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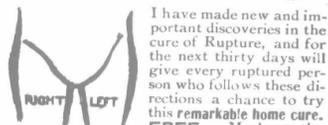


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My Neighbor.

My neighbor was a widder, an' she had a rundown farm
An' her cows an' pigs an' chickens done a mighty lot o' harm
To my fields adjoinin', an' I stood it quite awhile,
Till I wouldn't be imposed on in no such kind of style.

So I looked my very maddest as I walked up to her door,
Till she looked up at me smilin' while a-washin' up the floor,
An' her cheeks was red as roses an' her hair es black es night;
I forgot to scold an' sass her, for she seemed so sweet an' bright.

But my hand was to the plow now, an' it wouldn't never do
To forgit them deprecations jes' by lookin' in' at her shoe.
So I gathered up my anger an' I said, "Now, Mrs. Brown,"
An' my tones put out her eyes' light an' the lashes they fell down.

But I ain't no man for foolin', and I went right on to say
How her pigs et all my melons an' her cows et tons of hay;
How her chickens scratched my corn out, an' I wouldn't hev it so,
Gittin' harder all the time, like a mad man will, you know.

Then the widder she looked up, with a teardrop on her cheek,
An' a somethin' in her throat that wouldn't let her speak
But she sobbed an' cried out in a kind o' teary tone,
That she had no one to help her, an' was poor an' all alone.

An' my hand was off the plow then an' a-reachin' out fer hern,
I had learnt a sudden lesson that I never thought I'd learn.
Well, my scoldin' was a failure, seein' what I thought to do,
For her pigs an' cows are all here, an' the widder's with 'em, too.

—Will F. McSparran, in New York Farmer.

HORSE REFLECTIONS.

I'm only a horse, at a heavy old dray,
But I ponder and think, while I'm tugging away;
As I hear, ev'ry day, of man's latest invention,
I wonder we horses don't get more attention.

We slip and we fall on the wet, snowy street,
While a driver shouts, "Why don't you stand on your feet?"
And many a horse that is heavily loaded,
Though doing his best is upbraided and goaded;

For often a brute, without conscience or heart,
Drives a hungry, long-suffering horse to a cart,
And I think, as I look at this scum of the nation,
"So you are what man call 'A lord of creation.'"

I hope there's a fortune that someone will get
For a non-slipping horseshoe, for streets that are wet;
'Twould be an invention much more to my notion
Than one you can talk with to men on the ocean.

But while we are waiting, if some kindly hand
Would spread, here and there, a few shovels of sand
Where horses are slipping and trembling and quaking
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—I. F. Layton, in Rider and Driver.

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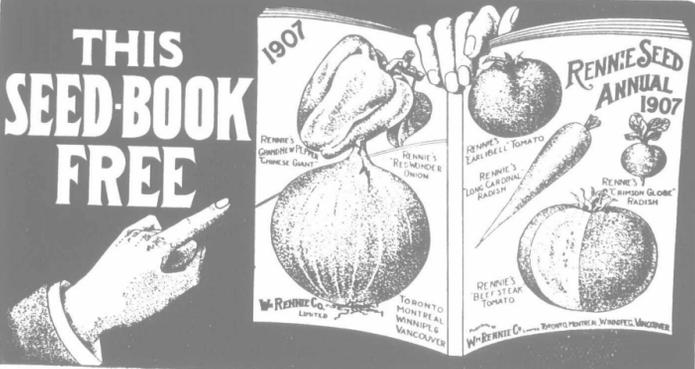
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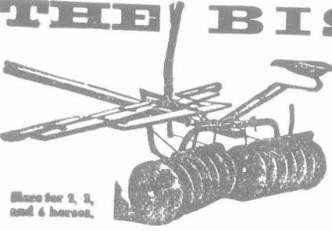
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

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Established 1866.

VOL. XLII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 14, 1907.

No. 751

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EDITORIAL.

Warning to the Unwary.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has received in various ways sufficient evidence to convince us that a good many persons, despite oft-repeated warnings in these columns, are being induced by various get-rich-quick-and-easy proposals guilelessly presented through newspaper and other advertising, in some cases to sacrifice their precious time, and in others to part forever with hard-earned cash. Years ago people were taken in by lightning-rod sharks, bogus potato-bug exterminators, and others with Red Lion wheat, paying \$10 per bushel for seed and receiving a written guarantee not worth the paper it was written on, in which the Company undertook to buy back the entire crop at \$5 per bushel—a manifest impossibility—but the farmer was led to believe that he was only one of a very select few who were being allowed to share in the project. Milking cows, feeding cattle, growing vegetables or fruit, or waiting for a colt to mature, seems a slow process to some folk, and laborious besides; so now and then one ventures a little on a horse-race, or in margins on Chicago wheat or corn, or buys shares in some far-distant petroleum field, a rubber plantation in Mexico, a marvellous cement proposition, or a bunch of silvery, ground-floor certificates of Cobalt stock; or they pay somebody whom they never heard of before \$10 for the promise of a nice situation as travelling companion to a "refined" lady or gentleman who is going abroad; they invest in a diploma bearing a big red seal, after a few nights' study, that is to set him or her up in a money-earning profession; or bite at the gilded bait of a lucrative position just to hand out a little advertising matter "to introduce" our goods, on the purely informal condition of a small financial deposit required as a "guarantee of good faith that you mean business"; or a permanent engagement, with a salary on a sliding scale upward, looking after a little office work on some vague "branch business" to be opened up in your town," with probably another deposit as things mature for an "outfit," or perhaps a heavy sum as "security" that will "set you up" on the highway to \$1,000 a year and one of those "white-shirt" jobs which some foolish young fellows on the farm are everlastingly dreaming about, and others because the farm is small and its opportunities seemingly limited, are earnestly looking for with the hope of "bettering themselves." One of these multifarious and delusive advertisements catches the young man's eye, and forthwith he deposits his answering letter in the country post office with a combined feeling of importance and trepidation, which rises several degrees higher when in about a week he receives a formidable (but confidential) typewritten reply, ten thousand of which had probably been run off in some city job-printing office, with blanks left to fill in the names and addresses of just as many applicants as might be induced to drop their penny in the slot. Part of the electrotyped heading will probably disclose to his wondering eyes the magnificent nine or ten-story headquarters of the company or institution desiring his valuable services. He takes the precious missive up to his room and reads it with palpitating heart. It seems so hopeful, so frankly personal, and so businesslike! They want to know more about him, and elate him with seductive hints of the responsibilities and emoluments ahead, and the qualifications of integrity and so on which he must possess. Then he writes them again, and soon receives another "heart-to-heart" communication, gently leading him along. Perhaps he

consults his parents or some sensible friend in the neighborhood who knows a little of the world and the wiles of total strangers who are going suddenly to give him something for nothing, or a fine situation for which he has no experience whatever. If he does, they will probably tell him that he is being duped or humbugged, and warn him not to waste any more postage on a fool scheme. Or perhaps the others, like himself, may be deceived, and in the end he signs an imposing duplicate contract which may make him responsible for hundreds of dollars; or, by raking and scraping, he gets together \$46 or \$50, with which he parts company once and for all, with nothing to show in its stead but a stock of unnegotiable promises or a worthless outfit. And so it goes on.

Young man, hundreds, possibly thousands, of Canadian and American farm boys and girls have travelled over that very road into a bog. Do not follow their footsteps. Those people in the far-off town, whose names you do not know, and who never heard of you till you wrote them, are not philanthropists pining to set you up in business or give you a trip to Europe for nothing. Remember it takes years and patience to learn a trade, business or profession. Unless you are actually crowded out of the country, and have an unmistakable and "effectual call" to the city or the town, you had better stick to the farm, being well assured that it affords ample scope for the best trained heads and hands. Its rewards may be slower, but they are more certain, and, prosecuted with intelligence and determination, it will probably give you as much money in the end and real satisfaction as any other pursuit in which you can embark, and infinitely more than can be extracted from 90 per cent. of the regular strenuous and fevered occupations of the town, leaving out of account altogether the class of visionary schemes against which it is the purpose of this article to sound a note of warning.

What the Unions Should Aim to Do.

A bill has been introduced into the Dominion Parliament to establish an eight-hour day as the standard on all contracts let by the Dominion Government. These include numerous important works, such as the construction of the eastern portion of the National Transcontinental Railway, the building of Canals, post offices, and public works of all kinds; and is also to apply to day-labor Government jobs. The effects of the bill, if made law, will be far-reaching, for not only would the cost of these undertakings be increased, but it would be only a question of time until other contractors were obliged to come to the eight-hour day, and finally it would tend to a shortening of the hours of labor on the farm, and probably, also, increased difficulty in obtaining farm help at a time when labor of all kinds is short in the country. The labor union is behind the movement, while opposed to it is the contractor and other employers, some of whom have represented to "The Farmer's Advocate" how the proposed change would bear on the farmer, and why the latter should join with them in uncompromising opposition to the bill. But "The Farmer's Advocate" is not disposed to sit too hard upon the Union. While we do not favor the bill, we recognize that there are two sides to the question, and propose to state the case fairly as it appears to us, believing that in the end candor and truth must prevail.

First of all, firms opposing this move doubtless think they are looking at it from the standpoint of the general good, but immediate self-interest is a notorious bias of mental perspective,

with here and there honorable exceptions. The prevailing idea of industry is simply something to make money out of for the employer. What the industry does for those who work at it, is a detail to which too few of them give any serious consideration, competition alone compelling some degree of solicitude for the employee. The old feudal idea still persists. Those who have a little extra property or money-making ability regard the masses as on a plane beneath them—as a menial class, to work at any wage, without any right to an increased participation in the products of their labor. The moneyed classes of the world have inherited from past ages the disposition to look upon all property as the right of those who can legally possess it. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of those now in the ranks of the toilers would look at things in the same way if elevated to a position of power. It is human nature. All the same, this attitude of the employer is inconsiderate, and responsible, in no small measure, for the drastic means adopted by the laboring class to secure what it deems its rights. And how can we expect to see the toiler unaffected in his attitude while millionaires are multiplying through the fortuitous aids of protective tariffs, combinations and trusts by the permission of governments? Notwithstanding large advances in wages, the laborer is still insufficiently remunerated for his toil, and there is a turmoil of industrial evolution in process which is revolutionizing ideas of property rights, and will eventually lead to a vastly improved condition of the laboring man. Success to it. While the farmer is an employer, he is also a producer of wealth, and he, even more than the laborer in town, is in divers ways being mulcted of the fruits of his toil by organized exactions. The farmer stands greatly to gain in the forthcoming industrial and commercial readjustment, because if the masses of the people are more intelligent, moral and well-to-do, they will make a better and more liberal community to live in and do business with.

But then, what about the laborer, his greed and his indiscretions? The laborer also is human—very human, indeed—and it is only to be expected that realization of his handicap in the great struggle with the capitalist should make him bitter at times, and that, despairing of early improvement of his condition, he should fall prey sometimes to the temptation to gouge his master and to use questionable means, such as strikes, upon occasion. Indiscretions and excesses do not help his cause; instead, they weaken it. But he would be superhuman if he maintained always a perfect temper under the circumstances. In some instances he wastes the substance of his increased earnings. Do not even rich people the same? The remedy is not to reduce his wages, but judiciously to increase them, to hold out hope of advancement to the faithful, and to give him time, and, by a process of education, enable him to learn how to spend money wisely and to take the best out of life.

Labor has been driven to organize. It is not to blame for seeking to improve its condition. It would be self-condemned if it did not. It is not to be blamed for seeking higher wages and better working conditions. Labor Unions have done a great amount of good in the world. But for them, modern industrialism, congregated in cities, with its highly specialized and exacting toil, would have crushed the spirit of labor as feudalism never did. Unionism has fought for the rights of labor, and, by improving its conditions, has contributed to the welfare of the world. That is the best nation—materially, at any rate—where there is not too much wealth, but where every citizen has a

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chance to live in decency and a gradually increasing scale of comfort. The people constitute the nation, not the capitalists. Unionism has done a great deal for the people, especially those who most need support.

Unionism has made its mistakes. It has not always directed its energies to the best purpose. It has tried to fight the devil with his own weapons, or with others equally reprehensible. It has declared strikes when strikes were bound to impose acute and widespread distress. It has used violence and destroyed property to attain its ends. It has sought to interfere with the rights of individual workmen, has set a limit upon the amount of work he might do—often an extravagantly low limit. It has aimed to gauge the performance of the capable by the inefficiency and laziness of the few. It has demanded the right to enter shops and tell the owner what men he should hire, what he should pay them, and how much—or how little—they should do. It has aimed to reduce the amount of work accomplished per man, in order to make jobs last, forgetting that the less efficient the laborer, the less, in the end, he can be paid. In the case of the plumbers combine in Toronto it forbade men to use a bicycle in going to work! The complaint goes forth that good tradesmen are scarcer to-day than ever before. The Union has not sought to encourage efficiency. Its sole aim has been to limit the number of men in each particular occupation and get them to work as short hours, demand as high wages, and do as little work as possible. This principle is wrong, because it puts labor and capital in conflict according to the law of the market, the strong devouring the weak, in absolute disregard of the Golden Rule. We do not feel that a toiler for asking higher wages. If we do not pay them low, let us put ourselves in the place of the toiler. High wages are a powerful incentive to the employer's part to economy of labor. Low wages tend to the maintenance of a nominal class to perform by hand many things which could

almost or quite as cheaply accomplished by machinery. Cheap labor is usually dear labor on every count, except the sordid one of dollars and cents. Speaking generally, labor in shops and factories should have shorter hours than in an outdoor environment. On the farm, also, we predict that the tendency will be, by co-operation, improved methods and machinery, to accomplish in shorter hours what is required to be done, with even better results, though a great deal of farm work can never be done by the clock.

But when it comes to shortening the hours of the day by law, it is a different kind of proposition. Advance in wages is usually preferable to reduction of hours, except in cases where the character of the work proves too severe. We want no sweatshop methods practiced on contracts paid for with public money. On the other hand, we are free to admit that the fixing of an eight-hour day as a standard all the year round is an injudicious and uncalled-for interference with the liberty of the subject. The eight-hour day will come before long, and, by substitution of new methods for old ones, more will be done than now with the longer day, but we must not rush these reforms too fast. Give industry, which today is taxed to the limit in Canada, a chance to adjust itself to the changing order of things. Conditions are advancing. The sagacious employer will see this and govern himself accordingly. He has, for example, large sums locked up in plant and machinery, which means serious loss if standing idle two-thirds of the time. Extra shifts of men and competent superintendence mean readjustments, and we do well not to harass capital with undue haste involving friction and waste. Meantime, talk wages, rather than hours. Let the Unions combine with this earnest desire to increase the efficiency of the individual worker, let them use reason, as they now evince an encouraging tendency to do, rather than violence; let them seek the co-operation of capital instead of flaunting red rags in its face, and great progress will presently reward its efforts. The laborer, the employer and the public will benefit, and then can Unionism more amply vindicate its existence.

Horse-breeders' Meetings and Show.

February 20th to 23rd will be days of special interest to the horse-breeders of this country and to farmers generally who are interested in the breeding and improvement of horse stock, as on those days will be held in Toronto the annual meetings of several of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Associations, and also the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, which takes the place of the show formerly known as the Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, held in the last few years in February. This year the show will be under the auspices of the newly-organized Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, but competition will be open to all, without regard to residence. The prize-list, which is a very liberal one, includes classes for stallions of various ages of the following breeds: Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred, Standard-bred and Pony, and for mares in several of these classes. The object of this Association, incorporated under "The Agricultural Associations Act," as stated in the constitution, is "to encourage a general and constant improvement in horse-breeding and a better organization of the interests of the breeders of horses throughout the Province; (1) by co-operating with the Department of Agriculture; (2) by holding meetings to discuss matters of importance to the horse industry; (3) by co-operating with exhibition and live-stock societies to advance the interest of the live-stock industry generally, with special reference to the interests of the horse industry; (4) by holding or assisting to hold competitive exhibitions and educational meetings."

To avoid confusion or mystification, owing to the multiplication of live-stock associations and exhibitions, of which there appears to be no end, it may be well to state here that the Ontario Government, having for many years assisted the horse show associations by means of liberal grants towards their prize-lists, the Minister of Agriculture has decided to suspend that assistance for the present. It should be assumed, therefore, that a grant from the Department of Agriculture to any of the horse show associations is a special arrangement. The membership of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association is open to all who are interested in the improvement of horse stock.

ous incorporated Horse-breeders' Associations holding registered horse stock, as breeder or importer, in the records of any of the breeds under the National Live-stock Association's Organization was in the preceding calendar year.

The Canadian Horse-breeders' Association still exists, and may, if satisfactory arrangements are effected, hold a show later in the spring corresponding with the exhibition held in past years in the Toronto Armories about the end of April. In the meantime, farmers will be especially interested in the Ontario Breeders' Show, to be held in the St. Lawrence Market Building on the dates mentioned at the commencement of this article, at which it is expected there will be seen the grandest exhibition of high-class stallions ever brought together in this country, as well as a strong showing of mares and fillies.

As the breeding season approaches, farmers will be interested in the selection of sires with which to mate their mares, in order to meet the assured demand for the best selling classes of horses. Districts not yet supplied with high-class sires will also have a good opportunity at this show to secure such, either through individual enterprise or co-operative associations, as there will no doubt be a considerable number of stallions out for sale.

The breed society meetings, the dates and hours of which are given elsewhere in this issue, have, we believe, been arranged so as not to clash with the judging of the horses, will afford opportunity for the discussion of topics of interest to horsemen, prominent among which are those relating to the question of the need of legislation looking to stallion enrollment and license, and a lien act in the interest of stallion owners, a subject which has recently been attracting no little attention, as has been amply attested by letters in these pages in the last few weeks.

HORSES.

The Chemistry of Breeding.

An article from the pen of Dr. J. C. McCoy, the Delaware breeder, who owns the great young stallion, Admiral Dewey, 2041, on the "Chemistry of Breeding Trotters," promises to attract much attention. In this article, in the Horse Review, Dr. McCoy says:

"The horse's food must contain in a soluble form every single element that is needed for growth, repair of used-up tissue, and the production of heat and energy.

"The food of the horse is grass and grain. Grass and grain grow about everywhere the horse is bred, or you can purchase them in the dry state and have them given to your horse. So, you can say, feeding the horse is a simple matter. Not so, however. The grass you feed, the grain you grow or buy, will contain only those elements that composed the ground on which they grew.

"It is true that grass and grains alike take some properties from the air, but these are the gases, carbonic acid and nitrogen. The horse himself takes the oxygen he uses from the air. All the other elements that the horse requires he must get out of the ground, and ground differs as much as do the climates of different sections. In one locality the land will be rich in lime and poor in potash; in another it will be rich in iron and potash and contain but little lime. In another region it will be rich in every necessary element excepting phosphorus, and so on through a long scale of variations.

"Chloride of sodium, a substance containing two essential elements of the horse's body, sodium and chlorine, is but little contained in any food-stuff, so to have it in the horse's body, it must be given to him separately.

"Common salt plays three great functions in the horse's body.

"First.—It furnishes him with gastric juice with its needed acid.

"Second.—It furnishes him soda for his bile and blood.

"Third.—It assists in the passage of the digested food into the lymph vessels, and into the blood vessels. It assists in the passage of the food elements from the blood vessels into the tissues.

"Many of my readers no doubt have noticed that on a given farm the horses would thrive on one field, while on another they would not do nearly so well. In such cases the pasture of the field that did not give good results would appear just as abundant as that in the field on which the horses did do well. The cause of this variation on the same farm is due to the fact that one field has some necessary element which the other field possesses. As the soil is, so are the plants grown on it. A complete soil furnishes

complete provender, an incomplete soil furnishes incomplete provender.

"I wish, also, to say something as to the acidity of grass, as applied to haymaking. At night grass is full of acid, on cloudy days it is acid, in the morning and evening it is neutral in reaction. At midday, with the sun pouring down its life-giving rays, all the grass is strongly alkaline. This is the time to cut hay—from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Cut your hay on sunshiny days and toward midday; then cure it in the cock, to avoid acid fermentation in the barn, and you will have an article worth, as a feed, double the ordinary hay of commerce."

Selecting the Sire.

Within the course of the next few months stock-breeders will have to decide definitely, if they have not already done so, as to the sires they will use during the forthcoming breeding season. Doubtless in the case of many such matters have been pretty well determined upon, but there always are some who prefer to put off arriving at a decision until the last day, and then, as often as not, they will find out subsequently that they have committed a mistake. Nor does it infrequently happen that the breeder who has made all his arrangements a long time ahead has reason to regret his haste, and in the majority of instances both sufferers will owe their misfortunes to a similar cause, namely, to their neglect to study the pages of their studbooks.

These volumes supply a mine of wealth in the shape of information to the students of their pages, such as breeders of the past possessed no opportunity of acquiring, and the man who neglects their teaching has only himself to blame when disappointments overtake him. In days gone by, when it was a difficult, tedious and expensive matter to obtain the services of a sire standing at a distance, and when a good deal of vagueness existed upon the subject of pedigrees, owing to the disinclination that prevailed amongst breeders to disclose the secrets of their studs, there were excuses to be made for owners who were influenced by appearances. Now, thanks to the work of the breed societies, full disclosure of pedigrees has to be made before a stallion or mare can be registered in a studbook, and so the breeder at a distance is able to ascertain pretty well as much about a horse as its owner knows; consequently, it is impossible to approve of the action of anyone who prefers to select a stallion for using to his mares by the looks of the horse without also considering his blood, for appearances are often deceptive, and never more so than where breeding stock are concerned.

Inbreeding can easily be carried too far, though the difficulty that is often experienced in obtaining a desirable out-cross can scarcely be overestimated. An entirely new departure in the way of an out-cross is a leap in the dark, and a serious point in connection with such an experiment, which generally has to be made sooner or later, is that its ill-effects may not become apparent for a generation or two. The first cross, in fact, may have apparently turned out so successfully that it has been indulged in again before the mistake was ascertained.

These are, of course, exceptional sires, just as there are exceptional mares, which seem capable of producing good stock, no matter how they are mated. Moreover, if their breeding is carefully gone into, it is probable that their pedigrees will be found to contain the name of some animal of exceptional prepotency, the possession of which enables his or her stock to survive mistakes on the part of the breeder. This is by no means infrequently the case where mares are concerned, as if these are inbred it will often be seen that they adapt themselves better to out-crossing than horses do, after the first generation has passed. The result of a first cross may mean anything or nothing so far as future breeding is concerned. The foal may be just exactly what was wanted, and combine the good points of both its parents to the fullest extent, but when it comes to a matter of breeding from it, in turn, anything may occur. Possibly the main characteristics of both parents may be transmitted to its stock time after time, to the delight of the owner, or it may simply develop the points of one of the parent strains and not the other, in which case the cross will not have accomplished much. Still worse, it is quite within the limits of possibility, as many an owner will sorrowfully admit, that the bad points of one or both the paternal or maternal families, which had been bred out, or pretty nearly so, in the sire and dam, may reappear, and then a good deal of trouble may ensue.

All these possibilities, both of good and evil, suggest the wisdom of a steady perusal of the studbook, by which the results of the experiences of others may be ascertained. Some strains of blood stand crossing better than others, and some families seem to benefit by close inbreeding, which would result in failure if applied to different strains. Individual horses, too, possess powers of transmitting certain properties to their stock which their own brothers fail to accomplish, not merely in the matter of shape, make or action, but rather in the form of family characteristics, and such points should enter into the calculations of the breeder. Above all things, he should also assure himself that the stallion he thinks of sending his mare to is free from hereditary unsoundness. In short, in the selection of a sire, the owner of a brood mare cannot possibly exercise too much vigilance if his object is to produce stock that will pay their way in the showing, at the stud, or in the market.—[Live-stock Journal.

Breeding Heavy Horses for Profit.

That the average farmer can breed heavy horses more profitably than the lighter classes, is a fact that few will deny. Foals of the heavy breeds are not so liable to injury during colthood, are salable at an earlier age, and without the education or handling that is usually considered necessary to make an animal of the light classes marketable; and if, during colthood, by reason of accident or other causes, one should become blemished, it does not lessen his value so much so long as it does not interfere with his usefulness. Then, again, the dam is more capable of performing the work of the farm during the periods of pregnancy and also that of nursing. Of course, there are farmers who are essentially light-horse men, and those, we think, can more profitably raise light horses, principally because it is more congenial, hence they take greater interest in the stock than if they were of the heavier classes, but we are speaking now of the average farmer who breeds not because he has any particular liking for the stock, but for "what there is in it."

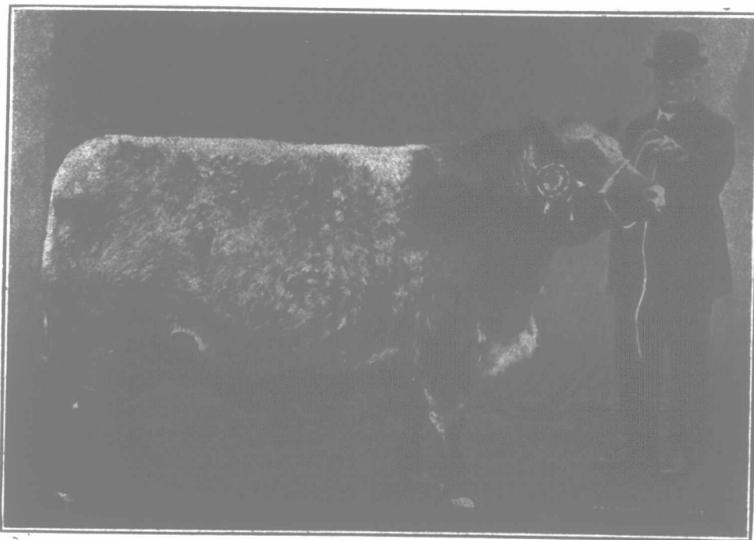
That, under existing circumstances as regards demand, market, etc., heavy horses can be bred with profit, there can be no doubt; neither can it be denied that this branch of farming is sadly neglected. There are several reasons why horse-breeding has not and is not as profitable to the class of people under discussion as it should be. One reason is that he does not go about it with the same system as he does the other branches of his business. His horse-breeding is done in a haphazard, slipshod manner. He gives careful thought and consideration to breeding cattle, sheep, swine, and possibly poultry. He selects or purchases good cows of whatever breed he wishes to produce, and then either purchases a pure-bred sire or patronizes his neighbor who has

much alike. Hence, we say secure pure-bred dams if possible, but at all events secure those with the characteristics of the breed fairly well marked, and then, by carefully selecting pure-bred sires of the same breed, keeping the fillies for breeding purposes, and using the same precautions in selecting sires to breed them to, there will be a marked improvement in each generation, and they will soon become sufficiently pure to admit of registration. But all this waiting for eligibility for registration and the selling of geldings for much less than could be got if they were pure will be avoided if some expense is incurred at first in securing pure-bred mares.

Another point I should like to emphasize as a reason why the business is often unprofitable and disappointing, is the selection of sires of breeds other than that which the prospective dam in a greater or lesser degree represents. For instance, a man has a fairly good mare with one or more crosses of Clydesdale or Shire, and he wishes to breed her. There should not be the slightest ground for question as to the breed of sire to select. He should, of course, breed to a Clydesdale or Shire, and thereby intensify the blood in the progeny, which should be, and in most cases is, better than the dam.

But this line of breeding is not always carried out. While the mare has the characteristics of the breeds mentioned, the owner may admire another breed, as a Suffolk, a Percheron or Belgian draft, and, wanting to produce a heavy colt, he thinks that his mare, being a good one herself, must of necessity breed well to a good sire of any breed, and he selects a sire of one of the breeds mentioned. What can he expect? He breeds a mare of impure breeding to a sire entirely foreign to her blood, and of course the result is unsatisfactory, and this may convince him that

there is no "money in horse-breeding," and he will give up the attempt. The same man would not for a moment think of breeding cattle, sheep or swine on these principles. Neither would he think of breeding horses this way if he gave the subject careful thought; but the trouble is horse-breeding, with the average farmer, is usually carried on as a side-issue and rather as an experiment, and in many cases he selects a sire simply because he is owned by a friend and he wishes to help his friend along. In horse-breeding, friendship should go for nothing. The selection of a sire should be governed solely by the breed



Waddesdon Primrose.

Champion cross-bred and reserve for best heifer at the Smithfield Show, 1906.

one. Year after year he follows this course, and, as a natural consequence, there is a gradual improvement in his stock. The same plan is followed in breeding other stock, but what about his horses? The high prices of horses induces him to try. He may have a mare or two that, while reasonably valuable and satisfactory for ordinary work purposes, cannot be said to belong to any recognized class, and if a man who gives the necessary thought to horse-breeding were forced to breed such mares, he would need to consider carefully in order to decide the class or breed of sire to select; but the owner, knowing that heavy horses sell well, selects a sire of some heavy breed, when probably better results might reasonably be expected from a sire of the lighter classes. The result is unsatisfactory. The progeny, like the dam (but probably more so), is not representative of any breed or class, and, while it may be a serviceable animal and command a fair price, the breeder probably comes to the conclusion that all the talk about profit in horse-breeding is only so much "hot air," and gives up the enterprise. In order that reasonable success may attend horse-breeding, reasonable intelligence and attention must be given it. In the first place, the mares selected to become the dams of heavy colts must have individuality and one or more crosses of some draft breed. There is no question about the fact that, if the breeder can possibly afford the outlay, it will pay him to spend a few hundred dollars for a registered mare or two of the breed he wishes to produce. The first outlay will in a few years prove to be well-invested money, as he will be able to produce pure-breds, and a registered animal of either sex is worth much more money than an unregistered one of the same class, even though the individuality of the two be

and individuality of the mare. In order that horse-breeding may be carried on with reasonable probability of success, the breeders must stick to type and breed.

A very large percentage of the mares of Ontario that are adapted to produce heavy horses have one or more crosses of Clydesdale or Shire blood. Hence, no question should arise as to the breeds to be selected as sires, notwithstanding how much the breeder may admire the individuality of a sire of other breeds or the breed in general. If he wishes to breed other than those mentioned, in order to be successful he must secure dams with at least some of the blood of the breed favored, and then breed on. Stick to the breed, and each generation will be an improvement on the last, and he will soon have a class of horses with the general characteristics of his favorite draft breed. I see danger ahead in heavy-horse breeding in Ontario from the cause just mentioned. As stated, the majority of the mares adapted to produce heavy colts have Clydesdale or Shire blood to a greater or less extent. In the last two or three years there have been many stallions of other draft breeds imported. I have no fault to find with these horses as individuals or as breeds, but where are the dams out of which we may expect satisfactory issue to be found? They are not here and are not being imported, hence the sires of these breeds must either be bred to dams of other blood or prove unprofitable in the stud. The result of breeding our Clydesdale and Shire mares to sires of other breeds is not hard to foresee. It will undoubtedly result in mongrelizing the stock, and we will go backwards instead of forwards. If the farmers of any given section could agree to breed any certain breed of draft horses, and each secure one or more

mares, either pure-bred, or with one or more crosses of that breed, and then use reasonable intelligence in selecting a sire, that section in a few years would become famous for producing a certain breed of draft horses, and much higher prices would be obtainable than where only an isolated animal can be bought. Buyers would come to the section, and, of course, could afford to give much more per head where the required number of horses could be purchased in a small area than when a large tract of country has to be travelled to secure them.

WHIP.

Disapproves License Act; Approves Widening Sleighs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I have been much interested in the discussion in your columns regarding the lien act and licensing of stallions in Ontario.

In the first place, we want to encourage the breeding of good horses, and a law that will help the man that spends money in getting a good animal. He should not have to pay a license, but should make sure his animal is a good one, and fills the requirements of what he should be. It seems to me there should be some authority to look after such stallions kept for public service. The scrub stallions should be handicapped in some way, if we are going to bring Ontario horses into fame and to bring good prices on the market; but if such laws were enacted, inspect all stallions, put a license on the scrub, and give the good animal a free-license certificate. Then the man with the good animal could do a paying business without advancing the service fee, which is, in a good many cases, high enough; for just as soon as the service fee is advanced, a great many people look for a cheap-fee horse.

With a poor mare and a scrub horse, we cannot look for much, but by using the good stallion on the same mares is an advanced step to improve the stock. I cannot see any good in putting a license fee on all stallions and inspecting them, putting the stallion owner to trouble and expense which he must make up by advancing the service fee, which comes out of the owners of mares, and he is not receiving any benefit. Better leave matters as they are, if there cannot be something done to help the good stallion to be used on all mares.

In regard to the lien act, I think that a catch game, and there is no need for it. If a stallion owner wants a lien on the mare and colt (if any), he can make a special bargain to that effect, and put it in writing if he wishes.

I noticed an idea advanced in your valuable paper advising leaving the stallion business alone and doing something towards widening the sleighs. I think he mentioned a very important thing. Now that we are about to raise good big, heavy horses, we want roads wide enough for them to travel on without one horse crowding the other off the road so that he can get on. There should be something done, but to pass a law placing the standard width of sleighs, to take effect on a certain date, would put the country people to a great expense widening their sleighs. Now, I understand, on good authority, that a company in Woodstock has under consideration a sleigh that can be widened in a few minutes, without any expense, from three to four feet. If such sleighs were on the market, as they likely will be, and a law passed placing the standard at a certain width, in three or four years hence the people would be ready for it.

R. J. LYTLE.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Riding Horseback.

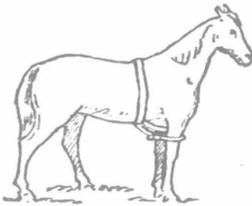
There is, says a writer in the Country Gentleman, no better general-purpose horse than the Hackney. Such a horse is worth having, and will carry his owner for many a delightful ride, besides looking smart in the family carriage.

To try to compare the fascinations of horseback riding with those of driving, would be like comparing bicycling with automobilizing. What appeals to the lover of riding is that not only can he set out for a ride at a moment's notice, but he can go off on little side paths where it would be impossible to drive. Then there is always the irresistible temptation to jump on your horse and ride over to your neighbor for a few moments' chat, especially in winter, when you know that he is in need of a run.

What a sensation of keen delight comes to one on mounting a spirited horse, especially if the rider and mount are in sympathy, for a clever horse will almost anticipate his master's thought and enjoy a gallop as much as his rider! It may be truly said that a man is known by the horse he keeps; also that health and riding are synonymous. In the old days, if we were out of tune, the doctor immediately suggested riding, and the wise man who followed his advice was sure to find his spirits and digestion much improved by the prescription. To-day there is no better exercise for both men and women, and many a farmer whose children are now working in the city could have had them with him had he taken the trouble to provide a good horse or two for the youngsters to ride.

For Breachy Horses.

A plan to stop a horse from jumping fences, which is used in South Africa, is as follows: Place a surcingle about the body of the horse, together with two short straps that pass through the surcingle and around each fore leg, being buckled so that when the horse stands upright the straps will fall about half way to the knees. This arrangement, which allows the horse



Hopple for Breachy Horse.

to walk quite freely, prevents its running as well as jumping. A similar plan is to connect the fore legs of a horse by straps, secured just above the knee, but those who have tried both plans prefer the one here illustrated. Some horses are difficult to catch when at pasture, and the device here shown will prove extremely useful in such cases.

Horse-breeding in Prussia.

In view of the interest being taken in Ontario on the subject of expected legislation affecting the horse-breeding industry, it is worth while acquainting ourselves with the measures adopted by other countries, even by those of Europe, although recognizing quite well that these can have little direct application to conditions prevailing on this continent.

It appears, from a British Foreign Office Report on the State of Agriculture in the Rhenish Province (Prussia), that considerable assistance is afforded to the horse industry through the Provincial Chambers of Agriculture. In that Province regulations are in force requiring the licensing of stallions and providing for the appointment of district commissions authorized to issue licenses. These regulations are given below, and it is stated that they are enforced by the State, and are very strictly adhered to:

Sec. 1.—Only such stallions may serve mares as are approved by the State and have received a serving license, which has to be renewed annually. The following are excluded, and need not have any license: (a) The sires owned by the State; (b) thoroughbred (presumably this means purebred) sires charging a fee of £2 10s.; (c) sires owned by private owners and only used to serve the mares belonging to that same individual owner of the sire; (d) sires belonging to horse-breeding associations and subsidized by the Government, and still under the supervision of the State officials.

Secs. 2 and 3.—The Province is divided into three districts, and each district has a breeding commission, which consists of: (1) The director of the royal stud at Wickrath; (2) an expert who is appointed by the Chamber of Agriculture for a period of six years for the whole Province; (3) an expert appointed by the Province for six years; (4) the president of the horse shows; (5) an expert appointed by the Chamber of Agriculture for six years for the particular district; (6) a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Provincial authorities. All appointments have their substitutes. A chairman is appointed by the combined commission. The commission has annually to appoint and fix days in every district for shows and for issuing licenses.

Sec. 4.—Only such sires get a serving license as are approved by the commission appointed; they must invariably belong to some recognized breeds.

Sec. 5.—The commission's decisions are absolute; the votes are taken by secret ballot. In case of equal votes, the chairman's vote decides the point in question. Every sire receiving a serving license is registered and minutely described; the places where the stallion may serve are fixed, the name of the owner is stated, and registers of the mares served have to be kept by the responsible person. Besides the sire's owner and the stallion's description, the amount of the fee charged for service is fixed and made public.

Sec. 6.—When a stallion has received a serving license, the owner is obliged to renew his license every year; the license is only given for twelve months. If the license is not renewed, the sire is not allowed to be used for serving purposes again.

Sec. 7.—The owner of a serving stallion is obliged to keep a register of the mares served and a accurate description of them has to be entered; these lists are periodically checked by the commission.

Sec. 8.—Every owner of a sire who shows him at a show for a license pays a fee to cover the costs of the show and commission expenses.

Sec. 9.—The owner of a sire not having a license and using the stallion for breeding purposes is fined \$1 10s. for every individual case, and the owner of the mare is fined 15s. Should it be proved that the registers are not properly kept according to instructions, the owner is fined 15s. in each case.

Horse-breeding associations exist which are subsidized by the Government through the Chamber of Agriculture, and these purchase good brood mares at reasonable prices from the best breeders. They encourage horse-breeding among the smaller farmers, and assist them financially, as well as with advice. There seems to be a good demand for horses. The army requires a large number for its artillery and cavalry. At a recent show of horses the Government bought a large number from farmers; the average price was £62 10s.; the prices varied from £50 to £70, chiefly for rising four-year-olds. The great iron industries and coal mines also require a very large supply of horses, and for these purchasers the farmers breed the Belgian class. The associations buy annually about twenty Belgian mares of the very best blood and sell them, to their members. At the last sale, £50 to £90 were paid for 1½ to 2½-year-olds.

A Double-barrelled Shot at Stallion Inspection.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest the opinions on both sides regarding the licensing of stallions and a lien act. In my opinion, the latter would only tend to a slower collection of service fees, and it is not called for or asked for by stallion owners. In regard to the inspection of imported or Canadian-bred stallions, and the compulsory disuse of unsound or unregistered stallions, I venture to say there are registered horses that have met with misfortune or assumed an ornament that have done as much for the improvement of our horse stock as some horses that have remained perfectly sound. How would inspectors deal with a horse of this kind, granted, of course, that his stock was coming all right? Why, knife him with the venerable scrub. I am not living in a locality where farmers and breeders are securing the services of the best stallions for either \$10 or \$12, as some of your correspondents would have us believe, but rather have to play to the tune of from \$13 to \$15, in some cases \$5 down at time of service and \$10 to follow. I don't think it would be a money-making business to invest \$1,200 to \$1,500 in a horse, and then peddle him at a service fee of \$10 or \$12, especially when good draft horses are selling at present prices. There might be considerable red tape and some partiality about inspection. I have no doubt that there are at present plenty of competent inspectors (in their own estimation) ready for a job, and if it could be done as rapidly as was the work of the officiating horsemen that have already traversed the Province, the Government would not need to impose a very heavy tax on the owners of the stallions to defray the expenses. Again, is Canada not made a dumping-ground for a lot of inferior, although perhaps sound, imported horses and mares from Great Britain and the United States? If the sale catalogues are examined, it will be easily seen that the Canadian Government's Records are accepting horses that have only two or three registered crosses. Why, then, reject the Canadian mongrel stallion that has three or four crosses, but is not eligible for Record in Canada without five straight top crosses of registered sires. Now, don't imagine for a minute that I am in favor of the use of unregistered horses or bulls, but how many Canadian farmers would be financially ahead if they had bred their undersized mares to grade stallions of one of the draft breeds instead of using the Carriage or Thoroughbred sire? If the Government would devote more of their surplus money to Agricultural Societies, and encourage the farmers in general to patronize the best stallions, the inferior ones would soon be driven to the wall. And, if needs be, let a good draft horse or two be placed in every locality where the residents are too poor or not enterprising enough to bring them in, but don't hang a millstone around the necks of the men who have invested their money in horses by putting a license fee on them to add to their expenses, which, in all conscience, are high enough now. Hoping not to have intruded too much on your valued space.

Middlesex Co., Ont. ARTHUR F. O'NEIL.

History is strewn with wrecks of mighty nations that perished when they ceased to lay the emphasis on manhood, and made wealth and luxury the end.

This will be a better world to live in when men everywhere are as intent to do right as they are insistent upon their "rights."

The Cruelty of Frosty Bits.

The other day an inquisitive youngster tried touching his tongue to a piece of iron on a 30-below-zero night. To his no small surprise, the prehensile organ stuck to the metal, and was withdrawn with considerable difficulty and pain, which continued more or less for several hours. The incident at once suggested to us the cruel practice many grooms and teamsters have of putting bits into horses' mouths without warming. Sometimes they hold the bit in the hand for a moment and blow their breath upon it, but, as a rule, this warming is very superficial, and scarcely modifies the frostiness of the ends and rings of the bit at all. That sudden application of cold iron or steel to the mucous membrane is most disagreeable to the horse, is plainly evident from the reluctance with which he takes the bridle and the way he throws back his ears. The wonder is that irritation and inflammation is not often set up. Doubtless many owners argue that if it causes no apparent injury to the parts, it cannot hurt the beast, for such is the indifference of this still semi-barbarous age that man gauges all things pertaining to animals solely by the effect on the usefulness of his servants, not by their comfort at all. It is an easy matter, if the harness room is at or below freezing temperature, to take the bridles into the house before breakfast or dinner and get them well warmed through. If the housewife objects to the smell of the bridles in the kitchen, ask her whether she would rather have them put on the horses freezing cold. She will withdraw her objections. Women's instincts are true. He who considers the comfort and welfare of creatures entrusted to his care has one grand trait of the true nobleman, and may rest assured that he is laying up richer treasure in Heaven than the man who either thoughtlessly or callously subjects men and animals to needless suffering and then pours millions out for charity or the church.

Common Sense About Care of Horses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Now is the time, if ever, when horses begin to show the results of lack of care in feeding, grooming, stabling, exercise, etc. If they were heavily fed, and kept at hard, steady work during the fall and early winter, and then had their rations reduced at once to an amount hardly sufficient to enable them to hold their own; and at the same time retired from outdoor life to stand, first on one foot, then on the other, in a close stable, they are certain by this time to show the effects of such treatment. If the horseman is experienced, he will know that no domestic animal is so hard to "fit up" as a horse in a badly run-down condition.

By proper feeding, however, along with judicious exercise, this can be done, and at such a time a good condition powder is a great help, though many of the stock foods and condition powders for sale are hardly worth taking into the stable. There are some good kinds to be had, however, and the one given below, though nameless, is among the best. The ingredients and quantities are as follows: 6 lbs. flowers of sulphur, 6 lbs. Epsom (not Glauber's) salts, 2 lbs. bicarbonate of soda, 2 lbs. saltpetre; all thoroughly pulverized and mixed. This should be fed at the rate of a heaping tablespoonful twice daily in grain. It may be necessary to dampen the feed, to prevent the powder sifting through and lying uneaten in the bottom of the box. Fed this way it is a very mild medicine, and will have no apparent effect for a week or ten days, when results will be seen. A glance at the formula will show that this powder acts on both the digestive and excretory systems.

Exercise, however, is no less necessary than good food and care. If light work is not convenient for your purpose, let all the horses, great and small, old and young, spend a part of each day in lane, paddock, or stock-yard, and if the day be fine and not too cold, they may with profit be left out nearly all day. The only weather I would except is a cold, rainy day, which chills a horse quickly, and does more harm than good. Even on a pretty cold day, i.e., down to several degrees below zero, if calm, a horse will take no harm as long as he is busy and stirring about, but when he stands with his back humped up and head down, put him in the stable at once. If clothing is used in the stable at any time, let it be light, otherwise the warmth of the blanket will make the horse's coat so thin and light that he is certain to take cold as soon as he leaves the stable.

Another important item in the care of horses is proper watering. Many horses get only one drink daily in winter, and that of ice water. The result is that the horse, being thirsty, takes in a large amount of cold water, which so chills the stomach as to stop digestion for some time, if nothing more serious results. It is far better to water twice or even three times daily, as by this means the horse takes only a small amount each time, which prevents chills, even in the case of ice water. A feature of too many stables is a row of narrow, uncomfortable stalls. Let the stalls be wide enough to give the horse plenty of room to lie down at ease, and give plenty of bedding. The fact that a horse has manure stains on his side is no proof that he has passed a comfortable night. Indeed, it is plain evidence that he has not, for no horse en-

joys lying on wet straw or bare boards. Moreover, be sure that the stall is not drafty, for a horse can stand a cool stable far better than a warm one with a cold breeze playing over him every few minutes. In short, keep the horse comfortable during the night as well as during the day, and see that the stable is well lighted, for the sake of his eyes.

Last, but not least, see that your horse's teeth permit him to eat in comfort. And right here a word of warning may not be amiss: Do not let any one rasp down the face of a tooth, except in case of one being out of place by reason of having no mate in the other jaw, or for other reasons well known to the veterinary dentist. Be sure that the corners and edges of the teeth are smooth, so that they will not cut or scratch the tongue or cheek, and then leave well enough alone. I repeat it; let no one rasp the face of a tooth. As well expect to grind grain with a smooth-faced millstone as to have a horse chew his food properly with smooth teeth. It is against nature.

To sum up: Keep your horse comfortable. When he is not resting let him have freedom if the weather permits, and give him good clean food, but not too heavy, three times a day about an hour at a time. Avoid all sudden changes of food and treatment. Here, as everywhere, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and the horse that is well cared for from the time regular work ends in the fall until it begins again in the spring will almost certainly be in better condition to go to work, and will be longer "in the ring" and more serviceable at all times.

Brant Co., Ont. HORSE LOVER.

Care of Stallions.

On the general principle that a work horse should spring from a work mare and stallion able to work, writes Dr. A. S. Alexander, in Live-stock Report, it is evident that there is something wrong with the pampered stallion, seeing that he does not work, is too fat to work, and indeed never has been trained to work, and so never has had his muscles developed by labor. In the long run, breeding horses generation by generation for many years, any weakness due to one cause or another must become the legacy of the animals so bred, and the weakness of stallions that have been pampered is a weakness not only of muscle but of constitution, and this weakness inevitably is transmitted to their progeny.

On the contrary, the stallion that works and has come from work stock may be expected to transmit work capability, and that means strong constitution, which is evidenced by the power of his colts to stand up and suck. This strength of constitution, this power for work, comes from natural living and ample exercise; the opposite attributes—weak constitution and inability for labor—come from unnatural living and luxurious idleness, or idleness in unsanitary surroundings.

While there is a show of caring for the stallion during the breeding season, which lasts from the first of April to, say, the beginning of August, that "show ceases when the season ends, and too often the stallion during the subsequent eight months of idleness is secluded in a dark, dirty, damp, badly-ventilated box stall, away from the sight and sound of other horses, shut out from God's pure air and sunlight, and stays there until the "conditioning" season comes around again. We could tell of pure-bred stallions kept thus for months in a dark basement, and given no exercise whatever, and but little grooming, while fed heavily upon corn, which goes to make fat and produce heat, but does not tend to build up muscle and generate vim and vigor, virility and work capability. Is it any wonder that under such untoward and unsanitary conditions the hairy-legged stallion develops "grease," and stinks to heaven or the other place? Is it any wonder that the clean-legged stallion becomes "stocked" in his limbs, sluggish, vicious, lifeless and partially impotent under such circumstances? Is it to be wondered at that the pure-bred pedigree fails as an apology for weakness in progeny and fewness of offspring? Surely these are but the natural consequences of senseless, unsanitary and detrimental methods of management, and everywhere, to a greater or less degree, they have injured the reputation of the pure-bred, pedigreed stallion and retarded progress which might have been made by the persistent use of stallions of such breeding but of healthy constitution, pure blood and toughened muscle, the result of management similar to that given these horses by all intelligent attendants, and invariably by all horse owners of foreign countries that wax fat by selling us the thousands of stallions we need and could as well breed ourselves did we but go at the business in the right way.

The grade and scrub draft stallion everywhere will continue to prove popular and profitable so long as the imported or home-bred pedigreed stallions are pampered, overfed, undercleaned, underexercised, and detrimentally drugged. The progeny of the properly-cared-for pure-bred stallion is, on the other hand, vastly superior to that of the average grade or scrub horse, and as strong in constitution and virility, seeing that Europe has no difficulty in sending us the multitudes of pedigreed stallions we require, but have not the enterprise to raise.

The properly-cared-for, pure-bred stallion, as fast as possible, should take the place of the scrub and grade stallion, and in doing so will speedily improve the quality and utility of our horse stock, but this happy consummation will never come about so long as buyers of pure-bred stallions abuse the animals they purchase and entertain the false idea that blubber, fat, weight, and hog appetite for more feed, should characterize the pedigreed draft horse, rather than hard muscle, clean bone, sound wind, pure, freely-circulating blood, sprightly action, staying powers, ability for hard labor, if necessary, good spirits, kindly temperament, and the sureness for breeding purposes which is but the natural possession of the stallion so endowed.

What About the Farmers' Mares.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have watched the discussion on the subject of stallion license with a great deal of interest, and would say, with the rest of the writers, I don't see why there should be a license act to protect the horse owners. If they are licensed, the persons that patronize them will have to pay for it. If farmers would cull out the scrub mares, they would better the quality of their horses quicker than any other way. Farmers are wide-awake enough now to choose a horse that will raise the best stamp of horse to bring the highest price in the market—the heavy, thick horse, with good flat bone, good feet and action. And we cannot expect to raise that type of horse and breed to small, worn-out or blemished mares.

Our taxes are high enough now, without paying for a horse inspector. If things keep on like this, the farmer will not have a say in anything after a while. The Legislature thinks the farmers are not capable of running their schools nowadays. Let us show what we want, and they will be better able to look after our interests.

Lambton Co., Ont. WM. H. WILKINSON.

A Peculiarity of the Horse-breeding Business.

One question which has been raised several times in the discussion anent the advisability of a stallion-license law, is what justification there is for such legislation relating to the horse industry more than in the case of cattle, sheep, swine or poultry? There is this much to be said in reply: Owners of bulls, rams, boars and cocks keep them at home, for the most part, and do little or no soliciting of patronage. Owners of stallions travel them about the country in charge of the most persuasive grooms they can hire. Competition is keen, and as the groom is not free from the weaknesses of human nature, he usually yields to the temptation to breed every mare he can get, whether suitable for his horse or not. Thus the trotting stallion is bred to some mares of draft type, while the Clydesdale or Shire is used on other mares which should have been bred to a Thoroughbred, Standard-bred or Hackney. There are mistakes enough, in all conscience, in the breeding of every class of live stock, but the tendency to err is aggravated in the case of horses by the solicitation of the stallioner. The horse business is peculiar in that respect.

LIVE STOCK.

The Problem of the Cattle-breeder in Ontario.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Present tendencies in cattle-breeding appear in Ontario a matter of conjecture, and the channel along which the farmer's effort may be most profitably directed in the near future is a question of open debate. There has been some dissatisfaction in dairy circles in the fact that it is really difficult to produce cattle of uniformly high merit as milk producers, even in the best-bred herds. On the other hand, there has been a decided reactionary feeling against the cow of such extreme beef producing tendencies that through the atrophy of her maternal instincts she has proven an unprofitable breeder. The prevailing low price paid for choice export cattle, and the active demand for and high value of dairy products, has turned the attention of the farming community generally to a discussion of the advantages of the dairy industry, and has been the inspiration of many articles touching upon the individuality and breeding of the cow of the future. Before the breeder can wisely make any radical change in his breeding policy, he must make the proposed change the object of thoughtful study, and the import of this article will be the presentation of the writer's views relative to the cattle-breeder's problem.

Reviewing the history of cattle-breeding, we note that the early breeders started with the common cattle of their district, and with these as foundation stock, they sought by careful selection and generous management to improve the type and quality of the cattle they produced. They sought to improve—to what end?

They had one of two objects in view, viz., an improvement of either the milk or the flesh producing capabilities of their cattle. This definite ideal of improvement has been uppermost in the minds of the best breeders up to the present time. At present it would appear that there is a reaction from both of the old-time standards. Why? Can we find a rational explanation of this fact other than in the prejudice or caprice of the breeder. In the first place, we may ask whether the noted breeders of the century were wrong in their conception of the ideal of the breeder's art, or were mistaken in their effort. Has the special-purpose dairy cow and the special-purpose beef bullock been an impossible and unprofitable ideal, or even, if possible, has it been in its realization a disappointment? We think not. In all branches of live-stock breeding, it has been the special-purpose animal which has been able to adapt itself to the demands of the market, and has proven the most profitable proposition to the progressive husbandman. We may instance the bacon hog, the mutton sheep, the carriage and draft horse, or even in dogs, the dog that can scent or the dog that can run. In all these cases it has been the element of strength, or speed, or beauty, or talent, or characteristic of whatever kind that has given the particular animal utility and has made it valuable. This fact is not less so in cattle-breeding. The market here also demands specialized products, and the progressive policy lies in the attempt to cater to this demand. If mistakes have been made, they have been made in the methods we have pursued in attaining our end rather than in the goal that has been set before us.

The animal organism is wonderfully adaptable to environment, and wonderfully responsive to human control. But there is a limit to such adaptation, and a limit to the profitable exercise of such control. The breeder's art is hedged about by the restrictions of certain laws of heredity, and as well by the no less important dictates of common sense. Natural selection in process of time has evolved a type of bovine animal in which all the characteristics of the animal have attained a fairly stable equilibrium in their relation to each other. To select any one characteristic and make that the object of our endeavor in breeding practice cannot but disturb the equilibrium of the animal organization, and in carrying this selection too far we may readily pass the danger point in the overstrained tension of the constituent mechanism of this living machine. May I make my meaning clear. In the beef animal the habit of obesity, while probably not in direct opposition to, is at least in decided variance with the maternal and reproductive functions of the cow, and in dairy cattle, abnormal milk production will, with almost absolute certainty, tend to impair and even to undermine the constitution of both parent and offspring, unless this danger has been guarded against in the mating of their sires and dams, and in the care, feed and attention they themselves receive as a protection for their systems under the strain of the milking period. Selection, then, for beef production, or for milk production alone, with a consequent disregard and neglect of other important considerations, is a practice which will unvaryingly court trouble, loss and disappointment in the herd.

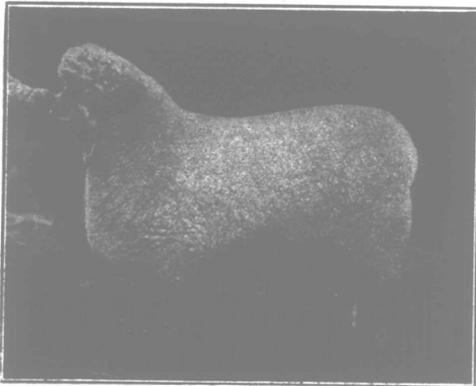
It has been charged against dairy breeds that it is exceedingly difficult to establish a high uniform standard of milk production in the herd, because of the large number of culls among the calves, and against beef breeds, that they were unprofitable because they did not produce sufficient milk in the year to cover the cost of their maintenance. Is there not truth in these charges? We have aimed high, but have we been careful to "aim wisely as well as high?" In the effort to produce exceptional records from certain cattle, and even in the effort to produce the most acceptable returns from the average of the herd, have we sometimes forgotten the baneful influence that such over-stimulus might have upon the offspring, and in being taught to consider the dairy cow as simply a machine have we forgotten that she was nevertheless essentially a vital organism until her very vitality rebelled against us, to our own loss and discouragement? Under judicious management, however, and under intelligent treatment, a herd of cows, yielding even a very high average flow of milk, are no more susceptible, organically or practically—I make the statement deliberately—than any herd of dual-purpose cattle in the country.

We may select for milk production then, but in such selection we must give due consideration to the important elements of the animal organization, such as constitution, capacity, intelligence, quality, characteristics, which with others make this production possible, and we must exercise discretion and judgment in the management of the cow, that we may give her system the support she needs during the strain of the milking period. Given such conditions, need we furnish experimental proof to establish our position that the special-purpose dairy cow, as compared with the dual-purpose sort, is the more profitable proposition for the farmer to consider?

The charge against the beef breeds is even more seriously true, but we maintain that the fault has been in the system of selection and breeding, rather than in the type which has been evolved. May I repeat the statement that the habit of obesity is more or less directly at variance with the maternal and reproductive functions of the cow, but may I add that this habit depends, not only upon hereditary influences, but as well upon the treatment and management of the animal subsequent to birth. The first business of the cow is to give birth to and rear her offspring, and the

breeder who practices a system of feeding which incapacitates her for this function is injuring not only himself and his herd, but the breed as well to which his cattle belong. The great breeding matrons of the country—the mothers of the prizewinners—have rarely appeared in the show-yard, and they have not suffered the penalty of over-feeding to which their more favored sisters have been subjected. Show-yard ideals in this country have too frequently warped the breeder's instinct in the selection and management of his pure-bred cattle. Selection of breeding females, guided solely by the standard of show-yard type to the neglect of the maternal capabilities of the animals, and heavy feeding without provision for sufficient exercise in the case of the heifer calves and yearlings, have been two features of breeding practice in Ontario which have militated against the utility of the pure-bred cattle of the Province, with a consequence that in the minds of, perhaps, not a few, doubt has been raised as to the profitableness of the beef-raising industry. A problem as to his future breeding policy is now confronting the Ontario farmer.

In the writer's opinion, the raising of dual-purpose cattle is not the solution of this problem. The market is already glutted with the dual-purpose steer, and he who would make his living out of the milk yielded by the dual-purpose cow had better once and for all give up his waning affection for beef cattle, and start afresh with animals whose merit lies admittedly in their dairy propensities, rather than by an haphazard admixture of the blood of various breeds, to undo the work of decades of thought and labor, or even through process of time by years of selection to attempt to make a poor dairy herd out of a good beef breed. In theory the dual-purpose cow sounds very well, but the man who seeks to go in two directions at the same time usually finds himself at a standstill, and the cow which will face neither north nor east, but seeks to go midway between, very, very rarely finds it worth her while to send the products of her body to the great commission houses of Montreal and London, or the offspring of her loins to the abattoirs of Toronto and



Oxford Down Shearling Ram.

First prize and champion, Highland Society Show, '06.

Liverpool. They usually appear as objects of local suspension in the village butcher shop, or pass as articles of barter to the corner grocery store. If the great markets were less outspoken as to the merit of the products they demand; if the palates of the consumers were less cultivated to the quality of the foods and delicacies appearing on their tables; if the cow could do two things well at the same time; if labor were not so scarce; if land were not so dear; if time were not so precious, there might be a place for the dual-purpose cow; but Ontario markets demand specialized products, and this type of cow belongs to a time before the North American continent had some eighty million mouths to feed, and before it had assumed the responsibility of supplying much of the sustenance of life to multitudes in the Eastern world. The progressive stock-raiser will scarcely, I think, permit himself to be long restrained by the limited possibilities of dual-purpose cattle, but will seek another solution of the problem, which will be more advantageous to himself and to the industry in which he is engaged.

We need, however, a reformation in our methods of beef production. Under Ontario conditions, our breeding cattle, be they grade or pure-bred, with the fountains of their system dried up or miserably contracted by unnatural feeding and unfortunate parentage, can never prove themselves profitable property to their owners. Such cattle are always uncertain breeders, and are rarely the product of judicious selection, for, paradoxical as it may seem, within the breed an average milk flow is one of the surest indications of a successful beef-raising dam. Such is not an anomaly, for visitors to the great breeding herds of the Old Country have been surprised at the milk-flow of the queenly matrons of the Marr, Duthie and Willis cattle, and have gone away telling tales of the cows they had seen with "bags big as a bushel basket." Such a statement gives the lie to the opinion that beef-bred cattle will not milk, for these are among the purest of the country, and in their veins runs the choicest blood of ancestors selected most strictly and closely, and under master hands. We have such in this country as well, and their breeding does not spoil them, it makes

them. We may instance cases too, and not a few, where high-grade beef cows have suckled three calves during the year, two during the first five months, and a third during the following five months, and they, the cows themselves, were the product of good beef sires, and through not a few generations. This is profitable stock-raising. My contention is that only by making the beef-making tendencies increasingly prepotent in our cattle can we hold the market that we have already gained, and it is obvious that we can only do this by making this characteristic the first object of our endeavor.

This, I take it, should be the first; but not the only consideration, for a cow owes more to her calf than the heritage of her blood and lineage. In the mildness of her eye, in the feminine carriage of her head and neck, and in the indication of her ability to nurse her offspring, are reflected characteristics yielding fullest promise of her matronly propensities and her profit as a breeder. To select for form and flesh alone is a mistake that the best breeders do not make. The faithful breeders of the herd are those with large capacity of barrel and udder, and if in their veins is concentrated the blood of beef-bred ancestors, we may pardon a plainness of form in the dams when we find them generous to their offspring in the natural flesh they endow them with at birth, and in the quality of food they furnish them afterward. With the exercise of more instinctive judgment in the selection of our breeding stock, and in the management of our females from birth to maturity, we shall find, I think, that beef-raising in Ontario continues to pay, and that the day of special-purpose beef and dairy cattle has hardly more than dawned.

H. S. ARKELL.

Ontario Agricultural College.

The Thrifty Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many farmers are beginning to realize how much they are losing by not keeping sheep. The common reasons for not doing so are many, chief amongst them being the trouble of fencing for them, but when you are fencing for cattle, it is not much more trouble to add enough to keep the sheep back. Sheep will live well on a field after the cows are taken off, and will also do much towards clearing it of noxious weeds, which is a very important point to the average farmer, since there are too many weeds on most farms. The prices of mutton and wool are high, and wool, at least, is sure to stay up. Now, why should there not be a flock of sheep kept on nearly every farm in Canada? Think of all the money it would bring to this country. Of all the animals on the farm, sheep are the most easily kept. No expensive barn is needed, whereas it takes a lot of money to build a barn fit to keep horses or cattle in with any degree of comfort. A farmer may start in sheep-raising with a very limited capital, and the risk involved will be small. The first thing required is a house to keep them in during the winter; any kind of a small barn will do, as long as there are no draughts; sheep will stand almost any amount of cold if their house is dry and not draughty. Each pen should open into a small, sheltered yard for the sheep to run in. All they really need in the way of feed in winter is good clover hay and roots, and to be kept out in the fresh air. In summer, if turned on a field where there is a moderate growth of grass and access to fresh water, they will do well, but will do all the better if given a change of pasture, say, once a month, and the run of a piece of rape in the fall when grass is scarce. You will need all the care and judgment you possess in the selection of a ram to head your flock, for on him depends the future of your flock. Give your sheep a reasonable amount of attention, and they will thrive as will nothing else on the farm. Most farmers think anything is good enough for the sheep, but even under adverse conditions you rarely see a flock of sheep that does not look thrifty and pay good dividends on its cost and maintenance.

Queen's Co., P. E. I. W. C.

Gillett's Lye for Killing Calves' Horns.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I have been benefited so much, and seen so many good things in "The Farmer's Advocate," I feel it a debt I owe to contribute a good mode I have of killing the horns on calves. I think it is much less painful and leaves a much prettier head than the saw, or clipping later in life. Take the calf at two or three weeks old and clip the hair off the soft horn, then take about as much powdered Gillett's lye as you could hold on a five-cent piece for each horn, moisten with rain water to form a stiff paste, wet the horn with spittle, and apply the paste with a small paddle or case-knife. Care should be taken to tie the calves so they cannot lick or rub each other for a day; also not to mix it too thin, so as to run over the other part of the head. One application is usually enough, and it only takes five minutes for two to do the job.

Elgin Co., Ont. G. H. CAUGHELL.

Railroads, great industries and material progress are a means, not the end, of national life.

Inexpensive Methods of Stock-raising.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have been much interested in reading the articles on stabling and on the care of brood sows. We are glad to see a little from both sides. One would almost think, to read some articles, that unless our stables were of the up-to-date kind, with hollow walls and improved plans for ventilation, and all other up-to-date appliances, it would be impossible to raise stock successfully. We have not one word to say against improvements, and all honor to the men who have brought them about, but there are many of us whose stables are old, some of them low and dark, yet we can raise good cattle and make a success of farming. There is no reason for a young beginner to think that he must have all modern improvements before he can farm successfully.

We read an article two weeks ago on the care of brood sows, and, while the writer claims to know a good deal about it (and we believe he does), still he does not know it all. We have been raising from 36 to 48 pigs in a year from two sows, and have lost but very few. Our plan is to let our sows run out of doors, sleeping in a straw pile or a manure pile, or in a corner of a shed. In the summer they pick most of their living; in winter we feed them on turnips, with very little grain. About a week before they are due to farrow we shut them up, and in nearly every case get a strong, healthy litter of pigs.

North Ontario, Ont. J. C. B.

[Note.—Our correspondent is right in claiming that elaborate equipment is not absolutely essential to successful farming, and his method of managing his breeding sows is proof of the principle of the article he refers to, in which ample exercise is advocated as essential to the production of strong litters. We welcome his letter, because it gives us a chance to explain that we are just as glad to hear from the man of limited means as from those who have things ordered to the Queen's taste.—Editor.]

Insurance Against Loss by Dogs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice an article in a late issue of your valuable paper on this subject over the signature of Alex. McCaig, who favors taxing dogs, but not for the purpose of providing a fund to pay for the damage they do in the way of killing sheep, and gives some funny reasons.

If sheep-breeders wished to insure their sheep against loss by dogs, or any other cause, they could form a company and do so. To follow the idea advanced by Mr. McCaig simply means the owners of sheep themselves to stand the loss caused by dogs by paying into a certain fund. What a difference in whose ox is gored? Can any unbiased man look at this proposition of insurance and see the smallest semblance of fairness about it? It's the owners of the dogs that should go in for insurance and bear each others' burdens. By law, and properly so, the owner of a dog that does damage by killing sheep is liable for the full amount of damage, hence the owners of all the dogs should be liable for all the damage done in that way. Now, to equalize the loss so it may not ruin an individual dog-owner, the insurance plan would work out a remedy.

That is just about what the sheep-breeders are trying to work out, by trying to get legislation that will accomplish the same thing. If I own sheep, is that any reason why I should contribute to a fund to pay for the sheep McCaig's dog kills? KEEP OFF YOUR DOG.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Calves Do the Milking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am interested in the discussion going on in your paper on those farmers who are short of help letting their calves do much of the milking. It is called the lazy man's method. By putting two calves to a cow, and letting them with her twice a day long enough to get their meal and no longer, and by putting two others with her when those were ready to wean, I have raised four good calves from one cow during one milking season. Now, don't you think a man with six good cows might milk two of them, and, by following the above method with the other four, raise at least twelve calves a year. Good Short-horn grade calves can be got from neighbors at \$3.00 each when dropped. Hoping to hear the experience of some others. LAZY FARMER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Our stockmen will never be worthy of their calling, nor their flocks and herds yield their best returns until ample provision is made against drouth-ruined pastures in summer. Every argument which stands in favor of storing provender for stock in winter holds with equal force for providing feed to make good any possible shortage of pastures in summer.—[Henry.]

Handy Silage Cart.

"Feeder" writes: "In the absence of a stable feed-carrier, and my silo not being convenient to feed alley, I hit upon the plan of a homemade silage cart, large enough to hold one feeding around for about forty head of cattle, young and old. It is built of one-inch boards on the model of a flat-bottom boat, 2 ft. 2 in. deep, 2 ft. wide at bottom, and 2 ft. 8 in. wide at top, 6 ft. 4 in. long at top, and 4 ft. 4 in. at bottom, all outside measurements. It runs on a pair of old reaper-table wheels some 22 inches in diameter, fastened securely at about 6 inches one way from center and at bottom of sides. I tried the cart with wheels at center first, but found it very difficult to start; but as soon as I shifted them 6 inches I gained so much more leverage that motion was easy, and I had the problem solved. It is easy to push or pull, handy to turn corners. Being built to fit the silo entrance, the silage can be dumped directly into it from the silo, and the sloping ends make it easy to empty with large feeding fork or scoop shovel. In the hope that this contrivance may prove of value to other readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," I appreciate the privilege of giving them the benefit of it through your columns, for it is the handiest feeding contrivance that ever struck my stable. Other readers can return the compliment by describing something useful they have devised and put into practice.



The Milking Type Shorthorn.

Test 18 lbs. butter in seven days.

Molasses for Stock.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice a lot in "The Farmer's Advocate" about different rations for milking cows. There is one item I have never seen mentioned in any ration, i. e., molasses. I have been surprised to see how little molasses is used in this country for stock-feeding. I am a great believer in it, and feed it to everything from young pigs up to horses. As to the help for milk, I will give an experience I have just had. I have a cow which has been in the nursery business the past year, her milk going to feed the calves. At the end of the year we weaned the calves; she was then giving from 12 to 14 pounds of milk, and remained at that until some ten days ago I commenced giving her molasses, and her milk gradually increased. Now she is giving from 27 to 28 pounds, which seems the limit. There has been no change in her other feed. She gets one-half a teacup of molasses three times a day in a pail of water. Instead of feeding her dry meal, it is thrown into the pail with the molasses and water. She is not a fresh cow, having been in milk since June. I have also found molasses great for weaning pigs when we had no milk for them. H. BAILLIE.

[Note.—Information about molasses has been published in "The Farmer's Advocate" from time to time. It is a good feed for fattening, but would make an imperfect substitute for milk for calves unless used in conjunction with foods rich in protein, such as bran, oil meal, clover or alfalfa, in which case it would be all right.—Editor.]

THE FARM.

Bookkeeping for the Farmer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The advent of the new year marks the season for annual stock-taking by those who keep an accurate set of books in connection with their business. This investigation reveals, in part, the progress or retrogression of the previous year in business, and to those who have applied such business methods in their farming operations is revealed the accurate results of the previous year's work. In a word, they see at once "where they are at."

Time was when farmers and their business were supposed to be in no need of a system of bookkeeping, but in this age of aggression and progress in all lines of life, we farmers, to keep pace, must get down to the root of all things, must have a complete knowledge of our business even to the minutest detail. We must analyze our business from a financial standpoint, and aim to find out the cost of production of both raw material and finished product—to know our business and master the situation. To accomplish this successfully, we should keep an accurate set of books. How many have failed and are failing through simply slipshod methods, lack of attention to detail, and an improper appreciation of business methods? Our brother business man can teach us a valued lesson in this respect; with close competition and ever-advancing cost of raw material and production, he must conduct his business with a clear understanding of every detail; there must be no leaks; he cannot afford them, nor can we.

Some probably excuse themselves from keeping farm accounts on the ground that such a procedure would be too nearly approaching book-farming. It is just book-farming of this kind that our Province is most in need of.

In considering briefly how we may best combine an accurate account of business transactions and farm operations with a system of bookkeeping, I agree at the outset that possibly the farmer's occupation is one of the hardest to bookkeep. It is not necessary that he should do so. One of our great needs is definite knowledge along the different lines of farm work, and farmers are ever eager to gain such knowledge from a reliable source—knowing precisely what it costs to produce a pound of gain on an animal with different feeds in different proportions, or with the animal at different stages of growth, etc. Such a knowledge we may acquire largely by experience, recording in our system of bookkeeping each year a store of data for future reference and use. Many do not know what their milk, beef, pork, etc., costs them per pound to produce, and perchance they are making a profit in the transaction, or maybe a loss. Many consider the cost of the raw material used in making the finished product small because it is largely raised on the farm. This is a mistake. All raw material has a market value, and it is quite possible to estimate approximately the value of all feeds fed per year, month or week. Likewise, the concentrates can be weighed and estimated, and the amount used by the cows charged against them. The same is applicable in the hogpen, and with all other animals. By keeping such an account of grains used and estimating rough feeds, together with pasturage, a farmer can strike a tolerable accurate average of cost of keep of dairy cattle, sheep or horses. Then, with a carefully-kept account of cash receipts placed against expenditures, he may arrive at the amount of profit on the whole or in each department.

The system of bookkeeping need not be elaborate or complicated, still it should be accurate. I would suggest that only one book be kept, and this we may call our cashbook. On opening our book for a year's work, the first step should be a carefully-entered inventory. This inventory should be made annually, and as follows: First sheet used for assets, and on this page only the actual value of our land, live stock, implements, etc., should be entered as follows:

1907. ASSETS.	
Jan. 1. By 100 acres land	\$6,000.00
" " 4 horses, \$125 each	500.00
" " 20 milch cows, \$35 each....	700.00
" " 20 pigs, \$5 each	100.00
	\$7,300.00

There should also be entered any grain, fodder, etc., at the respective value of same, and any cash on hand.

On the opposite sheet should be entered liabilities:

1907. LIABILITIES.	
Jan. 1. Money borrowed	\$ 300.00
" Accounts unpaid.....	75.00
	\$ 375.00

This should constitute our inventory. Next, we would open our columns for receipts. There would be entered all moneys received, and

fer what; and on the opposite page we would open a list of expenditures. At the end of the year, by balancing these accounts, we would find what we had made or lost on our farm during the year. Then, there should be other accounts opened with different departments of the farm—one with the dairy, the swine, the horses, poultry, etc., an account for cost of feed and keep, and an account for revenue received, whether in money or in increase of stock.

Accounts may be kept of different avenues of expense—an account of household expenditures, personal expenses, etc. In any of these will be found valuable information. Such an account kept of household expenditures will reveal, very often, a greater cost of living than anticipated, for many believe a farmer's household expenditures are small. An account may be kept with the farm proper to ascertain cost of production of different crops, and profit derived from same. Such knowledge is invaluable.

Such a system of bookkeeping as I have outlined is not expensive, nor will it call for very much of our time. It is quite practicable for every ordinary farmer. The profits that will accrue from such a procedure are inestimable; likewise, the pleasure after such a system has been inaugurated in farm practice, and when we are extracting pleasure from our work along with profit, this I deem true success.

Dundas Co., Ont. CLARK HAMILTON.

Farm Bookkeeping.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1906 OF A P. E. I. FARMER.

Farming is a business, and therefore the farmer is a business man, and as such the farmer should keep an account of his transactions for the year, as well as the merchant or any other business man. This enables the farmer to know just what amount of money he makes during each year, and also to compare one year with another. The following financial statement of a Prince Edward Island farmer was not kept for the purpose of publication, and I am well aware is incomplete, showing only receipts, and there are doubtless many farmers who can make a better showing; but this is given for what it is worth. As the different items will show, it has been our aim to raise all we feed, and feed about all we raise on the farm, thus keeping up the fertility of the farm, which contains 148 acres of land; 115 acres of this is under crop and pasture, the balance is woods. The work on this farm is almost entirely done by the father and his one son. There was no specialty in any line, no fancy prices for anything sold; every dollar made was obtained by hard, honest toil. I admit there is room for improvement in many of the items, yet if all our farms responded as well, we would hear less about the advantages of Uncle Sam's territory and the great Northwest. Following is the statement, itemized:

For milk from cheese and butter factory.....	\$420 82
Pork	291 75
Beef cattle	163 50
Milch cows	63 00
Fruit, principally early apples	143 20
Oats for seed	86 86
Wheat for seed	27 60
Other grain	8 91
Potatoes	37 22
Flour	8 61
Hides and calf pelts	9 02
Eggs and poultry	20 00
Stock fee	46 80
Miscellaneous	36 00
Horse	135 00
Total	\$1,498 29

Prince Co., P.E.I. ISLANDER.

A Prospective Ventilation Plan.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Dec. 20th, 1906, you asked the question, "Have You a System of Ventilation?" and, having one, I herewith let you have it for what it is worth. The first thing I notice in the ventilation of stables is that hot air is lighter than cold. Secondly, the air in a building will always seek an outlet on that side on which the wind is blowing. Thirdly, fresh air must be provided without creating a draught. Therefore, given a well-constructed stable, my system of ventilation is as follows:

Take, say, a stable 40 feet long by 20 feet broad, and 8 feet high, and on the 40-ft. sides make four ventilators, 1 foot long by 4 inches broad, at equal distances from one another, and covered with fine-wire gauze, and fitted with a wooden flap so they may be opened or closed as required. Then on the 20-ft. walls construct two ventilators on a similar scale. Then should the wind be playing, say on the north wall, I should open one or more of the north ventilators, as required, and, if necessary, a corresponding number in the south wall—probably less. The hot air rising will make for the northern outlets, whilst

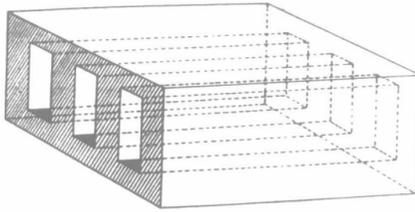
the southern ones will act as an intake, the cold air sinking to the bottom to replace the warm air, being itself partially warmed on its passage, thus causing a circulation of air without a draught.

My idea, you see, simply rests on these two things: That cold air is the heavier, and that air from a building will always go out from a ventilator nearest the wind. I should be glad to hear if any of your readers have ever tried this system, as, although I have not as yet tried it, I intend to do so at an early date.

The temperature here has averaged at night for the last seven days 53 degrees below zero. Saskatchewan. CHAS. F. MACAULAY.

Hollow Building Material.

The accompanying engraving illustrates one style and size of hollow bricks or blocks very generally used in some sections for building barn and other walls. They are much in favor because of their dryness, affording a series of air spaces with every course the entire length of the wall. They require to be very carefully laid, with a good quality of mortar, about half an inch thick and containing some cement, in order to give the walls,



Hollow Building Brick.

which are one brick or block thick, added strength. The one illustrated is 13 inches long, 10 inches wide and 6 inches deep. There are half and three-quarter sizes for corners and odd places in the wall; and they are also made in other dimensions and styles of openings. Some of them have been selling for next season's building at \$50 per thousand. These hollow-brick walls are almost always laid upon a foundation of cement-concrete below danger from frost, and rising about one foot above ground. The charge by the masons for laying them is some \$12.50 per 1,000 bricks.

The Manure Pile.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

How to treat the farm-yard manure is a question that confronts many farmers at this time of the year. A great many draw the manure from the stable to the field and spread it directly off sleigh or wagon; and thereby save a great amount of handling. Others would follow this practice were it not for weed seeds in the manure, and on this account leave it in a pile to rot the following summer, no doubt killing a certain number, but causing a great loss of nitrogen by fermentation, and potash and phosphoric acid by leaching.

The following experiment was conducted at the Cornell University farm on a pile of horse manure, with the results stated:

	Weight May 20th Lbs.	Weight Oct. 22nd. Lbs.
	4,000	1,370
Nitrogen	19.6	7.79
Phos. acid	14.8	7.79
Potash	36.	8.65
Value plant food	\$2.30	\$1.06

It is easily seen the great loss by leaching and heating. I think if we were more particular about cleaning our grain before feeding there would be very little trouble with seeds in the manure. A practice we have followed for some time with satisfactory results is as follows:

We clean the cattle stables first in the morning, level the manure and put the horse manure on top, spreading it over the pile. We do not spread all over the yard, nor do we make too small a pile. The stock tramp over it and it neither heats nor gets badly frozen. Then at intervals, from two to perhaps six weeks, draw to field and spread for roots or rape. In spring, plow in shallow as soon as land is in fit condition, and cultivate or harrow every few days. This will start seeds as they come near the surface. By following this practice we never have weedy root ground, nor in crop the following year, when we seed to clover with barley as nurse crop; and we get good clean crop of both. The manure that gets frozen in yard we draw out in the beginning of summer and spread on ground for rape. I believe, taking everything into consideration, the sooner the manure is in the field after it is made the better. The loss is thereby the least, and this is something we need to look after, if we are going to retain the fertility in the soil. Grey Co., Ont. JOHN R. PHILP.

Ways of Handling Manure.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are different ways of handling manure, according to the means and situation of the farmer. First, I believe that manure is never worth more than it is the day it is made, providing a farmer has land he wants to spread it on, say up to the time of freezing. Perhaps then it would be better not to spread it on until the last of the snow in spring, although I have spread it on at different times through the winter—sometimes on deep snow, on level land—with good results.

Just here I would say, in regard to spreading manure on a hillside, I would not hesitate a moment in doing so on the snow. If anyone is doubtful, let him try a load, and I guarantee the dark water will not run a yard from the line of spreading. Of course, no one would be foolish enough to spread manure where there was a natural run of water from the spring freshets; then the fertilizing material would be carried as far as the water runs.

There are farmers who throw the manure out of the stable into a high round pile. In the case of horse manure, which is very heating, the fire soon starts and the heat works up the center (heat always rises to the highest point), and soon the nitrogen is floating off in the air, a small part of it to come down with the first rain, perhaps on the neighbors' fields, or it may be miles away. If the heating is allowed to go on, the result is that all of the fertilizing ingredients are burned up, and a lot of fire-fanged material is left which is utterly worthless. This, perchance, is put on the land, and the farmer says that "manure doesn't seem to be any good." It is like rendering out fat in a pot with a crack in the bottom—the grease runs out and is burned up, and nothing is left but worthless cracklens. The cow manure is served the same way, and, as it is a cold manure, remains the same as thrown out, with the exception of what snow and rain it will gather, which makes, with the frost, a solid mass.

Now, we will take this manure from the start, and see which is the best way to handle it. We will suppose the farmer hasn't a manure shed, and wishes to keep the manure in the yard until spring, and, for charity's sake, we will suppose the yard is a dry one, for those saucer-shaped yards are an abomination, a waste, and a disgrace to the owner. I have seen drains dug from some of these out to the main road, and the valuable fertilizer running out and down the gutters. Then, begin a square pile, with, say, a layer of horse manure in the bottom, then a layer of cow manure, and so on, keeping the sides up plumb as possible; it can be built up a piece at a time. Always keep the top perfectly flat; it will get the snow and rain, which will check an excess of heat and help to rot down the coarse material in the manure. Should too much heat generate, which is easily told by the smell of escaping ammonia, then the remedy is to throw on snow or apply water sufficient to just saturate the mass; if too much is applied, then the fertilizer will be washed away and a loss sustained; but the former amount will be a benefit, and a perfect fertilizer the result. But in my opinion (and I have had considerable experience in the different ways of handling manure), the ideal place to make manure is in a building or manure shed. Say we start to fill up one half first, handling the manure as above. When that is full, begin on the other half. Then, by the time that is nearly full, if more room is wanted, or if the farmer thinks best, haul out the first half, which ought to be nicely rotted by then, and either spread on or put in square, flat heaps where wanted; and so on with the other. I do not believe in putting manure out in small piles, as made, all through the winter. There is no change takes place; the straw is straw in spring, and is a nuisance where land has to be worked, and the rain in spring leaches out the potash, and there will be a rim of rank growth around each heap.

Mr. Editor, is it not pitiable, in this enlightened twentieth century, to hear farmers advise putting in drain tile to run off the liquid? That used to be all right in our grandfathers' days, when they used to bore holes in the gutter to let liquid run down underneath the barn to keep it from freezing and making the gutters a glare of ice. As you truly remark, the liquid is the more valuable part, and should be religiously saved—every drop. And to this end, I think there is nothing better for this purpose than dry earth, which can be easily obtained in summer and put in a convenient place, and sufficient spread in water-tight gutters to absorb the liquid. It keeps the stable nice and sweet, and will put dollars in the farmer's pocket. Straw cut in short lengths is next best. If farmers that have not done so, will begin now to save the liquid in both horse and cow stable, they will be surprised at the different results from the manure pile.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am afraid the length of this article may give it a prominent place in the waste basket. I thought when I started out I could put what I had to say on manure into small space, but I find it is like a good supply of manure—it spreads over quite a strip. I am glad

your agent took a trip down here last spring and persuaded me to become a subscriber, for it is, without doubt, the best "Farmer's Advocate." Queen's Co., P. E. I. A. A. MOORE.

Lime and Clover.

An Illinois business man told the following at a meeting, writes T. B. Terry, in the Practical Farmer: He had a tenant on a farm of his. Knowing the value of clover from reading, he insisted that the tenant sow clover seed each spring. But it was practically a failure year after year. He kept at it, he said, until he became ashamed to ask the tenant to throw away any more seed. Here was knowledge put to use, but it was only partial knowledge. At last our friend got some blue litmus paper at a drug store and put strips in the soil in various places, after wetting the earth where they were put. He found they turned very red. Here was a strong indication that the soil was too acid for clover to thrive in. It might start, but would die out later during the fall, or before next spring. The work of the Experiment Stations showed the reading, thinking business man just what to do. He learned that lime would correct this acid condition, and that air-slacked lime, or simply ground limestone, was all right for this purpose. So he took the matter into his own hands, not asking the tenant to help. He bought 40 tons of ground limestone, which cost him about \$2 per ton delivered on the cars at his station. He put this on 40 acres of land for wheat, and added 300 pounds per acre of ground bone. The extra wheat in this first crop, over what the land has been growing before, paid for both lime and fertilizer; and he said the stand of clover was almost perfect on every square yard; that he should consider this clover stand as cheap at \$20 an acre. When asked if he left an acre so as to see the difference in crops, he said: "Not much. I had been seeing that side all I cared to. I felt certain about what the lime would do, and wanted the entire 40 acres one even growth of clover."

Annex Stabling and Ventilation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The discussion on stables and ventilation in your valuable paper, should be of great benefit to your readers, especially those contemplating building. As most of stables, at least in this part of Province, are anything but sanitary, and as most of letters favor basement stabling, your question, according to my view, as to whether such stabling is a success or not, has not been solved yet. One writer even mentioned a case where the rain penetrated cement wall. Was not this a very poor wall? Why should rain penetrate a cement wall, when a floor of the same material, properly constructed, will hold water indefinitely? Probably if this wall had been plastered on the outside, with a stronger solution of cement and coarse sand, corresponding with the upper coat on a cement floor, such would not have been the case. Another writer asks whether frost really penetrates a stone wall. I say decidedly yes. It penetrates to such an extent that the moisture adhering to the inner side freezes, forming the hoofrost.

I will now try to establish my reasons for favoring the annex stabling. Assuming that the farmer contemplating building has no buildings whatever to begin with, excepting his residence, he will require a barn, stabling, implement shed, hog stable, etc. Now, as in one letter the writer rightly objects to the annex on account of the extra roofing, I will give you my views how the annex stabling can be built, and yet have no more roofing or other expense than is the case in bank-barn stabling. Before beginning I will give a question or two to some of our up-to-date farmers (I am excepting the other fellows, as I already know their answers): Is the farmyard complete without a manure shed? Is an open shed for running in wagons, etc., that are used daily necessary? How about the implement shed, and should it be over a stone pig stable, as is often the case? My answer to this last is no.

Now, what is to hinder our future builders from having an annex for cattle and horses also? They can put a row of stalls along the south side of the barn basement, in addition to the annex. Quite a space of this basement will be left over, and, as some will assume, wasted. Not necessarily, friends. The root cellar has yet to come off it, and the remaining space can be well used for feed room, manure shed, implement shed, and, if possible, a shed for running in wagons, etc., or the binder and other implements while not in use, the doors to be so constructed that it can be left open or closed at will. Basement space can also be taken up for storing of chaff, cut straw, hay, etc. This sounds ridiculous, does it not? Only a little! Now, take into consideration the manure shed. You might say "any old roofing" will do. Does it pay to put "any old roofing" onto anything that requires a roof? No. Some may again object to having implements under the same roof as hay, straw, etc., in case of fire. How many implement sheds are so isolated as to be proof against catching fire from barn proper, and are not implements very often stored in the barn? I might say here that, to my thinking, as regards fire, the lightning rod, properly put up, is of more benefit than fire insurance. I

maintain that the lightning rod, extra care with lanterns, and locking the barn against the tramp, will do more good.

Supposing the approach to the barn is on the north side. I would have the implements, etc., in north-east corner of basement. To give height to implement shed, and yet not have the barn approach too steep, this portion of the barn floor above shed could be higher than the threshing floor. Would have root cellar below threshing floors for several reasons. It will be more easily filled, and also allow of the floor above being lower, making an easier approach. The other portions of the barn floor to be raised are above the row of cattle and manure shed, at north-west corner. The raise at back of the threshing floor can be sloped. To give depth to root cellar, it would require to be dug out lower than the rest of basement. As the cellar requires a cement floor to keep out vermin, and as it will require a cement wall on all sides, it need not make it wet, and the threshing floor can rest on such walls.

The feed room will come in at the south-west corner of basement, as also the silo or silos outside. Speaking of silos, a fifty-acre farm with a silo will feed as much stock as a hundred without one, providing both farms were under similar conditions. Now, the annex for the cattle runs southerly, admitting of two rows of cattle. This part, or any of the stables, can be so arranged that they can be turned into box stalls at will, by means of gates. I will now briefly describe the floors of stable. I approve of having a drop in floor three or four inches, directly behind cattle, and the passage behind graded high in center. Would have that part of floor directly under cattle's fore feet in each individual stall lower than the sides of same, and gradually becoming level towards the back, and yet keeping the center in front higher than the back. The object of this is to keep the bedding under the cattle's fore feet, where they are so liable to stiffen with the cement floors. Would also recommend the raised alley and drop into the manger.

For the annex and other parts I advise hollow cement walls, not hollow cement blocks. To do this, first of all put in upright 2x4 inch. studding, 2 ft. apart, and put the moulding boards on either side of studding, as for a solid wall. Make a few blocks 8 inches thick by 2 feet square, by nailing together 3-ply of inch boards. Place these between the studding and commence filling in concrete. This will allow the concrete to be imbedded in the studding, half an inch on either side; and still better results will be had by rounding off the edges of blocks. Every two feet the blocks are raised, and short horizontal 2x4 inch scantling are placed between studding, shingle nails being tacked under to keep same from dropping. This will make a strong, dry wall, with a dead-air space of three inches, which, in my estimation, is as good as six; the thickness of such wall, of course, is determined by the weight it must carry. By putting in lots of windows which run up to the sills a great deal of wall building can be saved. The distance apart of the studding can be gauged by the width of windows. Doors for shed room, etc., will also lessen the wall building.

This wall will allow for a good system of ventilation, which shuts off a number of openings by one movement. The ventilation consists of nothing more or less than round holes extending right through the walls of about a foot in diameter (the builder to use his own judgment as to number and size), directly under the windows, or lower if convenient. Round wooden blocks would be set in wall in building. Over these openings on inside is placed a strong piece of cotton. A rod or heavy wire, movable by hand from one end, is run through the studding in walls from end to end, to which is attached slides of some light material (cedar or pine), from one-half to one inch thick, the openings being close to studding to allow slides to work. The slides should be close to inner wall, and made to slide easily. This will allow for putting in round pieces of galvanized sheeting close to the slides to shed rain, having an elbow opening at bottom on outside of wall. This will give good ventilation without causing a draft, which can hardly be said of any other system of ventilation. There must be the usual outlets running upward to roof to carry off heated, moist air.

The cattle in all the stables face the walls, having alleyways between. Some may say all this is a big expense. Not if the plank barn is adopted, which some builders admit, and I have no doubt of it, costs a third less. The expense need not be any greater than where the frame barn is adopted, which is by far the commonest built. One letter mentioned what might be the chief objection to having an annex—the conveyance of roughage (uncut hay and straw) to the cattle while feeding and bedding. In our up-to-date stables everything is cut and mixed ahead, and conveyed along the alleyways at time of feeding, by means of the feed cart, the litter-carrier being of no use for that purpose. This carrier is all right in its place, and can also be used while bedding, as the straw is better cut for such. Horse stable and sheep pens might form another annex, also running southerly at south-east corner. Hog stable at west end. Bruce Co., Ont. J. W. Y.

Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow. —Abraham Lincoln.

Country Telephones.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am much pleased in seeing, in your valuable paper, a letter by Dr. Doan in regard to local telephone companies. Perhaps our experience will be of some advantage to some country place which may wish to have a telephone company or association.

The telephone, first of all, is a great time saver, a social convenience, and a great advantage in time of trouble. Every farmer should have one. Our company is a co-operative association, and nearly every farmer in the neighborhood has one. For all, his outfit costs him only \$30 and a few days' work. You could not buy him out for \$100 and leave him no telephone. And the cost per year in our association has been very moderate. With the use of two hundred miles of line, five exchange offices, and the exchange of 400 'phones, day and night service, for \$3.50 for the year, I think is enough to make any farmer want a telephone. The batteries for the 'phone will last a year, and to renew them will cost about 60c.; this is not included in the \$3.50.

We have three makes of 'phones in our company: The Western, Stromberg-Carlson, and Williams—all 1,600-ohm, will carry 16 'phones; also a Williams 3,500-ohm, with a very heavy generator, will carry 30 to 40 if you wish, or more. We are using nearly 30 'phones on one line between offices, and they are working to perfection; this saves switching expenses. So far as being private is concerned, it is just as private with 30 'phones as 16 'phones. The cost of these telephones is about the same, except the larger one, which is \$2.00 more.

In regard to crossing railway lines, we have gone under the tracks of the railroad by using covered wire in a galvanized pipe—a very safe way. We have three crossings like this. Our railway commissioners are most tiresomely slow in giving orders to cross. We have been one year in dealing with our crossings. There ought to be some quicker way than this.

Lastly, one advice I may give to local companies: Do not have anything to do with the Bell Telephone Co.; if you do, they will bring you to grief. All local companies will soon have long-distance connection with all the leading business houses of the cities over the Provincial Long-distance Company's lines, and you will have control of your own lines still. H. S. COOK, Elgin Co., Ont.

The Independent Central Telephone Office.

ARTICLE NO. 3.

After a rural party line has been in operation for a while, it frequently happens that so many telephones are connected to it that it becomes overloaded, making it difficult for parties at opposite ends of the line to ring each other. When a line has reached this condition it is necessary to divide it into two or more telephone sections, and use some switching device for connecting one section with the other. It is obvious that the party who is going to make connections must be able to communicate verbally with the subscribers of both lines. Therefore, the operator's station, as we will call it, has to be equipped with a complete telephone. Where sufficient interest warrants the organization of a company, and a sufficient number of people take telephones, it is advisable, in fact, necessary, to establish a telephone exchange or central office.

Just here I might add that parties should consider carefully future growth when purchasing a telephone exchange or central office equipment, for it is the case almost invariably that original equipments are purchased for too small a capacity. The telephone exchange, or central office, consists of a collection of apparatus called a switchboard, whereby numerous lines coming in from the subscribers may be connected together at the order of the subscribers, so that one may talk with another, and be disconnected when conversation is finished, leaving these lines ready for other connections.

A switchboard consists of terminals and associated signals for each line, and a suitable number of pairs of flexible connecting cord circuits for connecting any one of these lines with another.

The terminals are called spring-jacks, and consist of tubular openings, containing electrical contacts, made of German silver springs, so that a plug thrust into it makes contact with these springs.

The signal associated with the spring-jack is usually of the shutter type, called a "drop" or a "polarized ringer." Where all lines used are bridging grounded, it is advisable to use the polarized ringer signal, as also in regular bridging metallic circuits, for in either of these cases all the rings on each line pass through central, and with a drop it would fall with each ring, whether central was wanted or not, but with the polarized ringer the central can recognize her ring, even when her duties do not compel her to remain seated at the central. Where metallic circuits are used, and the bridging telephone with push-button to ring central is supplied to the subscribers, then the more satisfactory switchboard is the one equipped with

the drop or other similar device, for with this push-button telephone, a subscriber can ring any other subscriber without calling central, or can ring central without disturbing any of the other subscribers on the line. When a subscriber wishes to call central he presses the button and calls in the usual way. When calling a subscriber the button is not used. A central board wired for this kind of bridging telephone will give the best of satisfaction to the subscribers and the minimum of labor at the central. Where the drop is used it is well to have a night bell installed in connection therewith. In purchasing a central board always have it wired for full capacity of board, but not necessary to have all the drops or jacks installed. It is just as cheap to buy a 50-line board fully wired as to buy the same size board wired for only 25 lines. The main cost is in the number of jacks and drops or polarized ringers installed. Extra drops and jacks can be purchased at any time as your number of lines increase, and it is an easy matter for any person to install in the board fully wired. Be sure to have plenty of cord circuits on your rural boards, as the tendency of the manufacturer or salesman is to have too few cord circuits.

It is necessary in installing a central board to protect it from the effects of lightning discharges, and for this purpose it is well to have two sets of lightning arrestors installed in connection with the board. One arrestor in the cable pole box placed on the pole just outside the central office and the second arrestor in the building. Good grounds must be provided for these arrestors, to make them efficient. Place a copper plate eight feet in the ground, to which is attached a large-sized insulated copper wire, which attaches to the carbon discharge point of the arrestor.

When a metallic circuit is joined to a grounded line the connection is not made direct, but through a repeating coil. This is done to prevent the balance of the circuit being destroyed by an uneven arrangement of lines. It has been found that a short line, subject to disturbances, if joined to a metallic circuit, will cause the whole line to become noisy and difficult to talk over. By making connection through a repeating coil, the disturbance is eliminated and a quiet line throughout is obtained. W. DOAN, M.D.
Manager Harrietsville Telephone Association, Ltd.

THE DAIRY.

Economy of the Cream Separator.

In the dairy department of the Purdue Experiment Station, of Indiana, an investigation concerning the loss of butter-fat in different methods of separating cream from milk has been published in bulletin form. It was found that the average loss of butter-fat, and the average value of the same, for one cow for one year, by the four different methods of removing the cream indicated below was as follows:

	Butter-fat lost. Lbs.	Value of butter-fat lost. \$.
Hand separator	2.75	.63
Deep setting	17.34	3.99
Shallow pan	25.50	5.86
Water dilution	29.07	6.68

Thus there is shown to be an average difference of \$6.05 per cow per year between the hand-separator and water-dilution methods, and of \$5.23 between the hand-separator and shallow-pan methods. As the hand separator costs only from \$60.00 to \$75.00, it will be seen that the saving in butter in the case of any one milking several cows would pay for the machine in a short time, after which the butter saved would be clear profit. Even in the case of deep and shallow setting, this investigation shows the former to be more economical than the latter, to the extent of \$1.87 per annum for each cow. As there are about 668,000 dairy cows in the State, \$1.87 on each cow would represent the very large sum of \$1,249,160 that might be saved or lost each year, by using one or the other of these methods. Of course, when one has extra good facilities for deep-setting, the loss of butter-fat would be somewhat less than shown above, and it must not be forgotten that a small percentage of butter-fat in the skim milk is worth quite a little, making it a more complete and suitable feed for calves and pigs. On the other hand, warm milk separated almost immediately after coming from the cow is better than milk which has been kept awhile and then heated to a varying temperature. For any animals, except very young calves or pigs, there are substances which will take the place of the butter-fat fairly well, and prove economical substitutes. For very young calves, just off whole milk, it is profitable to mix a half quart of new milk with the skimmed milk from the separator. Taking it all round, the hand separator proves a large saving of butter and time, and is a great boon to the overworked housewife. Success to the agents of all good makes of hand cream separators.

Enclosed please find check to cover this year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I prize, along with nearly the entire family, your paper very much, and frequently find in a single issue information for which I should gladly pay the price for a year. Thanking you for assistance in the past, and wishing you true prosperity.
Prescott Co., Ont. GORDON L. LAMB.

A Stormont Stalwart.

One marked characteristic of "The Farmer's Advocate" subscription list is that men who began taking it 25, 30 and even 40 years ago are taking it still, and then the sons take and must have the paper which becomes an inseparable part of the life of the farm and home. Finding it so beneficial in the every-day planning and work of the farm, these pioneer subscribers have gone out after others so that they in their turn will enjoy its advantages. Take the case of our old friend,



Mr. Victor Begg.

A staunch friend of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Mr. Victor Begg, a staunch, progressive, Presbyterian farmer in Stormont County, Ont., where he was born in 1849, and whose portrait appears in this issue. He has been a careful reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since he started farming for himself, and his father before him was a great lover of the paper. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Begg began breeding Ayrshire cattle, and for twelve years he has been shipping the milk of his herd to Montreal City. Some Ayrshire calves which he raised were subsequently winners at the Chicago World's Fair. He has been President of the County Farmers' Institute and of the County and Township exhibitions, and an active officer in other local organizations calculated to forward the best interests of the community, always taking, as he remarks, a great interest in "The Farmer's Advocate" and its circulation, sending us in this season a good list of subscribers.

Keeping Cows Clean.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is scarcely a herd of cows in the country where one or more is not dirty in their habits in the stable. These dirty cows have a habit of stepping forward and voiding their droppings where their hind feet should be, and then step back into it, with the result that the manure is carried forward and backward by the feet, and the cow never has a clean place to lie down. A simple device to prevent this consists in nailing an upright piece of board to a crossbeam above, and letting the lower end come down to within an inch of the cow's spine. To this board is nailed a crosspiece about two feet long, which goes across the cow's back. The device should be about midway between the hips and shoulders. This arrangement prevents the cow from arching her back when voiding her droppings, and as she cannot get forward into her favorite position and hump up her back, she soon learns to step back instead of forward, in order to get clear of the annoyance above her, and in this way the droppings are deposited in the gutter instead of under her feet. It is well worth a trial, not only for cows, but also for dirty fattening cattle.
Frontenac Co., Ont. OBSERVER.

[Note.—The plan works pretty well, and is worth trying in bad cases, but we confess to a degree of compunction about adopting such measures, unless driven to it.—Editor.]

Magazine Nonsense.

Anyone who desires to be neatly and plausibly misled concerning matters agricultural cannot do better, as a rule, than to read what the newspapers and magazines have to say on such subjects. In a recent number of a prominent American weekly we are confidently informed that the milking machine is going to put the milkmaid out of employment, and that the chief reason responsible for the impending substitution of mechanism for hand labor, is not economy, but the microbe question. "Inasmuch," it says, "as the milk comes from the cow almost if not quite germ-free, and passes directly from the udder through a sterilized tube without coming into contact with the human hands, it must reach the pail (which likewise has been sterilized) in a condition practically devoid of microbes."

After this, one is somewhat rudely jolted by the report of Prof. Edwards, Bacteriologist, O. A. C., Guelph, who found that machines, cleansed according to manufacturers' instructions, contaminated the milk so that the average count of microbes in milk drawn thereby revealed over half a million bacteria per cubic centimeter, whereas milk drawn carefully by hand in the same stable contained an average of 23,583 bacteria per c.c., or about one-ninth as many as machine-drawn milk. Only by extra precautions, involving much more work than called for by the manufacturers' instructions, could samples be obtained from the machine that compared favorably with hand-drawn milk. As a matter of fact, the difficulty of keeping the milking machine bacteriologically clean is one of its two weak points. The other is its failure to milk the cows clean in the advanced stages of lactation, and its consequent effect in reducing their milk-flow and prematurely drying them up. The milking machine has one strong advantage in the case of a large herd, it saves labor, but our magazine correspondent is sadly astray in his claim that the machine will draw purer milk than the maid. The milkmaid is being superseded all right enough, but by her brother, husband and father, not by the machine.

Record of an Oxford County Herd.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your letter, I would say regarding the work of my herd in the 7 months of the competitive test: The size of my farm is 125 acres, and the name of it Avonsdale Farm; the breed of cattle, grade Holstein; number of cows, 12. The most important point to start with is to get the right type of cows for milk. As I just bought my farm last spring, I did not consider I had a fair show with the rest of the competitors, as I only bought my herd last March, and have not had any chance for weeding them out, and had to buy all my feed, hay and grain; also, one cow freshened in December the year before, five came in in February, three the last of May, and the best cow of all not till the ninth of June. I was also feeding new milk to four calves for two months. In regard to feeding, I fed nothing until after haying, then, as the pasture dried up, I fed one quart of Hungarian meal to each cow twice a day, until I had my own grain threshed. Then I fed two quarts of mixed grain, barley and oats, chopped, twice a day; this I continued.

I might say just here that I did not have any clover pasture for the cows, as there was none on the place when I came to it.

I cannot give you any points on winter feeding, as I was not farming last winter.

I have not made a practice of weighing each cow's milk separately. If there is a prize given next year I may have a better average for my cows, and be able to tell more about it.

The factory I sent my milk to was the Newark factory, and the cheesemaker was Mr. Fred Snell. The average per cow was 6,660 pounds of milk, which made \$60.90 per head, from the 1st of April till the last of October. In addition, I might say that from the 10th of March till the last of December the herd made \$912.29. The test for December was 3.40.

Oxford Co., Ont. JACOB SWANCE.

Prize for a Year's Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see in your January 31st issue where a man in the Western Dairy Association herd competition got \$80.43 per cow in the year. Well, I got \$90 per cow in the year. Like him, two of my cows were farrow last summer, and came in the first of December, 1906. I think they ought to give a prize for the year, as it does not give a fair chance for persons that do not have all fresh milk cows in the spring.

Middlesex Co., Ont. (east). WM. E. CORNISH.

S. A. Freeman, of ——— Co., Ont., is a strong believer in silage and roots for dairy cows. For the past couple of years his winter ration has consisted of this alone, and during the past year (1906) his herd of 76 cows, including 12 two-year-old heifers and 3 three-year-olds, has netted him from the condensary \$4,510.

Bro. Scott Takes Down His Gun.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 Factory owners have been adversely criticised for holding a meeting outside of the convention for self-protection; it was simply the result of yearly persecution in the convention. To ask protection against competition is surely not new. Every manufacturer in the country is protected by tariffs against competitors. Where that is not possible bonusing is resorted to, until we have become a nation of whining paupers instead of sturdy, independent citizens; but in this case the factory owners were driven to self-protection by some of the public officials, who have for years been clamoring for licensing factories, so that it meant obey or we will knock you out, or by certificates to makers increase the cost to the factory owner and compel him to engage a graduate of dairy schools. This has only been averted by the wisdom of the past and present Ministers of Agriculture. Prof. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister, watching the drift, emphasized the desirability of doing as much as possible by education, and as little as possible by law. Mr. Barr, chief instructor, said the instructors felt discouraged, as many of their recommendations were not carried out; if they had power to enforce their recommendations more good could be done. Yes, give us a club big enough and we will knock factory owners and patrons out quick. Let factory owners and patrons take higher ground than protection. Let the Government call in their dogs and no one will be hurt.
 T. B. SCOTT.
 Middlesex Co. (West), Ont.

POULTRY.

Huron Poultry Association.

The poultrymen of Clinton and vicinity have organized, with the following officers-elect: President, Frank Hall; Secretary, M. C. Kaufman; Treasurer, A. J. Grigg. Directors—Messrs. Bruce Holmes, Jos. Crich, Amos Townsend, Wm. Carter, J. Durst, D. Canteion, and Geo. Swallow.

It is the intention to make every meeting of special interest to the members, and the following plan will be pursued throughout the year: A paper or talk on some subject along the lines pertaining to the poultry industry will be given by some member or visitor. In addition to this, one class of fowl will be judged at each meeting. For instance, all members keeping White Wyandottes are requested to bring to the meeting on February 18th, at Clinton, one of each, or single birds, of cock, hen, cockerel or pullet. A competent judge of this particular breed will be present, and will tell wherein the individual bird is proficient or deficient. In addition to the above attraction, Mr. Geo. Swallow will give a talk on "Killing, dressing and marketing fowl."

A Profitable Flock of Hens.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 As the question is sometimes asked, does it pay to keep hens on the farm? perhaps a brief account of what our hens did last year might interest some of the many readers of your valuable paper. We had 57 hens to start with on January 1st, 1906, and from that time up till December 1st (11 months), we got \$80.52 for eggs sold, apart from what kept the house, with a family of three persons. Five of the hens died during the year, and we disposed of 34 more of them in different ways, which at market price would be worth at least 25c. each, making \$8.50. We raised 74 chickens. The pullets we kept to take the place of the old hens disposed of, with the exception of five pullets and one cockerel, that I made a present of to a friend. Seventeen of the cockerels were sold for breeding purposes, for \$17; five were sold to the butcher for \$2.75, and we have eight of the cockerels still on hand, apart from a few used on the table. The feed for the hens and chicks was made up of wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat, with some bran, shorts and pork scraps. My son supplied all the feed for a lump sum of \$40, except the bran and shorts, which cost about \$5, making \$45 in all paid for feed. The hens had the run of the farm. They were all pure-bred, but of three different breeds—17 Barred Rocks, 10 White Wy-

andottes, 30 White Leghorns. The eggs were all sold at market price. It will be seen by adding up the above figures that it will amount to \$108.75; then taking from that the \$45 paid for feed, we have a balance of \$63.75 to the credit of the 57 hens, and we have a better flock of hens to start this year with than we had last year. There is an item of \$6.20 that I paid for imported eggs that ought to be charged to this year's flock, but I am satisfied they are more than that much better for the money expended. I have added Buff Rocks to the stock I had on hand, and am making six breeding pens for season's trade, made up of imported and Canadian-bred stock. See advt. later on.
 Durham Co., Ont. SAMUEL STAPLES.

APIARY.

Brant District Beekeepers' Convention.

Some years ago a well-known beekeeper of Brantford considered it advisable to not only have the annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, but to have other meetings of beekeepers, more than merely county meetings, during the year, and there is now here held from year to year during the winter a district meeting. When preparing for this convention the Brant Beekeepers' Association, instead of using the small sum of money in hand, to, perhaps, give some premium to members which would only enrich each individual to the extent of 50c., decided to use the money in order to induce some outside beekeeper to come in. This would first draw a crowd, and next leave valuable information in the hands of all, thus giving each member the benefit of the entire sum. It was considered that during the winter was the beekeepers' slack time, and good men, for the sake of the experience and what they could pick up in the way of information and out of kindness, might be willing to come on such terms. Mr. S. D. House, Camillus, N. Y., a man with some 600 colonies of bees, kindly consented to come. Then others from the United States, expecting a good convention, came, viz., Messrs. W. L. Cogshall, Groton, N.Y., having 1,500 colonies; O. L. Harsheiser, Buffalo, N.Y., and Mr. E. R. Root, Editor Gleanings, Medina, Ohio. The President Ontario Beekeepers' Association, R. H. Smith, St. Thomas; 1st Vice-President, F. J. Miller, London, Ont., and the new Secretary, Mr. Hodgetts, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, came, and many more, local and otherwise.

The convention was very informal, and yet instructive. The addresses were interspersed with questions, and a new feature in the beekeeping line, as far as known even to as widely-read a man as Mr. Root, was one evening session, to which dealers in honey and consumers were invited through the press, which kindly co-operated, and by special invitation being sent to dealers. At this a committee, consisting of President Smith, O. L. Harsheiser, and W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, judged many samples of comb and extracted honey, pointing out good and bad points, such as lack of body through being unripe when taken from the hive, and the consequent lack of a honey flavor, and defective keeping qualities. In comb honey it was shown how a well and evenly filled section would ship and handle better, and would be less likely to be a loss to the retailer. It was pointed out that honey, either comb or extracted, readily absorbed moisture, and how it should be stored, not in a damp and cool atmosphere, such as cellar or refrigerator, but in a warm and dry atmosphere. And so at this meeting beginners and even beekeepers of some experience had their attention drawn to weak spots in the production of honey. Dealers and consumers of honey were instructed in how to judge and select honey, and it was made, by the intelligence distributed, more imperative that every producer of honey should put upon the market a good article.

The following resolution was carried: That whilst we as beekeepers would give every encouragement to people engaging in beekeeping as a business, we would also consider it inadvisable for any one to go into beekeeping without the intention of giving it the same care, study and attention given to other lines of farming in which they expect to succeed.

The lately appointed Secretary, Mr. T. H. Hodgetts, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, created a

most favorable impression in his address, and he made everyone present, if they did not feel so before, realize that there was much that could be done to increase many fold the demand for honey, to put it upon the market in a more uniformly good shape, and help the beekeeper in the production and marketing of honey. He briefly outlined some of the work of the Fruit-growers' Association, their failures and successes, the growth of co-operation in selling, and the assistance they had and were receiving from the Dominion Government in marketing, and the features connected therewith, such as proper packing, cold storage and markets in Western Canada and foreign. The Province was assisting in educational work as to production, doing this by means of experiments, lectures, spraying instructions, orchard meetings, and the like. Beekeepers required to work along all these lines. Two years ago the Hon. Nelson Monteith had given an address at the annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, asking how the Department could co-operate with beekeepers, and a new foul-brood act has been passed. The Minister had again attended the convention at the last meeting, and the Province would be divided into districts for inspection, and double the money provided for inspection.

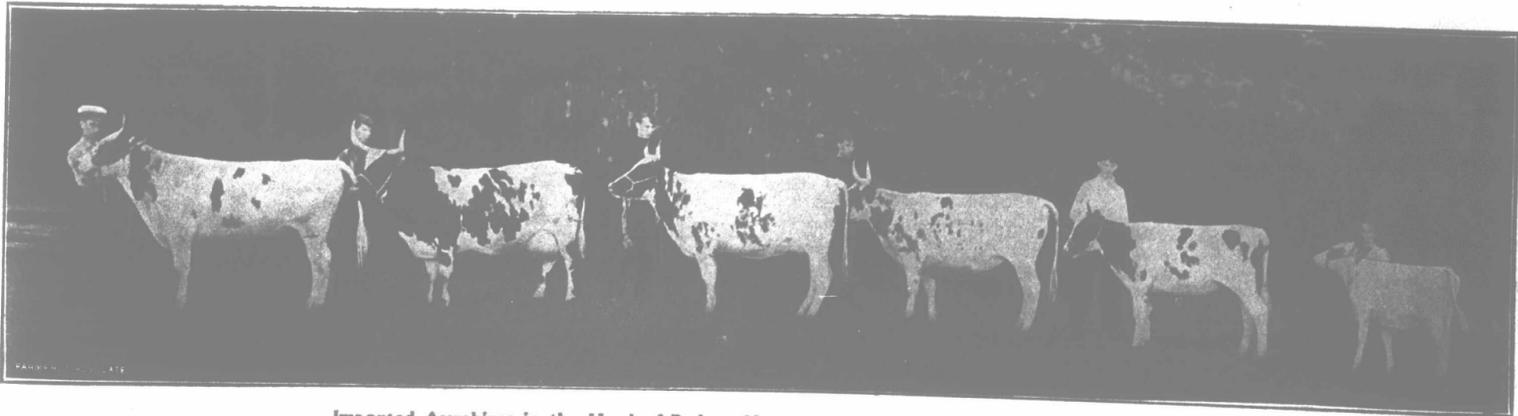
Mr. E. Root, Editor Gleanings, at the close of his remarks said: "I congratulate the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and you upon the man you have for Secretary. His ideas are excellent, and I feel as if we would like to get him over into our country."

"The Building Up of Colonies for the Honey Flow," by Mr. House, New York State, made a deep impression. He stated beekeeping had during the last fifty years made great strides; but in the breeding of bees, the bee from its native haunts, unchanged by the hand of man, was just as good as the strain which had been under our management for many years. Some breeders had developed a golden bee—breeding for color. What had been done in this direction could be done along other lines.

The foundation for building up colonies in the spring must be laid the previous fall—young and prolific queens, and plenty of stores of the right kind. A bee when quiet respired, perhaps, 3 to 5 times in a minute; when active, very active, 160 respirations in a minute took place. In this act the blood of the bee receives oxygen, the blood is fed with carbon, the burning process develops heat. The temperature of the hive then was connected with activity, agitation, and respiration. One hundred colonies of bees could be agitated with 1 lb. of honey or feed, set out to rob. The temperature of the hive was at its lowest at night, as a rule. In order to increase the amount of brood space a colony can keep warm, the colony should be agitated at night. We could do this by giving them in the evening inside the hive, operated from outside so the heat of the hive was not lost by opening, a little feed. Three or four ounces for a strong colony was sufficient at a time; the bees consumed this in feeding the brood. This work had to be done systematically and carefully, and only when the bees were not gathering from natural sources.

Mr. F. J. Miller, London, described his method of extracting honey by the use of a gasoline engine, hauling his extracting combs home to a central point, and there extracting.

The American delegates, and many of the Canadian, availed themselves of an invitation by Mr. Holterman, and went out in a van to see his specially-constructed bee cellar, three miles from the city, with some 350 colonies of bees. It is 25 x 50 ft., made of concrete, with long sub-earth air-ducts, made of glazed and water-lime jointed tiles, entering the cellar in a compartment where the temperature is regulated and the fresh air distributed; other pipes and a chimney, surmounted with a bowl, carrying away the exhausted air. The walls of the cellar are all below the surface of the ground, and the only opening below the level of the ground, aside from the fresh air pipes, is a door, through which the bees are carried in and out of the cellar. The ceiling above the bees is: first a floor, 1-in. lumber tongued and grooved, then a heavy felt paper, then a 1-in. air space, and then another 1-in. tongued and grooved floor. Carpet and bagging hangs from ceiling to floor in the cellar, about 3 inches from the concrete wall; this helps to equalize the cellar temperature.



Imported Ayrshires in the Herd of Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. See Gossip.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Low vs High Heading of Fruit Trees.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It would be impossible to frame a rule for heading trees that will apply in all cases. For the farmer who is only an amateur fruit-grower, and has a small apple orchard as a sort of side line, high heading is decidedly preferable. Such a man, or his hired man, with ordinary plow harness, and perhaps the projecting hames, and whiffletrees with iron clips, will have no patience with low limbs, which will be barked and broken and finally cut off, no matter how much the tree is mutilated thereby. Even with the upright growing varieties, such as Northern Spy, low heads in such a case are not advisable, for when they reach twenty or thirty years of age the lower branches, which were allowed to grow out at, say, three feet from the ground, will droop so as to make it impracticable, especially when loaded with fruit. In such cases I would advise forming the head of an apple tree at least five or six feet from the ground; a pear, peach or cherry, because of its more upright and closer habit, may be headed, say, two feet lower.

But for the professional fruit-grower, who devotes his whole time to his orchards, and has extension disc, grape hoe, and other tools, and a good stock of patience to finish about the trees by hand, the case is somewhat different. In his case the difficulty of cultivating a low-headed orchard will be in part offset by the convenience in spraying and thinning, and fruit-gathering. And in these days, when we have so many pests to fight, and, consequently, such constant spraying to do, these considerations are not to be despised.

With the Bartlett pear, especially, I find a low head preferable, with a few young shoots always growing from near the ground, because in such a case, should blight overtake the top, one can still save the tree by the formation of a new top from these lower shoots; but with a high head, should blight attack it, the tree is ruined.

The quince, being more a bush than a tree, and the Dwarf pear, which is kept constantly cut back to certain limits, may be headed within a foot of the ground, and cultivated without much difficulty.

Wentworth Co., Ont. LINUS WOOLVERTON.

Horticultural Progress.

Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by Prof. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Gardening for Schools, by S. B. McCready, B. A., Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College, Bulletin 152:

Only a small part of this bulletin is really devoted to Gardening for Schools, and the author, in the first few pages, would seem to rather discourage the establishment of gardens at the rural schools at present, for he writes: "Our people and our teachers are not ready for the formal organized garden. The ordinary rural school, as at present constituted, cannot very well or wisely undertake a school garden." Thus, at the outset, indicating that gardening for schools was not, in his judgment, practicable at present in the rural schools of Ontario. The bulletin is divided into five parts: (1) Place of Gardening in Education; (2) Co-operative Experiments in Agriculture; (3) Co-operative Experiments in Forestry; (4) Co-operative Experiments in Horticulture; (5) Children's Home Gardening Organizations.

In the chapter on the "Place of Gardening in Education," the writer compares school-gardening in Europe, the West Indies, New Zealand and some of the Australian States with what is being attempted in Canada in Nature-study and school gardens. In Europe and the other countries mentioned, the economic or practical side is emphasized. In Canada, "It—School Gardening—cares less about the welfare of the State and more about developing the powers of the individual child. It makes for love of home and love of nature." We believe that if the practical side of nature study is neglected in Canada, the benefits to the pupil will not be nearly so great as they otherwise would be. We do not see why, in teaching a child to observe and understand the wonderful things in nature, objects for illustration should not be chosen which are of economic importance. We believe that a pupil will be just as much interested in economic plants and other objects as he is in those which are ornamental or of a less practical nature. There is nothing which has interested the children in the Carleton County school gardens more than the potato-spraying experiments, where they watch the development of the plants and tubers, and finally note that those unsprayed are stricken with disease, while those sprayed with Bordeaux mixture are not injured. It is things of this kind which will develop the individuality and character of the child, and should he grow the plants in a more practical way later on in life, the lessons he learns at school will be used to advantage. Is it not possible that time is wasted in some of the public schools to-day in the fragmentary teaching of things which the majority of children are not and will not be interested in? Every child is interested in food, and hence talks on the apple, peach, pear, strawberry,

potato or the cereals will have special charms for him, and will give him a fund of information which may be useful in after life. Furthermore, if the parent sees that the child is getting some practical value out of nature study and school gardening, this department of education is, in our judgment, more likely to be a permanent feature in our public schools than if the economic side is neglected. The co-operative experiments of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union in agriculture, forestry and horticulture are treated of at length in this bulletin, and the system fully described. These co-operative experiments are an excellent means of getting persons interested in these subjects, and in the past must have done much, both to increase the interest in the growing of plants and to augment the experimenters' income by demonstrating to him that it would be more profitable to grow some of these new varieties than those he has been growing perhaps for many years.

The last part of this bulletin, which deals with Children's Home-gardening Organizations, should be very useful for reference in cities and towns, as here are shown the methods adopted in places such as St. Thomas and Cleveland of distributing seeds to the school children and giving them instructions in how to prepare the soil for the same and to sow and care for them. There are good lists of herbaceous perennials, annuals and vegetables, with notes, given in this bulletin which should also be very useful for reference.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Nova Scotia Farmers' Association Annual Convention.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association was held in the Town of Middleton on January 29th, 30th and 31st. President M. F. Chipman presided at all of the meetings. After the opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Randels, the President read his address, which was a model of conciseness and comprehensiveness. The President then introduced Lieut.

portant for the dairyman to weed out the 2,500-pound cows and aim to keep the better ones. It is, however, only fair to first feed the poor-producing cow well, to find what she is capable of doing under favorable circumstances. Cows should be fed continuously, and not allowed to dry up in their milk-flow in the latter part of summer, when the pastures dry up; the pasture should be supplemented with green feed. After a herd of cows has been well fed and cared for at least a year, and then tested by weighing and testing the milk, then the poor ones should be weeded out. Cases were cited where the average production of a herd of cows had been increased from 2,500 to over 6,000 pounds per year in three or four years, by better feeding and weeding out the poor ones.

In answer to questions, Prof. Grisdale said it is necessary to feed some grain feed to cows, along with roots and ensilage, in order to get the best out of a cow.

Q.—How much meal per day per cow?

Prof. G.—At least one pound for every five pounds of milk.

Q.—What is the best kind of hay?

Prof. G.—Timothy is poor hay for dairy cows; clover is the best hay we raise.

In discussion, one farmer present said he fed his cows five pounds of cotton-seed meal and about 60 or 80 lbs. of turnips per day. Prof. G. thought it would be economy to feed a variety of grains, as bran, oats, peas, with a little cotton-seed or oil cake.

Wednesday morning the directors' report and also the financial statement were read by the Secretary, C. R. B. Bryan, and were adopted by the association.

The Secretary reported the work of the County Farmers' Associations (which is our Institute system), and showed an increase in the number of members of 432, an increase of meetings held of 45, of attendance at meetings of 3,503. There are county associations in good working order in twelve of the eighteen counties of the Province.

Verbal reports were received from delegates from most of the county associations, and the work is altogether in a very satisfactory condition. Some delegates reported illustration live stock and orchard meetings, which had been successful and very much appreciated. Some of the delegates expressed a desire to have addresses on domestic science in their counties.

Prof. Cumming, of the N. S. Agricultural College, said it is the intention to put on a short course in domestic science at the same time as the short course in agriculture and live stock is on next year.

Prof. J. H. Grisdale then addressed the meeting on rotation of crops. Generally a short rotation gives better results than a longer one. Prof. G. spoke of instances where the establishment of a short rotation had vastly increased the producing capacity of the farm. All soils consist of gravel, sand and clay, in all sorts of mixtures, and humus in lesser or greater amount, and the fertility, or at least the productive power of a soil, depends almost certainly upon the amount of humus contained in the soil.

The rotations that Prof. Grisdale most strongly recommended were: First, four-year rotation, of clover, hay, pasture, corn or roots and grain; and, second, a three-year rotation, of grain, clover, hay, and corn or roots.

The discussion which followed Prof. Grisdale's paper was lively and instructive. In answer to questions, Prof. G. said in seeding down in the four-year rotation sow 10 lbs. of common red clover, and 10 or 12 lbs. of timothy, in the three-year rotation, the same amount of clover and half as much timothy. In answer to a question as to using green or rotted stable manure, Prof. G. said that in rotting, stable manure lost about half of its weight, and for most crops had been found to be no better, ton for ton; consequently, in allowing manure to rot you lose half its value.

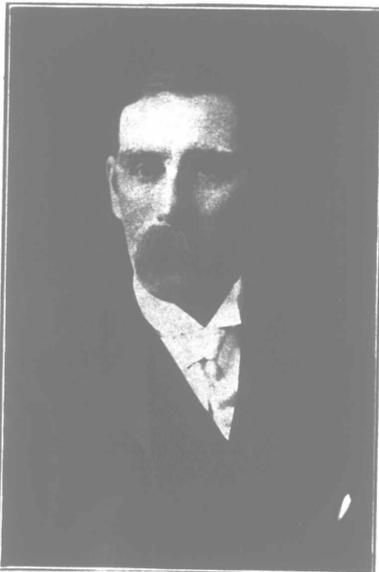
Wednesday afternoon the report of the Exhibition Commissioners was read by Com. David Logan. The report stated that fifty-seven per cent. of the prizes of the Dominion Exhibition had been won by Nova Scotians. The exhibit in field products had not been a very creditable one, but the display of fruit, especially of apples, was such as would be a credit to any country.

Considerable discussion was carried on regarding Ficker Row, and a resolution was adopted, urging the commissioners to do all in their power to eliminate this feature from the exhibition.

Prof. Klink, of the Macdonald College of Agriculture, gave an excellent address on weeds and their eradication. He grouped weeds into three classes, annuals, biennials and perennials.

The discussion following Prof. Klink's address brought out a great deal of information. When asked how to get rid of couch grass, Prof. Klink advised plowing shallow as soon as the crop is off the ground in August; keep the surface thoroughly worked, so that no couch could grow until October, then plow a little deeper and ridge up before winter, following with a hood crop the next year. Some of the delegates reported good results from thorough cultivation of the surface, then raking off the couch roots and burning them; others had checked it almost out of existence by giving a good dressing of fertilizer and sowing buckwheat, the buckwheat growing very rank and smothering the couch. Prof. Klink displayed and explained a chart, showing the number and kinds of weed seeds in some samples of grass and clover seed sold in different places in Canada.

Wm. Robertson, of Annapolis, gave a short, practical



C. Howard Black, Amherst, N. S.

President N. S. Farmers' Association.

Governor Fraser, who delivered an eloquent address, full of reviews of the past and admonitions for the future of the farmers of Nova Scotia.

Governor Fraser, after speaking of some of the new conditions in Nova Scotia farm life, said there are still some old-fashioned things which we need to hold to. We need old-fashioned industry, old-fashioned integrity, and some of the old-fashioned frugality. Do not borrow money for anything, except to put it into the improvement of the farm.

Prof. J. H. Grisdale gave an excellent address on "Improvement of the Dairy Herd." Twenty-five years ago the exports of dairy produce from Canada were only a few thousand dollars' worth; we now produce eighty million dollars' worth; unfortunately, not very much of it in Nova Scotia, and yet the possibilities of this Province in dairying are immense. In the production of beef, pork or mutton the profit over the cost of food consumed is only small; but in the properly conducted dairy two dollars may be received for every dollar's worth of food consumed. There are three million cows in Canada, hence the average production is not much more than \$26 per cow, or an average of only about 2,500 pounds of milk per cow. In some cows, however, more than ten thousand pounds of milk are produced in a year.

tical and valuable paper on breeding and feeding of beef cattle. He advised breeding only to the best procurable pure-bred sires, as the extra amount of the service fee, or the trouble of getting the use of a good sire is very much more than repaid in the value and profit of feeding of the steer. He advised having cows freshen in the fall, feeding both cow and calf liberally the first winter, and when spring pasture comes the calf is ready to take advantage of the pasture, and the cows will give almost as much milk as if they were fresh in early spring. There was a good useful discussion after this paper, and Mr. Robertson, who is a practical herdsman, and has been for some years in charge of Mr. W. W. Black's herd of Herefords, gave some useful hints as to feeds and manner of feeding. (Mr. Robertson's paper will appear in "The Farmer's Advocate" in the near future.)

The evening session of the convention was opened by addresses of welcome from the President of the Middleton Board of Trade and the Annapolis County Farmers' Association, which were suitably replied to by C. H. Black, Vice-President of the Association. The addresses of the evening were interspersed with solos by Mrs. Elliott and Mr. Herbert Layton, of Middleton, which were highly appreciated by the large audience present.

Prof. Klink gave an address on "Improvement of Farm Crops," speaking particularly with reference to the selection of seed, and showed what excellent results had followed the use of large plump seed in improving the yield and quality of field crops of grain, especially oats, and also in root crops. He also spoke of the difference in yield by using the most productive varieties. Prof. K. advised using seed produced in our

own locality, provided it is as good seed, because it always takes grain at least one season to become acclimatized. Speaking of sowing hulled oats, Prof. K. said they would do all right if the season was favorable, but if there is a week or two of cold, wet weather immediately after sowing they are likely to perish. He advised always running the seed grain through a fanning mill.

Prof. Cumming, Principal of the N. S. Agricultural College, spoke on the sheep industry in Nova Scotia. He considered that dairying should be made the greatest agricultural industry of Nova Scotia, but if the labor question becomes much more serious there will be a still larger place for the sheep industry. Almost every farmer in N. S. should keep at least a small flock of sheep, not only for the direct profit from the sheep, but for the purpose of keeping down some of those noxious weeds. The success of the sheep industry depends more upon the feed and care of the flock than upon the breed.

Considerable discussion was had regarding the dog nuisance, and a committee was appointed to consider amendments asked for in the sheep protection law of the Province.

Thursday morning Col. Spurr reported for the Committee on Transportation, which had been appointed last year, that the committee had succeeded in getting better arrangements on the D. A. R. for live stock going to the exhibition.

The committee on credentials reported 68 delegates present.

The following officers were elected: President, C. H. Black, Amherst; 1st Vice-President, E. J. Elliott, Clarence; 2nd Vice-President, Andrew McPherson,

Rocklin. Directors—S. A. Cook, Yarmouth; Jas. H. McIntosh, Dundee; Wm. O'Brien, Windsor; Albert McMann, Aylsford; W. R. Barss, New Germany.

On Thursday afternoon Adjutant Jennings, of the Salvation Army Immigration Department, spoke of the work of bringing immigrants to Canada, and said that last year the Army had brought out fifteen thousand, and that this year they are prepared to bring to the Maritime Provinces any number of farm hands that may be required. They had not been able to get more than ten per cent. of the domestics that had been asked for, but would do what they could for those applying, though they could make no promises.

G. H. Vroom gave a valuable and straightforward talk on packing and marketing apples, and urged farmers to be very particular to pack honestly and mark strictly according to grade and variety, and not put more than one variety in a barrel. The apples exported from Nova Scotia amounted to nearly half a million barrels per year.

W. H. Woodworth gave a short address on mixing liquids for spraying, and on spraying.

Prof. Cumming spoke of the growing of clover, vetches, alfalfa, and other leguminous crops, and showed samples with and without the nodules on the roots, that absorb nitrogen from the air.

W. H. Woodworth gave a short, practical talk on feeding and management of poultry, and the convention closed with the National Anthem.

The attendance at all the meetings of the convention was the largest in the history of the association, thus showing how much the meetings were appreciated by the people of Middleton and the surrounding country.

Stock Breeders' Associations Hold Annual Meetings.

Last week Toronto was the rendezvous for a few of the many live-stock organizations in Canada. The Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the Holstein-Friesian Association, met in Ontario's Capital to transact business and elect officers. It is customary for some of the horse-breeders' societies to meet the same week, but it was desired to hold these at the time of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, and it seems that arrangements could not be made to pull this off until February 20th to 23rd. The annual meetings of the Canadian Hackney Society, the Canadian Clydesdale Association, and the Shire Horse Association, are accordingly deferred until that week.

Some Results of Nationalizing the Live-Stock Records.

As most of our readers are aware, all the important breed organizations in Canada, with the exception of the Holstein-Friesian Association, have adopted the system of National Live-stock Records, and books of record for each breed represented in Canada either have been or are about to be opened at Ottawa. While each breed has its own registrar, the general scheme of National Records is in charge of a special Record Committee representing the National Record Board. At the breed meetings last week there were handed out to the members present printed copies of the report of the Record Committee to the Record Associations, regarding the Canadian National Live-stock Records for 1906. The report makes rather interesting reading. It shows that, under the system of nationalization, a very considerable saving has been effected to the breeders' associations in the cost of registration, saving in postage and express, and cost of printing, over the charges that used to obtain on the commission basis. In addition, the work has been kept strictly up-to-date, and the printing promptly done, one or two bound volumes of the 1906 Shorthorn Herdbook being on the table at the annual meeting. A new broom sweeps clean, is the old adage, but the Secretary of the Record Committee assures us that the pace set will be maintained; indeed, some extra work has been entailed the past year, which has prevented as good a showing as may be expected in the future. Below will be found some extracts from the Record Committee's report:

REPORT OF RECORD COMMITTEE TO THE RECORD ASSOCIATIONS.

The object of this report is to give complete and full information to all interested, so that each one may know all details in connection with the work, and what progress has been made during the past year. The aim of the Committee has been to further complete the organization in the Record Office, so as to have the work of all the records done in a more systematic manner. It has been endeavored to provide a system by which there is the least possible chance of error; to have the certificates of registration and the printed volumes of records correct, and, in addition, to have the work of recording completed promptly, and the certificates of registration forwarded to the breeders without delay.

The Committee is glad to be able to report that the work is all up-to-date; that where the

information contained in the application forms is complete and correct, certificates are issued immediately when accompanied by the necessary fees. In order to give a satisfactory service in an office where such a great amount of detail work is required, everything depends upon proper methods of working being adopted. The work must be arranged so as to be done accurately with the least trouble. Improvements are being made from time to time upon suggestions received from the accountant, and at the present time the system of keeping a record of each application is most complete. Information can be obtained immediately as to the date of receipt of any application and the date on which the corresponding registration certificate was issued; and if any delay has been required, the reason therefor. These books also provide information for making a complete report of all work performed for each association, classified according to Provinces, and arrangements are being made to have monthly reports, containing this information, sent to the press of each Province for the information of breeders throughout Canada. Audited monthly statements are forwarded to the treasurer of each of the Record Associations.

Following the instructions given to the Record Committee at the annual meetings held in 1906, arrangements were made to have the accountant also act in the capacity of chief clerk in the Record Office. In March last, upon the resignation of Mr. Frank Wade, Mr. J. W. Brant was appointed accountant. At the same time a set of rules were adopted, and a copy of them supplied to each official in the Record Office.

The Accountant is made the chief clerk in the Record Office, and all details of office work are done under his direction, subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Record Committee. He has control of the allotment of office space to the different officials and clerks, has charge of the office supplies, and makes such requisitions for supplies of stationery and printing as may be required. He makes such reports to the Record Committee as may be required, the Registrars giving him for this purpose whatever information he may require regarding their work. All reports of the officials in the Record Office are made to the Accountant, who opens all letters received at the Record Office, keeps account of all the money received, and disposes of it in such a manner as the Record Committee directs. He is responsible for the correspondence, and signs all letters. The Registrars record pedigrees, sign and issue certificates in accordance with the rules for recording, laid down by the various Record Associations for which they are acting as Registrar; they do the proof-reading and publish the volumes of the Records, and any other work which may be allotted to them, each one being responsible for the accuracy of the Records and certificates and for proper work in his department; but this work is all done under the direction of the Accountant.

A number of volumes of the Record have been issued during the year. Shorthorn Herdbook, Volumes 22 and 23, number 22, containing pedigrees recorded in 1905; and Volume 23, pedigrees recorded up to December 31st, 1906, bringing the work right up to date. Swine-breeders' Record, Volume 17, containing the swine pedigrees recorded up to the end of 1906. Ayrshire Herdbook, Volumes 15 and 16, number 15 containing the

pedigrees recorded up to December 31st, 1905, and Volume 16, those recorded to December 31st, 1906. Clydesdale Studbook, Volume 14, containing pedigrees recorded from October, 1903, to March, 1906. Hereford Herdbook, Volume 4, containing the pedigrees recorded from January 1st, 1905, to May 31st, 1906.

New records have been established as follows: Cattle.—Aberdeen-Angus, Red Polled, and French-Canadian.

Horses.—Thoroughbred. Sheep.—Shropshires, Southdowns, Leicesters, Oxfords, Dorset Horns, Cotswolds, Lincolns, and Hampshires.

Application for registration of animals of any of these breeds will receive immediate attention. From the statements showing the work performed and cash received on account of each Association in the National Live-stock Records, up to December 31st, 1906, we condense as follows:

[N. B.—The second paragraph in each case gives the registrations by Provinces.]

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Registrations, 9,565; transfers, 2,626; duplicate certificates, 1,449; new certificates, 499; ancestors, 88; for books sold, \$54.00; refunds, \$305.30; membership, \$1,924.00. Cash received and deposited on Shorthorn account, to December 31st, 1906, \$19,351.40.

Registrations by Provinces.—Ontario, 6,760; Manitoba, 1,436; Saskatchewan, 320; Alberta, 516; British Columbia, 89; Quebec, 247; New Brunswick, 41; Nova Scotia, 114; Prince Edward Island, 29; United States, 13.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Registrations, 1,823; transfers, 651; duplicate certificates, 62; new certificates, 61; ancestors, 253; for books sold, \$33; membership, \$286; refunds, \$49.20. Cash received and deposited on Ayrshire account, to December 31st, 1906, \$3,416.83.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 656; Manitoba, 49; Saskatchewan, 9; British Columbia, 29; Quebec, 954; New Brunswick, 74; Nova Scotia, 37; Prince Edward Island, 8; United States, 17.

Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.

Registrations, 827; transfers, 345; duplicate certificates, 11; new certificates, 3; ancestors, 239; for books sold, \$2.00; membership, \$130; refunds, \$31.05. Cash received and deposited on Hereford account to December 31st, 1906, \$1,459.05.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 344; Manitoba, 168; Saskatchewan, 31; Alberta, 245; New Brunswick, 3; Nova Scotia, 13; United States, 23.

Dominion Swine-breeders' Association.

Registrations, 6,215; transfers, 533; duplicate certificates, 39; new certificates, 5; ancestors, 422; for books sold, \$2.75; membership, \$692; refunds, \$119.65. Cash received and deposited on Swine account to December 31st, 1906, \$6,396.50.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 3,933; Manitoba, 654; Saskatchewan, 165; Alberta, 147; British Columbia, 88; Quebec, 1,030; New Brunswick, 99; Nova Scotia, 26; Prince Edward Island, 50; United States, 23.

Canadian Clydesdale Association.

Registrations, 1,586; transfers, 520; duplicate

certificates, 32; new certificates, 4; ancestors, 832; for books sold, \$8.00; membership, \$542; refunds, \$143.65. Cash received and deposited on Clydesdale account to December 31st, 1906, \$4,249.70.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 1,013; Manitoba, 258; Saskatchewan, 88; Alberta, 84; British Columbia, 52; Quebec, 52; New Brunswick, 1; Nova Scotia, 10; Prince Edward Island, 14; United States, 14.

Canadian Hackney Society.

Registrations, 103; transfers, 22; duplicate certificates, 2; new certificates, 3; ancestors, —; for books sold, \$—; membership, \$12; refunds, \$11.40. Cash received and deposited on Hackney account to December 31st, 1906, \$323.60.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 69; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 10; Alberta, 10; Quebec, 5; Nova Scotia, 2; Prince Edward Island, 2; United States, 1.

Canadian Shire Horse Association.

Registrations, 53; transfers, 12; duplicate certificates, 1; membership, \$14; refunds, 50c. Cash received and deposited on Shire account to December 31st, 1906, \$138.60.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 34; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 2; Alberta, 1; Quebec, 4; United States, 9.

II. Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Association.

Registrations, 52; refunds, \$6.00. Cash received and deposited on Thoroughbred account to December 31st, 1906, \$59.60.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 36; Alberta, 6; British Columbia, 9; Quebec, 1.

Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association.

Registrations, 324; transfers, 100; ancestors, 957; membership, \$41.00; refunds, \$7.60. Cash received and deposited on Sheep account to December 31st, 1906, \$468.00.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 100; British Columbia, —; Quebec, 219; United States, 5.

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

Registrations, 103; transfers, 40; duplicate certificates, 195; ancestors, 1,171; membership, \$38.00; refunds, \$14.75. Cash received and deposited on Aberdeen-Angus account to December 31st, 1906, \$345.15.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 18; Manitoba, 56; Saskatchewan, 21; Alberta, 8.

Canadian Galloway Breeders' Association.

Registrations, 77; transfers, 7; duplicate certificates, 2; ancestors, 5; membership, \$3.00. Cash received and deposited on Galloway account to December 31st, 1906, \$93.75.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 33; Manitoba, 41; Saskatchewan, 3.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

Registrations, 94; transfers, 6; ancestors, 40; membership, \$13.00; refunds, \$8.25. Cash received and deposited on Jersey account to December 31st, 1906, \$135.25.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 17; Manitoba, 6; Alberta, 2; Quebec, 28; New Brunswick, 21; Nova Scotia, 11; Prince Edward Island, 9.

Canadian Red Polled Association.

Registrations, 7; duplicate certificates, 19; ancestors, 346; membership, \$6.00. Cash received and deposited on Red Polled account to December 31st, 1906, \$17.75.

By Provinces.—Manitoba, 4; Alberta, —; British Columbia, 3.

Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association.

Registrations, 24; transfers, 5; ancestors, 9. Cash received and deposited on Guernsey account to December 31st, 1906, \$25.25.

By Provinces.—Quebec, 12; New Brunswick, 7; Nova Scotia, 5.

French-Canadian Cattle-breeders' Association.

Registrations, 128; transfers, 22; ancestors, 539; membership, \$3.00; refunds, \$12.30. Cash received and deposited on French-Canadian Cattle account to December 31st, 1906, \$134.55.

By Provinces.—Manitoba, 12; Quebec, 116.

French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association.

Registrations, 84; transfers, 13; duplicate certificates, 4; membership, \$2; refunds, \$2.25. Cash received and deposited on French-Canadian Horses account to December 31st, 1906, \$101.00.

By Provinces.—Quebec, 84.

In the report is a table giving information as to cost of recording for the various associations, the salaries paid to each of the officials, and for what association the work was performed; and also what portion of the salaries was borne by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Assistance was given by the Department to assist the records in course of organization, and to assist in paying the salary of the Accountant. There is also shown the amount paid by each Association to the Record Committee on account of salaries for Record officials, and whether, after the final adjustment, as shown, it will be necessary to supplement this amount, or whether some portion of it is to be returned. During each year, in order to pay the salaries of the officials monthly, it is necessary to estimate the probable amount to be paid by each association, and at the end

of the year these amounts are adjusted according to the actual work performed for each association during the year. Where one official is required to work for more than one association, the proportion to be paid by each association is decided by the number of registrations during the year.

TABLE II.

Showing what cost of recording would have been on commission basis, present cost to Associations, and saving in cost of recording:

Name of Association	Pedigrees Recorded	Transfers Recorded	Amount which would have been paid on Commission basis	Cost to each Association after final adjustment	Saving in Cost of Recording
Shorthorn	9653	2026	\$8641.15	\$3252.09	\$5389.06
Ayrshire	2075	651	791.85	502.03	289.82
Hereford	1066	345	407.60	254.89	152.71
Swine	6037	588	1712.55	1181.21	531.34
Clydesdale	2418	520	924.30	881.80	42.50
Hackney	103	22	36.35	37.50	1.85
Shire	53	12	20.85	19.42	.93
Thoroughbred	52	100	.....	.....	.....
U. Angus	1281	40	.....	.....	.....
Galloway	1274	7	.....	.....	.....
Jersey	184	6	.....	.....	.....
Red Polls	353	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guernsey	33	5	.....	.....	.....
Fr. Cattle	607	22	.....	.....	.....
Fr. Horses	84	13	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER OF VOLUMES.

Shorthorn: 1904—2,000; 1906—3,000. Ayrshire: 1904—500; 1906—500. Hereford: 1904—300; 1906—400. Swine: 1904—500; 1906—500. Clydesdale: 1904—750; 1906—1,000.

TABLE V.

Showing total saving to Association on recording, postage and express, and printing:

Name of Association	Estimated Saving in Cost of Recording	Saving in Postage and Express	Total Saving
Shorthorn	\$361.39	\$1147.87	\$1898.32
Ayrshire	157.11	74.50	520.93
Hereford	25.72	25.72	351.91
Swine	683.65	197.63	1412.62
Clydesdale	287.91	150.36	480.77
Hackney	.....	5.00	6.85
Shire	.....	6.00	6.93

Following is a copy of a resolution of instruction to the Accountant, which was also passed at a meeting of the Record Committee:

That the Accountant be instructed to return immediately all applications for registration not accompanied by fees; and that in cases where the fees enclosed are not sufficient to pay the full charges of the application made, that all applications contained therein shall be held for one month, and if the proper fees are not completed by that time, all applications shall be returned to the sender, and refund order in his favor made

out for the amount of the fees sent in. This regulation shall not include the application for registration of foreign pedigrees."

This resolution was passed in the interests of the breeders generally. Before the regulation was made incomplete applications had been in the Record Office, in some cases, for months, the applicant being unable to complete the information within a reasonable time. In order to give the best service to those who were able to file their applications in proper form, it was considered necessary that old applications should be returned and got out of the way, as otherwise they kept accumulating, were in the way, and also often made it very difficult for the Committee to know at any time whether the work was behind or whether the accumulation of papers consisted of incomplete applications waiting for further information. In any case, it was considered that these papers were the property of the applicant, and, after a reasonable time, the proper place for them was in his own keeping, until such time as complete information could be given. It was also decided that it was quite properly the intention of the Record Associations that it should not be necessary to open up accounts with those registering stock, especially as previously a great deal of confusion had been caused at different times by having a system of credits, and it was considered most satisfactory for all concerned if each transaction was required to stand by itself, and refunds were therefore arranged for in accordance with the resolution. The regulations of all the Associations also require that the fees be sent with the application, and the Committee considered they had no authority to make any concessions. Apart from this, it was the judgment of the Committee that the regulation is a proper one. It is a necessity that there should be but one rule for all, and it was therefore either a matter of issuing certificates without fees whenever asked for, which no one would consider proper business, or else to allow no certificates to be issued without the fees. The latter alternative was selected as the one in keeping with the desire of the Associations, as expressed by their rules and regulations.

The Committee also wish to put themselves on record as accepting full responsibility for having these regulations carried out. If any regulation is considered improper, the matter should be taken up at once with the Secretary of the Record Committee, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., and the matter will be promptly investigated by the Committee. Any complaints regarding work in the Record Office should also be taken up in a similar manner.

Annual Meeting Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held in the Palmer House on Tuesday morning. In the absence of President Smith, Arthur Johnston, Vice-President for Ontario, presided. Business was proceeded with by discussing, clause by clause, the report of the Executive. The first paragraph of this referred to the provincial auction sales of purebred cattle, held at Guelph, Port Perry and Ottawa last winter. The report shows that at the Guelph sale, 15 females and 34 males sold for \$3,697.50, average \$75.45; at Port Perry, 11 males and 12 females sold for \$1,897.00, average \$82.47; at Ottawa, 20 males and 16 females sold for \$2,975, average \$77.63. Provincial auction sales are now being arranged for Guelph, February 27th; Port Perry, March 1st, and Ottawa, March 8th. Besides this, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has agreed to pay the freight on all animals purchased by residents in Ontario to go to the owner's station in Ontario.

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK.

During 1906, four cars of pure-bred stock were shipped to the West. These cars contained 16 horses, 41 cattle, 25 sheep and 14 swine. The stock was collected from 48 breeders in Ontario, and was shipped to 60 points in the West, between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast. The freight collected amounted to \$1,281.72, and the expenses of sending out the cars were \$1,253.11, leaving a balance to the credit of the cars of \$28.61. This, together with the balance of \$15.41 to the credit of the cars at the beginning of the year, now makes a fund of \$44.02 to provide for possible overdrafts. Then follows a reprint of the schedule of rates for stock to Manitoba and the Northwest in the Association car. These may be had upon application to Secretary A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. An opinion was expressed that these cars should be sent out at certain set dates, announced through the press; but the Secretary pointed out that if this were done, cars might sometimes be not loaded to their capacity, and the Association would lose on the shipment. By waiting until a full carload can be assembled, this is prevented. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of cheap shipment to the West should notify the Secretary in advance. The official report of the cattle at the Winter Fair at Guelph shows that there were, in beef cattle, 100 entries

in the open classes, and of the \$1,298.00 prize money offered, \$1,174 was lifted. In dairy cattle there were 41 entries, and of the \$1,111.00 hung up, \$469 was paid. At the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, the 66 entries in open classes of beef cattle secured \$518 of the \$674 offered. In dairy cattle the 33 entries captured \$475, out of a possible \$625. In connection with the foregoing report of the Winter Fair, a motion was passed recommending that separate classes be provided for Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. At present, these two breeds are judged in one class.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The most noteworthy clause in the Executive's report was one relating to the customs regulations, under which pure-bred live stock is now admitted into Canada from foreign countries duty-free. The clause read:

"A great deal of live stock is being imported into Canada free of duty, which is not recorded in any of the Canadian books of record for the various breeds. The result is that some of the owners afterwards record the animals here, but others continue to record them in foreign records. The term 'pure-bred,' as applied to live stock in Canada, should refer to live stock registered in the Canadian National Records. We now have a complete system of national records for different breeds of live stock, the standard for which is as high as that of any records in the world. They are authorized by the Government of Canada, and are conducted by the associations representing each of the breeds. It is also a fact that large numbers of so-called pure-bred animals are being brought into Canada and sold for any price that can be obtained for them. Such animals are often of low quality, and recorded in books that are not recognized even in the country from which the animals come, but they are brought into this country as pure-bred, and sold as pure-bred."

"It is therefore recommended that this Association should take action to impress on the Dominion Government the importance of changing the regulations affecting the importation of live stock, to provide that stock must first be recorded in our books of record for the breed to which the animals being imported belong, and if brought in for sale must be owned and imported by a British subject residing in Canada before they are entitled to enter free of duty."

While the object of this clause is unquestionably right and proper, some exception was taken to the way it was expressed. W. G. Ellis, a Holstein breeder, objected to the words, "registered in the Canadian National Records." He reminded the audience that the Canadian Holstein men have not yet seen fit to come into the National Records scheme, but were incorporated under a Dominion act antedating it by many years. The Holstein men, however, felt the need of the proposed regulation, and would welcome it. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the wording be changed to read: "The term 'pure-bred,' as applied to cattle in Canada, should refer to cattle registered in records incorporated under a Dominion charter." Unfortunately, this reasonable amendment was voted down. In opposition, it was pointed out by J. G. Clarke that we should stand by the National Records system, and not leave a loophole, thereby encouraging the formation of other independent records. The defeat of the amendment, nevertheless, is regrettable, for it is liable to be construed by the Holstein men as an attempt to force them into the National Records. The Government will doubtless consider this amendment carefully before crystallizing it into the form of a regulation.

Col. McCrae strongly objected to the phrase, "residing in Canada," in the last paragraph, and moved that it be struck out. He characterized the American regulations in this matter as mean, and would not have us imitate them.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, was called upon. He thought our customs regulations relating to the free importation of pure-bred stock were far too lax, and believed there would be no difficulty in getting the Government to take action substantially along the lines suggested. If the regulations were asked for as above phrased, however, there might be some considerable difficulty in the way. In the first place, many of the pure-bred animals being brought into Western Canada came in as settlers' effects. It would be unwise to prevent the American settlers from bringing in pure-bred animals, but compel them, instead, to exchange the pure-breds for scrubs in order to pass our customs duty-free. Many of these American settlers now bringing in pure-bred stock are going to become our stockmen's best customers. We should take a broad view of the matter. We must, nevertheless, have very much more stringent regulations, and should use united effort to secure them. The subject will be one for discussion at the next gathering of the National Live-stock Association, to be held some time during the coming autumn.

The latter organization, by the way, was not, as some supposed, conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity. It is a useful organization, and the Department of Agriculture means to keep it to the fore. In reply to a question, Dr. Rutherford

stated that an act of Parliament would not be necessary to alter the customs regulations, unless it was determined to adhere to the British-subject condition; otherwise, an order-in-council would suffice.

The clause was finally adopted, with an amendment that all the words be struck out after "belong," near the end of the second paragraph. It was also informally suggested that the desired regulation should except settlers' effects.

The financial statement showed receipts of \$430 (including balance of \$127.95 from previous year), and expenditures of \$242.52, leaving a balance on hand of \$188.43.

According to the new Agriculture and Arts Act, under which the agricultural associations are incorporated, a motion was made to authorize the Executive to make necessary changes in the constitution. Under the new order, the President and Secretary will be elected by the directors subsequent to the annual meeting. The election of directors and representatives to fair boards resulted in the selection of John Gardhouse as general director and representative to the Canadian National Exhibition. The remaining officers stand as before, except that the personnel of one or two deputations will be automatically altered by the change of president.

Directors.—Shorthorns: J. Isaac, Markham; T. E. Robson, Ilderton. Herefords: W. H. Hunter, The Maples; W. K. Gooding, Islington. Aberdeen-Angus: A. McKinnon, Hillsburg; J. W. Burt, Coningsby. Galloways: Lieut.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; Robert Shaw, Brantford. Ayrshires: W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford. Holstein-Friesian: R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; G. W. Clemons, St. George. Jerseys: Thompson Porter, Carleton West. General Director, John Gardhouse, Highfield. Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. President G. C. Creelman, Guelph. Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph. Delegates to Fair Boards.—Toronto, John Gardhouse, Highfield. Ottawa, Peter Christie, M. P., Manchester; Robert Ness, Howick, Que. London, T. E. Robson, Ilderton; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. Provincial Winter Fair, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; John Bright, Myrtle. Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; N. F. Wilson, M. P., Cumberland.

Dominion Sheep-breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association was held in the Palmer House on Tuesday afternoon. The prospect of two important discussions brought out a large attendance. President J. M. Gardhouse congratulated the members upon the good times prevailing in the sheep business, and believed the demand for wool and mutton assured a prosperous future.

The report of the Executive was then discussed by clauses. The first one related to Canadian National Sheep Records.

During the year of 1906, on account of the sheep records which have been established, the membership of the association has been increased as well as the general receipts. Following the report of the Executive last year, a committee was appointed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, consisting of the following: F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Hon. N. Carneau, Quebec; Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville; John A. McGillivray, Toronto; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.

This committee was appointed to take up, through the Record Committee, some plan of international records with representatives of the American associations. The committee met with the representatives of the American Shropshire Registry Association at Buffalo, on March 17th, 1906, and the following agreement was entered into:

- 1.—All pedigrees received by the Canadian office shall be transferred to the registry office of the American Association for registration.
- 2.—The owners of the Canadian sheep, registered under this agreement in the United States records, shall be members of the American Association where said record is made, or shall pay the additional fee charged for registration to non-members.
- 3.—All pedigrees transferred from the Canadian office to the American Association shall be fully prepared for the printers before transmission.
- 4.—For each pedigree transmitted from the Canadian office for publication in the American Records, there shall be paid to the American Registry office 30 cents per pedigree for all certificates issued to members of the Association, and for certificates issued to non-members, 80 cents shall be so paid.
- 5.—Registration numbers for Canadian certificates shall be allotted (in block) by the American Secretary; when these are used an additional block of numbers shall be furnished.
- 6.—A representative, approved of by the American secretaries, shall be placed in the Canadian office, who shall be authorized by power of attorney to sign the certificates of registration; such officer to be paid by the Canadian authorities.

After trying a number of times to make arrangements to meet with the representatives of the other American Record Associations, and being unable to do

so, it was decided by the committee to arrange for records for the other breeds entirely independent of the American records. Records have now been established for the following breeds: Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolls, Shropshires, Southdown, Dorset Horns, Oxford and Hampshire.

The following is a statement of registrations for sheep up to December 31st, 1906:

	Registrations.	Transfers.	Ancestors.	Membership.	Refunds.
To 1st May...		4			
May	7				\$1 50
October		2		\$ 4 00	
November.....	150	13	566	14 00	2 50
December.....	167	81	391	23 00	3 60
	324	100	957	\$41 00	\$7 60

The registrations, according to Provinces, are as follows:

	Registrations.	Transfers.	Ancestors.
Ontario	100	35	183
British Columbia.		1	4
Quebec	219	61	770
United States.....	5	3	
	324	100	957

The monthly receipts on account of the Sheep Records at Ottawa (including memberships) are \$468.00.

Col. McCrae, on behalf of the American Cotswold Association, took emphatic exception to the clause in the above report wherein it is stated that the committee were unable to make arrangements to meet with the representatives of the other associations. He thought sufficient effort could not have been made. In the absence of the committee's chairman, Secretary Westervelt protested that although repeated efforts had been made it was impossible to arrange for any number of the American deputations to meet at one place, although the Canadian Government had been willing to pay their expenses to any point agreed upon. The Secretary admitted that by sending our committee to each American secretary in turn, meetings might have been arranged, but he did not think the Government would have been willing to go that length. Col. McCrae still was not satisfied. He pointed out, as did also some others present, that the American market was the market for them, and it was of the utmost importance to many of our individual breeders to have the Canadian and American records amalgamated. He had made great efforts to induce the American Cotswold Association to be prepared to negotiate with the Canadian representatives, and as a member of the Cotswold committee to deal with the question, he had been expecting notice from his secretary to meet the Canadian committee. Not having received such notification, he had supposed no steps had been taken on this side. Further discussion brought out the fact that the Canadian committee had done all it could by corresponding with the secretaries of the American associations, and could hardly be held accountable for the remissness of these officials.

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, thought the committee in making its bargain with the American Shropshire Registry Association, had not been very considerate of the interests of Quebec breeders, nor of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The Department has undertaken the free registration of sheep now in the old books; that is, such as are eligible for the National Standard, and if the same kind of an agreement were entered into with the other American associations as has been done with the Shropshire men, a considerable expenditure was going to be imposed upon the Government. The Canadian Shropshire register will be really nothing but an appendix of the American flockbook. He thought it had better be understood at once whether our records are to be national ones or appendices of U. S. records. In reply to a question, Dr. Rutherford stated that there are 1,800 pure-bred Cotswolds in Quebec. They call them "Scotch wools" down there, he said. In the end the Executive's report was adopted as above printed, and their action in forming independent records for the several breeds approved, but the meeting expressed its desire to see negotiations with the American Registry Associations renewed.

PROVINCIAL SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS.

In the last annual report the request was made in the form of a resolution passed by the Quebec Breeders' Association, that any money received from the Province of Quebec for memberships should be retained by the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association of Quebec, which association had previously had charge of the sheep records in Quebec.

As National Sheep Records are now organized, some arrangement should be made regarding the distribution of the profits among all the Provinces interested, as well as the Province of Quebec. The following is suggested as a general plan to be adopted:

That the membership fees received from the members residing in each Province should be returned to the Provincial Association looking after the sheep interests in that Province every three months. This will

enable the Provincial Associations to retain their membership and present organization without requiring an additional membership fee. At the end of the year, after deducting the general expenses of the Dominion Association, the profits from registration fees should be equitably divided among the Provincial Associations. In the case of any Province, where there is no association to look after the interest of sheep, it is recommended that the profits accruing should be spent in the interest of the sheep industry in that Province, in such manner as may be decided annually by the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, until a Provincial Association is formed.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALES OF PURE-BRED SHEEP.

At the last annual meeting the question of holding sheep sales was left with the Executive to deal with. After considering the matter it was decided that it was not wise to attempt to hold an auction sale of pure-bred sheep during the year 1906.

WINTER FAIR.

At the last annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association it was suggested that there be two classes for grade sheep at the Winter Fair, one for long-wool wethers and one for short-wool wethers; also that there should be a championship prize for wethers in all classes, and a grand championship prize open to all winners of championships. Arrangements were made to have these changes made in the classification of the prize-list.

The following statements show the number of entries in the classes for sheep at the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Ottawa, together with the prize money offered in each class, and the amount paid:

Class.	Number of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Cotswolds	30	\$131 00	\$129 00
Lincolns	23	131 00	129 00
Leicesters	43	156 00	151 00
Oxfords	28	186 00	155 00
Shropshires	34	231 00	231 00
Southdowns	41	206 00	206 00
Dorset Horns	23	104 00	102 00
Hampshires and Suffolks	10	86 00	72 00
Grades or Crosses	53	152 00	152 00
	285	\$1,383 00	\$1,227 00

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE-STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.

Class.	Number of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Cotswolds	12	\$ 89 00	\$ 66 00
Lincolns	15	89 00	71 00
Leicesters	12	89 00	84 00
Oxfords	6	89 00	35 00
Shropshires		89 00	
Southdowns	10	89 00	68 00
Dorset Horns	11	74 00	48 00
Hampshires and Suffolks	13	74 00	66 00
Grades and Crosses	15	78 00	74 00
	94	\$760 00	\$512 00

PROTECTION OF SHEEP AND TAXING OF DOGS.

An harmonious discussion approved the report of the Executive, suggesting certain changes in the Ontario "Act for the Protection of Sheep and to Impose a Tax on Dogs." Extracts from the Act were printed, with those words, phrases or clauses which it was desired to omit set in italics, and additions or changes in black-face type. The chief changes recommended are in effect as follows:

That the imposition of a dog tax should be made compulsory in every municipality, the amount of the tax to be \$1 for a single dog, \$2 for a second dog kept by one owner, and \$5 for a bitch, except, as before, that the owner of a kennel of pure-bred dogs may pay a straight sum of \$10 per kennel for the year. The old tax named in the Act was \$1 for a single dog and \$2 for a bitch.

Section 4 would be changed to read, substantially: The owner, possessor or keeper of a dog shall, under penalty of \$5, be required by the assessors to deliver to them a statement in writing of the number of dogs kept.

Section 10 should be amended to read: In case a man is convicted of having in his possession a dog which has worried, injured or destroyed sheep, the justice shall (instead of may) make an order for the killing of such dog within three days.

A change suggested at and approved by the meeting, was one stipulating that in case of injury to sheep by a dog, whose owner cannot be found, the reimbursement shall be not less than two-thirds of the amount of the injury. The Act now reads "not exceeding two-thirds."

An important change was the proposed addition of a new section providing for the appointment of a sheep inspector in each municipality. It reads as follows:

"The council of each township, town or village shall, at their first meeting each year, appoint a competent person, to be known as the sheep inspector, whose duty it shall be to inspect the injury done to sheep by dogs, in cases where the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs committing the injury cannot be found, and the aggrieved party intends to make claim for compensation from the council of the municipality.

Said appointee shall investigate the injury within 48 hours after notice is given to him, and forthwith make his report in writing to the clerk of the council as early as possible after the investigation, giving in detail the extent of injuries and amount of damage done. This report shall be used by the council as evidence in adjusting the claim. A corollary new section reads, "The owner of any sheep or lamb killed or injured who intends to claim compensation from the council of the municipality, shall notify the sheep inspector in person, or in writing, within 48 hours after the injury is committed." We are informed that in one township of York County there is a sheep inspector regularly appointed, and the plan is said to be working well.

On motion of John Campbell, the Executive were instructed to place these recommendations before the Legislature. Whether the Act will be amended at this session we are not advised, but the Provincial Government is believed to be ready to take up the matter as soon as public opinion is prepared to sanction it.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

Under this heading in the Executive's report were a couple of paragraphs corresponding to those discussed by the cattle-breeders the preceding forenoon. After the subject had been winnowed over again, it was decided not to pass these clauses, but to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive to deal with, in consultation with the Live-stock Commissioner.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The auditors' report showed receipts of \$663.16, composed of balance from last year, \$67.16; membership fees, \$169, and registration fees, \$427. Expenditures of \$117.28 left a balance of \$545.88.

Mr. Lloyd-Jones took up the subject of duty on wool and sheep, making a motion asking the Government that the duty on wool be put at 10 cents a pound, and the duty on lambs \$1 a head. Objection was taken to this breeders' association dealing with a commercial question of the kind, and the subject was shelved, by referring it back to the committee appointed last year.

Andrew Whitelaw, representing the Leicester Breeders' Association, brought up a resolution passed by that association at Guelph, protesting against the 15 days' quarantining of imported sheep. In reply, Dr. Rutherford pointed out that the 15 days after disembarkation was only part of a nominal 30-days quarantine, commencing at the time the sheep cleared from the port of departure. This is necessary for two reasons. In the first place our quarantine regulations accord with those of the United States, and any slackening of the precautions on our part would probably result in the inauguration of a quarantine system along the international boundary. In the second place, thirty days' quarantine is necessary as a safeguard against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease from the Old Country. In connection with this matter, Arthur Johnston said that in 1875 he brought out foot-and-mouth disease, and in six weeks it had extended to St. Louis.

DIRECTORS FOR 1907.

Election of directors and representatives to fair boards resulted as follows: Directors—For Cotswolds, Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; Leicesters, Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; Hampshires and Suffolks, Mr. Kelly; Southdowns, John Jackson, Abingdon; Dorset Horns, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Lincolns, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; Oxford Downs, T. R. Arkell, Arkell; Shropshires, Wm. Dryden, Brooklin; Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day, General Director, J. M. Gardhouse, Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph. Delegates to fair boards—Canadian National, Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin; John Jackson, Abingdon. Central Canada, N. F. Wilson, Cumberland; J. B. Spencer, Ottawa. Western Fair, London, Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron; Geo. Telfer, Paris. Provincial Winter Fair, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; John Jackson, Lt.-Col. McEwen. Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, President for 1907, W. A. Wallace, Kars, and Robt. Richardson, South March. Winnipeg, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, and Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Man.

Dominion Swine-breeders Convene.

Wednesday forenoon, February 6th, was devoted to a meeting of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association. President R. H. Harding, after referring to the lamented death of Mr. Richard Snell, dispensed with preliminaries, and proceeded to business. The Executive's report stated that swine registrations in 1906 were at least one-half larger than in 1905, the total being 6,215. The number of pedigrees for the different breeds to be published in Volume 17 of the Record is as follows: Berkshires, 2,176; Yorkshires, 3,574; Chester Whites, 683; Poland-Chinas, 80; Duroc-Jerseys, 23; Tamworths, 535. The total receipts since the swine records went to Ottawa have been \$1,903.30 up to December 31st, 1905, and since then \$4,493.20, making a total of \$6,396.50.

SWINE MEMBERSHIPS.

In the last annual report of the directors there was printed a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the General Breeders' Association of Quebec, providing that the membership fees of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, from swine-breeders in Quebec, should remain the property of the Quebec association, and that the net profits from registering swine from the Province of Quebec be annually returned to the Quebec association.

The Executive of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, to whom the matter was referred, made the following recommendation, which was approved by the Directors, and endorsed by the general meeting.

"In the Provinces in which there is an association to look after the swine interests of that Province, the membership to the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association should be paid to the Secretary of that association, either directly or through the Secretary of the Provincial association, and that every three months the membership fees should be returned to these Provincial associations; and at the end of each year, after deducting general expenses, including copy of printed volume of the Record, the profits should be equitably divided among the Provincial associations. In the case of Provinces in which there is no association to look after the interests of swine, the profits accruing from the registrations and memberships will be spent in the interest of the swine industry in these Provinces, as may be decided annually until a Provincial association is formed."

DIVISION OF SURPLUS MONEY.

At the last annual meeting it was ordered that \$2,000 of the surplus fund then on hand should be distributed to the various Provinces. Of the \$1,400 to Ontario, \$500 was held back for future distribution, and the balance was voted as follows:

Provincial Winter Fair	\$200 00
Canadian National Exhibition	300 00
Western Fair, London	150 00
Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa	150 00
Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show	100 00
	\$900 00

The grants to associations in Provinces, other than Ontario, were paid as follows:

F. M. Logan, Secretary British Columbia Stock-breeders' Association, Victoria, B. C.	\$ 40 00
C. W. Peterson, Secretary Territorial Stock-breeders' Association, Calgary	40 00
G. W. G. Wright, Secretary Saskatchewan Stock-breeders' Association, Regina, Sask.	40 00
G. H. Greig, Secretary Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	285 00
E. B. Elderkin, President Maritime Stock-breeders' Association, Amherst, N. S.	55 00

In accordance with the decision regarding the distribution of memberships and the profits from registrations, the payments to the various Provinces for 1906 would be as follows:

Province.	No. of Members.	No. of Registrations.	Amount of Membership.	Profit from Registrations.	Total Refund.
Ontario	240	3933	\$480.00	\$1076.22	*\$1556.22
Quebec	90	1030	180.00	281.84	*461.84
Maritime Prov.	14	175	28.00	47.89	75.89
Manitoba	66	654	132.00	178.96	310.96
Saskatchewan	25	165	50.00	45.15	95.15
Alberta	12	147	24.00	40.22	64.22
British Columbia	10	88	20.00	24.09	44.09

*In addition to these amounts, there is \$650.00 for Ontario and \$140.00 for Quebec, on account of the division of funds made last year.

It was recommended by the Executive that before the profits accruing to each Provincial Association is paid, a report as to how the funds for the previous year have been expended by the Provincial Association should be supplied this association, and it is further recommended that the profits from the Ontario work, \$1,556.22, should be spent as follows:

(1) That the Ontario Yorkshire Breeders' Society should be paid the profits from the Ontario Yorkshire registrations, amounting to \$750.

(2) That the balance of the profits for Ontario should be paid in grants to fair associations as follows:

(1) The Provincial Winter Fair	\$200 00
(2) The Canadian National Exhibition	250 00
(3) The Western Fair, London	100 00
(4) Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show	100 00

Provided that these fair associations contribute towards the prizes for swine at least as much as was contributed in 1906.

(b) To the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, \$250, made up of \$150 offered in 1906 and \$100 of the amount for distribution this year. Provided that association makes the total classification for swine for 1907, including the Swine-breeders' Association grant, \$1,017.

(c) Provided further that the prizes for Yorkshire classes at these shows should not be increased out of these grants.

Some little argument arose out of the recommendation that the Ontario Yorkshire Association be paid the profits from Ontario Yorkshire registrations. One member thought the formation of this separate organization by the Yorkshire men looked like a break-

ing away from the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association. Some misconception was also ventilated, that the Yorkshire men might be pulling more than their share of money. These objections were met with the assurance that the Yorkshire men had no intention of conflicting with the parent association, but had merely banded themselves together to advance the interests of their own particular breed. Other breeds, by organizing in the same way, could likewise control the profits from their registrations. All that the Executive had recommended was that the Yorkshire men be given control of registration profits accruing on their breed. They could then pay it out to fair boards to supplement prizes for their classes if they wished. Condition (c) prevented the participation by Yorkshires of any prize money contributed by the Dominion Association out of registration profits on other breeds.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.

The swine exhibit at the Winter Fair of 1906 was a very large one, there being fully one-third more entries than the year before. The following table shows the number of entries in 1906 in the different classes, together with the amount of prize money offered and won:

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Berkshires	77	\$159 00	\$123 00
Yorkshires	56	159 00	159 00
Tamworths	42	159 00	159 00
Chester Whites	32	129 00	129 00
Grades and Crosses	44	120 00	120 00
Bacon hogs	88	510 00	510 00

The statement below shows the number of entries, the prizes offered, the prizes won in each class of swine at the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show of 1906:

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE-STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Berkshires	10	\$ 80 00	\$ 68 00
Yorkshires	23	50 00	80 00
Tamworths	17	80 00	80 00
Grades and Crosses	37	80 00	80 00
Bacon Hogs	51	370 00	370 00

The auditors' report showed receipts of \$7,259.91, including balance from last year of \$2,385.34; members' fees, \$914.00, and registration fees, \$3,740.55. The expenditure of \$3,421.20 left a most satisfactory balance of \$3,838.71 on hand.

Daniel DeCoursey asked that a resolution be passed, asking the Toronto Industrial for a larger grant towards the classes designated as distinct breeds for swine. At present the prizes were not large enough for any man in the Chester-White class to exhibit. Geo. Green moved, seconded by W. H. Durham, that this association recommend to the Toronto Exhibition Association, through the Secretary as well as through their representatives, that the classes for other distinct breeds be placed on a par with the Berkshire and Yorkshire classes, as far as the prize-list is concerned.

Thos. Teasdale moved, seconded by John Boyes, Jr., that this association urgently recommend to the Toronto Industrial Fair Board that the judging of swine be commenced the first week of the fair.

Herbert Gorman moved, seconded by A. C. Hallman, that whereas the Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs have been judged by the same judges at the Canadian National Fair, and that Tamworths have not been judged until Wednesday of the second week; resolved, that the Tamworths be judged separately, and by judges suggested by the Tamworth breeders, and that they be judged the first week of the fair, and that the Swine-breeders' representative be instructed to present this resolution to the Canadian National Fair Board.

On motion of J. E. Brethour, it was decided to affiliate with the National Live-stock Association, and that they ask their Secretary to make application for affiliation.

DIRECTORS FOR 1907.

According to Ontario's new Agriculture and Arts Act, directors, auditors and representatives to fair boards were the only officers elected at the annual meeting. J. E. Brethour stated that according to the by-laws the association is required to have two more directors, and he thought it would be advisable to elect three general directors instead of one. It was accordingly decided that the President and Vice-President be the other two provisional directors.

A breezy discussion was precipitated in the item of business appointing representatives to the Canadian National Fair Board. The opinion was voiced that these men should not be exhibitors, as the opinion obtained in some quarters that the judges were liable to be biased in their awards. This complexion of the case was resented by D. C. Flatt, the representative last year, who contended that the appointment of the judges lay with the fair board, the representatives being only advisory. J. E. Brethour sympathized with Mr. Flatt's position, and favored disinterested judges, so as to remove any cause for dissatisfaction. After some heated discussion a vote sustained Mr. Flatt, electing Major Hood, of Guelph, along with him.

The directors for 1907 are: Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. Directors—For Berkshires, W. H. Durham, Toronto; Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Chester

Whites, D. DeCoursey, Bornholm; Poland-Chinas, Wm. Jones, Zenda; Duroc-Jerseys, W. M. Smith, Scotland; Tamworths, J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; Essex, Jos. Featherston, Streetsville. General Directors — D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; O. A. C., Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, Dr. Rutherford; Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph. Representatives to Fair Boards: Toronto Industrial, D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, and Major G. B. Hood, Guelph. Ottawa, Robt. Clark, Ottawa, and D. Barr, Jr., Renfrew. London, Geo. Green, Fairview, and D. DeCoursey, Bornholm. Peterborough, Robert Vance, Ida. Guelph, G. B. Hood, Guelph. Belleville, T. J. Hurley, Jr., Belleville. Kingston, R. J. Garbutt, Belleville. Provincial Winter Fair, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; G. B. Hood, Guelph; Wm. Jones, Zenda. Winnipeg, A. Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man. Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, P. O. Collins, Bowesville; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders Enthusiastic.

On Wednesday afternoon, February 6th, in the Iroquois Hotel, President R. S. Stevenson presided over a live meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. The membership of this organization is large and growing rapidly, and its members are enthusiastic regarding the progress of their essentially utility breed, which has overcome opposition with the hard logic of facts and faced prejudice out of countenance. The report of the Secretary for 1906 showed registrations numbering 1,900, a gain of 267 over the previous year. The registration certificates issued for bulls were 772, and for cows 1,128. Transfer certificates were issued to the number of 785 for bulls and 1,005 for cows, a total of 1,790 or 488 more than 1905. There were 105 cows accepted in the Record of Merit, and 14 additional tests were entered. Two cows were tested for 30 days, and six for 14 days. Four were tested 8 months after calving, and some very creditable tests were made. Six bulls have been entered in the Record of Merit on the records of their daughters. During the year the membership has been recruited by 118 new names. Volume IX. of the Herdbook has been published. It contains pedigrees of bulls numbered from 3,760 to 4,275, and of cows from 5,664 to 6,343. An increased number of transfers are recorded. The records of 79 cows were given in Volume V. Record of Merit, and three bulls were also entered.

The auditors' report showed receipts as follows: Balance from last audit, \$2,450.35; registry and transfer fees, \$3,499.95; membership fees, \$560.00; annual dues, \$176; sale of herdbooks, \$16.50; interest, \$85; total, \$6,787.80. The disbursements included \$525 as prizes for cows qualifying for the Record of Merit. Balance on hand, \$3,482.59.

Some changes were made in the grants to the various fairs. The amounts voted for 1907 are: Canadian National, Toronto, \$100; Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke, \$150; Winnipeg, \$50; Eastern Live-stock and Poultry Show at Ottawa, \$100; Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, \$50; Western Fair, London, \$50; Central Canada, Ottawa, \$50; Calgary, \$25; Charlottetown, \$25; New Westminster, \$50; Fredericton, \$50; Halifax, \$25. By special resolution, the sum of \$300 was set aside for a National Dairy Show, in case one were held. If it turns out that a National Dairy Show is not to be held, \$100 of the amount is to be diverted by the committee controlling it to the purpose of a milk test at the Canadian National Exhibition. After a brief but genial address by Live-stock Commissioner Rutherford, business was proceeded with, by authorizing the Executive to print 600 volumes of the Herdbook, the 400 published last year having proved barely sufficient to supply the members. As the work of the Secretary-Treasurer has increased largely, the salary pertaining to the office was increased to \$900 per year. The meeting was pleased to hear from Messrs. Herrick and Came, who have organized a branch association in Quebec, that their efforts to advertise the breed have met an encouraging response, the membership in that Province having been doubled during the year.

TO PROVE THAT HOLSTEINS ARE PERSISTENT MILKERS.

Now that the long-established policy of the Holstein breeders, of making official weekly or monthly tests of their cows and recording the successful entrants in the Record of Merit, so as to guarantee their performing capacity, has been followed in a modified manner by other breeds, notably the Ayrshire men, who are going in strongly for the Record of Performance, based on yearly tests under Government supervision, the breeders of the Black and Whites have determined to go one better, and encourage their breeders to make official tests eight months after calving, so as to prove that their individual cows are not merely large producers when fresh, but are persistent milkers as well. To this end they decided to offer a second prize of \$5 to the owner of each cow accepted for the Record of Merit which repeats her test after eight months from the date of calving, and comes within one pound of the minimum standard for her age, a condition of the prize being that the cow be at least four months bred at time of making her second record.

In addition to this move, the meeting this year decided to adopt yearly tests, and recognize the Dominion Government's Record of Performance. Before being passed this motion was freely discussed. It was explained that the Government's proposition last year was rejected through lack of a clear apprehension of its

purport. It was thought by some that the Government was asking the association not only to print, but to endorse and vouch for the yearly records made under the Government's plan, whereby the breeder keeps the milk record of his cows, and the official representative visits him only about four times a year, as a means of checking his milk records and obtaining samples for Babcock test. Whereas the Holstein Association has for many years been conducting and publishing authenticated weekly and fortnightly tests, it did not care to assume responsibility for the yearly ones made under the Government's plan, considering them little more than private tests. Geo. Rice instanced a number of cases to show how skeptical the public was of the larger tests often made by Holstein cows, and did not believe they would give any credence to the yearly tests under the Record of Performance plan. He dwelt upon the exactions of a test conducted throughout a twelvemonth, requiring close personal attention right along in order to keep the cow doing her best possible work. He also denied that Holstein tests as at present conducted were accomplished by forcing. No cow could be forced beyond her capacity; if attempted, she breaks down. On the other hand, it was argued strongly that in Quebec and elsewhere the Ayrshire men were making a good talking point out of their yearly tests, and to compete with these Holstein breeders would have to adopt yearly testing. There was a tendency to demur at the thought of being forced into the Record of Performance scheme by the spectre of competition by other breeds, but in the end the motion was carried, out of consideration for such breeders who might wish to take advantage of the opportunity for yearly testing. It was stipulated that the association should not assume responsibility for these yearly records, nor would it recognize them as on a par with its own weekly and monthly tests; it simply agrees to publish them in an appendix of the Herdbook as private tests conducted under Government supervision. Then, as Mr. Richardson said, people may take the test for what it is worth.

Messrs. Stevenson, Mallory, Logan, Rettie and Hallman were appointed a committee to arrange the standards. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive this was done. The standard adopted for milk is 1,000 pounds higher, we believe, than that set by the Jersey breeders; the standard for butter-fat is practically the same, being but a few odd pounds higher. It is as follows:

	Milk.	Fat, lbs.
Two-year-olds	7,500	225
Three-year-olds	8,500	260
Four-year-olds	9,500	300
Mature	10,500	340

A rider was added: "That the Secretary confer with the Live-stock Commissioner and arrange that unless all the expenses of the supervision of this test be borne by the Government, the association do not proceed with it."

After the reports from exhibition representatives had been heard the officers for 1907 were chosen. They are: President, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.; 3rd Vice-President, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.; 4th Vice-President, Stanley A. Logan, Amherst Pt., N.S. New Directors—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., and Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Ont. Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. Auditors, W. Suhring, Sebringville, Ont., and J. H. Patton, Paris, Ont. Delegates to Fair Boards—Toronto, Wm. G. Ellis; London, H. Bollert and G. W. Clemons; Ottawa, W. W. Brown and G. A. Gilroy; Sherbrooke, J. E. K. Herrick and F. E. Came; Halifax, Charlottetown and Fredericton, Stanley A. Logan and Walter M. Lea, of Victoria, P.E.I.; Winnipeg, D. Munroe and A. B. Potter; New Westminster, Thos. Laing and J. M. Steves. The nomination of judges was left with the Executive Committee, who prepared a list available upon application.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders in Session.

The 21st annual report was presented by the Directors to a large and enthusiastic gathering of breeders of the Reds, Whites and Roans, in the I. O. F. Temple Building, Toronto, on February 6th. The report as presented by the Directors was adopted, although considerable discussion ensued over some clauses of it, and some new business. President W. G. Pettit presided over the directors' meeting, held at the King Edward Hotel February 5th, and also at the annual general meeting. The following officers and directors were present at the directors' meeting: President Pettit; 2nd Vice-President, Capt. T. E. Robson; Registrar, H. Gerald Wade; Hon. John Dryden, Arthur Johnston, Robert Miller, James Russell, Wm. Linton, Peter White, Jr., C. A. Archibald (Truro, N. S.), John Gardhouse, J. M. Gardhouse, Thos. Russell, John Davidson, Harry Smith, J. T. Gibson, W. D. Cargill, John Isaac, C. M. Simmons, from Ontario; Western representatives being Senator Talbot, Lacombe, Alta.; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., and F. W. Brown. Messrs. Yule, manager for Sir Wm. Van Horne, and J. H. English, were also present as visitors, and contributed to the discussions. The main one at the directors' meeting arose over the allotment of moneys to the different fairs. It was agreed by vote at the directors' meeting to allot the moneys similarly to the previous year, viz., the grant to be from the association to the leading

fair of each Province, provided that every fair puts up an equal amount for cash prizes. The Manitoba allotment furnished a bone of contention, Messrs. Brown and Barron taking sides for Winnipeg and Brandon, respectively; the latter suggesting a division of the amount in any case between the two shows. The other Manitoba representative, Dr. Hopkins, opposed any division, and advocated giving the entire grant to either Brandon or Winnipeg, believing it to be in the interest of the breed, and that one strong exhibit would be of most benefit. Next day, however, showed that some of those voting for the precedent of last year had experienced a change of heart over night, which change was at the annual meeting next day sustained, but why one Province only was singled out for division in this way, we are unable to explain. At the annual meeting the retiring President read his report, and the Directors' report was adopted; the clause below being a contentious one:

"We have also had it brought forcibly to our notice, that large numbers of so-called pure-bred animals are being brought to Canada and sold for any price that can be obtained for them. Such animals are often of low quality, not recorded in books that are recognized even in the countries from which the animals come, but they are sold as being pure-bred. They have in many cases misled Canadian breeders, and in few cases have they been of a class to do good in this country. We, therefore, ask you to memorialize the Dominion Government to make it necessary that all animals must be owned by British subjects resident in Canada before they can be imported free of duty."

The last sentence caused the controversy, some taking objection to the words resident in Canada. The Dominion Live-stock Commissioner pointed out the objections that could be raised from the standpoint of the Parliamentarian.

The following is a list of the appropriation for prizes at exhibitions in 1907:

Name of Province.	Where Held.	Amount of Grant.
British Columbia—New Westminster		\$ 200.00
Alberta—Calgary		400.00
Saskatchewan—Regina		300.00
Manitoba—Winnipeg, \$450; Brandon, \$300		750.00
Ontario—Toronto		2,000.00
Quebec—Sherbrooke		200.00
New Brunswick—Fredericton		100.00
Nova Scotia—Halifax		100.00
Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown		100.00
Ontario (Winter Fair)—Guelph and Ottawa		500.00
Maritime Provinces (Winter Fair)—Amherst		150.00
		\$4,800.00

Volumes 22 and 23 are now out, and may be had by members; Volume 24 of the Herdbook being in preparation. We believe the association might do worse than condense the pedigrees for the next book, as decided upon by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and thereby save expense.

The audited financial statement showed receipts of \$23,188.52, including a balance from last year of \$5,687.17, the balance at end of 1906 being \$13,487.89.

The cash balance for this year is better than last, in spite of the increased expenditure incurred by publishing two volumes of the Herdbook.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; 1st Vice-President, Capt. T. E. Robson, London; 2nd Vice-President, Peter White, Jr., Pembroke; Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.; Registrar, H. Gerald Wade, Ottawa; Assistant Registrar, R. G. T. Hitchman, Ottawa. Vice-Presidents by Provinces—W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont.; Jno. Richards, Bideford, P. E. I.; T. W. Patterson, Ladner, B.C.; W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; Bliss Fawcett, Sackville, N.B.; R. K. Bennett, Calgary, Alta.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask.; John G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

A list of directors came up for election, and resulted in J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; Thos. Russell, Exeter, Ont.; Jas. Snell, Clinton, Ont., and F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man., being elected. Paul Bredt, Regina, Sask., was elected to fill the vacancy on C list, resulting from W. D. Cargill's selection for Vice-President for Ontario. The following are the Executive and Finance Committee elected from the directors: A. W. Smith, T. E. Robson, Peter White, Jr., Robt. Miller, H. Smith. The Directors also elected W. G. Pettit, Secretary, at a salary of \$300 per year; \$600 had been paid in the past to the late Secretary, but the duties since the nationalization of the records have become almost nominal.

Hon. John Dryden gave a reminiscent address, referring to his Old Country trip and the rapid methods of selling by auction over there, and said that the breeders should steer more bull calves, and should not overlook the milking qualities, which have, in the past, been neglected.

The Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, Dr. J. H. Rutherford, then addressed the breeders, and stated that he believed the ranchers' losses this winter, following on the curtailment of the range by incoming settlers, had dealt the industry a death-blow, and, in reference to the losses, expected live-stock prices to increase, and stated that the Eastern men should look to the Western market, but, in order to get it, should be more liberal in their use of printers' ink. It was to the interest of the Dominion as a whole to improve the cattle of the country, thus rendering more valuable our ex-

port cattle; by selling the best bulls to the United States we were practically putting a weapon into the hands of our competitors with which to beat us in the Old Country markets.

The Winnipeg representative introduced a motion which is to be provided for by the Executive when remodelling the constitution now necessary. The resolution suggested that the date of the annual meeting be changed to the time of the Ontario Provincial Winter Show, at Guelph; and, in speaking to the question, the mover, Dr. A. G. Hopkins, stated that to come all the way from the West for a one- or two-day meeting was rather unprofitable—too much time was lost. Whereas, if the annual meeting was held at the time suggested, people could attend the Winter Fair and profit thereby, visit the O. A. C., and get down on the excursion rates in force in December. Under the present system, Western men are practically prohibited from attending the Clydesdale and Shire Society meetings, such being held a month hence. The horse breeders rather favor the change to December for their show and meetings, as it would mean more Western men to look their horses over, which would undoubtedly result in sales, and would also save them keeping their horses keyed up all winter. Nothing was done in the way of taking steps to improve the milking qualities of the breed.

Spring Shows.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Ontario Agricultural Societies, has issued the following letter:

To the Officers and Directors of Agricultural Societies: Gentlemen,—The Department is anxious, as at early a date as possible, to know if your society intends holding a spring stallion and bull show or seed fair, or both combined.

Section 21 of the new Act, subsections (b) and (c), reads as follows:

"Societies that hold a spring stallion show, a spring bull show, or a combined spring stallion and bull show, shall receive a grant equal to one-half the sum expended in the holding of such show, but such sum shall not exceed fifty dollars."

"Societies that hold a spring seed fair shall receive a grant equal to one-half the sum expended in the holding of such fair, such sum not to exceed twenty-five dollars."

Agricultural societies can, if they wish, hold a combined spring seed fair and cattle show. The maximum Government grant will be \$75 where a combined show is held. It is of great importance that these spring shows should be held, and the Department is anxious to further in every way possible the holding of these fairs. If you decide to have a seed fair, or horse and cattle show, under the sections quoted above, we can arrange to send you expert judges for your stock. At these spring fairs farmers are given an opportunity to see and examine carefully and select the stallions that will be used in the locality. Bulls can be exhibited and offered for sale, and agriculturists who have seed grain to sell will find purchasers.

The Department is willing to send you, without cost to your society, lecturers on the different varieties of grain, seed potatoes, etc., that experts consider would be best suited to your soil and climate. With this end in view the officers of the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, have agreed to furnish a number of expert lecturers to attend our spring seed fairs.

It will be necessary for your board of directors to decide as soon as possible if it is your intention to take up this valuable agricultural educational work in your vicinity. Societies must notify this Department not later than the first of March if they decide to hold such fairs. We will furnish any information that may be required.

Mr. McGillicuddy's Sale a Success.

Mr. M. J. McGillicuddy's auction sale of Short-horns, Yorkshires and Berkshires, which was held at Maple Hurst Farm, Kenilworth, Ont., on January 31st, attracted one of the largest crowds ever seen at a sale in that section. Many outsiders were present. Although the greater part of the stock went to local buyers, the outsiders present were good, brisk bidders, and the prices realized were considered very fair. The cows sold at from \$85 to \$120; the young bulls from \$80 to \$135; heifers from \$50 to \$80, and the young calves from \$30 to \$50. Six of the sows were sold, and averaged \$44 each. Some of the road and carriage horses were offered, and as there did not appear to be any buyers present for that class of stock, they were withdrawn and are now for sale privately. All things considered, Mr. McGillicuddy's sale was the most successful ever held in the locality, and he attributes its success largely to the manner in which he had it advertised, and wishes to thank, in a special manner, "The Farmer's Advocate," for the advertising his sale received through its valuable columns. The total proceeds of the sale were \$2,585.

Enclosed you will find one dollar and a half, for one year's subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," the paper is certainly worth a great deal more than the price of the subscription. T. A. WILCOX, Agency, Inc., West.

Sale of Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Shires and Leicesters at Weston.

The auction sale of J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., on Thursday, Feb. 7th, was well attended, the day being fine, and prices fair. Nine pairs of Leicester ewes and ewe lambs were sold at prices ranging from \$14 to \$20 each. Following is the sale list:

HORSES.

Lady Grace (imp.), Clydesdale mare, 5 years; M. Slingerland, Niagara-on-the-Lake	\$470
Black Jewel (imp.), Shire mare, 4 years; A. G. Clark	
Alloa	400
Raunds Belle (imp.), Shire mare, 4 years; Chas. Gardhouse, Humber	370
Blossom (imp.), Clydesdale mare, 4 years; W. F. Maclean, M. P., Toronto	350
Nellie Macqueen, Clydesdale mare, 2 years; W. Vance, Gainsboro, Sask.	295
Jessie Burk, Clydesdale mare, 2 years; A. G. Clark	320
White Stocking (imp.), yearling; D. Milne, Ethel.	250
Lord Kimberley (imp.), Clydesdale stallion, 3 years; R. McLennan, Fergus	1010
Gay Lavender, 1 year; Wm. Vance, Sask.	275

SHORTHORNS SELLING FOR \$100 AND OVER.

Lry Maid, 5 years; D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton	\$185
Dalmeny Maggie (imp.), 5 years; Peter White, Pembroke	210
Dairy Dalmeny, calf; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton	100
Dalmeny's Queen, 2 years; Jas. Brown, Norval	105
Princess of Pitlivi 2nd (imp.), 8 years; Peter White	215
Miss Howie 9th (imp.), 6 years; W. D. Flatt	200
Aggie Grace 2nd (imp.), 8 years; Peter White	195
Missie of Springfield, 8 years; D. Gunn & Son	100
Humber Snowdrop; Jno. Holdershaw, Collingwood	120
Minnie Rosebud, 7 years; M. Smithson, Peterboro	130
Princess Fairy, yearling; Mr. Gibb, St. Catharines	100
Lady Monarch, yearling; W. D. Flatt	160
Lady Rosebud, calf; Chas. Gardhouse	130
Mabel 5th, yearling; W. D. Flatt	100
Five bulls brought \$810, an average of \$162. Twenty-seven females brought \$2,875, an average of \$106.50.	

Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show.

The premium list of the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, to be held at Ottawa, March 4th to 8th, has been issued, and may be had on application to Secretary A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who will supply blank entry forms. Entries for cattle, sheep and swine must be with the Secretary on or before Feb. 23rd. Liberal prizes are offered for beef cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and for dairy cows in a milking trial. An interesting programme of lectures on farm topics will also be provided, and reduced railway rates have been arranged.

Death of William Warfield.

An American exchange announces the recent death of Mr. Wm. Warfield, of Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Warfield was widely and favorably known as one of the most discriminating judges and consistent and successful breeders of Shorthorn cattle in America, and as an authority and writer on the subject of cattle-breeding. He was a man of superior education, an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, and a gentleman of the highest class of character. He is survived by two sons, Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, President of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., and Rev. Benjamin D. Warfield, Professor of Theology, at Princeton.

Meetings and Shows.

- Feb. 20th.—Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Brandon, Man.
- Feb. 20th.—Canadian Hackney Society, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.
- Feb. 20th to 23rd.—Ontario Horse Breeders' Show, St. Lawrence Market, Toronto.
- Feb. 21st.—Canadian Clydesdale Breeders, Toronto.
- Feb. 22nd.—Canadian Shire Horse Breeders, Toronto.
- March 4th to 8th.—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa.
- March 20th to 23rd.—Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina.

Cheap Rates for Horse-breeders' Show.

Attractive railroad rates have been arranged for the Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, to be held in Toronto, February 20th to 23rd. Open round-trip tickets may be purchased for single-fare rates from any point in Ontario to Toronto, good going on Wednesday and Thursday, February 20th and 21st; good to return up to Monday, 25th. On the standard certificate plan, single-fare tickets may be purchased, good going from 16th to 23rd, and to return any time until February 27th.

The Best Informer.

I received the farmer's knife premium, and am highly pleased with it. To my mind "The Farmer's Advocate" is the greatest source of information to farm life. If I wish to do my neighbors a special benefit, I try to persuade them to subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate." DANIEL SCHWARDT.

MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock for the past week were large at both the City and Junction markets. There were few really well-finished heaves on sale, the bulk of the supplies consisting of short-fed cattle. Trade was brisk for the best cattle, but slow for the common classes.

At the Junction market, on Monday, Feb. 11th, there were 69 loads of cattle, totalling 1,448 head. Trade was brisk at above prices.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$4.90 to \$5.40, the bulk selling at \$5.15 to \$5.25. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.40.

Butchers.—Best loads of choice sold at \$4.60 to \$4.80; loads of good, \$4.30 to \$4.50; medium, mixed loads at \$3.90 to \$4.20; common, \$3.25 to \$3.80; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Feeders.—A few lots, weighing from 850 to 1,625, sold at \$3.50 to \$4.10.

Milch Cows.—Several Montreal buyers, who are anxious to get a supply of choice milkers and forward springers, caused the market to be brisk. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$70 each, only one cow selling at the latter price. The bulk sold from \$40 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Supplies light. Market strong at \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt., the bulk going at \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The run of sheep and lambs was not large. Trade brisk for all of good quality. Export ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt.; culls and rams, \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.; lambs, \$6 to \$7 per cwt. for best quality; common lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.75 per cwt.

Hogs.—Deliveries light; prices higher. Selects, \$6.80.

Horses.—Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, report a fairly good trade for the past week, having sold about 250 horses, which is a good showing, considering all the circumstances. The buyers from the Western Provinces are not as numerous as at this time last year. This is, no doubt, in part caused by the severity of the winter in the West. Several carloads, however, were bought and shipped to Winnipeg and other Western points. There were many buyers from all parts of Ontario. The bulk of those offered were heavy work horses, although there were some very fine specimens of the lighter classes. The dealers here think the prospects are good for an excellent trade from this time on. Burns & Sheppard report prices as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$140; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$150; matched pairs, \$200 to \$400; delivery horses, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$130 to \$160; general-purpose horses and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$130 to \$165; drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$210; second-hand workers, \$40 to \$75; second-hand drivers, \$40 to \$80.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, 71c.; No. 2 mixed, 70c.; No. 2 red, 71c.; No. 2 Goose, 65c. to 66c. Manitoba, No. 1 Hard, nominal, at 85c., at lake ports; No. 1 Northern, 84c. to 84c.; No. 2 Northern, 82c.

Corn.—No. 3 American yellow, nominal, at 51c. to 51c., on track, at Toronto. Canadian corn is quoted at 43c. to 44c., f. o. b., cars at Western points.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 37c. to 38c.; No. 2, mixed, 38c.

Rye.—70c.

Barley.—No. 2, 52c.; No. 3N, 50c.; No. 3, 46c.

Peas.—No. 2, 80c. to 81c.

Buckwheat.—52c.

Bran.—\$22 to \$23, at city mills.

Shorts.—\$23. Both bran and shorts are scarce.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$3.75, track at Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$2.62 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Best quality none too plentiful, with market firm; but inferior, plentiful and slow sale. Creamery rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery boxes, 25c. to 26c.; dairy lb. rolls, 24c. to 25c.; tubs, 22c. to 23c.; bakers' tub, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs.—Market fairly well supplied at 25c. to 30c. per doz. for strictly new-laid, storage, 24c. lined, 22c.

Strength and Youth
—A Safe Combination

In 4½ years the Assets of The Sovereign Bank of Canada have increased to over 25 millions, and exceed the liabilities to the public by over 5 millions. Deposits have increased to over 15 millions.

Your account—large or small—is invited.

\$1.00 opens an account in our Savings Dept.

Interest paid 4 times a year.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

78 Branches Throughout Canada.

Cheese.—Prices are firm, but unchanged; large, 14c.; twins, 14c.

Honey.—Market steady; strained, 12c.; combs, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per doz.

Evaporated Apples.—8c. to 9c.

Potatoes.—Supplies scarce, owing to cold weather. Car lots of New Brunswick Delawares sold at 80c. per bag, on track, at Toronto.

Poultry.—Moderate supplies sold as follows: Turkeys, 13c. to 15c.; geese, 10c. to 11c.; ducks, 11c. to 13c.; chickens, 10c. to 11c.; old fowl, 8c. to 9c.

Hay.—Baled, \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9, on track, at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled straw firmer at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Beans.—Market steady. Hand-picked, \$1.55 to \$1.60; primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45.

SEEDS.

There is little change in prices; market generally firm as follows: Alsike, fancy, \$7 per bushel; alsike, No. 1, \$6 to \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.75 to \$5.85; No. 3, \$4.65 to \$5.10; red clover, fancy, \$8 to \$8.25; No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.35 to \$6.50; timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40. These are prices being offered by dealers.

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, 10c.; inspected hides, No. 2, cows and steers, 9c.; country hides, cured, 9c.; country hides, green, 8c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; sheep skins, each, \$1.25 to \$1.35; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$3.75; horse hair, No. 1, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

Montreal.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Offerings of cattle quite free. Average quality somewhat better; some brought as high as 5c., one or two being quoted a fraction more. The most of the fine animals brought from 4c. to 5c. per lb., and the good brought 4c. to 4c. Medium cattle, of which the bulk of the offerings consisted, sold at 3c. to 4c., common selling at 2c. to 3c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Not many sheep or lambs offering, and prices ruled from 4c. to 4c. for sheep, and 5c. to 6c. per lb. for lambs.

Calves.—Calves ranged from \$4 to \$10 each, though a few choice brought \$18 each, the pound prices ranging from about 5c. to 6c.

Milch cows were taken at \$25 to \$55 each, some of them being little more than skin and bones.

Hogs showed little change, prices ranging from 7c. to 7c. per lb. for selects, off cars. A year ago, prices were about 4c. more than at present.

Horses.—Demand is still all that could be looked for, good heavy horses being in active request. There is also a good enquiry for fine carriage horses. Outside these two classes, the demand is very light. The horses which are needed here are very hard to get in the country, and prices are firm, here, as follows: Heavy-draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$360 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; express, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., \$175 to \$225; common express, \$125 to \$150.

old broken-down animals, \$50 to \$160, and choice driving and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs holds steady, and the demand is fully equal to the offerings. Country-dressed hold around 9c., while there is a good sale for abattoir-dressed at about 10c. Extra large are going out at 13c. to 14c. per lb., large selling at 13c. to 15c.; medium sizes, 12 to 16 lbs., 14c. to 16c., and smaller at the same. Choicest bacon is selling well at 15c. to 16c., green and inferior qualities selling at 13c. to 14c. per lb.

Poultry.—This market has gone badly of late. The stock which is selling is very inferior, and some qualities of almost any kind of poultry can be had as low as 5c. Prices are not worth quoting.

Potatoes.—This market appears to be in a rather weak condition. Dealers claim to be able to buy at 60c. to 70c. per 90 lbs., carloads on track, here, and to be selling at 75c. to 85c., in a jobbing way, bagged and delivered. These prices cover from red to white.

Cheese.—This market is in excellent shape, and merchants are greatly encouraged at the outlook. Sales have been heard of at 13c. for finest, but many would not take less than 1c., while some have begun to talk 14c. The season seems to be winding up well.

Butter.—Merchants seem to be feeling a little better this week. Some estimate that not more than 30,000 to 35,000 packages are being held here now, and the general opinion is that if this is the case, there should be no trouble in getting out of the market at about present prices. It will be April before much new goods will come in probably. Sales of Canadian butter returned from England have been reported at 24c., and of best held creamery at 25c. to 25c., other qualities ranging from 24c. to 25c. Dairies and dairy rolls range around 22c. to 23c., and very scarce.

Eggs.—Merchants in this market, also, are feeling more hopeful than previously. The demand from outside points has begun again, and shipments are going on constantly. Prices show little change, ranging from 21c. to 22c., and 22c., for ordinary cold-store eggs, and 24c. to 25c. for selects. Some new-laid eggs are being reported, and a few merchants are trying to make out that they are coming along freely. One thing is certain, the new-laid are exceedingly small. It is also certain that the quality is no better than it ought to be. Apparently, 28c. is the cost in the county, perhaps 27c., while sales are being made here at 30c. to 32c.

Flour and Feed.—The situation is worse than ever, with respect to securing supplies. Recent storms have added to the difficulties of the railways, and millers can only get a few cars of goods moved per week. Prices show little change, being from \$4 to \$4.10 per bbl., in bags, for strong bakers', and \$4.50 to \$4.60 for patents, Manitoba bran being \$21 per ton, and shorts, \$22 in bags. Millers will not promise delivery.

Grain.—Oats have strengthened here during the last few days, owing to the advances in the West. Deliveries are very light, and consumption goes on notwithstanding. Sales of No. 2 oats are being made at 43c. to 43c. per bushel, store, and of No. 3 at a cent less, and of No.

4 at yet a cent less. Manitoba No. 1 Northern wheat is quoted, here, on a basis of about 89c., store. No. 2 white winter wheat, Ontario, is firmer, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies of Manitobas, and prices are about 80c., store. Peas are in poor demand, at 90c. per bushel.

Hay and Hayseed.—Dealers cannot yet get cars for delivery of hay into the city, and, as a consequence, the great bulk of the supplies are coming from the farmers by sleighload. The market holds about steady, dealers quoting \$18.50 to \$14.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, a dollar less for No. 2, and another dollar less for clover mixture. Hayseed, particularly timothy, is coming in slowly. Prices hold steady at \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel of 48 lbs., offered by merchants at country points. Purchases are being made in the United States at these figures, or at a basis of them. Red clover is easier, at \$7 to \$8, offering in the country, per bushel of 60 lbs. Alsike shows little change, but dealers are still offering \$5.50 to \$6.50 per bushel for it.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.25; shipping, \$5 to \$5.75.

Veals.—\$4.50 to \$10.25.

Hogs.—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$7.35 to \$7.40; pigs, \$7.20 to \$7.30; roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.80.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to best steers, \$4 to \$7.25; cows, \$3.25 to \$5; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3 to \$4.60; calves, \$2.50 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.85.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$7.10 to \$7.12; light butchers', \$7.05 to \$7.10; light mixed, \$6.95 to \$7.05; choice light, \$6.95 to \$7; packing, \$7 to \$7.05; pigs, \$5.25 to \$5.60; bulk of sales, \$7 to \$7.16.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5 to \$6; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.65; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.75.

British Cattle Market.

Liverpool and London cables are steady at 11c. to 13c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9c. to 9c. per lb.

A GREAT MILK AND BUTTER RECORD.

Katy Gerben, a three-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow, owned by the Nebraska Agricultural College, is reported by Prof. Haecker, Dairy Husbandman of that College, as having made a twelve months' official record of 18,573.4 lbs. of milk and 728.85 lbs. of butter. Her feed during the test was valued at \$71.48; and the value of her product, rating the butter at 25c. per pound, and milk solids, not fat, at 3c. per pound, was \$227.60, leaving a profit balance to her credit of \$156.27. If the 9,000 quarts of milk produced by this heifer had been sold for 4c. per quart, the income would have been \$360, and the net profit, over cost of feed, nearly \$290; but as the milk was actually sold for 6c. per qt., the net profit over cost of food was nearly \$470. Surely this is "going some," and illustrates the possibilities of cow improvement.

A company of young American tourists visited the home of Beethoven in Bonn, and were unrestrained in their expressions of wonder, admiration and approval of the room where the master had lived and worked. They asked many questions about Beethoven, and finally one young lady seated herself at his piano and proceeded, with true American confidence, to play the "Moonlight Sonata," Beethoven's own work, in his own room, on his own piano. Such an interesting combination!

The old caretaker stood there, stern and silent. When the performance was over, the young lady turned to the old man and said:

"I suppose many musicians have been here, and have played on this instrument?"

"Paderewski was here last year, madame—"

"Ah!" she sighed.

"But," continued the faithful guardian, "when some one urged him to play on Beethoven's piano, he said, 'No, I am not worthy.'"



Life, Literature and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest, whether relating to the Literary Society discussions or not, are always welcome in this Department.]

Our Literary Society.

STUDY V.

In introducing the answers and essays, Study No. V., we will just pause to say that the study of Peele Castle has been, both in point of quality and the numbers who have taken up the work, the most successful yet undertaken by the Literary Society. Since the sincerest praise must be to leave as much room as possible for the students themselves, we will now, and with much pleasure, make way.

Those who took the highest number of marks this time were: Donald MacCallum, Frontenac Co., Ont.; J. S., Lanark Co., Ont.; W. B. Fallis, Perth Co., Ont.; Milla, Rouville, Que.; and Margaret McDonald, Lambton Co., Ont.

Following these very closely were: H. J. Brillinger, Bruce Co., Ont.; Eugenie, Oxford Co., Ont.; J. B. Powles, Victoria Co., Ont.; L. E. H., Simcoe Co., Ont.; R. J. Messenger, Annapolis, N. S.; "Elic," Huron Co., Ont.; J. D. Taylor, Waterloo Co., Ont.; "Zorra," Oxford Co., Ont.; "Sed," Lincoln Co., Ont.; "Marion," Lambton Co., Ont.; and A. L. McDiarmid, Dundas Co., Ont. While a little lower, but still well over the fifty-per-cent. mark, came Laura McDermid, Glengarry, Ont.; A. G. McIntosh, Glengarry Co., Ont.; E. B. Augustine, Haldimand Co., Ont.; Mrs. D. Whelpley, King's Co., N. B.; S. E. Leeson, Bothwell, Ont.; S. E. Oill, Lincoln Co., Ont.; "Bruce," Bruce Co., Ont.; "Fenbois," Waterloo Co., Ont.; Mrs. D. W. Morrison, Glengarry Co., Ont.; "Nanor," Simcoe Co., Ont.; "Gretchen," Cardwell, Ont.; Bertolet, Middlesex Co., Ont.; "Doctor," Elgin Co., Ont.; Mrs. C. D., Halton Co., Ont.; W. G. Gray, Wellington Co., Ont.

We trust that those whose names do not appear in the Honor List will not be discouraged. "Practice makes perfect." We are quite sure that, with a little deeper study and a little more pains, "Jack," at least, might have been well up among the more successful students. As before, several papers, very creditable as the work of children, were ruled out because of immaturity of judgment, etc.

[Note.—A set of papers marked "Neil," arrived too late for consideration. Will Neil kindly send his full name and address, so that we may enroll him as one of our members. Will correspondents kindly remember that name, address, county and pen-name (if one is used) must accompany every communication.]

ELEGIAC STANZAS.

[Suggested by a picture of Peele Castle in a storm, painted by Sir George Beaumont, and written soon after the death, by shipwreck, of Wordsworth's brother John.]

I was thy neighbor once, thou rugged
Pile!
Four summer weeks I dwelt in sight of
thee:
I saw thee every day; and all the while
Thy Form was sleeping on a glassy
sea.

So pure the sky, so quiet was the air!
So like, so very like, was day to day!
Whene'er I looked, thy Image still was
there;
It trembled, but it never passed away.

How perfect was the calm! it seemed no
sleep;
No mood, which season takes away, or
brings:
I could have fancied that the mighty
Deep
Was even the gentlest of all gentle
things.

Ah! THEN, if mine had been the
Painter's hand,
To express what then I saw; and add
the gleam,
The light that never was, on sea or
land,
The consecration, and the Poet's dream;

I would have painted thee, thou hoary
Pile,
Amid a world how different from this!
Beside a sea that could not cease to
smile;
On tranquil land, beneath a sky of
bliss.

A Picture had it been of lasting ease,
Elysian quiet, without toil or strife;
No motion but the moving tide, a breeze,
Or merely silent Nature's breathing life.

Such, in the fond illusion of my heart,
Such Picture would I at that time have
made:
And seen the soul of truth in every part,
A steadfast peace that might not be
trayed.

So once it would have been,—'tis so no
more:
I have submitted to a new control:
A power is gone, which nothing can re-
store:
A deep distress hath humanized my
Soul.

Not for a moment could I now behold
A smiling sea, and be what I have
been:
The feeling of my loss will ne'er be old;
This, which I know, I speak with mind
serene.

Then, Beaumont, Friend! who would
have been the Friend,
If he had lived, of Him whom I de-
plore,
This work of time I blame not, but
commend;
This sea in anger, and that dismal
shore.

O 'tis a passionate Work—yet wise and
well,
Well chosen is the spirit that is here:
That Hulk which labors in the deadly
swell,
That cruel sky, this pageantry of
fear!

And this huge castle, standing here sub-
lime,
I love to see the flag with which it
braves.

Cased in the unshakable armor of old time,
The lightning, the storm-wind, and
trampling waves

Farewell, farewell the heart that lives
alone,
Housed, in a dream, at distance from
the Kind!
Such happiness, wherever it be known,
Is to be pitied; for 'tis surely blind.

But welcome fortitude, and patient cheer,
And frequent sights of what is to be
borne!
Such sights, or worse, as are before me
here,—
Not without hope we suffer and we
mourn.

1. (a) Describe the picture of
Peele Castle as the poet saw it. (b)
Describe the picture of the castle as
the painter saw it and painted it.

2. (a) What two views of human
life correspond with these two pic-
tures? (b) Why did the poet change
his opinion about life? Quote the
passage which shows that he did so.

3. Which do you consider the
most poetical stanza in the poem?
Give reasons for your answer.

4. (a) Explain as fully as you can
the meaning of "the light that never
was on sea or land." (b) What
words are in apposition in lines 2,
3, 4, stanza 4? Why does the poet
use so many terms in trying to bring
out his idea?

5. What do you understand by
"silent Nature's breathing life"?

6. (a) Why does Wordsworth make
the assertion in line 4, stanza 9?
(b) Who is meant by "Him whom I
deplore"? (c) Explain "Passionate
work," "Hulk which labors in the
deadly swell," "Pageantry of
fear," "Cased in the unfeeling
armor of old time," "the Kind."

7. Explain fully the meaning of the
last two stanzas.

8. Quote from any other poet who
has given expression to thoughts
similar to any expressed or sug-
gested in Peele Castle.

9. Show that the tone and diction
of the poem are characteristic of
Wordsworth.

10. What impression has the study
of the poem left on you, (1) as to
mood; (2) as to beauty?

11. Comment on the rhyme and
meter of this poem.

12. Write a short, critical essay
on the poem, embodying thoughts
which you may not have found op-
portunity to express in answering
the above questions.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Many answers, well worth publica-
tion in full, have, of necessity, been
abridged or left out. Only the very
best, most original, or, in some cases
in which several were equal, most
representative answers have found
room.

1. (a) "The poet beheld a rugged
castle, beside a glassy sea, motion-
less save for the regular, easy move-
ment of the tide. The sky, the
trees, everything in Nature was at
rest. The calm was so perfect that
he could not picture it broken or
lessened. Added to this was a holy
light or gleam created by the poet's
imagination."—Gretchen. [You might
have dwelt more on the reflection of
the castle, which seemed to impress
the poet so strongly. The last sen-
tence of your answer shows that you
were able to enter into the poet's
conception of the scene, whose beauty
and peace he enjoyed so much more
than a more prosaic mortal could,

but you should have explained a
little more fully what you meant.
However, this idea of the "holy
light" was one entirely omitted by
the other students, with, perhaps,
the exception of "Elic," who seemed
to have a similar idea.]

(a) "The poet's description of
Peele Castle, as he saw it, suggests
to our imagination the gray towers
of the old castle rising from amid
the weather-beaten crags of a rock-
bound coast to meet the delicate
blue of the sky. At the foot of the
castle, and stretching far out to the
horizon, lies the sea, blue as a sap-
phire in color, and so still that it
reflects the lofty towers and the
slow-moving, pearly clouds high
above it. Over all is the tender,
brooding hush; the warm, quivering
radiance of a day in early summer."
—A. L. McDiarmid.

(b) "The painter's conception was
the exact opposite of this: A storm-
lashed shore, the hulk of a wreck be-
ing broken upon the rocks; the rug-
ged castle, with its grim outline
against black storm-clouds; the sur-
rounding trees, throwing out arms
of fear against the fury of the gale;
all nature passing before the paint-
er's mental vision in a 'pageantry
of fear.' Then the castle would pre-
sent the aspect of a huge, unyielding
rock defying the elements."—R. J.
Messenger.

2. (a) "The first picture corre-
sponds with the view of life taken by
'a heart that lives alone, housed in
a dream at distance from the Kind.'
Life appears full of rest and peace,
free from care, toil, temptation and
grief."—Mrs. D. W. Morrison.

(a) "The unreal view that life
is a play spell, one in which there
are no foes to fight, no battles to
win; naught but a beautiful picture,
a land of sunshine and flowers, of
loving and feasting, of waking and
sleeping. The last line reminds me
that the view of life taken by some,
and corresponding with 'Peele Castle
in a storm,' is no more the real view
than the first, viz., a life all storm,
no sunshine, a cruel, harping, criticis-
ing, bitter, harsh life. Result, ship-
wreck of the best hopes, impulses,
faith, charity."—J. B. Powles.

[We think you have scarcely gone
far enough in your interpretation of
this second picture. The idea is,
rather, is it not? that out of the
storms of life we get strength, yes,
and faith. "Not without hope, etc."
W. B. Fallis has expressed the
thought as follows:

"The view of life corresponding
with the picture, as seen by the
painter, would be the view enter-
tained by one who has had trials to
endure and sorrow to bear. To him
life would be severe, earnest, disci-
plinary. He would look (or ought
to look) on life, not as one long
scene of joy and peace and gladness,
but as something invested with diffi-
culties which must be overcome. A
struggle to conquer, a battle, a calm,
earnest, faithful struggle, trying, but
full of the possibility of a glorious
victory to be achieved. Such would
be his view of life.]

(b) "The poet changed his opinion
about life because he had been re-
stored to a more active sympathy
with mankind by the death of a
friend (his brother). He tells us so

in "A deep distress hath humanized my soul."—J. D. Taylor.

3. Nearly every stanza in the poem was chosen by our correspondents. Ten of the number fixed upon stanza 4 as the most poetical, thus agreeing with the best critics and most ardent admirers of Wordsworth. The reasons given for the choice were very interesting, and in every case showed appreciation of true poetic feeling. Mr. Fallis came very near the truth when he said, "No man can tell why any passage is poetical, but he knows it is so." Mr. MacCallum showed both an understanding of the inspiration and discrimination in choice of language in describing the stanza as "The most delicately suggestive in the poem." S. E. Leeson said: "I think the fourth stanza is the most poetic because in it the poet tries to express 'the innermost spirit of his art,' that unutterable Something hidden in the heart of the true poet." Several other very good answers were given, but we shall close by a quotation from Mr. Libby's excellent textbook on Wordsworth: "In this immortal stanza the poet seems to come very near the impossible; he all but enables us to grasp the indefinable halo that genius alone discerns about the object it contemplates—that golden illusion that flits away from common sense to perfect wisdom. That which Ariel was in the Tempest, that which Coleridge felt and often tried to tell us:

"A light, a glory, a fair luminous cloud Enveloping the earth."

4. (a) This very difficult question was especially well answered by Mr. Brillinger, M. MacDonald, R. J. Messenger, "Sed," Mrs. Morrison, D. MacCallum, Milla and Gretchen. M. MacDonald says: "No poet describes a scene or object exactly as he sees it. It is the work of the poet to idealize, to gather together facts and add to them an element from his imagination which gives them their peculiar grace and charm. The work of a poet is creative, not merely reproductive or analytic. The light, which is the chief beauty of the picture, exists not wholly in the landscape, but in the mind of the artist." This is an exceedingly good answer, yet we think it slightly open to question. Some poets have described scenes, etc., exactly as they saw them, trusting to the beauty and melody of the language for poetic effect. When Tennyson, for example, says,

"I heard the water lapping on the crag,
And the long ripple washing in the
reefs."

he is absolutely faithful to nature, yet who is there who does not "feel" the poetry in the description? Wordsworth, however, evidently recognized the "inner light" more keenly than the majority of poets. Coleridge and Shelley followed him very closely in this.

Milla says: "Any opinion in this respect must be mere conjecture. F. W. H. Myers said Wordsworth 'brings home to us the sense of belonging to two worlds at once.' We read in Tim. 6: 16, 'Who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto.' If we read carefully the stanza in which this line occurs, also the following stanza, perhaps we may come to the conclusion that the light of immortality which comes from God is as correct a definition as we can arrive at. Similar terms are found in Wordsworth's writings, notably in 'Ode on Intimations of Immortality,' in which we have the words,

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's
star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar."

This comes close to the meaning. Wordsworth saw God, recognized immortality in all things.

W. B. Fallis gives an answer very complete in some respects. Upon

one or two points, however, it is open to question. Will some one criticize? "What the poet refers to is the element that is added by the artist to every object he artistically depicts. He does not represent it exactly as it is, but contributes something from his own imagination; gives a charm, a beauty, a meaning; to the object which he feels and puts there, and which is not present in the object itself. 'The light which never was on sea or land,' was a thrill of joy sent into Wordsworth's heart (by God) by way of compensation for the sorrow he had owing to his brother's tragic death. It was inspired by the memory of the beautiful scene and surroundings of the summer scene at Pelee Castle, made infinitely more beautiful when reflected from a background of sorrow. He did not know how to describe that joy and its coming into his heart, and so he called it 'the light that never was on sea or land,' and so described it more vividly and beautifully than it ever was described before, or doubtless ever will be again."—W. B. Fallis.

"Sed" has an especially happy thought: "The light that never was on sea or land." This was the light from his own soul illuminating the scene before him. Would that we might have a glimpse of what he did see. Ah, then, had he had the talent of his friend Beaumont, or that of a Raphael, what a sorry-looking representation he would have made of it on canvas with the dull pigments now used! He would need to have had pots of chrysopephed ether, Elysian peace, Heavenly sublimity, and what not impracticable, impossible things."

The rest of question 4 was answered correctly by nearly all. (b) "The words in apposition are 'gleam,' 'light,' 'consecration,' 'dream.' The poet's ideal is so lofty that he finds it difficult to reduce it into words to adequately express his meaning, hence he uses a number, that the reader, taking their combined meaning, may catch a glimpse of the original."—H. J. Brillinger.

5. Best answers given by L. McDermid, "Fenbois," S. E. Oill, "Sed," "Zorra," "Elic," J. Savage, M. MacDonald, A. McDiarmid. Several took the idea of the literal breathing in of carbon dioxide, etc., of the leaves; but we scarcely think Wordsworth meant this. Miss Laura McDermid seems to have grasped the conception. She says: "In 'prelude,' the poet says:

"I felt the sentiment of Being spread
O'er all that moves and all that
seemeth still."

Wordsworth defines 'nature's self' as 'the breath of God.' He must have meant that being or life principle which he saw in all nature."

"Silent nature's breathing life," means the restless heaving of the ocean, rustle of leaves without apparent breeze, the murmur of insects; sometimes called the 'throb' or the 'pulse' of nature. It might be typified by 'sleep' as distinguished from 'death.'"—Fenbois.

6. (a) "This is a product of a characteristic or trait of character, peculiarly Wordsworthian. It is just like Wordsworth. It has no direct or logical connection with what has been said before. From a rhetorical point of view, it bears no relation to what comes after. There are two reasons, I think, why Wordsworth used this line. He wanted a word to rhyme with 'been'; this expression fitted into the stanza very neatly, and so he used it. This was not the main reason, however. He possibly thought that someone else might think that he was putting it too strongly when he said, 'the feeling of my loss will ne'er be old.' In the deep, earnest sincerity of his soul, he knew he was not speaking too strongly, so he makes this assertion to confidently and calmly emphasize what he has said before. It is 'beautiful'; it shows the character of the man. He felt sorrow, he knew that he did, and here, when he is writing a poem as great as ever

has been penned, he emphasizes his own deep, every-day sorrow just as innocently as would a child."—W. B. Fallis.

However we may disagree with the first part of this answer, the last part certainly answers the question well.

(b) Practically all answered correctly: "His brother, John."

(c) Passionate Work.—"The painter portrayed nature in her passion of stormy wind and wave, analogous to the passions that stir the human breast."—Milla.

Hulk, etc.—"The three terms, 'hulk,' 'labors,' and 'deadly swell,' could not have been better chosen. The vessel is so shattered as to deserve only the almost contemptuous word 'hulk'—a broken and useless thing. 'Labors' is full of the suggestion of striving most earnestly, and 'deadly' tells what the end may be."—Bertolet.

Pageantry of Fear.—H. J. Brillinger remarks: "Is it not unusual to speak of a pageantry of fear?—a pageant being a show conducted with great pomp." Yes, very unusual. The word pageant originally meant a stage; then, that exhibited on it, a show. Mrs. Morrison very aptly explains: "Pageantry of fear means a pompous show of fear, as if nature were making an exhibition of her power to destroy by wind, lightning, and the mighty waves."

Cased, etc.—"This old, rugged, weather-beaten castle in itself seems to forbid approach; but the reference may also apply to the armoured and impregnable structure of these old castles which defied the assaults of enemies."—R. J. Messenger.

The Kind.—Practically all answered correctly: Mankind.

7. Best answers sent by E. B. Augustine, J. D. Taylor, D. MacCallum, "Elic," J. Savage, Fenbois, A. McDiarmid, S. E. Leeson, Eugenie, Bertolet, "Sed," Mrs. Morrison, R. J. Messenger, Milla and Marion.

"The poet bids farewell to his former existence, wherein he had shut himself up in a blissful thought-world, unheeding the sorrows of the rest of mankind. Henceforth he means to live in closer touch with humanity, learning to look patiently on human suffering, believing that 'the end thereof is peace.'"—S. E. Leeson.

In the last two stanzas the poet is recalled from nature through his brother's death. He bids farewell to his old-time selfish happiness, and accepts the freedom of human sorrow."—D. MacCallum.

"The poet bids farewell to his dreams of impossible Elysian peace, and, realizing his duty to bear his share of the burdens and strife of life, gladly takes his place in life's busy throng."—J. D. Taylor.

Bertolet and others remark the similarity of the last line to the scriptural, "We mourn, but not as those who have no hope." "Sed" remarks: "The poet seems to be referring to his own experience. For years he held himself aloof from the majority of mankind, and lived in a world of his own, often, like 'The Lady of Shalott,' in shadows. When the reality came, he had manly courage enough to welcome the qualities which would form a character suitable to meet any calamity in life." The poet evidently did refer to his own experience. Compare, in "Tintern Abbey," "I cannot paint what then I was, etc."

8. Answer to question 8, on account of the amount of space required, will be left over until next issue.

9. Best answers sent by J. S., G. B. Augustine, Marion, D. MacCallum, L. McDermid, M. MacDonald, A. G. McIntosh, W. B. Fallis, H. J. Brillinger.

"Truly the tone and diction of 'Peele Castle' are characteristic of Wordsworth. In it we see, as all through his life, the influence that nature had over him. The simplicity of the poem is characteristic of the poet and its beauty. I think the very selection of the subject, 'Peele Castle,' is characteristic of him. Wordsworth takes as his theme things

whose beauty or grandeur are overlooked by us more careless observers. We remember the beauty he saw in the common daisy."—L. McDermid.

"He follows his usual characteristics in this poem; the language, simple, easily understood; the undertone of deep, beautiful and tender pathos running through the poem, as in 'We Are Seven,' 'Michael,' etc."—W. B. Fallis.

10. "Mood" here refers to the effect which the poem has upon the reader, not the mood in which the poet was when he wrote it.

Eugenie says: "The poem has left me in a thoughtful mood, and I believe trouble will always appear to me in a more agreeable light than hitherto."

"The study of this poem leaves an impression of strength and peace, not the 'peace that brooded over Eden,' but that which 'crowned Gethsemane.' The beauty of the poem consists in the beautiful expression of beautiful thoughts and the simplicity of language."—M. McDonald.

J. B. Powles' answer will be especially gratifying to those who wish to see the love of good literature spreading, as a result of the work of our Literary Society. He says: "From even the small amount of study I have been able to put on this poem, its mood or manner of feeling has impressed me with a higher opinion of Wordsworth's poetic powers than heretofore I have had. The fancy is gripped by its descriptive powers, its rhythm, its power to move, and of its beauty there can be but one opinion. I have read it over possibly twenty times, and each time seemed to add to the vividness of the picture. A writer has said, 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever,' and I am sure no poem has taken a greater hold on me, or will be remembered longer."

In a subscription letter preceding this, Mr. Powles said: "In a few days I will try to send in a few notes on 'Peele Castle,' not expecting, of course, any particular prize; but it will do an old farmer good to think it over." This is the very spirit we like to see, and we are glad to be able to assure Mr. Powles that his papers came very close, indeed, to being in the very first rank.

Mrs. C. D. also expresses keen appreciation, as follows: "It has left a lasting impression that cannot be effaced. The more I study it, the more I see in it—more than pen can express."

11. Practically all of our students answered this question correctly. The rhyme is abab, the meter chiefly iambic pentameter.

The essays and quotations in answer to question 8 will appear next week.

Current Events.

A bill to secure compulsory voting is being actively discussed in Victoria, Australia. * *

A serious insurrection against the Manchu dynasty is said to be afoot in Central China. * *

Premier Clemenceau, of France, has consented to lease the French churches to the parish priests. * *

Mr. Nathaniel Dyment, the well-known lumberman and turfman, died at Barrie on February 4. * *

The Conservative Government, with Premier McBride as leader, has been sustained in British Columbia. * *

The remains of Lady Victoria Grenfell, daughter of Earl Grey, have been conveyed by the steamer Empress of Britain to England for interment. * *

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has donated thirty-two million dollars' worth of income-bearing securities for the purpose of advancing general education throughout the United States.

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He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him.

We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren.—1 St. John, 2:10; 3:14.

"Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase) Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace, And saw, within the moonlight of his room, Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom, An angel writing in a book of gold: Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold, And to the presence in the room he said, 'What writest thou?'—the vision raised its head, And, with a look made all of sweet accord, Answered, 'The names of those who love the LORD.' 'And is mine there?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,' Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low, But cheerily still; and said, 'I pray thee then, Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.' The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night It came again, with a great waking light, And shewed the names whom love of God had blessed— And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

Like St. John, we measure a man's love for God by the outward visible proofs he gives us of his love for his fellows. Long ago a religious devotee might shut himself up in a cell or spend long years on a pillar, devoting his life to the saving of his own soul, and be looked up to and revered as a saint. But times have changed, and public opinion is inclined to agree with the inspired statement: "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" Of course, there is the possible danger of forgetting God altogether in the rush of philanthropic activity, but when works of mercy and kindness are plainly seen to flow naturally and spontaneously from a warm heart, we are ready to echo the angel's verdict, and write down one who loves his fellow man as a lover of God also. I want to tell you to-day something about one of these men-lovers—a man well known to the philanthropic world. I have just been reading a very interesting article, entitled, "What Jacob A. Riis and a Thousand Boys Are Up To," and I should like to tell you something about it. The writer, Paul U. Kellogg, is describing the opening of the new Roosevelt Gymnasium on Henry St., New York. He begins with a graphic picture of the street—not a very attractive one. It is muddy and sloppy in a drizzling rain, and adorned with "scattered ash cans, upturn pavements, peelings, papers, and other litter." But inside things looked far more cheerful, for workmen were sawing and hammering with hearty good will, and any unwary visitor was liable to get more paint than he cared for on his clothes (this was before the building was ready for use). But if you love your fellow men, you will care little for such trifles, for—"Didn't your soul know this place for a new stronghold of faith and purpose, and didn't every shred of optimism in you quiver and tug at sight of the indomitable genius of it all—the paintiest, daubiest, optimist individual on the premises." This, of course, was Jacob Riis, who has done wonders in the way of making life brighter for "The Other Half." You may wish to quote at length from Mr. Kellogg's article, so that you who live in the country may not only know something of this modern "Abou Ben Adhem," but may perhaps begin to plan a way to do it, for example next summer by building a settlement in the city with a few of your own. I have found, however, that it is al-

most impossible to carry a bunch of flowers along these tenement-house streets, there are so many pleading faces to pass, and only a stony-hearted individual could comfortably refuse the eager cry: "Won't you give me a flower? Please do! Just one flower!" That sounds very moderate, doesn't it? But the moment you stop to give one, there is a crowd of excited children trying to get near enough to get "Just one!" and it is very hard to refuse them.

HOPE.

Readers of "The Making of an American" will remember how this Henry Street Settlement has its start—how Mr. Riis bought his home back of a ridge of wooded hills on Staten Island; how the children brought in armfuls of daisies from the field and begged their father to take them to the "poors" in the city; how he did as they told him, but never got more than half a block from the ferry with his burden; how the street children went wild over the posies and pleaded and fought to get near him and sat and cried when his arms were emptied; how the sight of it went to his heart and he wrote to the papers. His suggestion was that every man, woman and child coming into the city should gather an armful of wild flowers, and if they did not have the time to give them themselves, they should send them to his reporter's office in Mulberry Street to be given out by the summer doctors employed by the Health Department to canvass the tenements. What followed he tells in this way:

"If I could have foreseen the result I hardly think that last paragraph would have been printed. I meant to give people a chance to discover for themselves how much pleasure they could get out of such a little thing as taking an armful of flowers to town, but they voted unanimously, so it seemed, to let me have it all. Flowers came pouring in from every corner of the compass. They came in boxes, in barrels, and in bunches, from field and garden, from town and country. Express wagons carrying flowers jammed Mulberry street, and the police came out to marvel at the row. The office was fairly smothered in fragrance. A howling mob of children besieged it. The reporters forgot their rivalries and lent a hand with enthusiasm in giving out the flowers. The superintendent of police detailed five stout patrolmen to help carry the abundance to points of convenient distribution. Wherever we went, fretful babies stopped crying and smiled as the messengers of love were laid against their wan cheeks. Slovenly women courtesied and made way.

"The good Lord bless you," I heard as I passed through a dark hall, 'but you are a good man. No such has come this way before.' Oh! the heartache of it, and yet the joy! The Italians in the Barracks stopped quarrelling to help keep order. The worst street became suddenly good and neighborly.

"I saw that I had put my hand to a task that was too great for me, yet which I might not give over, once I had taken it up. Every day the slum showed me that more clearly. The hunger for the beautiful that gnawed at its heart was a constant revelation. Those little ones at home were wiser than I. At most I had made out its stomach. This was like cutting windows for souls that were being shrunk and dwarfed in their mean setting. Shut them up once the sunlight had poured in—never! I could only drive ahead, then, until a way opened. Somewhere beyond it was sure to do that."

And it did. Among the boxes from somewhere out in New Jersey came one with the letters I. H. N., and out of that box grew the co-operation of the King's Daughters in this venture. A committee was formed and an office was opened in a basement down in the Fourth Ward. A nurse was hired and at the end of the year, "when we would have shut up shop, we found ourselves with three hundred families on our hands, to leave whom would have been rank treachery." That was the beginning of the settlement. Two rooms were hired and later grew into the two houses and these in turn into the present settlement. In their new dress, the two houses will be much more available for settlement purposes than has been possible hitherto. In the cellar there will be a big carpenter shop where the boys' club will work at plane and lather; and a billiard room. Above stairs there will be a kitchen for the domestic sewing work, a mothers'



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room, a sales room where the people of the neighborhood buy the rumagings of better-to-do households, a play room and two kindergartens, and sleeping rooms on the top floor for those who are kept at the settlement on stormy nights. For, unlike nearly every other settlement in New York, this is not a residence house and the workers live in their own homes. It is in the large room on the first floor that the neighborly spirit of the household finds its most appropriate expression in a bronze plate bearing this inscription:

THIS HOUSE WAS FREED FROM DEBT
AND SET APART
FOR THE SERVICE OF ALL GOD'S
CHILDREN
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
ELISABETH RIIS.

The Ingle Nook.

Re Christian Science.

As it is the policy of this journal to give every side a hearing, we publish below some of the letters we received immediately after the publication of our first article re Mrs. Eddy. The literature sent by our Christian Science correspondents we find to consist chiefly of a denial by Mrs. Eddy of every point advanced by the writer in McClure's.

When I subscribed for "The Farmer's Advocate" I certainly expected the information in this paper to be "reliable and profitable." The issue of Jan. 31st contains an article on Christian Science—copied from McClure's Magazine, I believe—which is false in almost every particular; even the picture you publish is not a picture of Mrs. Eddy at all. I am sorry your reporter has been so misled, and I feel certain when you find out the facts of the matter that you will discontinue the article and publish a correction. I am sending you a copy of the Christian Science Sentinel, in which is an article by Mrs. Eddy herself relating to the article in McClure's. Many of the leading newspapers of the United States, and some in Ontario, have published the article contained in the Sentinel I am sending you, and McClure's has been dubbed "yellow journalism," indeed, for manufacturing such a libel on an innocent woman. Feeling certain so reliable a magazine as "The Farmer's Advocate" will hasten to correct a mistake made. J. E. L. Wellington Co., Ont.

Note.—We just wish to say that the picture which appeared in our journal was identical with one which was published along with Mrs. Eddy's own article to N. Y. Independent. The same picture also appeared with a Christian Science article, highly lauding Mrs. Eddy, which was published in "Human Life," a short time ago.

Dear Sir,—I might say, in the beginning, that I have just purchased a farm and purpose to live on it with my family of six; with this end in view, I have subscribed for some of the best and most reliable farm journals I could get (thought yours was one of these) for reliable information, but if I am to judge it by this article you have in yours of January 31st about Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, your paper is not what I thought it was, and if I am to get information about things I do not know about, re the farm, if all is like this I am afraid I would be far better off without it than with it.

Without going into your article as a whole, permit me to say it is a base falsehood from start to finish. My wife and I have been to Concord to Mrs. Eddy's home, have seen and spoken to her and heard her speak. Just such stories were afloat before, and, I thought, might be true; were told they were, and, as we did not want to have anything to do with anything that was not right, we went to Concord. We were very much surprised after we saw Mrs. Eddy. Since then, we have studied Christian Science, and, as we have applied it, have proved it also true—very valuable for right living.

It is in the gymnasium at the rear that the influence of another dominant personality in Mr. Riis's life asserts itself. There on the wall of the Roosevelt Gymnasium will be the President's motto, "or the thing I call his motto," says Mr. Riis, "for it really is that." It is:

"BETTER FAITHFUL THAN FAMOUS,"

and beneath,

"BUILT BY THE FRIENDS OF
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
AND GIVEN TO
THE CHILDREN OF THE EAST SIDE."

PAUL U. KELLOGG.

We have people alive to-day who say the early life as given by McClure's about Mrs. Eddy is not true. The Freemasons of South Carolina have raised up in a body to say that George W. Glover was not the bricklayer as is shown in this article.

Oh, why malign a woman! Why throw stones at a woman who's only object is to do good and is doing good? Is it for the same reason that the Gallilean Prophet was punished for doing good?

I don't purpose to tell you what you are to put in your paper, but as I am a beginner in a new work, and want reliable information, if you continue this article in the same false way about Christian Science you have started, this is the first and last you will send it to my home, and you will have eight people less reading it.

There are other magazines that are writing about Christian Science, while not believers in it, will write what is true.

I am sending you by this mail two copies of Christian Science Sentinel, in which you have Mrs. Eddy's reply to this article.

Hoping you will take this in the same spirit in which it is given, I remain,
St. John, N. B. F. C. C.

I have been an interested reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and always found it an appropriate magazine for the home; but kindly turn back with me to the first article that appears in Ingle Nook of January 31st issue, namely, the report on Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's life.

I am not a Christian Scientist, but will say I have read some of Mrs. Eddy's literature and have found nothing but what was in accordance with the Bible, and have also read a reply to the article in McClure's magazine, written by Mrs. Eddy herself, in which was manifest no trace of "fits" or "tantrums." Nor did she tell the imperfections of any person or persons who had told such insults about her.

There is hardly a week passes but what Mrs. Eddy is pulled before the public, and, I think, her religion must be a little higher than what the majority of us have, in order to show forth the love that prevails in her replies to her enemies, which they certainly must be.

Now, how many of us would enjoy reading a report on our own lives, written by our enemies?

I read and memorized a verse out of Mrs. Eddy's literature, which has been a great help to me. I will send a copy, which, I think, would be a benefit to anyone that cares to be benefited:

The glance that doth thy neighbor doubt,
Turn thou oh man within,
And see if it will not bring out
Some unsuspected sin.

By kindly inserting this item in "The Farmer's Advocate," you will confer a pleasure on an—
OLD READER.

Recipes.

Gems.—Take 1½ cups "Five Roses" flour, 1½ cups milk, 1 teaspoon butter, 1 egg, 1½ teaspoons baking powder. Mix flour and powder; mix in the butter and milk, then the egg (well beaten). Bake in gem pans.

Muffins.—Dissolve 1 teaspoon soda in 1 quart buttermilk. Add a little salt, and enough "Five Roses" flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in a hot oven.

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CHAPTER XXV.

The Shepherds' Trophy.

Cup Day.

It broke calm and beautiful, no cloud on the horizon, no threat of storm in the air; a fitting day on which the Shepherds' Trophy must be won outright.

And well it was so. For never since the founding of the Dale Trials had such a concourse been gathered together on the North bank of the Silver Lea. From the Highlands they came; from the far Campbell country; from the Peak; from the county of many acres; from all along the silver fringes of the Solway; assembling in that quiet corner of the earth to see the famous Gray Dog of Kenmuir fight his last great battle for the Shepherds' Trophy.

By noon the gaunt Scaur looked down on such a gathering as it had never seen. The paddock at the back of the Dalesman's Daughter was packed with a clamouring, chattering multitude: animated groups of farmers; bevises of stolid rustics; sharp-faced townsmen; loud-voiced bookmakers; giggling girls; amorous boys—thrown together like toys in a sawdust bath; whilst here and there, on the outskirts of the crowd, a lonely man and wise-faced dog, come from afar to wrest his proud title from the best sheep-dog in the North.

At the back of the enclosure was drawn up a formidable array of carts and carriages, varying as much in quality and character as did their owners. There was the squire's landau rubbing axles with Jem Burton's modest moke-cart; and there Viscount Birds-eye's flaring barouche side by side with the red-wheeled wagon of Kenmuir.

In the latter, Maggie, sad and sweet in her simple summer garb, leant over to talk to Lady Eleanor; while golden-haired wee Anne, delighted with the surging crowd around, trotted about the wagon, waving to her friends, and shouting from very joyousness.

Thick as flies clustered that motley assembly on the north bank of the Silver Lea. While on the other side the stream was a little group of judges, inspecting the course.

The line laid out ran thus: the sheep must first be found in the big enclosure to the right of the starting flag; then up the slope and away from the spectators; round a flag and obliquely down the hill again; through a gap in the wall; along the hillside, parallel to the Silver Lea; abruptly to the left through a pair of flags—the trickiest turn of them all; then down the slope to the pen, which was set up close to the bridge over the stream.

The proceedings began with the Local Stakes, won by Rob Saunderson's veteran, Shep. There followed the Open Juveniles, carried off by Ned Hoppin's young dog. It was late in the afternoon when, at length, the great event of the meeting was reached.

In the enclosure behind the Dalesman's Daughter the clamor of the crowd increased tenfold, and the yells of the bookmakers were redoubled.

"Walk up, gentlemen, walk up! the old firm! Rasper? Yessir—twenty to one bar two! Twenty to one bar two! Bob? What price Bob? Even money, sir—no, not a penny longer, couldn't do it! Red Wull? 'oo says Red Wull?"

On the far side the stream is clustered about the starting flag the finest array of sheep-dogs ever seen together.

"I've never seen such a field, and I've seen fifty," is Parson Leggy's verdict.

There, beside the tall form of his master, stands Owd Bob o' Kenmuir, the observed of all. His silvery brush fans the air, and he holds his dark head high as he scans his challengers, proudly conscious that to-day will make or mar his fame. Below him, the mean-looking, smooth-coated black dog is the unbeaten Pip, winner of the renowned Cambrian Stakes at Llangollen—as many think the best of all the good dogs that have come from sheep-dotted Wales. Beside him, that handsome sable collie, with the tremendous coat and slash of white on throat and face, is the famous MacCallum More, fresh from his victory at the Highland meeting. The cobby, brown

dog, seeming of many breeds, is from the land o' the Tykes—Merry, on whom the Yorkshiremen are laying as though they loved him. And Jess, the wiry black-and-tan, is the favorite of the men of the Derwent and Dove. Tupper's big blue Rasper is there; Londesley's Lassie; and many more—too many to mention: big and small, grand and mean, smooth and rough—and not a bad dog there.

And alone, his back to the others, stands a little bowed, conspicuous figure—Adam M'Adam; while the great dog beside him, a hideous incarnation of scowling defiance, is Red Wull, the Terror o' the Border.

The Tailless Tyke had already run up his fighting colors. For MacCallum More, going up to examine this forlorn great adversary, had conceived for him a violent antipathy, and, straightway, had spun at him with all the fury of the Highland cataran, who attacks first and explains afterward. Red Wull, forthwith, had turned on him with savage, silent gluttony; bob-tailed Rasper was racing up to join in the attack; and in another second the three would have been locked inseparably—but just in time M'Adam intervened.

One of the judges came hurrying up. "Mr. M'Adam," he cried angrily, "if that brute of yours gets fighting again, hang me if I don't disqualify him! Only last year at the Trials he killed the young Cossack dog."

A dull flush of passion swept across M'Adam's face. "Come here, Wullie!" he called. "Gin yon Hielant tyke attacks ye agin, ye're to be disqualified."

He was unheeded. The battle for the Cup had begun—little Pip leading the dance.

On the opposite slope the babel had subsided now. Hucksters left their wares, and bookmakers their stools, to watch the struggle. Every eye was intent on the moving figures of the man and dog and three sheep over the stream.

One after one the competitors ran their course and penned their sheep—there was no single failure. And all received their just meed of applause, save only Adam M'Adam's Red Wull.

Last of all, when Owd Bob trotted out to uphold his title, there went up such a shout as made Maggie's wan cheeks to blush with pleasure, and wee Anne to scream right lustily.

His was an incomparable exhibition. Sheep should be humored rather than hurried; coaxed, rather than coerced. And that sheep-dog has attained the summit of his art who subdues his own personality and leans his sheep in pretending to be led. Well might the bosoms of the Dalesmen swell with pride as they watched their favorite at his work; well might Tammas pull out that hackneyed phrase, "The brains of a man and the way of a woman"; well might the crowd bawl their enthusiasm, and Long Kirby puff his cheeks and rattle the money in his trouser pockets.

But of this part it is enough to say that Pip, Owd Bob, and Red Wull were selected to fight out the struggle afresh.

The course was altered and stiffened. On the far side the stream it remained as before: up the slope, round a flag; down the hill again; through the gap in the wall; along the hillside; down through the two flags; turn; and to the stream again. But the pen was removed from its former position, carried over the bridge, up the near slope, and the hurdles put together at the very foot of the spectators.

The sheep had to be driven over the plank-bridge, and the penning done beneath the very nose of the crowd. A stiff course, if ever there was one; and the time allowed, ten short minutes.

The spectators hustled and elbowed in their endeavors to obtain a good position. And well they might; for about to begin was the finest exhibition of sheep-handling any man there was ever to behold.

Evan Jones and little Pip led off.

Those two, who had won on many a hard-fought field, worked together as they had never worked before. Smooth and swift, they swept through the gap in the wall, and down the slope, between the two flags, and straight to the pen, that awkward-looking sheep-dog to the

There they stopped; the sheep would not face that narrow way. Once, twice, and again, they broke; and each time the gallant little Pip, his tongue out and tail quivering, brought them back to the bridge-head.

At length one faced it; then another, and—it was too late. Time was up. The judges signalled; and the Welshman called off his dog and withdrew.

Out of sight of mortal eye, in a dip of the ground, Evan Jones sat down and took the small dark head between his knees—and you may be sure the dog's heart was heavy as the man's. "We did our best, Pip," he cried brokenly, "but we're beat—the first time ever we've been!"

No time to dally.

James Moore and Owd Bob were off on their last run.

No applause this time; not a voice was raised; anxious faces; twitching fingers; the whole crowd tense as a stretched wire. A false turn, a wilful sheep, a cantankerous judge, and the gray dog would be beat. And not a man there but knew it.

Yet over the stream master and dog went about their business, never so quiet, never so collected; for all the world as though they were rounding up a flock on the Muir Pike.

The old dog found his sheep in a twinkling, and a wild, scared trio they proved. Rounding the first flag, one bright-eyed wether made a dash for the open. He was quick; but the gray dog was quicker; a splendid recover, and a sound like a sob from the watchers on the hill.

Down the slope they came for the gap in the wall. A little below the opening, James Moore took his stand to stop and turn them; while a distance behind his sheep loitered Owd Bob, seeming to follow rather than drive, yet watchful of every movement and anticipating it. On he came, one eye on his master, the other on his sheep; never hurrying them, never flurrying them, yet bringing them rapidly along.

No word was spoken; barely a gesture made; yet they worked, master and dog, like one divided.

Through the gap, along the hill parallel to the spectators, playing into one another's hands like men at polo.

A wide sweep for the turn at the flags, and the sheep wheeled as though at the word of command, dropped through them, and travelled rapidly for the bridge.

"Steady!" whispered the crowd. "Steady, man!" muttered Parson Leggy.

"Hold 'em, for God's sake!" croaked Kirby huskily. "I knew it! I saw it coming!"

The pace down the hill had grown quicker—too quick. Close on the bridge the three sheep made an effort to break. A dash—and two were checked; but a third went away like the wind, and after him Owd Bob, a gray streak against the green.

Tammas was cursing silently; Kirby was white to the lips; and in the stillness you could plainly hear the Dalesmen's sobbing breath, as it fluttered in their throats.

"Gallop! they say he's old and slow!" muttered the Parson. "Dash! Look at that!" For the gray dog, racing like the Nor'easter over the sea, had already retrieved the fugitive.

Man and dog were coaxing the three a step at a time toward the bridge.

One ventured—the others followed.

In the middle the leader stopped and tried to turn—and time was flying, flying, and the penning alone must take minutes. Many a man's hand was at his watch, but no one could take his eyes off the group below him to look.

"We're beat! I've won bet, Tammas!" groaned Sam'l. (The two had a long-standing wager on the matter.) "I allus knoo hoo 'twould be. I allus told yo' th' owd tyke—!" Then breaking into a bellow, his honest face crimson with enthusiasm, "Coom on, master! Good for yo', Owd En! Yon's the style!"

For the gray dog had leapt on the back of the hindmost sheep; it had surged forward against the next, and they were over, and making up the slope amidst a thunder of applause.

At the pen it was a sight to see shepherd and dog working together. The Master, his face stern and a little white with the wind, casting forward with both hands, leading the sheep in; the gray

dog, his eyes big and bright, drooping to hand; crawling and creeping, closer and closer.

"They're in!—Nay—Ay—dang! Stop 'er! Good, Owd En! Ah-h-h, they're in!" And the last sheep reluctantly passed through—on the stroke of time.

A roar went up from the crowd; Maggie's white face turned pink; and the Dalesmen mopped their wet brows. The mob surged forward, but the stewards held them back.

"Back, please! Don't encroach! M'Adam's to come!"

From the far bank the little man watched the scene. His coat and cap were off, and his hair gleamed white in the sun; his sleeves were rolled up; and his face was twitching but set as he stood—ready.

The hubbub over the stream at length subsided. One of the judges nodded to him.

"Noo, Wullie—noo or niver! 'Scots wha hae!'—and they were off.

"Back, gentlemen! back! He's off—he's coming! M'Adam's coming!"

They might well shout and push; for the great dog was on to his sheep before they knew it; and they went away with a rush, with him right on their backs. Up the slope they swept and round the first flag, already galloping. Down the hill for the gap, and M'Adam was flying ahead to turn them. But they passed him like a hurricane, and Red Wull was in front with a rush and turned them alone.

"M'Adam wins! Five to four M'Adam! I lay agin Owd Bob!" rang out a clear voice in the silence.

Through the gap they rattled, ears back, feet twinkling like the wings of driven grouse. "He's lost 'em! They'll break! they're away!" was the cry.

Sam'l was half up the wheel of the Kenmuir wagon; every man was on his toes; ladies were standing in their carriages; even Jim Mason's face flushed with momentary excitement.

The sheep were tearing along the hillside, all together, like a white scud. After them, galloping like a Waterloo winner, raced Red Wull. And last of all, leaping over the ground like a demoniac, making not for the two flags, but the plank-bridge, the white-haired figure of M'Adam.

"He's beat! The Killer's beat!" roared a strident voice.

"M'Adam wins! Five to four M'Adam! I lay agin Owd Bob!" rang out the clear reply.

Red Wull was now racing parallel to the fugitives and above them. All four were travelling at a terrific rate; while the two flags were barely twenty yards in front, below the line of flight and almost parallel to it. To effect the turn a change of direction must be made almost through a right angle.

"He's beat! he's beat! M'Adam's beat! Can't make it nohow!" was the roar.

"From over the stream a yell—

"Turn 'em, Wullie!"

At the word the great dog swerved down on the flying three. They turned, still at the gallop, like a troop of cavalry, and dropped, clean and neat, between the flags; and down to the stream they rattled, passing M'Adam on the way as though he was standing.

"Well done, Wullie!" came the scream from the far bank; and from the crowd went up an involuntary burst of applause.

"Ma word!"

"Did yo' see that?"

"By gosh!"

It was a turn, indeed, of which the smartest team in the galloping horse-gunnery might well have been proud. A shade later, and they must have overshot the mark; a shade sooner, and a miss.

"He's not been two minutes so far. We're beaten—don't you think so, Uncle Leggy?" asked Muriel Sylvester, looking up pitiously into the parson's face.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Theodore M. Davis has discovered the tomb and mummy of Queen Mele at Thebes. The sepulchre is lined with leaf-gold, the coffin covered with it, and the mummy wrapped in sheets of gold from head to foot. Upon the head was the imperial crown of the Queens of Ancient Egypt.

GOSSIP

To raise calves without milk, see the advertisement in this paper of Blatchford's calf meal, claimed to be a perfect milk substitute. This calf food has been highly recommended by those, including the O. A. C. and Ottawa Experiment Stations, who have used it as filling the bill as represented. Write for circular.

Mr. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, writes us: "The following is a couple of the many testimonials I received this season:

"Jan. 23rd, 1907.
"Dear Sir,—The turkeys came safely, and I am well satisfied. They are extra good birds. The heaviest hen is the best bird of her age I ever saw.

"Yours truly,
"OSCAR SHIRLEY.
"Houlton, Maine."

"Jan. 19th, 1907.
"Dear Sir,—The turkey arrived safely. I think that, for size and color, he will beat anything in this country. I am well satisfied with my deal with you.

"ALLAN McEWEN.
"Clearwater, Man."

WOODSIDE CLYDESDALES.

The past summer marked the sixtieth time that Mr. Robt. Ness, of Howick, Que., has crossed the ocean and brought back to Canada an importation of Clydesdales, every one of which has, to a greater or lesser extent, been a decided acquisition to the breeding stock of this country. To Mr. Ness, Canada owes a debt she can never repay for the vast improvement made in the draft horses, directly due to his enterprise and pluck in risking his life and money for the furtherance of the horse industry of his adopted country. On the occasion of a recent visit to his hospitable home, the Farmer's Advocate field man found the last importation, or rather what is left of them, a number having been sold, in the pink of condition, and, as usual with Mr. Ness' importations, showing a vast amount of quality and true Clydesdale character. On hand just now are seven stallions and seven fillies (Clydesdales), and two French Coach stallions. The latter are: Cerveau, a bay four-year-old, and Certificate, a chestnut four-year-old, both Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax winners, a big, flashy pair, ideals of the breed, and the kind calculated to get big-priced carriage horses. Among the Clydesdales is the bay three-year-old, Baron Silloth, by Baron's Pride, winner of second at Toronto, first at Ottawa, and first and championship at Halifax. He is a horse of outstanding merit, with size, quality, action, character and style, one of the rare good kind. Vanderbilt, a bay two-year-old, by Casabianca, by Baron's Pride, dam by Fickle Fashion, is a big, flashy, stylish colt, and a winner. Gartley Edward, another bay two-year-old, by Royal Edward, also by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Thomas, is a colt quite above the average of good ones, both in size and general make-up. He will make a ton horse, and is a showing kind all over. He won first at Halifax. Fyvie Prince is a brown two-year-old, by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Thomas, breeding unsurpassed, and individuality just as good, a rare good kind. The Selected is another brown two-year-old, by Baron of Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride, dam by Topknot. He is a colt of great substance; will reach the ton mark when developed, and has quality enough for anybody. Cataclysm is a brown five-year-old, by the champion Hiawatha, weighs 1,850 lbs.; is a show horse all over, one of the stylish, flash-moving kind, an exceedingly nice horse. Besides these are a couple of younger Canadian-bred colts that give promise of developing into extra good ones. The fillies are the get of such fashionable sires as Baron's Pride, King's Crest, Royal Everard, Majestic, Montrave Ronald and Pride of Blacon. They combine size and quality to a marked degree; are choke-full of Clydesdale character, and stand on faultless feet, ankles and legs. Some of these are high-class show animals, if fitted, and one, Scottish Princess, a brown two-year-old, won second at Toronto and Ottawa, and first at Halifax last year. According to present arrangements, several of these horses will be on exhibition at the coming Clydesdale show in Toronto, where intending purchasers may see them, and judge for themselves.

Roof your Buildings with "EASTLAKE" Metallic Shingles

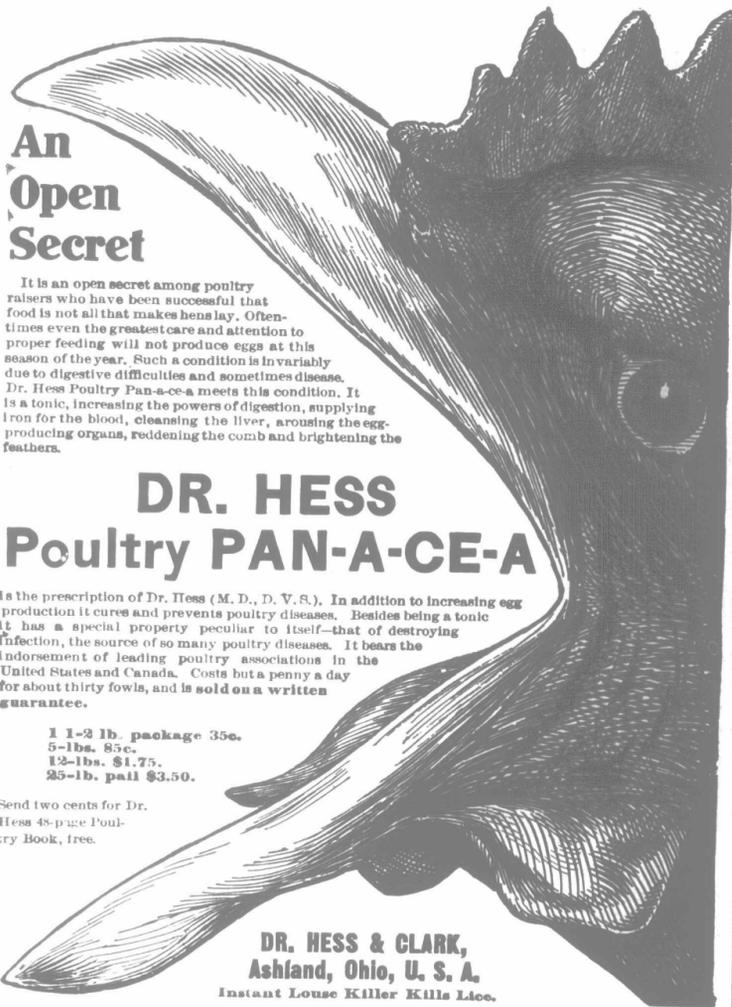
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Warranted made of better material, more accurately and scientifically constructed, will last longer and cost less for labor in applying than any other metal shingles.

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We are manufacturers of all reliable kinds of SHEET METAL BUILDING MATERIALS. No cheap trash. Careful, thorough and prompt attention to all enquiries. Prompt shipment and right prices. Catalogue upon request. Write for prices.

The METALLIC ROOFING CO. OF CANADA, Limited
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG



An Open Secret

It is an open secret among poultry raisers who have been successful that food is not all that makes hens lay. Often-times even the greatest care and attention to proper feeding will not produce eggs at this season of the year. Such a condition is invariably due to digestive difficulties and sometimes disease. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a meets this condition. It is a tonic, increasing the powers of digestion, supplying iron for the blood, cleansing the liver, arousing the egg-producing organs, reddening the comb and brightening the feathers.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). In addition to increasing egg production it cures and prevents poultry diseases. Besides being a tonic it has a special property peculiar to itself—that of destroying infection, the source of so many poultry diseases. It bears the indorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about thirty fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

- 1 1-2 lb. package 35c.
- 5-lbs. 85c.
- 12-lbs. \$1.75.
- 25-lb. pail \$3.50.

Send two cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Once more we direct attention to the advertisement of an important auction sale, to take place on Wednesday, Feb. 20th, of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire swine and heavy horses, the property of Messrs. Bell Bros., Bradford, Ont., on the Toronto to Barrie branch of the G. T. R. This sale offers a favorable opportunity of securing excellent stock at the buyers' prices.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- Feb. 19th.—Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.
- Feb. 27th.—Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont., Holsteins.
- Feb. 27th.—Provincial sale of pure-bred cattle, Guelph, Ont.
- Feb. 28th.—L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Ont., Shorthorns.
- March 1st.—Provincial sale of pure-bred cattle, Port Perry, Ont.
- March 6th.—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., Shorthorns.
- March 7th.—Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.
- March 8th.—Provincial sale of pure-bred cattle, Ottawa.
- March 12th.—Hay Bros., Tara, Ont., Shorthorns.
- March 13th.—Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont., Shorthorns.
- March 29th.—S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ont., Holsteins.

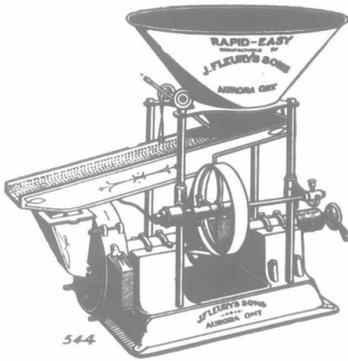
ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN SALE.

Feb. 27th should be a holiday for Holstein breeders and dairy farmers, far and near, who are interested in heavy-milking stock of proven capacity, as on that day Mr. Geo. Rice, of Tillsonburg, Ont., will sell, at auction, 35 head of high-class Advanced-Registry Holsteins, at the far-famed Annandale farm, where the late Mr. Tillson's great herd of 40 pure-bred and grade Holsteins made the phenomenal record of an average milk production of 11,472 lbs. in a year, his best cow giving over 20,000 lbs., and the best ten over 15,000 lbs. each. The brilliant achievements of Mr. Rice's herd at the Pan-American, the Chicago International and the Canadian dairy shows in the last decade, places it beyond protest at the head of the procession as a continental record-breaker in practical public performances, as well as in prizewinning proceedings. His unflinching faith in the capability of the breed for superior dairy performance, and his courageous expenditure of money in securing the best blood, based on actual accomplishment under test, has been instrumental, beyond comparison, in raising the standard of milk production, not only of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian herds in Canada, but of the general dairy herds of the country, and his decision to give the breeders and farmers of the Dominion an opportunity to secure, in open competition, a share of the results of his discriminating and successful work should appeal to all farmers interested in dairy cattle. The illustrated catalogue, the most complete and interesting ever issued in this country, may be had for the asking, but will be sent only to those applying for it.

THIS cut shows one of the latest patterns of "RAPID-EASY" Grinders, built especially for custom work. A very fine quality of work in great quantity. "RAPID-EASY" Grinders do more work with same power than others.

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Ask for any information you want.
J. FLEURY'S SONS,
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Medals and diplomas—World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.



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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 counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents.

A FEW Silver-laced Wyandottes at five dollars a trio. Single birds, two dollars. Dirt cheap, considering quality. Eggs in season. Hertel & B. Gues, Hanover, Ont.

Bronze Turkeys—Won four first prizes and three seconds at last Winter Fair, Guelph, and at this show for the past six years have won more firsts than all others combined. I have sold \$85 worth of stock the past three years to the winner of every first prize at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1906. That's better than importing rubbish. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

FOR SALE—White and Buff Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns. Prizewinners. Joseph Rooker & Son, 117 Wellington Rd., London.

FOR SALE—Single-comb Brown Leghorn cockerels. Excellent laying strain; \$2.50 each. Eggs in season. S. Botham, St. George, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three Chatham incubators, seven in-door brooders. Used one season. Perfect condition. A. Pennoyer, Cookshire, Que.

FOR SALE—High-class White Leghorn cockerels. Bred from grand exhibition and laying stock. Prices reasonable for quick buyers. Jas. McCormack, Brantford, Ont.

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

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys—Heavy birds. Bred from imported prize-winning toms and hens. Part of stock from the first-prize Pan-American winners. Pairs not akin. I won first and second prizes in cockerels and first on pullet at Lond. on last September. Eggs in season. E. A. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys One trio. Young, unrelated. A bargain at ten dollars. One yearling tom five dollars. F. N. Turville, box 461, London, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Barred Rocks, from prizewinners. Pairs not akin. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, Ont.

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

SURE KILL LICE—How to keep eggs fresh the year round, and chicken cholera cure. These recipes are simple, but will do the work. Price twenty cents each; all for fifty. Ingredients obtained at all druggists at little cost. Address, Smith Scott, P. O. Box 1008, Station C, Toronto.

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

237 EGG Strain Banded Rocks for particular, write for circular. J. B. Henry, Waterdown.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—I have a few choice M. B. toms, weighing 57 lbs. each, left, and a few heavyweight pullets. They are sired by my prizewinning imported toms. Pairs and trios mated not akin. W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont.

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.

POULTRY PAYS Our Book, "Poultry for Profit" showing 25 best paying varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delavan Poultry Farm, F. E. E. Goets, Manager, Box 23, Delavan, Wis.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR OR WOODEN HEN Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatching made. GEO. H. STARR, Galesburg, Ill.

Mr. Douglas Thompson, Woodstock, Ont., writes: "My Berkshires are in fine shape at present, and some of my sows have farrowed. I have several sows yet to farrow in March and April, for which I am booking orders."

WEBER'S SHORTHORN SALE. On Thursday, Feb. 28th, at the farm, half a mile west of Hawkesville, five miles west of St. Jacob's Station, G. T. R., crossing main line at Berlin, and three miles south of Wallenstein Station on C. P. R., will be sold 20 head of high-class Shorthorns—7 bulls, from ten to twenty months old, five of which are by Good Morning (imp.), and 13 females. All of breeding age are in calf to present stock bull, Good Morning (imp.). The cows are nearly all good milkers, and raised calves last summer, hence are not in high condition, but have plenty of size and quality, and are of the best of Scotch families in their breeding. The stock bulls have been of the best Scotch breeding from the ground up, full particulars of which will be given on day of sale. This will, no doubt, be one of the most favorable opportunities of the season to see one good stock at reasonable prices.

GOSSIP.

BELMAR PARC SHORTHORNS.

Belmar Parc Shorthorns, the property of Mr. Peter White, of Pembroke, Ont., rank among the very best herds in Canada. At present, the herd is 75 strong; all pure Scotch, and many of them imported, the balance bred from closely-topped imported stock. There is no Shorthorn herd in Canada that has been brought in so such a high standard of excellence in so short a time as the Belmar Parc herd. Six years ago saw the foundation of this now noted herd established. Bred up and strengthened by a business man, on business principles, the result, in so short a time, has been nothing short of marvellous. Exhibiting at all the leading Canadian shows in company with the result of years of breeding and endless purses, the herd stands second to none in the award list, and, particularly in the junior classes, they generally get a little the best of it. Practically everything in the line of strain or family breeding that has made Scotch Shorthorns famous is represented in this herd—Augustas, Amaranths, Wimples, Nonpareils, Miss Ramsdens, Lancasters, Clippers, Mayflowers, Marigolds, Countesses, Rosalinds, Missies, Claretts, Crimson Flowers, Fanry Bs, Avernes, Rosebuds, etc.; on which have been used such grandly-bred and choice individual bulls as the Matilda-bred Imp. Merryman, a son of the Roan Lady, Reveller; Pride of Windsor (imp.), bred by His Majesty the King, and of the fashionable Broad-hooks strain; the Orange Blossom bull, Orange Victor, a son of the great Missie-bred bull, Marquis of Zenda (imp.); the present stock bulls, Imp. Nonpareil Archer, by the great Prince of Archers, and Nonpareil Blossom 2nd, by Sittyton Sort, and Marigold Sailor—53258—, twice junior champion at Toronto, by Sailor Champion, probably the greatest breeding son of the great sire, Imp. Royal Sailor, dam Marigold 6th, by Imp. Prince Minister. Another, and younger one, used to some extent in the herd is Starry Morning, by Rosy Morning (imp.), dam Imp. Strawberry 4th, by Topsman. This bull looks very much like a coming champion, being one of the very thick, sappy, mellow, evenly-built sort. From the above, anyone versed in Shorthorn lore can readily see that no richer nor more fashionable breeding exists in the Shorthorn world than the "Belmar Parc" herd carries; and the individuality throughout the whole herd is second to none. Every animal was purchased on one of two counts—either on account of its exceedingly rich breeding for breeding purposes, or on account of its excellent individuality for show purposes, and almost every one has the combination, rich Scotch breeding and show form. Some 12 or 15 heifers, between one and two years of age, are occupying a row of box stalls in the commodious stables; without doubt one of the choicest lots of show stuff to be seen together in one stable in Canada, part of them imported, among which is the Augusta-bred heifer, Auricula (imp.), a granddaughter of the famous Silver Plate, and a sister to Augusta Duchess (imp.) that sold at W. D. Flatt's sale for \$1,200. She is certainly a glittered piece of goods, but no better than several others. As will be expected, the herd, under the skilful management of Mr. John Douglas, the herdsman, are being carried along preparatory for competition for honors next fall, and will first measure the tape with all comers at Winnipeg. Anything in the herd is for sale, male or female. In bulls, there are 12, from six to eighteen months of age, the get of the present stock bulls, Orange Victor, Ardletan Royal (imp.), Pride of Windsor (imp.), and Sittyton Missie, a rare nice bunch, high-class herd-headers and show stuff among them. One of these especially richly bred on winning lines is a red five-months-old calf, by the Toronto grand champion, Royal Favorite. His dam is an imported Lavender cow, also a Toronto winner. She was sired by Imp. Prince Sundean, Toronto champion in 1904, and her dam was sired by the great "Slow" bull, Silver Plate. This youngster is a show calf all over. At the request of the committee, Mr. White will sell two bulls and two heifers at the Ottawa sale. Practically everything in the herd is registered, or eligible for registration, in the American herdbook. Pembroke is on the main line of the C. P. R., 101 miles west of Ottawa, also on

the Canada Atlantic division of the Grand Trunk, and is easily reached in a few hours' run from Toronto, Ottawa, Carlton Junction, Smith's Falls, Parry Sound, or North Bay.

Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "We are offering a lot of good young Shorthorn bulls at prices that cannot fail to interest buyers. The man who wants to add a choice female or two to his herd will also find it to his advantage to communicate with us. Among recent sales, we wish to mention the sale to Frank A. Smith, Grovesend, Ont., of Waterloo Lad 60077, an extra good fifteen-months-old bull of the popular Waterloo tribe. Mr. Smith has only a small herd, but did not let that deter him from selecting the best bull he could find. He also took a very good heifer, sired by our imported Princess Royal bull, and from an extra good imported cow. She looks like making a show heifer. These two cattle should prove a valuable addition to Mr. Smith's herd, as they are the kind that produce good ones. Our Yorkshires are an extra well-bred lot, and we are pricing them right. We recently sold to Mr. A. Heslop, of Appleby, a very straight, even young boar that should develop well. We will be pleased to receive correspondence, or a visit, from anyone interested in Shorthorns or Yorkshires."

ARTHUR JOHNSTON'S SALE.

As announced in our last week's issue, Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., will, on March 6th, next, at his farm, dispose of his entire herd of 65 Scotch Shorthorns. This is a dispersion sale unreservedly. Mr. Johnston is one of the oldest, if not the oldest living importer of Shorthorns in this country. In 1867, he laid the foundation of the present herd. In 1874, he made his first importation, and almost annually since he has crossed to Scotland for a fresh lot, his purchases being chiefly from the noted herds of W. S. Marr, of Uppermill; Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, and James Bruce, of Lochabers. Since 1872, he has used nothing but the best obtainable imported Scotch bulls, regardless of cost, as proof of which we may mention the bull, Scotchman 2nd, for which he paid \$1,200, and the Cruick-shank-bred Indian Chief, sire of more first-prize and champion bulls than any other in Canada in his day. It is an undeniable fact that no other herd in the Dominion through all these years has been kept to a higher standard, and no one man in Canada to-day has done more to raise the character of Canadian Shorthorns than Arthur Johnston, for while he never was much inclined to exhibit at the shows, yet it is probably not too much to say that cattle imported or bred by him have won more honors at the leading shows in this country and the United States in the last twenty-five years than those of any other breeder in America, and a very large number of the leading herds in this country to-day were founded on cattle bred or imported by him; yet, now on the eve of the dispersion of the herd, his only boast is that he believes he has sold more cattle by correspondence than any one man in Canada or Great Britain, and that without a single complaint of inferiority or misrepresentation. At this sale, Mr. Johnston will truthfully and honestly describe each animal sold, and if any of them are not right in every particular the people will know it before they bid. Forty-two females and thirteen bulls will be catalogued, all in grand condition, but not loaded down with fat. Part of them are imported, the balance being progeny of imported sire and dam, and some rare nice show stuff will be sold. They represent such fashionable strains as the Cruick-shank, Nonpareils, Lavenders and Village Maids, Marr Princess Royals, Emmas, and Claras; Bruce Mayflowers and Fames, Campbell Minas, Kildean Beauties, Bridesmaids, Bessies, Miss Ramsdens, etc. Also, there will be sold the two choice stock bulls, one an imported Bruce Mayflower, the other a Marr Clara. Full particulars as to eligibility for registration in the American herdbook will be announced as the cattle are brought out. Catalogues will be mailed on application. For fuller particulars, look up our next issue, and remember, the date, Wednesday, March 6th.



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 counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

A FINE stock farm of nearly 700 acres: level land; running stream; magnificent pasture; clay loam; large barn with two wings; good house; forty acres of wood; one mile from post office; ten miles east of Hamilton; two miles from railroad. Must be sold to close estate. Will consider exchange for city property. Easy terms. Price less than fifty dollars per acre. Apply Burk & Co., 28 Toronto street, Toronto.

COMPETENT, experienced and practical herdsman wanted to take charge of the largest and best Jersey herd in Canada. Must thoroughly understand breeding and feeding, and the producing of pure, clean milk, and all the details. Box C, Farmer's Advocate, London.

FOR SALE—50 acre farm, 7 miles from London, on the London and Sarnia road; 13-story brick house, barn 35 x 50, driving house and horse stable 30 x 40, shed 26 x 60. Excellent water; soil clay loam, in a high state of cultivation. Apply B. F. Tuckey, Ferguson.

FOR SALE—ch ad or exchange—four Clyde fillies; Imp. Hackneys stallion, Stockwell No. 428, 16 hands, 1400 lbs., kind and sure, and a good getter. Selling to avoid interbreeding. J. C. Anderson, Morganston P. O. Colborne Station, C. T. R.

FOR QUICK SALE—Farm and Stock consisting as follows: North-east quarter section 24, Township 6, Range 17. 80 acres wheat land, 20 acres hay land, balance bush. All fenced. New barn, stone foundation, which will hold 35 head of stock. New house, frame, with stone basement. Good water. South-east quarter-section 25, Township 6, Range 17. 130 acres cultivated, balance wheat land, 100 acres ready for crop. 24 head horned stock, 9 head horses, 10 tons hay, about 1000 bushels oats, about 300 bushels barley, complete outfit of farm implements. Price \$9,700.00. \$4,000 cash, balance to suit. Interest 6%. Might exchange for city property. Apply to A. E. Lloyd, Wawanesa, Man., or Houghton Land Corporation, Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—Kinnoull Park Farm, containing about 740 acres; the soil is a sandy loam, easily worked; about 300 acres under cultivation; the balance pasture and bush; a large quantity of all kinds of timber; exceptionally well watered; about two acres of winter apple fruit; there are two good comfortable dwelling houses (frame) containing 8 and 10 rooms; the barns are the most extensive in the Dominion, especially well constructed, with water in stables and yard; school, churches, railway station and post office about 180 rods from the farm; good shipping facilities; adjoining the village of New Lloping, Simcoe County. For further particulars address Andrew Giffen, New Lloping, Ont.

MAN WANTED—Good farmer. Pleasant home. First class wages. L. H. Burne, Tillsonburg P. O. and Dereham Centre, Ont.

WANTED—Experienced herd man, unmarried. Small herd. Comfortable place. State wage.—Address Stockman, Herald Office, Ca-leton Place, Ont.

WANTED—Man to take charge and work farm of 400 acres on share basis, 200 acres all plowed. Supply own machinery, horses and help. Good house and stables near railway, school, etc. Located on Roseau River. Willing to sell. Address for particulars, J. H. Baskerville, Dominion City, Man.

WESTERN farms for sale—Splendid opportunities in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Write for particulars. Box 22, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY. We are prepared to suit the most particular buyer. We have the best assortment of property for sale of any agency in Ontario and will be pleased to show farms, houses or business properties to intending purchasers. Over 2,000 farms for sale. Send for our list.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD., London, Ont.

Mr. Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Waterloo Co., Ont., writes: "My Yorkshires are doing well, are in thrifty condition, the mild winter being favorable for letting them out daily. I have a few choice youngsters, from two to four months, for sale; sired by the typical sires, S. H. Dalmeny Topsman 2nd and S. H. Gladiator, of the ideal bacon type. I also have a few young sows ready to breed. The demand for Yorkshires is on the increase, people are being educated as to the most profitable breed of hog to raise."

DALGETY S. CLYDESDALE SALE.

Farmers should bear in mind Dalgety Bros' auction sale, at Fraser House, London, on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, when 18 choice imported mares and fillies, two to six years old, and a Hackney stallion will be sold at the buyers' prices. Parties looking for something quite above the average in size and quality of bone combined with the best of breeding will, we are assured, find what they want in this young, which has been carefully selected for its suitability to the trade of this province.

Is your Horse always "Going Lamé"?

Either it's an old Strain or Swelling—or there is chronic weakness of the joints. In either case, your horse needs FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

Strains in any part of the body—sprained or wrenched back, shoulder, knee or fetlock—bruises from kicks or falls—all lose their soreness when you rub the sore spot with

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

for Lameness in Horses

It makes weak joints strong—enables a horse to do a good day's work every day. Get a bottle and keep it handy in case of accidents.

50c. a bottle. If your dealer has none, write

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

POTASH

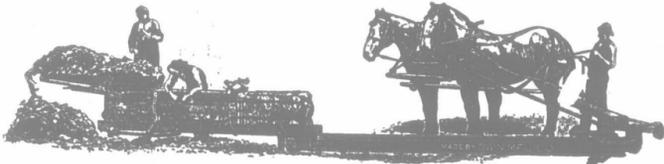
may be obtained from all the leading fertilizer dealers in the highly-concentrated forms of

MURIATE of POTASH or SULPHATE of POTASH

For Tobacco, Sugar Beets and Potatoes apply Sulphate of Potash. On all other field crops, as well as in the Orchard, Muriate of Potash will give entirely satisfactory results. Potash is not merely a stimulant, it is a direct plant food, and has a beneficial after-effect. As a rule, to secure best results, Potash ought to be applied along with a Phosphatic Fertilizer early in spring. Any reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" who desires to obtain copies of publications treating of the Results of Fertilizer Experiments in Canada and elsewhere may secure the same **GRATIS** by addressing

THE DOMINION AGRICULTURAL OFFICES OF THE POTASH SYNDICATE, Rooms 1102-1105 Temple Building, TORONTO, CANADA.

Everything Substantial Must Have a Good Foundation.



THE DAIN HAY PRESS

has a good foundation. The frame is channel steel solidly riveted together.

The Dain Press will do more tons per day than any other press, notwithstanding what irresponsible opposition agents say.

The Dain Press will make heavier bales, and not strain, get out of order or break.

You can't afford to make the mistake of buying any other machine.

Great Capacity. Great Durability. The two qualities most desired in Hay Presses, and found only in the Dain.

Write in to-day. Catalogue for the asking.

THE DAIN MFG. CO., PRESTON, ONT.

The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man., Western Agents.

GOSSIP.

Statements of cattle shipped from the ports of St. John and Portland for the week ending Feb. 3rd, 1907, to Manchester, London, Glasgow, Liverpool and Bristol were 3,663 head.

Mr. R. H. Reid, Pine River, Ont., writes: "We have just sold to Mr. Frank Wicks, Teeswater, Ont., the young bull, Golden Measure, got by Golden Cross (imp.), out of a Duchess dam. This is a young bull of choice quality and breeding. Have also, since writing you, sold an excellent young bull to Mr. Wm. McAllister, St. Augustine, Ont., out of a heavy-milking dam. This is the making of a good sire. Both these young bulls have gone into good hands, and will be well taken care of. Since getting the two imported cows home, which we purchased at Mr. Ed. Robinson's sale, at Markham, Ont., the Marchioness cow, Apple Pie, has dropped us a fine roan bull calf, got by Royal Champion (imp.). This is a thick, strong calf, and his breeding ought to satisfy the most exacting."

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

At the Revere House, Markdale, Ont., on Thursday, March 7th, Mr. T. Mercer, the well-known importer of Clydesdale horses, will sell his latest importation of 30 Clydesdale fillies and mares, from one to six years of age, several of them stunted and believed to be safe in foal to leading sires in Scotland, many of them having been winners at leading shows last year. They are a big, flash-quality lot, fully sustaining Mr. Mercer's reputation as an importer of the best to be found, regardless of price. There will also be sold several high-class, Canadian-bred, registered mares and fillies, the whole making an exceptionally choice offering. Fillies are getting very scarce in Scotland now, and the wholesale importation of them is now practically a thing of the past, as the demand is greater than the supply consequently, the price is steadily going up, which will prohibit importation of them in such numbers as in the past year. Therefore, parties wanting a brood mare or two have no time to lose, unless they want to pay a long price, and everything in sight indicates that these sales of imported fillies are about over. The terms of this sale are cash, or twelve months or bankable paper, with 5 per cent. off for cash. Markdale is on the Toronto-Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R. Morning trains from Toronto reach there about 11.30 a. m. Catalogues will be sent on application.

TRADE TOPIC.

Montreal, Jan. 9th, 1907.

Dr. H. S. A. Tuttle, Tuttle's Elixir Co., Montreal:

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry as to results which I experienced by the use of Tuttle's Elixir, it gives me the greatest pleasure to state that it is the most effective remedy I have ever used.

I have a horse which was lame in front for four months or more. I had him examined by various surgeons, who treated the case in the usual manner, viz., by blistering in different parts, and by use of setons, etc. This treatment, however, did him little if any good, and, after four months' idleness on the part of the horse and considerable trouble on the part of those attending him, he was apparently just about as lame as ever.

I then used a half bottle of your elixir primarily, with the object of determining where the soreness was located. I applied it, without friction, from the top of the shoulder right down to the hoof. In about ten minutes, a savage-looking bunch of blisters appeared on the point of the shoulder, no other part where the elixir was applied showing the slightest effect of the application.

I continued using the elixir on the part where the blisters came out, and, after ten days' time, using a half bottle every day, the elixir seemed to have no further effect; but the horse was perfectly sound. That was three months ago, and he is now being used every day, and has never made a lame step since.

My experience with the elixir has made me a firm believer in it, and of its efficiency as a body wash, and as a remedy for soreness of any kind, particularly that of the muscles. I cannot speak too highly of it.

Yours truly,

W. H. BROWN.

EVER HAVE HEARTBURN?

OR ACID RIFTINGS OF FOOD?

Bileans End These Symptoms.

How? Because when food returns with that sour taste, when you have "heartburn," wind after food, or any of these unpleasant "feelings of fullness," it is because your digestive system has given way for the time. The "food tax" upon its energies has been too heavy. Bileans just enter the stomach, and, dissolving there, they liberate certain herbal essences which at once correct the gastric glands. These essences also pass into the blood and are carried to the liver. There they operate on the bile-secreting cells, and are carried to the delicate vessels of the intestines. All along, these herbal essences act beneficially, so that digestive disorders are corrected, the bowels are gently opened—not violently purged—the acid and fermenting substances are removed from the body, the blood is cleared of poisons and a feeling of lightness and restored vigor, with return of healthy appetite and freedom from all digestive troubles, is the result. Bileans also cure constipation, debility, female ailments, piles, headache, and all liver, kidney and stomach disorders. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents a box, or post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.60.

MONEY IN CANARIES

More profitable than poultry. Experience unnecessary. We give advice free. Our new ag-book, "Money in Canaries," tells all about it. With book we send free, if you name this paper, a 10c packet BIRD BREAD. Also, "How to Raise Birds of Lice," and "Bird Magazine." Send agc 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.

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
\$60
GILSON
GASOLINE
ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream
Separators, Churns, Wash
Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL
Ask for catalog—all sizes

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 222 York St., Guelph, Ont.



GETTING WINTER EGGS

The greatest profit from hens is in making yours lay when the other fellow's don't—an easy thing to do when each morning's feed contains a small portion of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. This tonic preparation also cures gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is a wonderful assistant to hen nature. By its use, functions and organs, which in confinement become dormant or inactive, are compelled in an easy and natural manner to act as nature intended. This is why Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a fills the egg basket in winter. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and is endorsed by leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. It costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lb. package, 35c. 12 lbs. \$1.75,
5 lbs., 85c. 25-lb. pall, \$3.50.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Instant Loue Killer Kills Lice.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CORNING BEEF.

Would you please print in your paper a way to cure corn beef? Could one use beef that had been frozen to corn for spring use?
J. R. K.

Ans.—The following is the recipe given by Scientific American for canning beef: To each gallon of water add 1½ lbs. salt, ½ lb. sugar, ½ ounce saltpetre, and ½ ounce potash. Boil, skim, and, when cold, pour over the meat. We cannot answer regarding frozen meat. Has any reader had experience?

AN INTEREST CLAIM.

A railway company bought right-of-way across my farm last spring, and took possession shortly afterwards, cutting all fences, and passed all summer grading and hauling material, etc., but have paid nothing yet. When selling to them, I consented to immediate possession, and the agent stated that they would settle in, at most, a few weeks. Have I any right to interest on the agreed price for the time they have kept me waiting?
Ontario. LEX.

Ans.—We think so.

VENTILATION OF ROOT CELLAR AND PIGPEN

1. How is the best way to ventilate a pigpen with successful results?
2. How is the best way to ventilate a root cellar to prevent the sleepers from rotting?
3. We are fattening hogs, which are snoring as a horse when he has the heaves; they do not eat very much. Might it come through lack of ventilation? Advise treatment.
4. We have a bunch of young pigs, about three and a half months old, that are very thrifty, but they begin to rub themselves against the wall. They also have a thin red crust on their backs. Please advise treatment.
V. H.

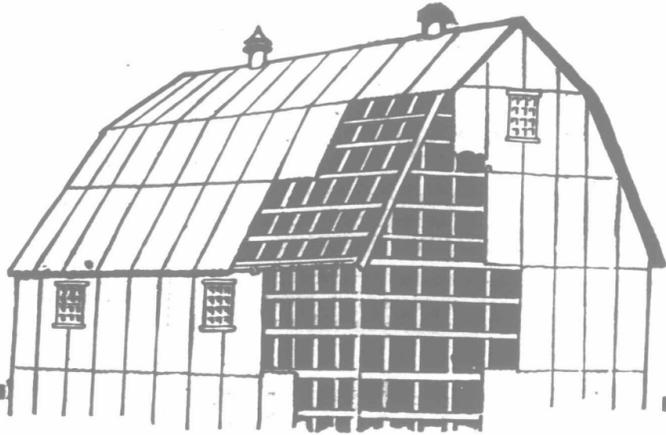
Ans.—1. We know of no better way than by means of an air shaft running from ceiling to ridge of roof.

2. The same answer applies to ventilation of a root cellar, except that the shaft should reach from the floor of cellar, being slatted from floor to near ceiling, and close from there to exit.
3. This is probably the result of heavy feeding and lack of exercise. A run out in the barnyard for an hour on fine days should be helpful. Charcoal, ashes and salt, placed where they can take it at will, should also tend to relieve them. Pigs require less ventilation than other stock.
4. Washing with a warm solution of one of the coal-tar sheep dips, once a week, will probably give relief in this case.

OXFORDS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Will you kindly give, for the information of a new subscriber, a good cut and description of the Oxford Down sheep, followed by the same of a Shropshire of up-to-date breeding? I wish to found a small flock of pure-breds, and am undecided as to which I should take up.
F. O. R. S.

Ans.—We gave a series of historic and descriptive articles, with cuts, of about twenty of the English breeds of sheep in the latter part of "The Farmer's Advocate" for 1904. Elsewhere in this issue we present a new photograph of a prize-winning Oxford ram, and will endeavor to meet our new subscriber's wish by publishing one of a Shropshire next week. The Oxfords are, as a rule, the largest of the middle-wool breeds, rams weighing, at maturity, in good condition, from 275 to 350 lbs., while highly-fitted show rams have weighed as high as 400 lbs. or over. Ewes, in good breeding condition, weigh 200 to 275 lbs. They are a hardy, vigorous breed, and good grazers. They are prolific, regular breeders; the ewes good milkers, while their flesh ranks high in quality, being abundant in quantity, of medium fineness of grain, and well intermixed. Their wool is of medium length and fineness, coarser than that of the other Down breeds, but considerably heavier. In well-kept flocks, the average fleece should weigh 10 to 12 lbs. unwashed. In general appearance they are large, stately-looking sheep, moderately low-set, have strong bone, good legs and feet, and a rugged, thrifty look. The head is of moderate length and width, well covered with wool over the poll and forehead. The color of the face and legs is generally a little darker than brown.

**A Lightning Proof, Fire Proof Barn**

is actually cheaper, when covered with "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets, than the dangerous all-wooden structure.

There is a big saving in both lumber and carpentry, when using Corrugated Sheets. For the metal, being very rigid, may be applied to a much lighter framework than any other construction, and no sheeting boards are required.

There is no trick in applying

"Acorn" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets.

Anybody can use them to roof or side any barn or outbuilding, and such a roof will outlast a generation without repairs. It is absolutely proof against lightning and fire from the outside. Being heavily galvanized, it will never rust and admit the rain. It is the best you can buy, and the cheapest, in both first and last cost.

DELEWARE, February 20th, 1905.

"I cannot speak too highly of your metal roofing. If I had another barn to roof I would prefer your corrugated galvanized iron roofing and pay for it, than use wooden shingles for nothing."

Yours respectfully, CHAS. BATEMAN.

42

Write us and ask for our literature, with names of users in your own locality. Then stand by their opinion of our Corrugated galvanized sheets for barn-building.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED

PRESTON, Ont.

**First Annual Public Sale**

AT

ANNANDALE STOCK FARM

ON

Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1907,

COMMENCING 1:30 P.M. SHARP.

35 Head Advanced Registry**HOLSTEINS**

10 Brood Sows, 1 Coach Mare, extra good, and several Grade Heifers with calf.

Of the Registered Holsteins, 20 are cows and heifers fresh or with calf to the great bull, Prince Posch Calamity. All the cows have large public official tests. The heifers not calved will be due soon after the sale, and will show for themselves. There will be 15 bulls, most of these over 8 months old, all of the choicest breeding and backed by large records.

Ten brood sows bred to the best Yorkshire boar I ever owned. Purchaser can have choice from 30 due to farrow after March 1st.

One grade cow, three grade heifers with calf to our Holstein bull, one extra fine German Coach mare, 7 years old, suitable for heavy carriage in city. Orders taken for seed corn, to be seen on the ear.

All will be sold without reserve, as I propose to make this sale a yearly event of importance. I am putting in an extra fine lot of stock. Catalogue with over 30 cuts of animals offered, and complete information as to breeding, records, etc., on request. Barns 100 rods from Main St., G.T.R. and C.P.R., M.C.R. one mile.

Terms: 8 months' credit on approved notes. 6% discount for cash. Sale under cover.

MAJOR E. R. ALMAS, Norwich P.O., Ont.

CAPT. T. MERRITT MOORE, Springford, Ont.

COL. L. G. PEARCE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Auctioneers.

GEO. RICE, Prop.

Tillsonburg, Ont.

BRICK SILOS.

If bricks were used for building silos, would it not be much easier and cheaper than cement?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We are afraid a brick silo would not be strong enough to stand the pressure, unless made very thick, in which case it would certainly cost more than cement. We are persuaded that where gravel can be had conveniently, cement concrete is the most economical and certainly the most durable material for silo building.

RAISING CALVES WITHOUT MILK.

Is there any way in which calves can be successfully fed without milk, or part milk? Would part milk, water and oil-cake meal do after a calf is two months old, with lots of good hay?
A. E. C.

Ans.—Yes, given new milk the first two weeks, and warmed skim milk the next month, by which time the calf may be taught to eat whole or chopped oats, with a little oil-cake meal in the mixture, by first putting some in its mouth after drinking, then the skim milk may be diluted with one-half the quantity of warm water, and, if kept in a clean, well-bedded stall, it will go on and do well, and at three months may do without milk.

THICKNESS OF CONCRETE WALL—CEMENT NEEDED.

1. Kindly let me know how thick a cement-concrete wall, 8 or 9 feet high, would need to be to carry, safely, a barn and contents, 40 feet wide, 100 feet long, posts 20 feet high.

2. How many barrels of cement would it take?

3. Where could specimens of minerals be analyzed so that I might find out their value?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Twelve inches thick is sufficient, if properly constructed.

2. For a wall nine feet high under your building, twelve inches thick, mixed one part cement to nine parts gravel, about eighty barrels of Portland cement would be needed. This quantity could be reduced considerably by imbedding as much stone in wall as possible. Do not have stone come within an inch of either face of wall.

3. Write to Bureau of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
T. B.

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

ESTABLISHED 1867. **BY AUCTION** DISPERSED 1907.

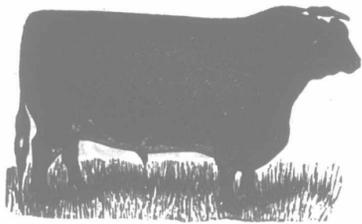
THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED

Shorthorn Herd

IN CANADA, THE PROPERTY OF

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONT.,
At the Farm, 7th Con. Pickering Tp., on

Wed., March 6th, 1907



Positively without reserve, the whole herd of **65 HEAD** of imported and the get of imported Scotch Shorthorns, representing the Cruickshank Nonpareils, Lavenders, Duchess of Glosters, Village Maids, Marr Princess Royals, Emmas, Claras, Bruce Mayflowers and Fames, Campbell Minas, Kiblean Beauties, Kinellar Bessies, Miss Ramsdens, Bridesmaids, etc. Also the Imp. Bruce Mayflower and the Marr Clara stock bulls. The whole, without doubt, making the choicest lot ever sold by auction in Canada.

Terms: 6 months' credit on bankable paper; 5% per annum off for cash.

Conveyances will meet the east and west bound trains at Pickering, G. T. R., and Claremont, C. P. R., the evening before and morning of the sale. The sale will be held under cover in case of bad weather.

Catalogues on application.

Capt. T. E. Robson, } Auctioneers.
Geo. Jackson, }

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies by Auction

30 Fillies & Mares 30
From 1 to 6 Years of Age

THE PROPERTY OF

MR. T. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT.,

IN THE VILLAGE OF MARKDALE, ON

Thursday, Mar. 7, '07

Representing Scotland's richest blood, many of them winners last year. A big, flashy, quality lot. Part of them bred in Scotland, and safe in foal. Several matched pairs.

TERMS—Cash, or 12 months on bankable paper, with 5% interest.

Capt. T. E. Robson, } Auctioneers.
Rudd Mathews, }

CATALOGUES.

Markdale is on the Owen Sound branch of the G. P. R. Morning trains leaving Toronto reach there at 11.30. Sale will be held at the Revere House.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Provincial Auction Sales

OF

PURE - BRED CATTLE
Registered

150 Head—Males and Females—of Beef Breeds.

WILL BE HELD AT THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

Guelph, February 27; Port Perry, March 1;
Ottawa, March 8; 1907

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

Special Inducement to Purchasers in Ontario.

Freight Paid—The freight on any animals purchased at these sales by residents of Ontario, shipped to purchaser's station in Ontario, will be paid by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The original receipted freight bill containing the point of shipment and destination, name and registration number of the animal purchased and shipped, the estimated weight for billing, and the rate charged per cwt., should be sent immediately to the Live-stock Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

For catalogues and particulars regarding any of the sales, address the Secretary at the point of sale, or make application to

Live-stock Branch,
Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto

DISPERSION SALE

38 Scotch and Scotch-topped

SHORTHORN CATTLE

13 Cows, 18 Heifers, 7 Bulls.

Registered Shropshires—17 ewes and ewe lambs, 3 rams, 2 shearlings and 1 ram lamb. At the farm, "The Cedars," 3 miles west of Bradford, Ontario.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20th, 1907.

There will also be sold **Registered Berkshires, Heavy Draft Horses, 2 Light Horses,** a number of **Plymouth Rock Fowls, Farm Implements, etc.** The property of **BELL BROS.** This is an old-established herd, and all the stock are right and a high-class lot.

TERMS: 9 months' credit on approved paper. 5 per cent. off for cash.

Sale will commence, for Horses, Berkshires, Shropshires, Implements, etc., 10 a.m.; Shorthorns, 1.30 p.m. Lunch at noon. Conveyances will meet morning trains at Bradford. Catalogues.

F. W. SILVERSIDES, } Auctioneers.
W. J. PHILLIPS, }

J. A. HOLT,
Clerk.

Shorthorns at Auction

At the farm, 3 mile west of **Hawkeville,** 5 miles west of **St Jacob's Sta. G.T.R.** branch crossing main line at Berlin, and 3 miles south of **Wallenstein Sta., C.P.R.,** on

THURSDAY, FEB. 28th, 1907,

When **20 head of high-class Shorthorns** will be offered, consisting of 7 bulls, from 10 to 20 months old, 5 of which are by **Good Morning (Imp.),** and 13 females, all of breeding age, are in calf to **Good Morning (Imp.).**

Noon train met at St. Jacob's on day of sale. **Sale at 2 p.m.**

Terms cash, unless otherwise arranged on day of sale.

MR. JOSEPH NICKUS,
Auctioneer.

L. K. WEBER,
Proprietor.

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show

WILL BE HELD AT

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 4th to 8th, 1907

Exhibits will consist of live and dressed cattle, sheep, swine and poultry; also a dairy show and a seed exhibit. Large cash prizes offered for the various sections. The show will be held in the splendid new building.

Practical lectures will be given by experts each day.

Live-stock entries close February 23rd; poultry entries close February 18th.

Reduced Rates on all Railways. For prize list, entry form or programme apply

J. C. SMITH,
President.

A. P. WESTERYELT,
Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The Season for Croup and Colds

BUT SERIOUS RESULTS CAN BE AVOIDED BY THE TIMELY USE OF

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

With the return of wintry weather there comes again mother's anxiety for the health of her little ones—wet feet and chilled bodies and then croup or severe colds. And what is to be done to prevent serious trouble?

Because it is pleasant to the taste, composed of simple ingredients of proven value, and positively free from anything of an injurious nature, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suitable as a treatment for children, and its popularity is due to its wonderful success in the prevention and cure of croup, chest colds and bronchitis.

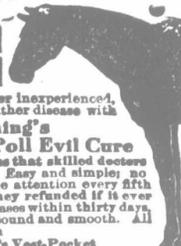
In the hour of emergency you can depend on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough, aid expectoration, allay inflammation and bring speedy relief and cure.

This well-known preparation is not a mere cough mixture, but a medicine having thorough and far-reaching action on the whole system, and hence its remarkable success.

Mr. Wm. McGee, 49 Wright avenue, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"There is no remedy, in my opinion, that can act more promptly than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It cured my son of croup, absolutely, in one night. We gave him a dose when he was black in the face from choking. It gave him instant relief and cure."

Don't take anything said to be "just as good." There is no throat and lung medicine just as good as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Remember this when buying, and insist on having Dr. Chase's, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every bottle. 25 cents a bottle. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

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By Mail

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ROOT CELLAR IN PIGPEN.

1. I am thinking of building a pigpen, and having a root bin, or cellar, in it, with a brick hollow wall around it, with a cement or stone foundation under the whole building. Would a cellar be a success under the same roof as pigs are kept? Would like to have it arranged so that the feed cooker would help to check the frost. Can you tell me how this may be done?

2. If you, or any of your readers, would suggest a plan of a pen that would accommodate the pigs of two brood sows—two litters a year—with a cellar in it, about 10 by 12 feet, I would be very much pleased, and perhaps it would interest others also.

3. Would you recommend having a cistern under the feed-room, and the water from the eaves conducted into it to supply water for pen? J. L.

Ans.—1. No doubt roots could be kept from freezing in a bin in south-east corner of pigpen, if outside wall was of hollow brick, and the heat from feed cooker was conveyed, during severe weather, into this bin by means of a flue from a large, overhanging, inverted funnel. We would, however, be afraid of the roots wilting in such a place, and, also, a slight possibility of their being flavored by the air of the pigpen, and would prefer to have cellar under the floor.

2. As a ground plan that might suit, we would suggest a building 26 by 36 feet, with a feed passage 4 feet wide in the center of the building and running lengthwise. On either side of passage have two pens, each 13 by 11 feet, and a width of 10 feet at one end of the building could be devoted to feed-room and root cellar.

3. We think very favorably of your idea to have a cistern under feed-room. T. B.

FIREPROOFING WOOD.

How is wood rendered fireproof? I have heard that wood can be so treated that a blast furnace can be built from it. Can it in any shape or form be so treated? If so, I suppose a house or barn could be built from it. Fireproof farm buildings would be a great thing, especially where one is in danger of forest fires as we are. What is the cost of so treating wood? Will it remain so if exposed to weather any length of time? Can you estimate the cost of a modern house (two-story) built of fireproof wood, also a barn, 100 x 50, and arched roof, in comparison with cost of ordinary wood? J. F. S.

Ans.—There are various methods of rendering woods less inflammable than in the natural state, but none of them are so efficacious that a blast furnace could be made of the wood. Most of them so affect the wood that it will only ignite when subjected to very high temperature. The best of them go even further, the wood not igniting, but simply charring, under the severest test.

Sodium tungstate is perhaps the most efficacious, but is too expensive. The wood is saturated with a solution of the tungstate.

A mixture of borax and sulphate of magnesia (20 lbs. water, 3 lbs. borax, and 2½ lbs. sulphate of magnesia) is nearly as good as tungstate, and less expensive. Wood is saturated with the solution.

Two coats of solution of sodium silicate and one coat of amianth is very effective.

A saturated solution of alum, put on with a brush, is good. A solution of one pound alum and one pound copper sulphate in 100 gallons of water is also good. The timber to be rendered fireproof is submerged in the solution four or five days, then dried thoroughly. Both of these treatments are recommended because of cheapness of material.

These treatments applied with the brush will cost approximately as much per coat as painting. The others will probably be more expensive because of the great amount of handling of the timber, as well as the cost of the materials. They would probably increase the cost 25 per cent. to 50 per cent.



THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT, The source of all Power, The Fountain of Youth,

discovered in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr. The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed

care or refund of money, for \$3.00. Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer D 2341, Montreal.

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The big stables are always prepared. The bottle is ready on the shelf.

How is it with you? Are you prepared to treat the common ailments—the ones that are liable to come at any time? If your horse should go lame; should suffer from a cut, a kick, or a sprain; if he should be foundered, or get the colic, or the rheumatism, or distemper; should develop a spavin, a splint or a curb, are you ready to treat him off-hand?



TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

has been for many years the reliance for horsemen for these and many other ailments. Used as well by skilled veterinaries as by farmers, breeders, teamsters and other horse owners.

For external and internal use. Tuttle's Family Elixir, for ills of men, women and children. Tuttle's White Star, the best healing and drying liniment. Tuttle's American Condition Powders, the best blood purifier for horses.

Tuttle's American Worm Powders, absolutely certain in their effect, guaranteed in every case to expel all worms.

Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment, a perfect cure for hard and cracked hoofs and all diseases of the hoof.

Price on Tuttle's Remedies: On and after this date the price of Tuttle's Family and Horse Elixir will be \$4.00 per dozen; Condition Powders, \$2.00 per dozen; Worm Powders, \$2.00 per dozen; Hoof Ointment, \$4.00; White Star Liniment, \$4.00. Bottle sent by mail, \$0.75.

Horse Book Free.

We publish a book of 100 pages entitled, "Veterinary Experience," which contains the experience of our Dr. S. A. Tuttle, who has for many years been a successful veterinary surgeon. It is a clear illustration and description of the horse and his diseases. Send for "Veterinary Experience" and other printed matter—FREE.



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CANADIAN BRANCH: 32 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Quebec.

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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.

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"HORSE COMFORT" is an unequalled specific for all kinds of sores, wounds, cuts, bruises, saddle or harness galls, sore shoulders, scratches, grease heel, mud fever, malignant ulcers, fistula, poll evil corns, proud flesh, blood poison, etc. One application removes the soreness, begins to cure at once, and allows the horse to go to work. "HORSE COMFORT" means comfort to the horse and freedom from fretting; it means better conditioned horses, more and better service from your horse. Every horse owner should keep a bottle of it in his medicine chest—it will pay for itself in a short time. If your dealer cannot supply it we send it direct. Write today for "HORSE COMFORT" booklet free, and if you keep cows ask for book, "THE COST OF A LOST COW"—it will interest every cow owner. **DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Mfrs., Lyndonville, Vt., U.S.A.**

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You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

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will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

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New, natural remedy. Absolutely certain. Scores cured lately. Write for free booklet to **LYON MFG. CO., 435 Yonge St., Toronto.**

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Our BOOKLET plainly tells the story of B'atchford's Calf Meal, with convincing testimonial from some of the 20,000 progressive farmers who have had wonderful results from this perfect milk substitute. Write for booklet—it's FREE. **J. A. Simmers, Toronto Ont.**

Imported Clydesdales

Two 4-year-old and two 2-year-old stallions; one 3-year-old and two 1-year-old fillies; positively the best bunch I ever imported; richly bred, full of quality, abundance of size, and nice, true actors. Will sell them right. Terms to suit.

Telephone con. **Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.**

T. E. ROBSON,

Live-stock Auctioneer

2 BECHER ST., LONDON, ONT.

IMP. Clydesdale Stallion, Moonlight No. (11439), Vol. 34, Bay. Foaled 1966. Sure and good getter. For sale. **John Arthur, Cedarville, Ont.**

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ELEPHANTIASIS.

Early in October, after a day's rest, mare went lame, and was swollen in one leg. She was turned out to grass during the day and stabled at night, but the leg continued to swell for about four days, when it was swollen from foot to body and along the floor of the abdomen. The swelling was very great. I then called my veterinarian in, and he treated for lymphangitis. After two months, not being satisfied, I sent for another veterinarian, who said she had not been properly treated, as the trouble was a bruise in front of pastern joint. In a few days, this broke, but did not discharge much. She is not lame or sore, but the swelling remains as high as the hock, and sometimes extends a little above.

A. A. L.

Ans.—I am of the opinion the first veterinarian called was correct in his diagnosis and treatment. If the trouble was caused by a bruise, it would have formed matter and burst in less than two months. The bruise, in all probability, was received during the two months. You were too late in calling the veterinarian; the case became chronic, and the exudate organized before the treatment commenced. She should have been kept quiet and properly treated at first. The condition existing now is known as elephantiasis, or chronic big leg, and it is not probable the leg will ever regain its normal condition. All that can be done is hand-rub and bandage the leg. The more hand-rubbing it gets, the better. Give, internally, 1 dram iodide of potassium, twice daily, in damp food. If her appetite fails, or she runs tears from the eyes or saliva from her mouth, discontinue the drug for ten days, and then give again, etc.

Miscellaneous.

WARTS.

I have a yearling calf which is covered with warts about the neck and breast. Is there a cure for it? What is the cause? Is it contagious? There are dozens about the neck as big as a thumb, and two as big as a fist. The big ones are flat, dry and scaly on top. The animal eats and does well otherwise.

E. S. H.

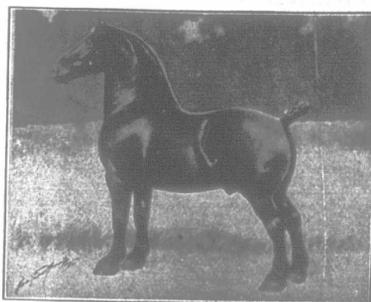
Ans.—Those having a slim base may safely be cut off with a pair of sharp scissors, and by touching the wounds with a little caustic potash, which can be had in form of a pencil from a druggist, the roots will be burned out; or these may be taken off by tying a horse hair tightly around the neck of the wart. Medium-sized and large ones lying flat may be removed by touching a few times with silver nitrate (Lunar caustic).

WATERPROOFING COTTON.

Please give a recipe for dressing that will be moderately waterproof on cotton or duck for a binder or wagon or horse cover, that will not be hard in cold weather, and not very expensive; also for a tent of medium-weight duck to live in in the summer in the Northwest. Will a tent of that kind with rather flat roof keep out the wet without dressing?

J. C.

Ans.—Paint the canvas with raw linseed oil. Another recipe is as follows: Add to three pints boiling water 2 ounces of yellow soap. When dissolved, stir in 1 quart boiled linseed oil, and, when cold, add 1/2 pint drier, known as brown Japan. Waterproofing would be advisable for the tent, as a flat canvas top without it would probably sag and cause dripping.



THE LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM

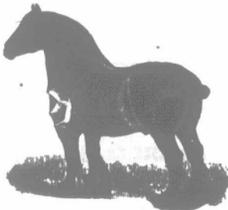
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Largest importers in America of German Coach, Percheron and Belgian stallions. Over 200 head on hand at all times. All have the best of bone, style and action, and on which we will put a gilt-edged guarantee they must be satisfactory, sure breeders. Won more prizes in the American show-ring in 1936 than all other importers combined. Our guarantee is the best. Terms to suit buyers. Importations arriving every few weeks insure prospective buyers a large selection from which to make a purchase.

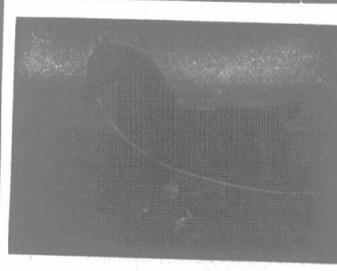
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Established for over 90 years. Importer and exporter of

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

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Hackney fillies and mares for sale. Three young Berkshire sows in farrow for sale. We are booking orders for March and April by Danesfield Donovan and from out imp. sows. We have a beautiful litter of puppies two weeks old for sale, from Hollywood Rose, sired by Niwel Conqueror; also one beautiful puppy half grown.

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Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. Th. Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-action, The Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and ners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

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Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My new importation comprises 3 stallions, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, by Everlasting, Baron Buchyvie and Ascott, and 5 fillies, from 1 to 4 years old, by Baron's Pride, Elator, Favorite's Heir 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.

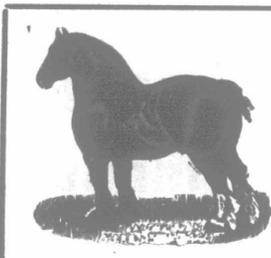
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Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (8, 9 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,500 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.

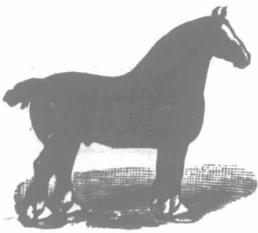
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Stallions and fillies of both breeds, representing the best blood of England and Scotland, combining size and quality and faultless action. If in want of something exceptionally choice, come and see me. You will not be disappointed. Prices right.

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Write for catalogue.



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"Calmbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

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Established 80 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.



T. H. HASSARD

Millbrook, Ont.

Has on hand 40 head of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney stallions, and 35 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.



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CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. 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 4483.

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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.

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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.
Brooklin or Chawwa, G. T. R.

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Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breeds 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. Always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best and the best bought deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms of sale on long distance 'phone. LISTOWEL P. O. AND STATION.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

INDIGESTION.

Driving mare, fed three gallons of oats and a limited quantity of hay daily, with an occasional feed of bran, has been sick four or five times lately. She takes slight diarrhoea, and then becomes uneasy, and evidently suffers pain. After a while, she apparently gets all right. W. J. M.

Ans.—This is indigestion. She is evidently predisposed to this, and it is probable if it continues an attack will prove fatal. It may be induced by imperfect mastication. Get your veterinarian to dress her teeth. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. After purgation ceases, give her, twice daily, in damp food, one dram each of gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Feed no hay at noon, and do not drive her soon after a meal.

SICK MARE.

Mare has been sick for two months. She has been treated by two veterinarians, and given up by both. She is as gaunt as though she had not eaten anything for three days. She is restless on hind feet, and sometimes looks at her flanks. She eats fairly well, but very slowly.

A. N. L.

Ans.—From the meagre symptoms given, I would not like to attempt a diagnosis in a case which has been given up by two veterinarians. I would suggest tonics. First, have her teeth dressed. Then, take 3 ounces each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, and 6 ounces bicarbonate of soda. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder, three times daily, either in damp food or in a pint of cold water as a drench; but see that she gets them.

INDIGESTION.

1. For the last seven months, my mare has been sick about once per month. She refuses to eat or drink, paws, lies down, etc., but does not appear to suffer violent pains. This continues for about 24 hours.
2. Am fattening a cow, and have been feeding her 2 gallons of chopped wheat daily. She has refused to eat the wheat, and has become quite stiff. She will eat her other food.

W. J. C.

Ans.—1. This is indigestion. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Give her a tablespoonful of ginger once daily in soft food to tone the stomach and prevent the attacks. When suffering from an attack, give 1 ounce fluid extract of belladonna, 2 ounces laudanum, and 2 ounces sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of cold water as a drench every three hours, as long as necessary.
2. The chopped wheat alone is too strong food, and she becomes tired of it, and it has caused inflammation of the feet. Purge her with 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger. Feed bran, chopped oats, with a little wheat, and gradually increase the quantity of wheat as her digestion improves. Apply hot poultices to the feet to remove the soreness. V.

Miscellaneous.

MATERIAL FOR CEMENT-BLOCK HOUSE.

In answer to D. H. T.'s inquiry, would say that I have worked at making and building cement blocks for houses and barns, and am speaking from experience: A house 24 x 28, the required height, would take 1,675 blocks, allowing for doors and windows; making and laying, 7c. a block; cement about 40 bbls.

JOHN PATERSON,

Oxford Co., Ont.

SHIPPING POULTRY.

1. Please give best way of shipping single-comb varieties of fowl, especially cockerels. Is express the best way?
2. How should the above be crated for winter shipping?
3. Does the buyer generally pay express charges or not, at advertised prices?

E. F.

Ans.—1 and 2. We ship all birds in the winter time in canvas-covered coops, always by express.

3. It is a matter of agreement between the buyer and seller who pays express charges. If I pay express charges, I charge that much more for the bird. We never ship by freight. WM. McNEIL.

HORSE OWNERS! USE
GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scurf or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

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 blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any other blemish, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: om

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

Bawden & McDonnell
EXETER, ONT.,

Have arrived home from Scotland with another importation of

12 Clydes and 2 Hackneys

selected from the best breeders in Scotland, and sired by Baron Pride, Montrave Mac and other noted horses. We have in all about 20 stallions in the barn—Clydes, Shires and Hackneys. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect, as these horses are all high class, and cannot be beat for true breeding quality and size.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!



Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality, and all in foal. Also one-year-old stallion. Write me, or come and see them.

Nelson Wagg, Claremont P.O. & Stn.

SHETLAND PONIES!

P. McCullough & Son Breeders and importers of Shetland ponies, Markdale, Ont. We showed 8 ponies at Toronto Exhibition in 1906, and got 8 prizes: 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third. All our ponies are imported. Our stallion, Foxglove, took first prize at Toronto. Our mare, Bessie, took first prize, and their foal, Bruce, took first prize also. Good accommodation for mares sent from a distance to breed. Ponies for sale. Our address: **Markdale P. O., Ont.**

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes. BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have sure cure.

We Will Import Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep.

Write for terms and prices.

Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper.

Belmar Parc Shorthorns

WE think we have as great a lot of young show animals as has ever been on one farm in Canada. Our herd is large, the individuals are choice and of the richest Scotch breeding, and our prices are moderate. 15 young bulls. 25 heifers under three years. A splendid group of breeding and show matrons. Mostly in calf to the champion Marigold Sailor = 53258 = and the prizewinning Nonpareil Archer (imp.) = 45202 =. Pembroke is on the main line of the C. P. R. and the Canada Atlantic Division of the G. T. R. You can leave Toronto 11 a. m., arrive Pembroke 12.05 p. m., see the herd, and arrive Toronto next morning at 7.20. We prefer you to see the cattle, but if you can't spare the time we take special pride in filling mail orders satisfactorily.

John Douglas, Manager.

PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.

The Sunnyside Herefords.

To reduce the herd I will sell six breeding cows with heifer calves at foot. Prices reduced 20% from now until March 1st. Some choice heifers and a few bulls under 2 years old. Don't wait and miss this opportunity of procuring closely-bred high-class stock, but write for prices or come and see them. MALCOLM H. O'NEIL, SOUTHGATE, ONT.

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-winning sires 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. LOYERING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

Angus Cattle The kind that get market toppers. We have for sale 7 young bulls from 9 to 16 months old; also females all ages. All eligible for the American Herdbook. From good families and good individual merit. I. W. BURT, Aberdeen Farm, Coningsby P. O. 3 1/2 miles from Erin stn., C.P.R.

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, THEDFORD, ONT. Rose Cottage Stock Farm

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM 4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prize-winning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable. ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R.

THE POSTMASTER'S REPORT. The following is a verbatim copy of the first report made to United States Postmaster-General Cortelyou by a newly-appointed postmaster in a rural district of North Carolina: "I muster Jorge Cortelyou, President of The United States,—Dear sir been required by the instructions of the post office to report quarterly, I now fulfil that present duty by reporting as follows. The harvestin has ben goin on purty wel and most of the naburs have got thur cuttin about dun, wheet is hardly an averge crop on rollin lans corn is yellersh and wont cut morn ten bushshils to the akar the health of the community is only terrerible meessels and cholry has broken out in about 2 and half mile from hear, thar are a powful awaken on the subject of religion in the Potts naburhood. Miss nancy Micks a neer nabur had a new baby but he is a poor scraggy little feller and wont live half his day this is about, all i know and have to report the present quarter give my respects to MISS Cortelyou and subscribe myself yours truly."

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, Cecillas, 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.

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.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry.

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

Huntlywood Shorthorns.

Young bulls for sale. The best lot we ever had, by Imported Cicely's Pride (78994), out of imported dams. Broadhooks, Lavenders, Lancasters, etc. Prices reasonable.

W. H. Gibson, Manager, Huntlywood Farm, Beaconsfield, Que.

2 GOOD YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS

and some heifers for sale, very reasonable. They must be sold, as we have disposed of part of the farm.

D. BARTLETT & SON, Smithville, Lincoln Co. Breeders of Shorthorns and Dorsets.

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.

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, Hagerville P.O. & Sta.

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.

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 phone. Wm. Smith, Columbus P.O. Brooklyn & Myrtle Stns.

Shorthorns for Sale—Five choice bulls, all from imp. sire, and threestof 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.

Shorthorns Stamford's English Ladies, Mildreds, Marthas, Nonpareils. 3 choice bulls 14 months old. 9 heifers 2 cows. Breeding unsurpassed. Canadian and American registration. F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 8 young bulls from 8 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.

GOSSIP.

Mr. M. H. O'Neil, Southgate, Ont., breeder of Hereford cattle, writes: "You will note the change of advertisement from young herd recently advertised, which brought so many enquiries that you will please discontinue it. Among my recent sales was a young bull, sired by Onward, dam Imp. English Lady, by the \$8,000 bull, Diplomat, sold to a former Herefordshire breeder, Mr. Jas. Watkins, of Port Talbot, Ont., who, on visiting my herd, was surprised to find so many conforming to the type which he had been used to in his overseas home. Another most discriminating buyer, who also procured an animal of outstanding merit in Uneedher's Duchess, dam Imp. Uneedher, by the Garfield Grove 3rd bull, Banker, and bred at Shadeland, was Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, who secured her to augment the Hereford herd now on the O. A. College Farm. Messrs. Richards Bros., of Melbourne and Longwood, Ont., also recently got a grand pair of young bulls, by Onward, and out of my best breeding cows. Messrs. Richards have been coming back repeatedly for bulls, and have now procured a pair that will benefit greatly the farmers of Caradoc."

W. F. STEPHEN'S AYRSHIRES.

Near Huntingdon, Que., is the home of the noted Ayrshire breeder, Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. Thirty-eight years ago, Mr. Stephen purchased from the then noted herd of Mr. T. Irving, of Montreal, the foundation of what has since become one of the best, as well as one of the strongest, Ayrshire herds in Quebec. Always being extremely careful in the selection of his stock bulls, noticeable improvement annually has been the rule through all these years. At present, 50 head constitute the herd, at the head of which is the grandly-bred and high-class bull, Imp. Lessnessock Crown Prince 19508, a bull of ideal type, great size and robust constitution. Mr. Stephen was among the first, if not the first, to keep a daily, monthly and yearly record of the product of his herd, and any not showing a clear profit over expense at the end of the year were not long in his stables. For five years, he has been following this course, with the result that the herd, as it exists to-day, are producers that leave a satisfactory profit on the right side of the ledger every year. During July, on grass alone, several in the herd gave 1,206 lbs. of milk that tested 4.1 per cent. butter-fat. A number are now in the official test, and, judging from past experience, should qualify. The November test showed the highest per cent. of butter-fat to be 4.40, and the lowest, 4.10, which is certainly very satisfactory. A number of heifers, now in milk, are the get of Comrade's Last of Glenora; they are showing up well, and give promise of great things. For sale, just now, are seven young bulls; three of them fit for service; all sired by the present stock bull, and females of all ages. Mr. Stephen reports the demand as the best in his experience, particularly from the United States.



sire and dam.

John Gardhouse & Sons,

Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses and Lincoln sheep. Just now we are offering a few extra choice heifers—show stuff among them; also three rare good young bulls, bred from imp. Highfield P. O., Weston station 3 1/2 miles. Telephone.



send orders ahead, as they are all picked up as soon as ready. W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 556, Owen Sound, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS.

Just closed out the season's crop of bulls of breeding age, but have a few very nice youngsters coming up. Anyone wishing a stock bull from the noted Derby imp., send orders ahead, as they are all picked up as soon as ready. W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 556, Owen Sound, Ontario.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 375, 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. Scotch 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.

Shorthorns, Berkshires & Lincolns



A number of heifers and cows with calves at foot. Four bulls from 7 to 18 months, the right sort, at prices to suit the times. Berkshires of both sexes; also the Lincoln ram, Ronald 18501, by Dean & Sons' (imp.) 10683.

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

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

For Sale: Six extra fine young bulls, some belong to grand milking strains. Also a fine lot of young sows, bred to farrow in March and April, and a grand lot of young sows and boars from three to five months old.

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

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

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Bred by (Imp.) Jilt Victor = 45157 =. Offerings are two bull calves, an 11-months Miss Ramadan, from imp. sire and dam; a 15-months Missie, by Blythesome Ruler, and other bulls; also heifers of choice breeding. A few choice Berkshire pigs just off the sow.

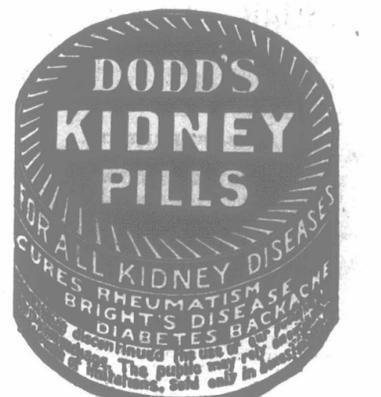
HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Offer some nice young heifers and cows in calf and with calves at foot; also two nine months' bull calves, both very choice, sired by Imp. Bapton Chancellor. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see them.

KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

Too many fellows who are looking for an opening expect to find it with a cork-screw.



We Offer for Private Sale
10 HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS
10 HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN HEIFERS

No herd in America can offer a better selection of young cattle than these. Our prices are consistent with quality. One black yearling **Clyde Stallion** and **Yearling Filly** also for sale.
R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Ontario.
 Elora Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R. Visitors always welcome.

WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain. We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-tried families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.
A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS
 2 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.
 The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.
John Clancy, Manager. **H. CARGILL & SON,** Cargill, Ont.

AT "MAPLE SHADE"

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds, and some that should produce the best prime steers. We have a bull catalogue. Send for one.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
 Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

SHORTHORN BULL

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.
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 Dutch-bred bull, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 33070 =, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 9 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.
STRUAN SHORTHORNS
 For sale: Choice young bulls from four to ten months old, sired by Scottish Beau (imp.) (36039); also cows and heifers of different ages. Write for prices, or come and see my herd.
N. S. ROBERTSON, Ontario.
DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.
 Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with **KEYSTONE DEHORNER**. All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet.
R. H. McKenna, Fictus, Ontario, Can.
12 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE
 from 10 months to two years old. Several of their dams or grandams winners in Toronto. Prices very moderate. **J. & W. RUSSELL,** Richmond Hill Ont.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE IMP. SCOTTISH PRIDE = 36106 =.
 3 bulls just two years old. 6 bulls one year old. 7 bull calves from 8 to 12 months. (12 of these bulls are from imp. cows.) Choice females of all ages; 100 to choose from. 2 imp. Yorkshire sows due to farrow in March. 10 young sows 3 months old. Write for catalogue and prices. Our farms are only one-half and one and one-half miles from Burlington Junction, G. T. R. Long-distance telephone in residence.
W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.
SHORTHORNS
 Imp. Keith Baron 30050. 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 SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
 Superior breeding and individual excellence. For sale: Bulls and heifers—reds and roans, some from imp. sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station, G. T. R.
R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.
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, Moffat, Ontario.
 Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, on C.P.R. one-half mile from station.
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS
 Present offering: 4 choice young bulls from 8 to 12 months old. All sired by Rosierian of Dalmeny (imp.) = 45030 = and from grand milk ing dams, sired by sires down for quick sale. Also a grand lot of young registered ewes now bred to our best rams and a few good rams at reasonable prices. Address:
W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Yuskongora P. O.

GOSSIP.
SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDES-DALES.

A few months in our rigorous, healthful Canadian climate, fed on our sweet, nutritious hay and 40-lbs.-to-the-bushel oats, works wonders in the appearance of Scotch drafters, as was plainly evidenced on the occasion of a recent visit to the noted stud of Messrs. Smith & Richardson, at Columbus, Ont., a few days ago, one of the most noted in Canada, or on the continent. No firm in the business enjoys a greater share of the confidence of the people generally. Their dealings are strictly aboveboard. Their experience in the handling of Clydesdales is lifelong. Consequently, no firm in the business knows better than they what constitutes a right kind of horse. Of this, their phenomenal success in the show-ring, coupled with the rapidity with which their biennial importations are sold, and the wide range of territory they are distributed over, is ample proof, and a tribute to the discriminating judgment used in their selections. The rapidly-growing demand for horses for stud purposes with more substance and scale was early recognized by this firm, and, although their previous importations compared favorably with those of any other firm in the business along those lines, the lot just now in the stables are certainly away the best of any of the many good lots they have imported. Four-year-olds, weighing a ton and over; three-year-olds, 1,800 to 1,900 lbs.; two-year-olds from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs., is about the order of the stud just now. Massive, big, growthy colts that will make 2,100 and 2,200-lb. horses, smooth to a turn, on ideal legs, ankles and feet, full of Clydesdale character, and straight, true actors, such is the kind now on view and for sale. All told, there are 14 imported stallions, from one to five years of age, representing Scotland's richest blood, prizewinners on both sides of the water; five Canadian-bred stallions, from one to three years old, and eight Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares and fillies, constitute the stud at present, among which are such extra good ones as Imp. Prince of Merryfield, a bay five-year-old son of Royal Stamp, one of the best all-around horses in this or any country, tipping the scales at over a ton, exceedingly smooth quality from the ground up, he is certainly a cracker. Lismore (imp.), a bay four-year-old son of the Prince of sires, Baron's Pride, is another big, flashy, trappy-stepping horse, with style and quality galore. Whin Bloom (imp.) is a bay three-year-old son of that great sire, Prince Thomas, consequently a half-brother to the double champion, Right Forward, who he bids fair to eclipse, a colt of wonderful scale, the making of a 2,200-lb. horse, with quality to match. Sir Henry (imp.), a bay two-year-old son of Prince Thomas, also shows great scale and substance, is put up on show lines, and is the making of a future champion. Baron Waraend (imp.) is a 1,700-lb. two-year-old, son of Royal Edward, and a mighty good kind he is. But probably the most massive colt of the lot is the roan two-year-old son of Baron Buchlyvie, Buchlyvie Laird (imp.), a colt of massive form, his every lineament showing strength and character, with great, heavy, flat bone of the right kind, and, withal, smooth, even and handsome, just the kind this country wants. Space will not allow a more extended description. Suffice it to say, those mentioned are not all the best. A large representation of the stud will be on hand at the coming Clydesdale show, where they can be seen, and any information will be cheerfully given.

In an excellent book on Japan by a professor of Japanese in Tokio, there are some amusing pieces of "English," as written and spoken in the land of chrysanthemum. Here are one or two examples:
 (1). On a signboard—
 "Draper, Milliner and Ladies' Outfitter." The ribbons, the laces, the wigs, the "feelings" (or trappings).
 (2). Over a milliner's shop—
 "Ladies furnished in the upper story."
 And (3) at a laundry in Thursday Island is the following notice—
 "We most cleanly and carefully wash our customers with cheap prices as under—
 "Ladies, eight shillings per hundred gentlemen, seven shillings per hundred."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
CURES
 Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
 Mrs. A. Lethangue, of Ballyduff, Ont., writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness; my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS
 Pure Scotch, Imported, and the get of imp. stock.
25 HEAD
 Anything for sale, 3 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.
W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS
 My present offering consists of imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also four young bulls bred by Lord Banff's Conqueror. He is one of the best stock bulls of his breed. Terms and prices to suit the times.
C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Stn. & P. O. Addington Co.

J. Watt & Son
 9 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 Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

FOR SALE
8 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS
 Aged 6 to 14 months. Marr Beautys, Campbell Claret, Bessies, Clares and Rosebuds, got by the Broadhooks bull, Broadhooks Prince (imp.) 55002. Also cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot or being bred to same bull. Prices lowest at all terms easy.
DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.
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.
Six Red Shorthorn Bulls
 12 to 15 months old, got by Proud Gift = 50077 = (imp.); also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Inspection solicited. We think we have as good Shorthorn cattle as we have Lincoln sheep 14 firsts out of a possible 19, our record at Chicago, 1906.
J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.
Shorthorns and Clydesdales
 I am now offering 6 young bulls from 8 to 30 months old, all Scotch bred, two of them from extra good milking families, and a few registered fillies of good quality.
JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
 Claremont Sta., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.
BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS
 For sale cheap: Two roan bul's (Scotch) 20 months, one from imported stock, one red, 11 months, a Broadhook, some heifers, imp. sow (Berkshire) in farrow; some boars ready for service, from imp. stock.
D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

PILES

To get relief from the agonizing pain of piles just take this simple course. Apply a little Zam-Buk balm, either with the hand direct or on clean lint, and lie down for a short spell.

Do it at night! You will be amazed at the ease which follows! Zam-Buk stops bleeding, allays pain, soothes the aching, and stops the irritating itching so common in this ailment.

The cure of piles is only one of the many uses to which Zam-Buk may be put. For all inflamed places, for cuts, bruises and skin diseases it is on a plane by itself. There is absolutely nothing to equal it. Good for the tender skin of children. Doctors recommend it. Nurses daily use it. Ask your friends who have tried it.

CURED AFTER 8 YEARS.

Mr. Neil De von, of Webbwood (Ont.) says: "I was bothered for eight years with piles and nobody knows what I have suffered. I tried a sample of Zam-Buk and the result was so pleasing that I secured a good supply. Zam-Buk eased the piles from the first and now I am cured. I am thankful indeed for my cure and gladly give you permission to publish my case."

GRATEFUL FOR RELIEF.

Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, of 477 Greenwood avenue, Toronto, says: "For four years I suffered acutely from bleeding piles. During that time I spent an immense amount of money on 'remedies' and doctors' prescriptions, but I got no ease. Zam-Buk was different to everything else I had tried and it cured me. I am grateful for the cure, and I have not had piles once since."

FREE BOX

Mail this coupon with 1c stamp to Zam-Buk Co. Toronto and secure a sample box. FA.Ont.14/2/07

What Zam-Buk Will Cure

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for eczema, itch, blood poison, ulcers, chronic sores, ringworm, children's rashes, spots, etc. It also cures cuts, burns, bruises, chapped hands, enlarged veins, piles, and all diseased or injured conditions of the skin and sub-jacent tissues. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50. Send one cent for dainty trial box.



J. BRYDONE,
Breeder of pure Scotch Short horns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duchie-bred) bull, Sittytion Victor (Imp.) =50098 = (87397). 11 young bulls from Imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS
Fairy Queens, Urya, Flores, Claret, Isabella, Rose of Autumn, Village Girl. Females of all ages 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed.
W. G. MILSON,
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C. Rankin & Sons, Wybridge, 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, =50060=. 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. Ry. Stations, Highgate P. O. Ont.
SCOTT BROS.,

Rowan Hill Herd of High-class SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the Watt-bred bull, Royal Chief 65495, son of Mildred's Royal. Anything in herd for sale at living prices.

A. Duncan & Sons, Carluke, Ontario.
MAPLE GROVE + STOCK + FARM
Scotch and
Scotch - Topped SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Cows and heifers in calf to Lord Mysie =50627= Some good young bulls and prize-winning heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O., Wallenstein Station on the Guelph and Goderich Rv., O. P. R. Farm one-half mile from station.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS
STRATHROY, ONT.,
Breeders of Short-horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

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 males 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.

Maple Hill Shorthorns: For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Cramor Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Gloster, both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd leaders. 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.

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, Brampton, Ont.** Phone 68.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS
If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 36 pounds of butter in seven days, write to **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O., York Co.**

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths
Herd headed by the first prize bull, Nannet Pieterjie 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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PTYALISM.

Mare has been frothing and slobbering from her mouth for three weeks or more. She is worse when the bit is in her mouth. She eats well, but has failed in flesh. Had her mouth examined, and it is all right. I was feeding straw, but changed to hay, bran and oats, but she is no better. She is in foal. Would there be any danger in giving her oil?
J. B.

Ans.—The trouble must be in her mouth; either her teeth require dressing, or there is disease of the mucous membrane of the mouth. In some cases, ptyalism is caused by some irritant in the food, but as you have changed the food, we must look for other causes. Have her mouth carefully examined and her teeth dressed by a veterinarian, and drive her with a bit that will not irritate her. The administration of oil will do no good, but there is no danger in giving her a reasonable dose, say 1 pint, if given carefully.
V.

FISTULA IN EAR, ETC.

1. Mare has a watery discharge from the upper side of left ear, about two inches from her head.

2. She had cracked heels, and her blood was out of order, and she had dry scabs over her body. I treated her heels with creolin and hoof ointment, and they did well. I am treating her blood with sulphur and saltpeter, and she is doing splendidly. Can you suggest any better treatment for heels or blood?
T. W.

Ans.—1. This is a fistula, and requires an operation, which consists in opening it up to the bottom, or making a counter opening at the bottom, and dressing, twice daily, with corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to 16 ounces of water, or other antiseptic dressing, until healed. It will be better to get a veterinarian to operate, as the sinus may extend into the middle ear.
2. The treatment you have adopted has given such good results, it would be unwise to change.
V.

CURE.

Four-year-old gelding has a curb. I have applied a liquid and blistered it twice, but it is still growing.
D. J. G.

Ans.—The removal of the enlargement requires long rest and treatment. The treatment you have adopted should cure the lameness, but if you are anxious to remove the enlargement, get him shod with the heels of the shoe 1 inch higher than the toe, and blister the curb with 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie so that he cannot bite the part; rub well with the blister daily for two days, and on the third day wash off, and apply sweet oil. Turn him in a loose box now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie him up and blister again, the same as at first. After this, blister every four weeks as long as necessary.
V.

RINGBONE, ETC.

1. When a sucker, my colt, now two years old, got his pastern cut, and an enlargement remained. Last summer, when on grass, he occasionally showed lameness. Now the lameness is more constant and clear around the front of the pastern.

2. When a cow retains the afterbirth, should it be removed by hand or left to slough away?

3. What treatment should brood sows receive for a month or two before farrowing?
T. J. E.

Ans.—1. This is ringbone. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister it, or you may try repeated blistering as recommended D. J. G. for curb, but in most cases it is better to fire at first.

2. If not expelled in at most 48 hours after calving, it should be carefully removed by hand, and the uterus flushed out with a two-per-cent. solution of creolin or Zenoleum.

3. She should be kept in a comfortable place where she will get plenty of exercise and tolerably well fed on nutritious, easily-digested food, as bran, a little chopped barley and peas, milk, raw roots, etc.
V.

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 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone 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

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months old; also our entire crop of spring-bull calves, from week old up. Sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitt B. Pieterjie, whose dam record is over 50 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; 15 head to select from. Cheeses 15c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.
A 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. CLEMENS, St. George, 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. HDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock, O. P. R. or G. T. R.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS
43 head of big, 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.

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., Oshesona P. O. and Sta.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS for sale—For immediate sale: two cows, five two-year-old heifers in calf, sired by Duke Netherland Pieterjie, two yearlings and five heifer calves. For breeding and prices address: **DAVID RIFE, Wespeler, Ont.**

Holsteins and Yorkshires
R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS
Home of the great De Kol Pieterjie and Posch families. Schulling Sir Posch, son of Annie Schulling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially, and grandson of Altie Posch, stock bull.
S. MAOKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.

Grove Hill Holsteins Herd consists of fifty-four head, containing blood of De Kol, Pieterjie, Korndyke, Keyes, Inka, and other families of good testing qualities. Young stock of both sexes for sale at present in limited quantities. Write for prices.
F. R. Mallory, Frankford P. O. and Sta., Trenton station, G. T. R.

Imperial Holsteins—An Advanced Registry herd for sale. One year-old bull, a Toronto champion, four bulls from 3 to 8 months of age. A. R. on both sides. Imported from the U. S.
W. H. Simmons, New Durham P. O. & Sta.

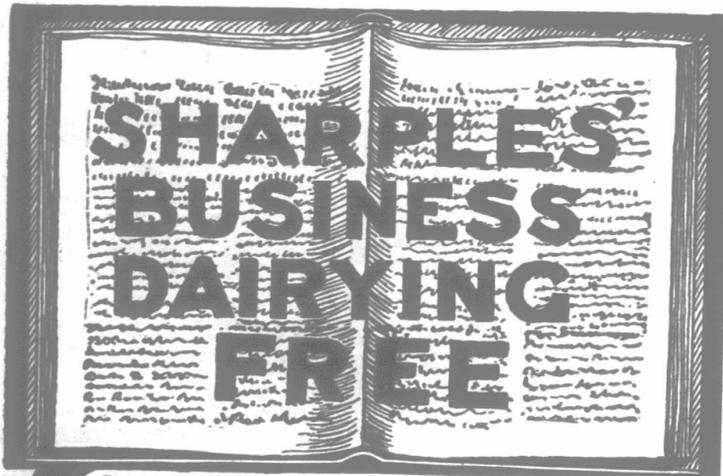
MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN HERD
Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records and headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Young bulls fit for service at reasonable prices.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

Evergreen Farm Holsteins is headed by Prince Pauline DeKol, which we are offering for sale; sire of 10 daughters in Record of Merit; also a choice lot of young bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit cows with large records.
F. C. PETTIT & SON, Surfessville Ont.

LYNDALE HERD
Offer a number of young bulls fit for service, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, four of whose nearest dams have official records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each. Eight heifers coming two, and due to calve in spring. Younger stock, either sex.

BROWN BROS, Lyn, Ont.



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 you milk by using the

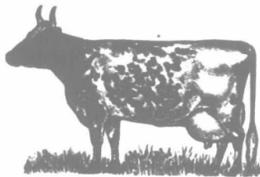
Sharples Tubular Cream Separator

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. Write for the "Business Dairying" at once stating number of cows you keep. Ask for booklet D. 193



Mr. S. L. Boyer, Venetia, Pa., says "The Tubular makes me \$25.00 yearly."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
WEST CHESTER, PA. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.



Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We now offer our grand imp. bull, Lessnessock Royal Star. Always winner of first prize at Toronto, except once, when he was placed second. Now four years old past. Other young bulls fit for service from heavy milking stock on both sides, with large tests. Females of almost any age. Young sows in farrow. One aged boar cheap. Pigs from 2 to 4 months old. Prices right. Long-distance phone, Campbellford Central.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long tests 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 PRIZE-WINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to

WM. STEWART & SON,
Campbellford Stn. Menie P.O., Ont.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

All ages, from imp. and Canadian bred stock. Prices and terms to suit purchaser.

D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

gave an average of 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent. butter-fat in 1905. A few bull calves for sale. Prices quoted for females. W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

Wardend Ayrshires

We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep milking dams. Sired by White Prince of Menie No 1895; bred by A. Hume, Menie, F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Heard's Stn., G. T. R.

Ayrshires 3 prizewinning bulls fit for service at reasonable prices, also younger ones for quick buyers.

N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm,
Dundas Stn. and Tel. Cappison, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

AYRSHIRES & POULTRY

Holehouse Pilot (imp) Heads the Herd.

For Sale: One splendid yearling bull, Norfolk Chief, by Sensation of Glenora, grandsire Douglas Dale of Dam of Aber (imp). A few two year old heifers in calf can be spared, bred from producing dams. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Also 10 pair of Toulouse geese, at \$5 per pair. W. Wyandottes, B.P. Rocks, \$1.50 each. Pekin and Rouen ducks \$1 each. Write

W. THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm,
Norfolk Co. Lvnedoch Ont.

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont.

Ayrshires, both sexes and all ages; Berksheires, both sexes and all ages; Oxford Down sheep, a few choice ones left; Buff Orpington fowls, eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$1 per hundred. H. J. Whitteker & Sons, Props.

Ship Your **HIDES SHEEPSKINS FURS** To E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.



SOUTHDOWNS

AND

Scotch Collies.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

Long distance Phone.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing

Imported direct. Fine. Imperial pinte 35c. Imperial half gallon \$1. Imperial gallon, \$3.25. Sold by drug stores. For particulars prepaid on one gallon tin. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HORSE INSURANCE.

Where can stallions be insured, and at what rates? M. G.

Ans.—Major C. C. Harbottle, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, is, we understand, agent for an English company, known as Lloyds. We know of no other in Canada.

LORD HASTINGS.

Is Lord Hastings a Scotch horse, or a Shire? If he is a Clydesdale, what Vol. is he entered in? He was imported by J. B. Hogate & Sons, Toronto, Feb. 1901?

Ans.—Lord Hastings (11465), Vol. 24, page 296, Scotch Clydesdale Studbook, imported by J. B. Hogate & Son, sire Cawdor Cup (10045), dam Flora Hastings (14001), by Crusador (9178), etc.

RUPTURE.

Have a cow that got hurt last fall, causing a rupture about as large as a teacup on the left side about three inches below the flank and just in front of the udder. She will freshen in about a week. Will it affect her at the present? Will it be safe to breed her again? W. W.

Ans.—The probability is that the rupture will not extend further. If she comes safely through the calving this time, it will probably be quite safe to breed her again.

TANNING HIDES.

Please publish a recipe for tanning hides. I have tried some of your recipes, and found them to do as good work as a tannery does, but the recipes have been mislaid. G. O.

Ans.—Soak the hide well in soft water for three days to make perfectly soft, then scrape off all flesh and fat. When thoroughly cleaned, put into a tan composed of equal parts alum and salt dissolved in hot water (seven pounds of alum and salt to twelve pounds of water, or in these proportions). Leave skin in this brine for two days, after which hang up and scrape, or shave well to soften it. After shaving well, put hide back into the brine for two days; then hang up till quite dry, and shave or scrape again. After this, apply a coat of oil, roll up in sawdust, and lay away till dry. Apply a good coat of soft soap, and lay again in sawdust. As scraping is the main operation in softening the skin, it should be well worked again when dry. Two men drawing the skin back and forth over a round pole will help to keep it pliable.

FERTILIZERS FOR POTATOES.

I would like information, through the columns of your valuable paper, concerning fertilizers for potatoes. The soil is loam, and, in the absence of barnyard manure, would wood ashes produce good results? Can you give me any information about fertilizers—their potato special? I would like to use the best thing I can get. If ashes, what quantity to the acre should be applied? CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—If the soil is in good heart, and contains a large amount of humus, it is quite probable that wood ashes alone would be sufficient fertilizer for potatoes. The barnyard manure would, of course, supply nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, while ashes would supply potash and phosphoric acid only. However, if the soil is rich in nitrogen, from previous applications of manure or from the growing of leguminous crops, the wood ashes may be sufficient fertilizer. Potatoes are general feeders, but require potash more than any other one substance. That found in wood ashes is in one of the best forms for crops. With regard to fertilizers, I know nothing more than can be found in Bulletin No. 124 of the Inland Revenue Department. You will understand that all fertilizers sold at more than ten dollars per ton must be sold according to guarantee, and the guarantee confirmed by the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa. Therefore, each year this Department report on the composition of all fertilizers which have been sent in to them, and which, after all, are the only ones which can be legally sold in the Dominion during that year. Run over these bulletins, they will give you the information required.

R. HARBOTTLE

SCORED ANOTHER WONDERFUL VICTORY

One More Added to the Long List of Cures Effected by Psychine.

This young lady, who lives in Brownville, near Woodstock, Ont., tells her own story in a few effective words of how she obtained deliverance from the terrible grip of weakness and disease.

I have to thank Psychine for my present health. Two years ago I was going into a decline. I could hardly drag myself across the floor. I could not sweep the carpet. If I went for a drive I had to lie down when I came back. If I went for a mile on two on my wheel I was too weak to lift it through the gateway, and last time I came in from having a spin I dropped utterly helpless from fatigue. My father would give me no peace until I procured Psychine, knowing it was excellent for decline or weakness. I must say the results are wonderful, and people remarked my improvement. Instead of a little, pale, hollow checked, listless, melancholy girl, I am today full of life, ready for a sleigh-ride, a skating match, or an evening party with anyone, and a few months ago I could not struggle to church 10 rods from my home. I have never had the slightest cause to fear any return of the disease.

ELLA MURIEL WOOD, Brownsville, Ont.

Thousands of women are using PSYCHINE, because they know from experience that in it they have a safe friend and deliverer. Psychine is a wonderful tonic, purifying the blood, driving out disease germs, gives a ravenous appetite, aids digestion and assimilation of food, and is a positive and absolute cure for disease of throat, chest, lungs, stomach and other organs. It quickly builds up the entire system, making sick people well and weak people strong.

PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

for sale at all druggists at 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle, or at Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Laboratory, 179 King St. West, Toronto.

Dr. Root's Kidney Pills are a sure and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back and all forms of Kidney Trouble. 25c per box, at all dealers.

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, G. T. R.

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, 12 firsts, 1 second, 10 thirds, and 2 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 sired by rams sold from Fairview. Wishing you all a joyous festive season, I remain, yours cordially,

John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

I have for sale pigs of all ages, both sexes, from prizewinning stock. I am booking orders for spring delivery from my Imp. and home-bred sows. Come and see or write for prices. My herd was in the front rank of prizewinners at the leading exhibitions this fall.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, 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

HILLCREST BERKSHIRES

Stand unrivalled for individual merit in the herd. Our business for 1906 surpasses former years. The enquiry for choice things increases from year to year. Some choice sows for sale due to farrow in the spring. Also a few boars on hand. Vine Sts. G.T.R. near Barrie. John Lahmer Vine P.O.

BERKSHIRES

50 IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED 50
Motto: "Good as Represented."
Mail orders receive careful attention.
H. M. VANDERLIP, CAINSVILLE, ONT.

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 shearling 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

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

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

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, Harriston, Ont.

Large White Yorkshires.

A number of excellent sows, direct from imported stock in pig to Worsley Duke, Imp.; also imported sows of different ages. Young boars and sows can be supplied not akin. Orders taken for young pigs. Write for what you want.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns. We have for quick sale a choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, the produce of sows sired by Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both our own breeding, and winners of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-02-03-05. Several very choice sows due to farrow in March and April. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice heifer calves and heifers in calf to our present flock bull. All of high show quality. Prices right. Daily mail at our door. COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pair not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-03. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully, Ont.

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 "Glenair Farm."

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: W. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale. GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

Duroc Jerseys—Imported and home-bred sows and boars ready for service. Pigs fit to wean; also Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorn cockerels. MAC. CAMPBELL, Harwich, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved type of both sexes of 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. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented.

J. H. SNELL, HAGERSVILLE P. O. & STATION.

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.

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; 3 boars 11 months old, and several 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 fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book you 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.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking 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

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.

GOSSIP.

A short distance from the town of Arrnprior, on the C. A. division of the G. T. R., also on the C. P. R., is the home of Mr. N. E. Robertson, breeder of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. The herd represents the Campbell, Mina, Princess Royal, and Nonpareil strains, headed by the typical, thick-fleshed bull, Imp. Scottish Beau. One might travel a long way before finding a better bunch of Shorthorns than can be seen in Mr. Robertson's stables. In type, they are strictly up-to-date, low-down, exceedingly thick-fleshed, extra good doers; in fact, just the kind the discriminating demand is looking for, and anything in the herd is for sale, including some choice heifers and three young bulls. As a western man put it: "If anyone down here wants to get a high-class Shorthorn, he need not go west to find it," and no fancy prices are asked either, as Mr. Robertson is one of the shrewd business men of the Ottawa River district that has accumulated probably a little more than an even share of the necessary, in the lumbering business, and is breeding Shorthorns, not altogether for pecuniary gain, but as a side-issue and because of his love of good stock.

SPRING HILL AYRSHIRES.

Throughout Canada and the United States, one of the best known and most popular herds of imported Ayrshire cattle is the Spring Hill herd, the property of Messrs. Robert Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, Ont. From long experience in importation, breeding and handling of Ayrshire cattle, Mr. Hunter, Sr., and his sons are thoroughly versed in the history of this great Scotch dairy breed, and none are more discriminating judges of what constitutes an ideal type of the breed than they, in proof of which we have only to point to the phenomenal success that has been theirs at leading Canadian exhibitions, including Toronto, London, and Ottawa. In looking over the herd, we were struck by the similarity of type that is plainly noticeable throughout the whole herd, with straight, smooth lines, ideal wedge shape, fine sweet neck, head and horn, large, even, well-balanced udders, and well-placed teats; truly a grand lot. Among them are: Ten imported heifers under a year old; six heifers between one and two years old, three of them imported, the other three by Imp. Lessnessock King of Beauty, the Toronto, London and Ottawa champion that sold for \$760 at Mr. Hunter's sale last year; two rising three years, both imported, one with a calf at foot, the other heavy in calf, the one with calf at foot being a Beauty of Auchenbrain, one of the most popular Scotch strains. Then there are three three-year-olds and one four-year-old that are imported. Others, Canadian-bred, are: Four September heifer calves, two rising two years of age, two rising three years, and one yearling heifer, sired by the Toronto champion, and several Canadian-bred cows. In young bulls are three under six months, one of them imported in dam, the other two sired by Imp. Cross of Knockdon. All the females old enough are in calf to Imp. Oyama's Heir, a bull of more than ordinary merit, straight-lined, mellow, and covered with a wealth of soft, silky hair. Anything in the herd is for sale. Mr. Hunter is starting for Scotland about the last of February for a new importation, and any orders placed with him will be carefully attended to. Mr. A. W. Montgomery, of Lessnessock, is looking up the good ones for Mr. Hunter, so that intending purchasers of show stuff may look for something choice in the new importation when they arrive. Messrs. Hunter are also offering for sale the richly-bred, quality Clydesdale stallion, Imp. Baron Colin, sired by Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood Best, breeding absolutely gilt edged. He is a brown four-year-old, weighing about 1,800 lbs., one of the thick, smooth, quality kind, with abundance of style and action, a natty, trappy mover, guaranteed right in every way, and will be sold well worth the money, as the Messrs. Hunter's time is fully occupied with the cattle.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and costive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not grip, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver
Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, 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.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Offers for sale: 19 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

Maple Grove Yorkshires

are among the leading Canadian herds for size, quality and true-ness 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.

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 both sexes, the get of Masterpiece and Just the Thing. An exceptionally choice lot.

JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Milverton Sta.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES!

High-class Berkshires of show-ring quality, bred from imp stock, for sale. 2 7-months boars by imp. Polgate Doctor; 2 sows by same sire, bred; 10 sows, 3 1/2 months old, by King of the Castle, and young boars. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station.

Willowdale Berkshires

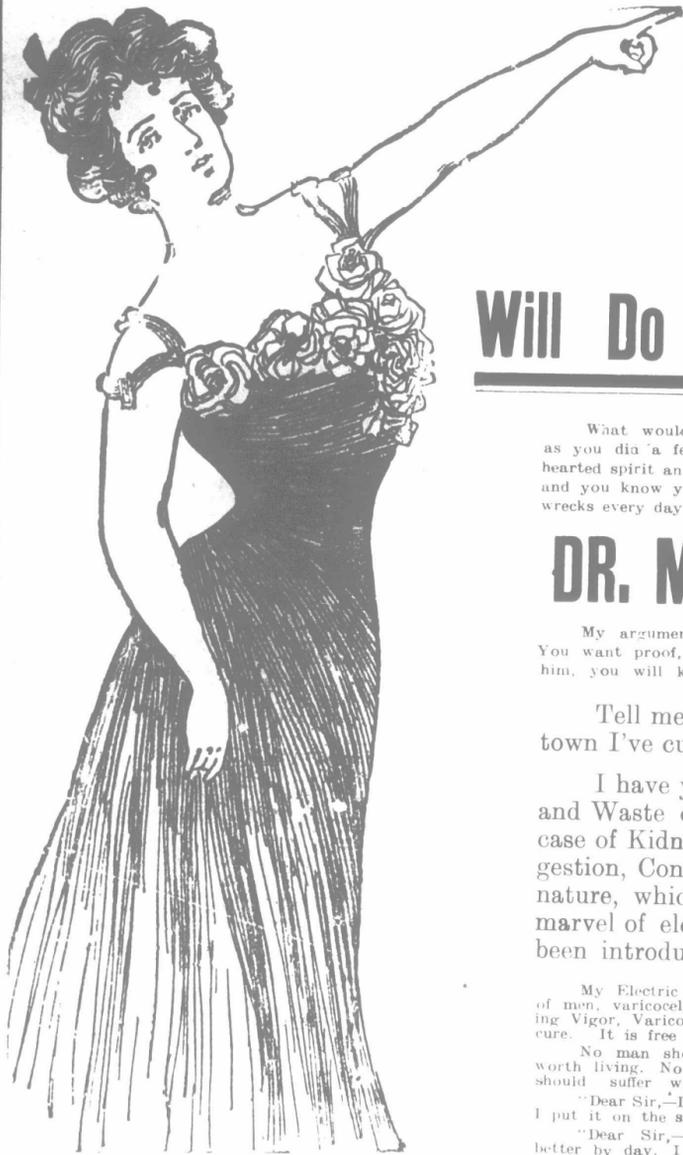
Young boars and sows, 3 and 6 months of age, out of imp. sows, and sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Masterpiece, a son of the \$2,500 boar, Masterpiece, and some of them imp. in dam. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. J. WILSON, Milton P.O. and Sta.

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. Munn, Arr, Ont

MEN, READ IT!



DR.
McLaughlin's
Electric Belt
Will Do This for You.

Back and Stomach—General Debility.
London, Ont.
Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that I never felt better in all my life, and all the praise is due to you and your Belt, which I only wore for three weeks, and have it laid aside as good as new. To put the whole thing in a nutshell, every joint in my body and my back is working like a new clock. My work is no bother to me, and I thank you again for the cure of my back and stomach, and for my whole system. Do not be afraid of letting anyone see this, and if they are not satisfied with this, send them to me, and I will prove it to them. After suffering for the most of four years, you and your belt cured me. I came here from Scotland for that cure, and I am for stopping in this country now. I am here to witness all I have said. Wishing you all kinds of prosperity and sale for your good remedy, I close, remaining,
Yours truly,
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG.
No. 173 Rectory St.

What would you give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and I can make you as good a man as you ever were with

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that, and lots of it. When your own neighbor tells you I cured him, you will know I did it.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town I've cured.

I have yet to find a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, which I cannot cure with my new improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

My Electric Suspensory carries the current direct to the weak parts, and cures all weaknesses of men, varicocele, etc. It develops all weak organs, and checks unnatural drains. No case of Failing Vigor, Varicocele, or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts for weak men.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him, no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power.

"Dear Sir,—I have tried your Belt, and it has cured me of constipation. I have not had it since I put it on the second time."
J. McINTYRE, Crossfield, Alta.

"Dear Sir,—Your Belt has given me great satisfaction. I sleep better at night, and can work better by day. I thank you very much for it."
ROBERT SHIRE, Phillipsville, Ont.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives. My Belt has

FREE ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN.

"I think it is my duty to give your Belt all the praise for what it has done for me. It is five years since I bought your Belt, and I could not work before I got it, and since then I have never lost a day or an hour. I was always doctoring before I got your Belt, and I would not now part with it at any price if I could not get another. If you can do anything with this, you are at liberty to do so."

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case, and you can

Pay When Cured!

The people who, after repeated disappointments, are seeking a remedy for their ailments, hesitate to adopt any untried treatment for fear it will fail, like the others they have tried. To such we say, ask your neighbors what Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt has done for them, or if you don't want to advertise your troubles too freely, write to us, and we will send you a list of persons cured by this grand electrical appliance, and you can write to them about it. Maybe we can refer you to someone you know in your own neighborhood, because there is hardly a village, city or township in which cannot be found persons cured by this wonderful Belt, who are glad to make known its great merits.

Call and Test It To-day! If You Can't Call Send for My Book—Free!

FREE BOOK.—Write for my beautiful Illustrated Book, showing how my Belt is used. I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you suffer from rheumatism, pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele, or any ailment of that kind that unman you, this book contains information you should know; it explains my method thoroughly. I send it closely sealed without marks, free upon application. If you are not the man or woman you should be, call or write at once. **CONSULTATION FREE.**

I Have a Book Especially for Women Also.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

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

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 9 p. m.

GOSSIP.

BELL BROS.' SALE.

This is the last call for Bell Bros. sale, three miles west of Bradford, Ont., a station on the Toronto to Barrie branch of the G. T. R., where conveyances will meet morning trains, on Wednesday, Feb. 20th. This will be a grand opportunity to purchase, at auction prices, 38 Scotch Shorthorns, 20 Shrop-

shires, a number of registered Berkshires, a flock of pure Plymouth Rock fowl, six heavy coat horses, two driving horses, farm implements, etc. The farm being sold, everything must go. This is a high class offering. The Shorthorn herd is one of the oldest established in Ontario, and the best first-class bulls have been in the Bell Bros. have for generations, a great demand for their superior stock, and have gone far and wide

and always given satisfaction. The bulk of the cows are heavy milkers, and being the best kind of a dual purpose cow should sell easily. The terms of the sale are 9 months' credit on approved paper, 5 per cent. on for cash. Lunch at noon. The horses, harnesses, etc., will be sold at 10 a. m. The cattle at 1:30 p. m. Catalogue on application. F. W. Silvers, agent, at Barrie, and W. J. Phipps, of Bradford, will attend the horses. The

farm can also be easily reached from Beeton Station, on the Georgetown to Barrie branch of the G. T. R.

There is all the difference in the world between taking a brace and taking a bracer.

Money makes the mare go, but there are times when even money cannot make the automobile go.