Wellington,** Fonthill, Ont.

### GOSSIP

the class for stallion and four of his get, at New York Royal Oak captured first, his get showing Royal Connaught (a one-year-old stallion), Glendower Gem (a one-year-old stallion), Maid of Wawan (a yearling filly that won first at Toronto and New York), and Maid of Glendower (a yearling filly that won second at Toronto and New York). In brood mares are Minerva, winner of first and championship at Toronto in brood mare class, and Lady Connaught, winner of second at Toronto in the same class. At Toronto, their foals were first and second in the same order, truly a wonderful showing, and one that Canadians may well be proud of, as had it not been for the enterprise and ambition of the Graham Bros., Canada would have been very meagerly represented in the horse line at New York and Chicago, and it should be not forgotten that those mentioned do not by any means represent all the good ones in the stables.

Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, the well-known importer of Clydesdale horses, writes us from Scotland, wishing his many customers in Ontario, the Canadian Northwest, and British Columbia, A Happy New Year, and says: "I am completely sold out of horses in my stables in Ontario, but will land some time in January with a large consignment of my usual good kind that always comes to the front in the leading shows. There will be in all about four stallions and twenty-five fillies. 'Clydesdale fanciers please write for catalogues.'" Mr. Mercer's former importations have been of high-class rank, winning important prizes at Toronto and New Westminster, B. C., and he has found ready purchasers for his horses, his letter stating that his last shipment made over 75 stallions that he has sold in the Northwest and British Columbia in the past few years, and that his stock has turned out well in the hands of his patrons. Mention will be made in these columns of his new importation when it arrives.

### MONKLAND YORKSHIRES.

Probably the largest Yorkshire herd in Canada is the Monkland herd, the property of Messrs. James Wilson & Sons, of Fergus, Ont. The farm is situated in the outskirts of the town of Fergus. The Messrs. Wilson are large property owners, including flour and oatmeal mills, and are in a particularly favorable position for carrying on their extensive hog-breeding operations. The herd now numbers about 400 head, made up entirely of pure-bred Yorkshires, a number of which are imported. Prominent among the brood sows is the imported Broomhouse-bred sow that won first at Edinburgh two years in succession, this year beating the first-prize sow at the Royal. She has now a grand litter, three months old, imported in Jan. All told, there are just now about 60 sows in breeding, very many of them weighing from 500 to 700 lbs. each, all bred by imported boars, and many of them out of imported dams. It is certain a sight of a lifetime to walk through the pens, and see the thirty or more sows pulling away for dear life. The stock boars are Hollywell Cardiff 6th (imp.), a hog that for ideal type, smoothness and evenness has few equals individually, and no superiors as a sire. Broomhouse Mandrake (imp.) is another of perfect form that leaves nothing to be desired in his make-up. Pine Grove Fluster and Canadian Duke are two Canadian-bred hogs of ideal bacon type. During the last year, the Messrs. Wilson have shipped hogs all over Canada and to many of the States of the Union, and once a customer, always a customer is their experience. Whatever they say, can certainly be depended upon, and they are responsible people, financially or otherwise. They can supply Yorkshires in pairs, trios, or car lots, in dozens or hundreds, and guaranteed as represented, and they have now on hand a very large number of both sexes and all ages, related and not related, so that no matter what is wanted, it can be found here. Fergus is 15 miles north of Guelph, on both the G. T. R. and C. P. R., and the barns are within 200 yards of the station.



### Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes: "I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared."

PRICE 25 CENTS.

### STOP! LOOK!! LISTEN!!!

The Fairview Shropshires have maintained their reputation as winners and producers of winners at both the Chicago International and Guelph Winter Fair. Won at the International: 3 championships, 19 firsts, 1 second, 10 thirds, and 3 fourths—totaling \$397. Won at Guelph: 1 championship, 11 firsts, 12 seconds, 2 thirds, and 1 fourth—equal to \$301. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd twice in very keen competition. At Chicago, Wisconsin Agricultural College's wethers—our strongest opponents—were all stired by rams sold from Fairview. Wishing you all a joyous festive season, I remain, yours cordially,  
**John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.**

### Ship Your HIDES SHEEPSKINS FURS To E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto

### Sheep Breeders' Associations.

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

### CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM COTSWOLDS and HAMPSHIRE

We now offer 150 head of high-class Cotswolds for sale at reasonable prices, including some extra good imported and home-bred stud rams; also imported and home-bred ewes of different ages, and a car of ranch stock. We won both open and home-bred flock prizes this year, both at Toronto and London. Correspondence and inspection invited.  
**J. C. ROSS, Prop.,** Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

### Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing

Imported direct. Price: Imperial gallon, \$1.25; Imperial half gallon, \$1.00. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO.,** Toronto, Ontario.

**Hampshire Sheep** For sale: rams (imported and home-bred), yearlings and lambs. Correspondence or inspection invited. **FREEMAN BROS.,** Danfield Station and P. O.

### Suffolk Sheep

**JAMES BOWMAN,** Elm Park, Guelph

### SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 20 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Butlar-bred ram.  
**GEO. HINDMARSH,** Ailsa Craig, Ont.

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.**  
 Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons,** Buena Vista Farm, o Harrieston, Ont.

### SHROPSHIRE

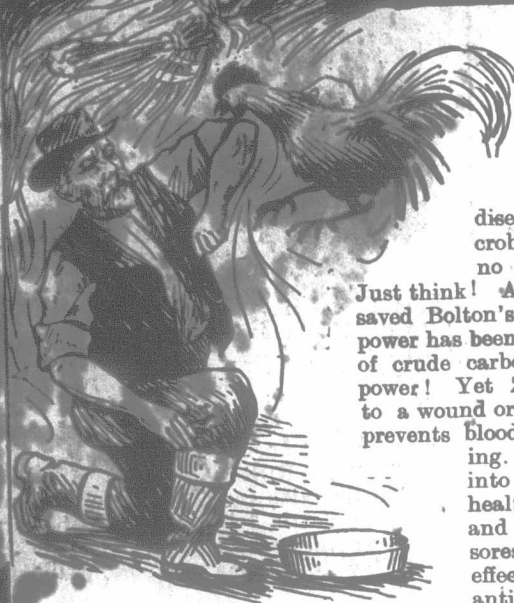
Good young rams and ewes FOR SALE.  
**W. D. MONKMAN,** Bond Head, Ont.

### COTSWOLDS

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.  
**E. F. PARK,** Burgessville, Ont.

POOR COPY

# BLOOD POISON KILLED HIM



Frederick Bolton, a Lockport farmer, was struck on the arm by a Plymouth Rock rooster, and neglected the wound. Blood poison set in, and he died within a week. The air is full of disease germs and poisonous microbes, and no open sore, no cut, no old crack, is safe if neglected. Just think! A box of Zam-Buk might have saved Bolton's life! Zam-Buk's germ-killing power has been proved to be greater than that of crude carbolic acid! Just imagine such power! Yet Zam-Buk is painless! Applied to a wound or sore it first kills all germs and prevents blood-poison suppuration and festering. Then its healing powers come into operation, and it builds up new healthy tissue. Whether on cuts and wounds or on ulcers or diseased sores, such as eczema, etc., just as effective. Healing, soothing and antiseptic all in one.

## ZAM-BUK CURES BLOOD POISON.

Miss Saddington, of Huntsville, says: "I had a scalded arm, which began to swell very badly. The pain from it was terrible, and when I went to the doctor he said it was blood poison. For 10 months I was very bad with it. On my friend's recommendation I applied some Zam-Buk. To my intense surprise when I awakened next morning my arm was much better. In three weeks the arm was quite well, and I have never felt any trace of pain from it since. Since that time my friend's husband cut his arm. This wound also turned to blood poison. Zam-Buk was applied, and in his case also completely cured."

## FREE BOX

Send 1c. stamp and this coupon to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and free trial box will be mailed you.

F. Adv., Jan. 3

Zam-Buk cures eczema, scalp sores, itch, ringworm, rashes, ulcers, abscesses, cold sores, festering or open wounds, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chapped hands. As an embrocation it relieves tightness on chest due to cold, and cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc. Obtainable from all stores or druggists at 50c. a box, or from ZAM-BUK CO., Toronto, for price. Six boxes for \$2.50.

Might have been saved by  
**ZAM-BUK**  
THE GREAT SKIN-CURE.

## My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred

**RAMS and EWES**

for sale that are of the same stamp.

All kinds of good

**GOTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS**

as well.

Prices always reasonable.

**ROBERT MILLER,**  
Stouffville, Ontario.

## FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two-shear ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. Telegraph Guelph.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.**  
Guelph, C. T. R.

## Southdowns

Imported and home-bred ewes in lamb to imported and prizewinning rams. **COLLIES**—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker; also bitches in whelp.

**Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.**  
Long-Distance 'Phone.

**NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.**—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle

**Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Helston.**—A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable. Best and ideal bacon hogs. Pair not akin. Bred headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1845. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2. Also a few bulls.

**Bertram Hoskin, The Gully**

## Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep.

A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs. **JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario** "Glenaire Farm."

## Maple Leaf Berkshires

High-class Berkshires of showing quality, bred from imp. stock, for sale. Two seven-months boars, by imp. Polgate Doctor; two sows by same sire, bred; 10 sows, 3½ months old, by King of the Castle, and young boars. A choice lot. **Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O.** Woodstock Station.

## Morrison Yorks. and Tams.

on hand for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right. **Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Schaw Sta., C. P. R.**

**Advertise in the Advocate**

## GOSSIP.

### LAST CALL FOR ED. ROBINSON'S SALE.

As previously announced, particulars of which appeared in our last week's issue, at his farm, at Markham village, Ont., twenty miles north-east of Toronto, on Thursday, January 10th, Mr. Ed. Robinson will sell, by public auction, his entire herd of 41 head of imported Scotch Shorthorns, and their produce. Sixteen of the breeding cows are imported, among which are the following: Love Bird (imp.), by Scotland's Fame. Out of her is a two-year-old bull, by the stock bull, Royal Champion (imp.), fully described last week, and an eight-months-old heifer calf, by the same sire. Apple Pie (imp.), a Marchness, by Ivanhoe, has a yearling bull, by Royal Champion, and is heavy in calf again. Rothnick Rose 4th (imp.), a Jilt, by Scottish Prince, has a yearling son, and a roan heifer calf at foot, both by the stock bull. Roan Jilt (imp.), a Jilt, by Scottish Prince, has a two-year-old daughter, by Imp. Rustic Chief, and an eleven-months-old bull calf, by the stock bull. We might just say that all the cows and heifers old enough are in calf, or have calves at foot. Annie (imp.), a Princess Alice, by Lovat Chief, has a yearling red heifer, and a red bull calf at foot, both by the stock bull. Fancy 12th (imp.), by Kitchener, is heavy in calf to the stock bull. Betsy (imp.), a Bessie, by Lovat Chief, has a nine-months-old heifer calf, by the stock bull. Jessamine 7th (imp.), by Fair Duke, has an eleven-months-old heifer calf. Duchess Gwynne 4th (imp.), by Baron of Leys, has a red yearling bull, by the stock bull. Moss Rose 2nd (imp.), a Bellona, by Sanquhar's Heir, has a two-year-old heifer, by Nonpareil Duke (imp.). Myra 2nd (imp.), a Marvel, by Lord Harold, is in calf. Lady Dorothy Fox (imp.), a Lady Dorothy, is by Scottish Victor. Dorothy Princess (imp.), a Lady Dorothy, by Proud Star, has a two-year-old heifer, by Imp. Rustic Chief. Princess Alice 6th (imp.), by Conqueror's Crown, has a red bull calf at foot, by King of Diamonds, described last week. Best Bessie (imp.), a Bessie, by Conqueror's Crown, has a heifer calf at foot, by the stock bull. Broadhooks Rose, by Imp. Rustic Chief, dam Roan Rose (imp.), a Broadhooks, has a red bull calf, by King of Diamonds. All these, together with the two stock bulls, Imp. Royal Champion and King of Diamonds = 60099=, will be sold to the highest bidder. They are an essentially high-class lot of the thick-fleshed, low-down type, and no culls or non-breeders among them, thus presenting a grand opportunity of getting at the buyers' own prices gilt-edged imported Shorthorns. Conveyances will meet the west-bound C. P. R. train at Locust Hill on day of sale.

## TRADE NOTE.

**PROF. SHAW ENDORSES STOCK FOOD.**—Prof. Thos. Shaw, an eminent authority on feeding, says: "When the animal doesn't digest its food, which is indicated in the droppings, or when it doesn't respond sufficiently in appearance or in production, though given a sufficiency of food, in such cases a mild tonic would be helpful in affecting improvement."

Dr. Hess Stock Food, manufactured by Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A., meets these requirements. It contains tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to eliminate poisonous waste material from the system, and laxatives to regulate the bowels. These ingredients are also endorsed by medical writers. Now, if the digestion is stimulated, the appearance improved and the production of the animal increased by the addition of the above mentioned ingredients, it is undoubtedly a wise investment to use Dr. Hess Stock Food. It costs less than a penny a day to feed Dr. Hess Stock Food to a horse, cow or steer, and but three cents per month for the average hog. It is sold on a written guarantee.

Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill., says: "I have been in the stock and poultry business for a great many years, and can say Dr. Hess Stock Food is all O. K. It is scientifically compounded and seems to be just the thing to make stock thrive."

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-see is also a great food for poultry, and has been of much value to me in raising some of the fanciest chickens that were ever placed on the market. Instant Louse Killer, manufactured by the same firm, is a valuable disinfectant and parasite killer."

## Dr. Slocum's Great Tonic and Disease Destroyer

# PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

## Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada

THOSE WHO don't know what Psychine is and what it does are asking about it. THOSE WHO do know what Psychine is and what it does are using it. They regard it as their best physician and friend.

THOSE WHO use it are being quickly and permanently cured of all forms of throat, chest, lung and stomach troubles. It is a scientific preparation, destroying all disease germs in the blood and system. It is a wonderful tonic and system building remedy, and is a certain cure for

**COUGHS,  
LA GRIPPE,  
Colds,  
Pneumonia,  
Bronchitis,  
Catarrh,  
Weak Voice,  
Sleeplessness,  
Nervousness,  
Malaria,  
Anaemia,**

**Bronchial Coughs,  
Chills and Fever,  
Difficult Breathing,  
General Weakness,  
Female Troubles,  
Fickle Appetite,  
Hemorrhages,  
Night Sweats,  
Consumption,  
Catarrh of the  
Stomach.**

All these diseases are serious in themselves, and if not promptly cured in the early stages are the certain forerunners of Consumption in its most terrible forms. Psychine conquers and cures Consumption, but it is much easier and safer to prevent its development by using Psychine. Here is a safe and certain cure of voluntary and involuntary Consumption from all over Canada:

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited: "I feel it my duty to advise you of the remarkable cure of Consumption by Psychine and Oxomulsion, which I have known for my personal observation. I have known to me, Albert Townsend, and John McKay, all of Sherburne, Ontario, who have pronounced by the best medical authorities to have consumption, and to be incurable, and beyond the reach of medical aid. They used Psychine and Oxomulsion and they are now in good health. I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to state these facts for the benefit of other sufferers from this terrible disease."

Yours very truly,  
**LEANDER MCKENZIE, J.P.,**  
Green Harbor, N.A.

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, is for sale at all up-to-date dealers. If your druggist or general store cannot supply you, write Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto.

## LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

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

**D. O. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.**

## MONKLAND Yorkshires

Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

**JAS. WILSON & SONS,  
FERGUS, ONT.**

G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-Distance 'Phone.

## Meadowbrook Yorkshires

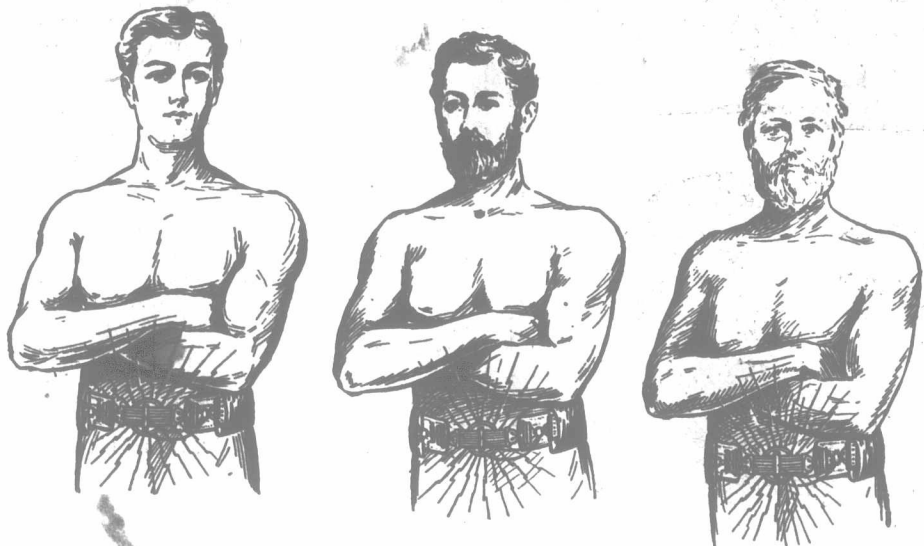
Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topsman. Everything guaranteed as represented.

**J. H. SNELL, HAGERSVILLE P. O. & STATION.**

When Writing Please Mention this Paper



# MY FREE ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN ALL AGES



Never before has another person made a free offer such as this. I do not distribute cheap samples broadcast, but am daily sending out dozens of my full-power Dr. Sanden Electric Belts absolutely free of charge, and they are the same in every respect as though full cash prices were paid. The proposition is simple. If you are ailing, call at my office and take a belt home with you. Or, if at a distance—no matter where—send your name and address, and I will at once arrange to deliver to you one of my Belts, with suspensory or other attachments needed. Use same according to my advice until cured, then pay me—many cases as low as \$5. Or, if not cured, simply return the Belt, which will be the transaction. That's all there is to it. If you prefer to buy for cash, I give wholesale account.

## Not a Penny in Advance Nor on Deposit,

Not a cent unless you are made well. I make this offer to show men what faith I have in my own remedy, and I can afford to take the risk because not one in a thousand when cured will object to the small amount asked. It pays me and my patient. My business has doubled last year. Each Belt embodies all of my exclusive inventions (U.S. Pat. No. 774,174, 1905), and all patients receive the benefit of my 40 years' experience and a knowledge of infinite value, and which is mine alone to give. I am the originator of the Electric Belt treatment, and all followers are imitators. This I will prove to you if you ask. You wear my Belt all night. It sends a soothing current (you feel) through the weakened parts, curing while you rest. Used for nervous debility, impotency, vericocle, lame back, rheumatism, lumbago, kidney pains in all parts of the body, kidney, liver, bladder disorders, and stomach troubles. Send for the Belt to-day; or, if you wish more information, write me fully of your case and receive my personal reply. I will also send you a book, sealed, free of charge. I have thousands of recent testimonials from grateful patients. Would you care to read some of them? Let me take charge of your case at once. I will put new life into you in two weeks' time. Don't you do the worrying. Put that on me. I will take all the risk. I have something to work for. Unless you are cured I get no pay. Address

**DR. B. W. SANDEN, 140 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

Office Hours: 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.

DINEEN BLDG., ENTRANCE 6 TEMPERANCE STREET.

### Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

I have for sale pigs of all ages, both sexes, from prizewinning stock. Sires in use: Imp. British Duke, assisted by Woodstock Laddie, son of Polgate Doctor. Come and see or write for prices. My herd was in the front rank of prizewinners at the leading exhibitions this fall.

CHAS. T. SEYMOUR, Herdsman, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont.

**BERKSHIRES** 50 IMPORTED AND CANADIAN - BRED 50  
Motto: "Goods as Represented."  
Mail orders receive careful attention.  
H. M. VANDERLIP, GAINSVILLE, ONT.

### Rosebank Berkshires.

Present offering: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Sallie's Sambo (imp.), a Toronto winner.

Lefroy, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont. Long-distance Phone

### Fairview Berkshires

Are second to none. My herd has won high honors wherever shown. Am now offering sows bred and ready to breed, and younger ones of the Thing. An exceptionally choice lot.

JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Milverton Sta.

### Willowdale Berkshires

Young boars and sows, 3 and 6 months of age, out of imp sows, and sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Masterpiece, a son of the \$2,500 boar, Masterpiece, and some of them imp. in dam. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. J. WILSON, Milton P.O. and Sta.

**For Sale**—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

### PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!

Bred on aristocratic lines and from high-class show stuff, sired by the Toronto winner, Willow Lodge Leader. For sale are young animals of both sexes—4 and 6 months of age; of choice bacon type and showing form. W. W. BROWN-RIDGE, Ashgrove P. O., Milton Sta.

### Maple Grove Yorkshires

are among the leading Canadian herds for size, quality and truthness to type, and are prizewinners all around. For sale are both sexes. All ages. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. There are none better.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Sheddin Station Breeder and Importer.

### ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean from imp dam and sire. G. B. MUMFORD, Arr. Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

### GOSSIP.

Mr. T. A. Cowan, Manager Langton Stock Farm Co., Ltd., Ontario, writes: "Stock is doing fine. We heard out our importation of yearling Shropshire rams at the International, at Chicago, at good prices, and they were greatly admired by all Shropshire fanciers. We have some first-class Backneys for sale. See our advertisement regarding Shropshires and collies."

### MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Mr. H. S. McDiarmid, whose farm, Maple Grove, is in Essex County, Ont., a short distance from Fingal, and three miles south of Sheddin Station, and Pere Marquette R. R., is a young Yorkshire importer and breeder that will certainly rapidly come to the front as one of Ontario's leading Yorkshire breeders, because he started right by purchasing high-class breeding stock, as his success at the late Ontario Winter Fair, where he was against the best of them, and won a share besides winning first in the dressed-bacon class, is proof positive. He is also in the business somewhat extensively, having now breeding some 15 sows—a gilt-edged lot. His stock boar is Summerhill Topman, a son of the Toronto grand champion, S. H. Duke of York. Among the sows are some imported, and others out of imported stock. For sale are sows, bred and ready to breed, and both sexes younger, as good as the breed produces. Write Mr. McDiarmid, to Fingal P. O., Ont.

### PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES.

Six miles from Milton Station, on the G. T. R. and C. P. R., and seven miles from Georgetown, G. T. R., in the county of Halton, Ont., is Pine Grove Stock Farm, the property of Mr. W. W. Brownridge, whose herd of over 30 head of up-to-date Berkshires, now on the farm, shows the result of careful breeding and mating to bring them to the high bacon-type standard to which they have attained. Their great success at a number of the leading local fall fairs and at the Guelph Winter Fair is their best guarantee of excellence. The present stock boar is Pine Grove Sambo, a son of Imp. Sally's Sambo, dam Sally (imp.). He is a massive, lengthy hog, on strong, well-built legs, and is a sire of the kind the market demands. About a dozen brood sows are kept continually; many of them prizewinners, and of a type that would put to shame many of the boasted bacon-type breeds. For immediate sale are a number of both sexes, from four to six months of age, sired by the first-prize Toronto winner, Willow Lodge Leader. Anyone wanting a first-class young Berkshire should write Mr. Brownridge at once for one of these. His P. O. is Ashgrove, and he will do the right kind of business.

### FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Mr. John S. Cowan, Donegal P. O., Perth Co., Ont., four miles from either Atwood or Milverton stations, G. T. R., is not entirely a stranger to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," as his name has on former occasions graced our columns when advertising his Berkshire hogs and Leicester sheep. On hand just now are some 40 Berkshires, headed by the typical stock boars, Masterpiece and Just the Thing, a son of Imp. Perfection, two big, strong, lengthy hogs, full of quality, and very smooth. The ten brood sows are an ideal lot, true to type, smooth and evenly-balanced, and among them are a number of Guelph and other winners. In fact, Mr. Cowan's Berkshires are an essentially high-class lot, and anyone buying them will not be disappointed. For sale are sows one year old, others from six to nine months, and others under six months, the younger ones being sired by Just the Thing; also boars of different ages. The Leicesters, in common with the Berkshires, are as choice a lot as the breed produces, Mr. Cowan believing that the best is none too good. Whatever he offers for sale can be depended on as being first-class in every particular. For sale are 1 shearing ram and six ram lambs, ten ewe lambs, and a number of shearing and breeding ewes, all good ones.

## Suffered Terribly FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILL CURED HIM.

Mr. A. M. Wilson, of Milton, Ontario, writes: "I have suffered terribly from my kidneys for some time, and had severe attacks, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your 'Genuine' remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills) and, to my surprise and delight, I immediately felt better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills are no equal for any form of kidney trouble." Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Do not accept a spurious substitute, but be sure and get Doan's.

### SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: 3 sows 11 months old, in pig; several sows from 5 to 7 months old; and younger ones of both sexes. Imp. sires and dams. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

### OAKDALE BERKSHIRES.

Of the largest strains. Imported from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

### Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

### MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

### Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with view to size and quality. Book your orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

### GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Offers for sale: 10 young boars, 4 months old; a large number of sows, same age; also 30 suckling pigs, both sexes. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan), 10 months old.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

### Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

### IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. LARGE

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale. GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

POOR COPY



## HOW I CURE WEAK, PUNY MEN WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Give me men broken down from hard work or worry; from any cause which has sapped their vitality. Let them follow my advice for three months, and I will make them as vigorous in every respect as anyone of their age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules out of a person who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that person I can make stronger, but the person who has been strong and has lost strength, I can make as good as they ever were.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which Dr. McLaughlin's Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose it in any manner my Belt will replace it, and cure you.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I came to Brantford a little over two years ago, crippled up with Rheumatism so bad I had to be carried into the house, and was bedfast for six months. I was treated by three different doctors. I went to Preston and took the baths, and received slight benefit from them. I then bought one of your Belts, and at that time considered my case hopeless. I have improved steadily since wearing it, and have been able to resume my business as builder and contractor. I have recommended your Belts to many as a sure cure for Rheumatism, even in its worst form, as I was about as bad as anyone could be with it when I got your Belt, which has, I am glad to say, completely cured me. The Rheumatism had affected my heart, and it has greatly improved me in that respect.

ANGUS McDONALD, 9 Buffalo St., Brantford, Ont.

Letters like that tell a story which means a great deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the person who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them, and stirs up a great force of energy.

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years in perfecting it. I know my trade. My cures, after everything else has failed, are my best arguments.

Give me a person with pains in the back, a dull ache in the muscles or joints, "come and go" pains in the shoulders, chest and side, Sciatica in the hip, Lumbago, Rheumatism, or any ache or pain, and my Belt will pour the life of life into the aching body, and drive out every sign of pain. No pain can exist where my Belt is worn.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—My indigestion has quite disappeared, and my kidneys are free from pain. I no longer feel any weakness in my spine, and my appetite has returned, so that I can enjoy as good a meal as any man my size. I have gained five pounds in weight, yet the neighbors say that I do not look as fat as I did. I am also free from diarrhoea, which was severe during the summer months. I am most thankful to say that the Belt has also cured me of other weaknesses. I believe your Electric Belt is a genuine success.

A. P. HICKLING, St. James, Man.

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

The confidence I have in my remedy enables me to make the offer I do, and any man who will give me reasonable security while he uses my Belt need not pay a cent until he is cured.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear Sir? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask any better proof to make you try it? If there is a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure, and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, I have not seen one. You must try it. In justice to yourself and to those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, flowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as with old-style belts.

Write To-day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

### Call To-day.

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

Put your name on this coupon and send it in:

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. Write plain.

### MILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Instead of exhibiting, we advertise and do a mail-order business.

Vine Station, G.T.R. JOHN LAHMER, Vine, Ont.

As the years go by, customers find our reputation dependable. Reference to Dominion Swine Records in sales of Berkshires in Ontario, finds me on the front bench with the fellows who "do the big shows." Our guaranteeing to replace non-breeders is novel, and rarely put into practice. We do this. At present, some very choice things of various ages are yours for the price.

## Subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate."

### Institute Meetings to be Held Early in January.

We have received from G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, a list of the Institute meetings to be held during the early part of January. This list will be followed by another, announcing the meetings held during the next ten days or two weeks, with others from time to time. By glancing at these lists, each reader may post himself concerning meetings about to be held in his particular section.

We are asked to urge upon Institute members and others interested, the importance of being on time at the meeting. It is also suggested that those attending bring with them samples of weeds, grains, fruit, weed seeds, etc., in order that they may learn as to the varieties which are best adapted to the locality, and that the speakers may use the samples on hand to illustrate their talks.

Institute officers have been advised to arrange for as many judging classes as possible. It is not convenient to undertake such work in many places in the winter months, but very successful judging classes have been held during the winter in connection with many of the Institutes and at other places. The delegates have felt the benefit of having even one animal with which to illustrate their classes. More illustrative material than has been used heretofore will be supplied to delegates.

Reports received of the Institute meetings held recently are, on the whole, most encouraging. Many sections have reported the meetings as largely attended and more satisfactory than in any previous years, though, in isolated cases, the attendance has been disappointingly small.

#### REGULAR MEETINGS.

Speakers.—J. L. Warren, Acton; W. C. Shearer, Brighton.

Lady delegates at meetings indicated by \*.

Kincardine, C. Bruce	Jan. 4
Ripley, C. Bruce	" 5
*Holyrood, S. Bruce	" 7
Kintail, W. Bruce	" 8
Auburn, W. Bruce	" 9
Brussels, E. Huron	" 10
Belmore, S. Bruce	" 11
Wroxeter, E. Huron	" 12

#### DIVISION 2.

Speakers.—W. Elliott, Galt; A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; Miss G. Gray, Jan. 3 and 9.

*Plattsville, N. Oxford	Jan. 3
Atwood, N. Perth	" 4
Millbank, N. Perth	" 5
Mitchell, S. Perth	" 7
St. Mary's, S. Perth	" 8
*Kintore, W. Oxford	" 9
Lambeth, E. Middlesex	" 10
Ilderton, E. Middlesex	" 11

#### DIVISION 3.

Speakers.—J. F. Lavery, Sunderland; J. N. Paget, Canboro.

Waterford, N. Norfolk	Jan. 4
Boston, N. Norfolk	" 5
Delhi, N. Norfolk	" 7
Courtland, N. Norfolk	" 8
*Norwich, S. Oxford	" 9
*Mt. Elgin, S. Oxford	" 10

#### DIVISION 4.

Speakers.—Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton; Jno. C. Shaw, Norwich.

Sheridan, Halton	Jan. 3
Palermo, Halton	" 4
Waterdown, N. Wentworth	" 5
Freeton, N. Wentworth	" 7
Rockton, N. Wentworth	" 8
Burford, S. Brant	" 9
Ohswegen, A. Brant	" 10
Onondaga, N. Brant	" 11
*St. George, N. Brant	" 12

#### DIVISION 5.

Speakers.—E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; J. L. Warren, Acton.

Eden Mills (aft.), S. Wellington	Jan. 3
*Arkell (eve.), S. Wellington	" 3
*S. S. No. 6 (aft.), S. Wellington	" 4
*Aberfoyle (eve.), S. Wellington	" 4
*Preston, S. Waterloo	" 5
Haysville, S. Waterloo	" 7
Waterloo, N. Waterloo	" 8
*St. Jacob's, N. Waterloo	" 9
*Glen Allen, W. Wellington	" 10
*Drayton, W. Wellington	Jan. 11, 12
*Moorefield, W. Wellington	Jan. 14

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