

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1877

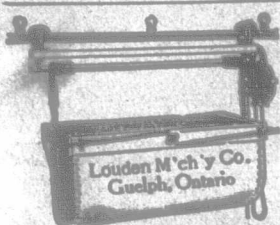
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

Vol. XL. LONDON, ONTARIO. FEBRUARY 9, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 46

Windsor Salt for Cheese

is prepared especially for cheese making — dissolves evenly, stays in the curd, takes less to properly season the cheese, and makes a smooth, rich, first-quality cheese that keeps perfectly.

"Salting" is one of the most important parts of cheese-making. Do it right with WINDSOR SALT.



No modern cow stable is complete without one of Loudon's Feed & Litter Carriers.

Our Double-headed Steel Track can be cut up and switched in any direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all of great satisfaction. Manufactured by Loudon Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers, in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogue and prices.

Ferry's Seeds

are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard — having failed once to produce bigger, better crops than any others. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

BOYD'S SYLLABIC No positions, dots, shades or dashes. 115 syllables. WRITE the English language: the most simple, legible and speedy system in use to-day. Students write to us in shorthand after their first lesson. Many pupils placed in less than 30 days, at a salary from \$400 to \$500 a year. In addition a dictionary, \$1.50, mailed to any address, postpaid. Write for our circular. Moon's Correspondence School, Kara Hall, Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.

SCOTCH COLLIES

Now ready for shipment. Write for prices and particulars. J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont.

"RATHBUN'S STAR"

BRAND

The Leading Canadian Portland Cement

MANUFACTURED BY

THE Canadian Portland Cement Co.

LIMITED.

Capacity of Works - 500,000 Barrels per Year

SALES OFFICES:

310-312 Front Street West, TORONTO.

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL.

SEED CORN In From Four to Seven Months

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

W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Ont.

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

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

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

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

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

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Melotte

CREAM SEPARATORS

Generate less friction than others

THAT'S WHY They need a brake They have one. Others have none

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET.

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

British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Fraser River and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm products.

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

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

NORTHERN Business College

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

Rheumatism Cured

Starr's Wagle Rheumatic Cure gives immediate relief, it moves uric acid from system. Don't suffer longer, when you get completely cured of Rheumatism form: also Lambswool, Scientific, Gout and Troubles. Try one bottle. Ask for it, or send direct to OSBORN REMEDY CO., \$1.00 per bottle.

Queenston Cement

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

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

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Trees! Trees! Trees

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

Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

WINONA NURSERY CO.
WINONA, ONT.

FARM LABORERS

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

Thos. Southworth

Director of Colonization, Toronto.

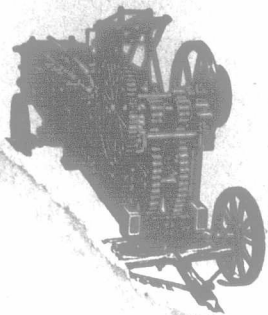


The merits of the Crown Jewel Axe are being admitted on all hands.

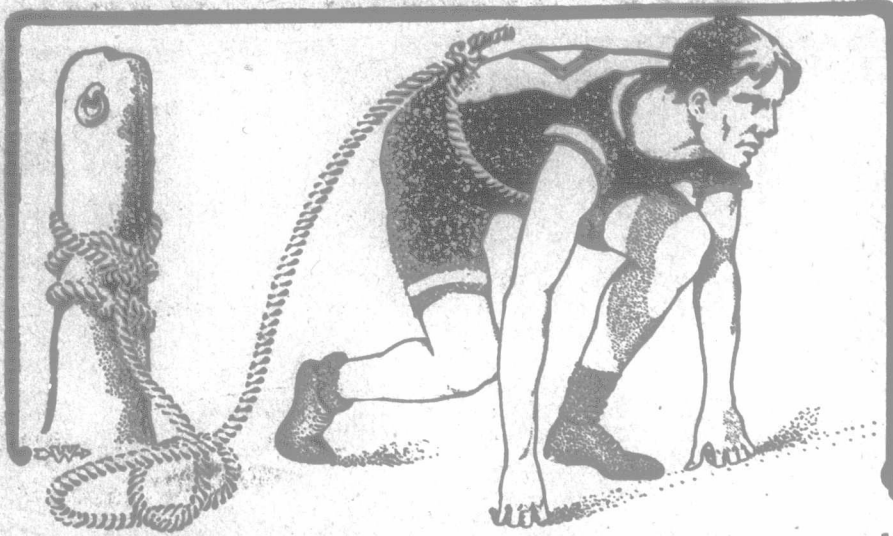
The good things are the Crown Jewel Cross-cut Saw and Crown Jewel Razor.

The Dundas Axe Works,
DUNDAS, ONT.

Columbia Hay Press Co., Kingsville



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



OUT OF THE RACE

IF YOUR work is uncongenial, or if you are unqualified for promotion, you are "out of the race." Like the athlete, you are tied to a post—a few steps and you are stopped.

CUT THE ROPE—QUALIFY for a better position with better pay—do it at home, in your spare time. We have helped others—we can help you. We teach and train BY MAIL. The expense is small. EXPERT TEACHERS—RESULTS OF CANDIDATES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS GRATIFYING. We cannot fill all the positions we are asked to fill. Time is fleeting. CUT OUT THIS COUPON, MARK AND MAIL TO-DAY TO

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA.

Gentlemen:

Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below:

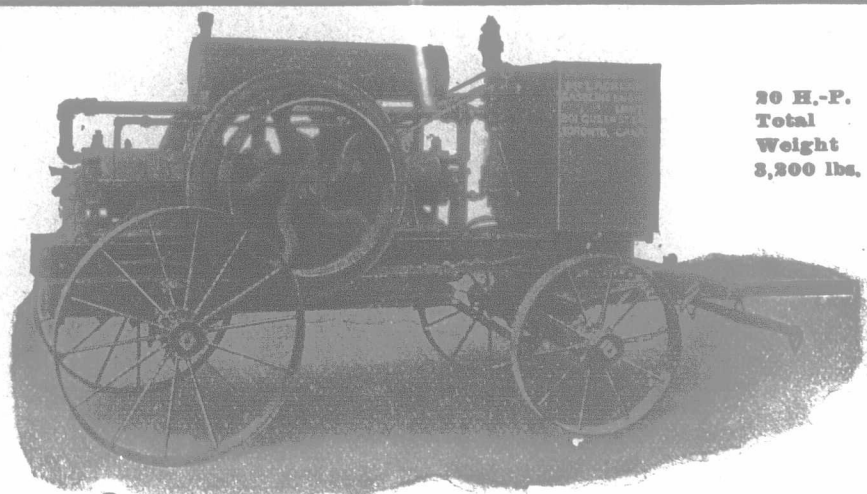
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
BOOKKEEPER
BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT
PENMAN
STENOGRAPHER
FRENCH CORRESPONDENT
INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST
ELECTRICIAN
DYNAMO TENDER
MOTORMAN
PROSPECTOR
MINE FOREMAN
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN
ORNAMENTAL DESIGNER
ADV. WRITER
ADVERTISING SPECIALIST

LIBRARIAN
SCIENTIFIC FARMER
STOCK BUYER
EXPERT STOCK JUDGE
STOCK RAISER
FRUIT FARMER
MARKET GARDENER
POULTRY RAISER
SCIENTIFIC HOUSEKEEPER
CIVIL SERVANT
SHORT STORY WRITER
NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT
REPORTER
SENIOR LEAVING
JUNIOR LEAVING
UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION

Name

Address

B O



20 H.-P.
Total
Weight
3,200 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices, etc., to

The McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto.

or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons

Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



WINDMILLS



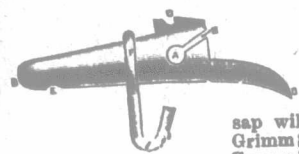
A Canadian Alrmotor
Is as Good as a Hired Man

Grinds, and Pumps Water. RUNS {Straw Cutter, Pulper, Grindstone, etc.

SAVES YOUR {MUSCLES, TIME, MONEY.

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

Maple Sugar Makers



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

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

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

Catalogue Free.

The Grimm Mfg. Co.

84 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

February at the Winter Resorts

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

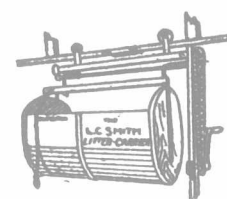
Round trip tourist tickets to all Southern resorts are on sale daily.

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

All situated on Grand Trunk. All agents, or address J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, for illustrated literature and full information.

E. DELA HOOKE, City Pass. and Ticket Agt.
E. RUSE, Depot Ticket Agent,
London, Ont.

THE L. O. SMITH FEED & LITTER CARRIERS.



Patented June 16th, 1903.

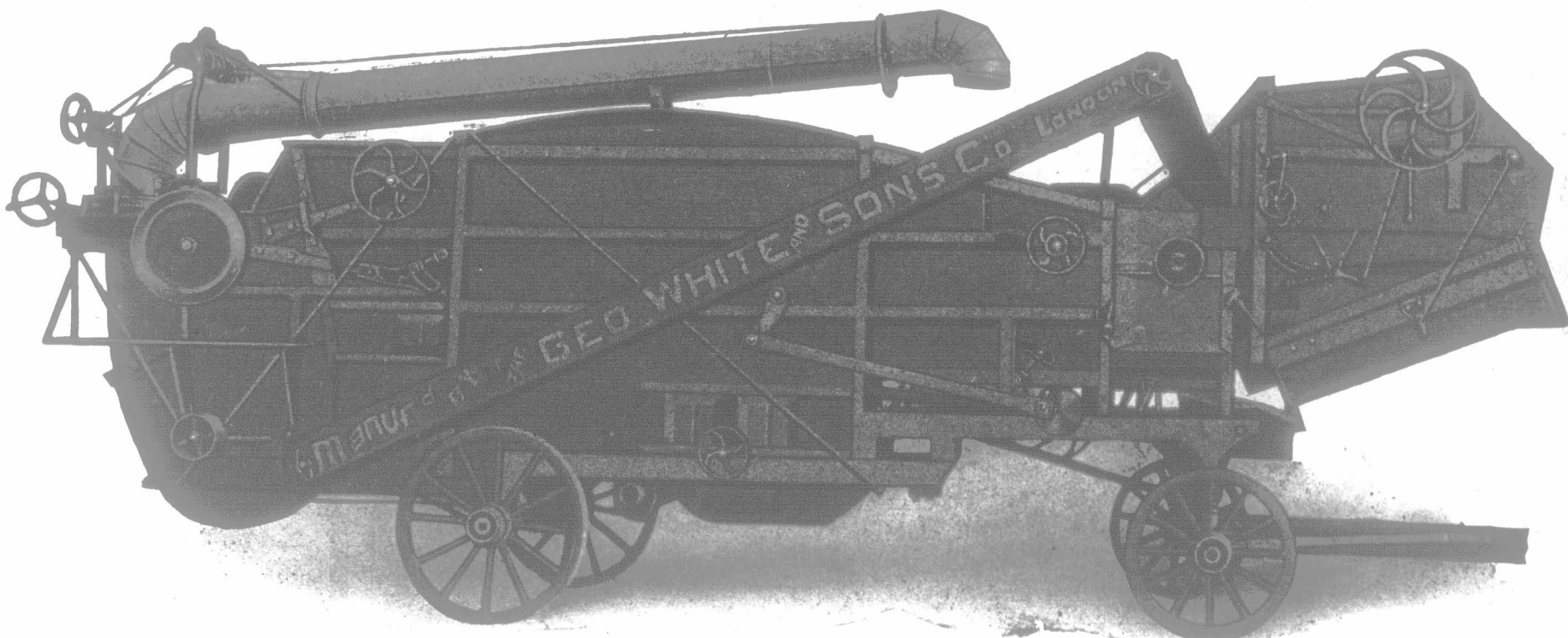
Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars
LYMAN C. SMITH,
OSHAWA, ONT.

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

The White Challenge Thresher with Cutting Box Attachment

Successful Threshermen Require It. Successful Farmers Are Demanding It.
Labor Saver. Time Saver. Money Maker.



Write us for information, and list of successful threshermen who are making money by being up-to-date.

The George White & Sons Co., Limited
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

Good Paint Good Policy!

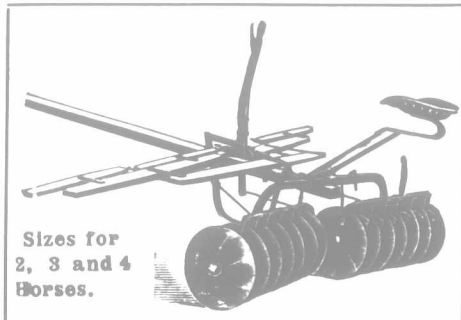
Paint and Varnish for every purpose is made by the **Canada Paint Company**. Each tin is guaranteed to be the best procurable.

Buyers are requested to insist that each package bears the name of

: : the : : om

Canada Paint Company, Ltd.

The BISSELL DISK HARROW has All Bearings



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

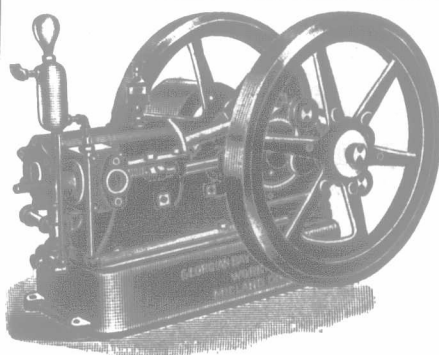
fitted with HARD anti-friction balls. No less than forty of these BALLS are used in every Bissell Harrow. DURABILITY, SOLIDITY, no breakages, freedom from dirt, making draught light, etc., are good features of the BEARINGS on the BISSELL DISK. Disk Harrows are our hobby. Our success has been won by

Close Attention. Years of Experience. Skilled Workmen. Specialization.

Send us your address on a postal card; we will cheerfully give you further information.

T. E. BISSELL, MANUFACTURER, ELORA, ONTARIO
 DEPT. W.

IN SAVING HORSE FLESH



You are saving money.
The "Midland" Gasoline Engine

saves the drudgery connected with the horse-power. You don't have to stand outside and freeze, and it costs less to feed a horse which is not working than it does one which is tugging on the sweeps. Then you don't have to dig the blamed thing out of the snow. Our 6-horse-power engine is meeting with approval among progressive farmers. Are you progressive?

Georgian Bay Engineering Works
 MIDLAND, ONT.

THE EASTERN ONTARIO Live Stock and Poultry Show

WILL BE HELD AT

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

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

Practical Lectures Delivered on Live Stock Subjects.

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

J. C. SMITH, President.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
 Parliament Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.**

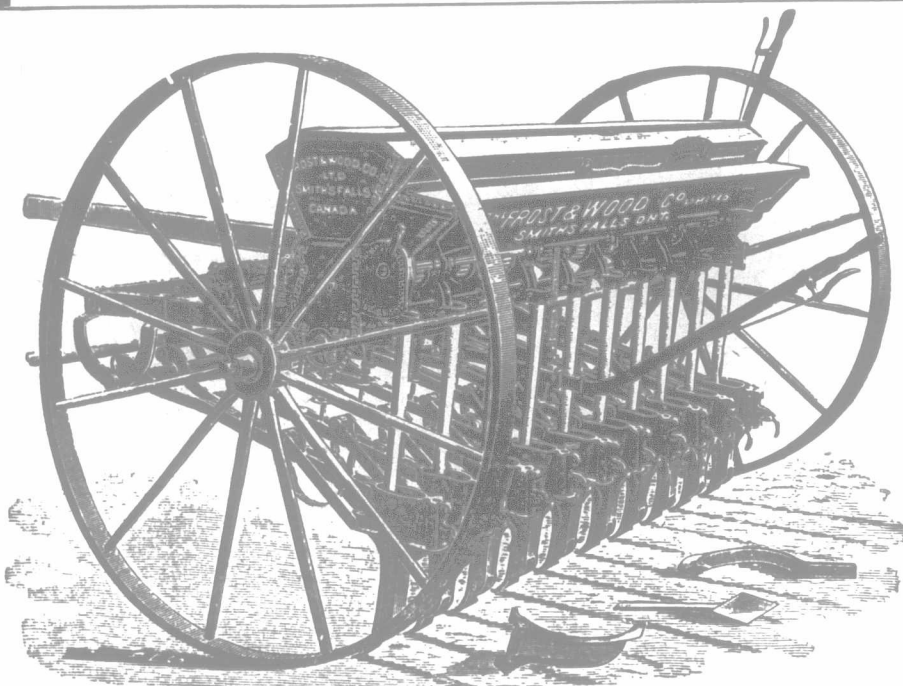
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

Increase Your 1905 Crop

You can do so by using the right Seeding and Cultivating Machinery.

FROST & WOOD SEEDERS, DRILLS and CULTIVATORS

WILL PROVE "THE RIGHT ONES."



F. & W. Champion Hoe Drill.

Farmers all over the country now recognize the fact that grain drilled yields a far better crop than grain sown broadcast.

The "CHAMPION" Sows the grain in an evenly-regulated flow. Sows accurately and according to index. Sows ALL the grain—none wasted or destroyed.

Get posted by reading our Catalogue "F"—it's free.

We are the oldest PLOW manufacturers in Canada. Experience always counts.

The FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd.,

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

The Choicest Wheat Lands of Eastern Assiniboia

are in the

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

along the surveyed line of the

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY

\$9.10 per acre - Present Price - per acre \$9.10

The C. P. R. is already there, and, with the steamboat service, the transportation facilities will be perfected.

"At least equal to the Portage Plains"

Read the signed opinion of over two hundred of the new settlers. Send for free maps, books, etc.

WM. PEARSON & CO., Winnipeg

Pulls Stumps or Standing Trees.

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

COMBINATION STUMP PULLER,

Stump Anchored or Self Anchoring.

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



MILNE MFG. CO.,
888 8th St., Monmouth, Ill.



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

GOSSIP.

Sportsman (rather short-sighted)—How was that, Mac? "Keeper—A gr-rand shot, sir; magneificent. But it's a pity the hare wasn't where the dog was."

He was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. He had come from Germany and was receiving his first lessons in rowing. "Back water," said the coach. The German did not understand. The coach explained that it meant to use his oar "in the opposite way," and the Rhodes man followed instructions to the letter as nearly as he understood. He lifted his oar from the rowlock and put the handle into the water.

Hon. Mr. Carlisle found in his mail one morning a buoyant letter, apparently written by a proud young father. The writer recited in glowing terms his admiration for the then Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, and declared that such was his enthusiasm for the attributes and qualities of the Kentuckian that he had named his first-born son, then some twelve hours an inhabitant of this planet, John G. Carlisle Jones. The Secretary was flattered. He responded to the compliment as a flower to the sun, and as his heart swelled his pocketbook opened. To young John G. Carlisle Jones was straightway despatched a sum of money commensurate with the Secretary's idea of the importance of the event. Not until several days later when in a prideful moment he related his story at the Cabinet table, did it come out that the father of young John G. Carlisle Jones had named his son, if he ever had a son, after each of the members of the Cabinet, the United States Senate, and the House of Representatives. How much this wholesale christening scheme netted him was never known, for, after the story came out, those who had been victimized were chary in admitting it. Those happy days of simplicity and open hearts have passed.

A RECORD-BREAKING COW.

Since the New Year, ten Holstein cows and heifers have been admitted to the Canadian Record of Merit on account of their high official tests for butter-fat. Each test covered a period of seven days, and was under the supervision of the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. The record of Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde is the largest official test yet made in Canada by a mature cow of any breed.

1. Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde (2708) at 6 years 28 days of age: Milk, 503 lbs.; fat, 22.11 lbs.; butter, 25.8 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.

2. Maud of Kent 2nd (2808) at 12 years 7 months 25 days of age: Milk, 478.2 lbs.; fat, 18.20 lbs.; butter, 21.2 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede.

3. Queen De Kol 3rd (1823) at 7 years 6 months 17 days of age: Milk, 435.2 lbs.; fat, 16.93 lbs.; butter, 19.7 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.

4. Annie Schuiling (2715) at 4 years 9 months 21 days of age: Milk, 409.9 lbs.; fat, 15.59 lbs.; butter, 18.1 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.

5. Clarice (3823) at 6 years 6 days of age: Milk, 421.4 lbs.; fat, 14.50 lbs.; butter, 16.9 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell.

6. Jewel Sylvia (2195) at 7 years 3 months 26 days of age: Milk, 367.8 lbs.; fat, 13.71 lbs.; butter, 16 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.

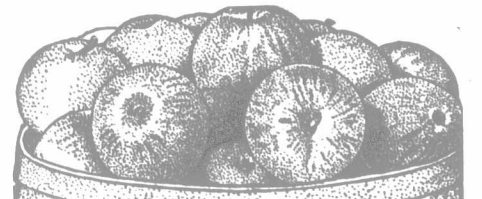
7. Winnie R's Gem (4738) at 7 years 2 months 8 days of age: Milk, 409.3 lbs.; fat, 13.04 lbs.; butter, 15.2 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede.

8. Daisy Albino De Kol (3098) at 4 years 9 months 1 day of age: Milk, 333.4 lbs.; fat, 12.32 lbs.; butter, 14.3 lbs. Owner, W. Rivers.

9. Mercena Schuiling (3947) at 3 years 3 days of age: Milk, 336.4 lbs.; fat, 11 lbs.; butter, 12.8 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.

10. Buffalo Girl's Posch (4080) at 2 years 5 months 11 days of age: Milk, 347.7 lbs.; fat, 10.57 lbs.; butter, 12.3 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede.

In all cases the amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual. The butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. fat, according to the rule of the Association of Agricultural Colleges.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary, Holstein-Friesian Association.



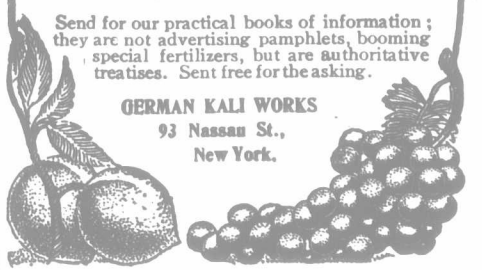
Better Fruits—Better Profits

Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual

Potash

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, booming special fertilizers, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
93 Nassau St.,
New York.



Let the Children Eat

all they want of

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Just what the little ones should have for mid-day luncheon and bed-time supper. It's surprising how wholesome and nourishing these light, delicious crackers really are.



Ask your grocer for Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas in the moisture-proof packages that keep them so fresh.

FARMERS SAVE

TIME & MONEY BY DOING BLACKSMITHING AND REPAIRING AT HOME

THIS STEEL FORGE WILL EASILY WELD A 4-INCH WAGON TIRE FULLY GUARANTEED

ANY FARMER CAN START a welding fire in this steel forge in two minutes and do repairing at home. WE GUARANTEE our steel forges to equal in every way any \$10 forge and to be as represented or money refunded. Special Introductory Prices. One forge complete \$4.25, or 1 pr. of tongs and 1 anvil vice combined all for \$6.00. Our forges have been used and endorsed by farmers in every state and Canada for the last 7 years. Write for free catalog and testimonials. C. A. S. FORGE WORKS, Saranac, Mich.

Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866

VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 9, 1905

No. 646

EDITORIAL.

Importance of Good Seed.

The re-introduction of the Pure-seeds Bill by Hon. Sydney Fisher in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the discussion thereon, will serve to again direct the attention of farmers to the paramount importance of paying more attention to the quality of the seed they sow. The investigations made by the Seeds Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture into the character of the grain and grass seeds placed upon the market by dealers and others, and the publication of their findings, have proved an eye-opener to farmers, revealing a frightful source of dissemination of foul seeds, and accounting in a large measure for the ever-increasing evil of noxious weeds, entailing not only much extra labor in their destruction, but seriously reducing the yield and quality of farm crops, proving a heavy financial loss in the returns from the land.

The distribution of weed seeds has doubtless been largely through the sale of impure clover and grass seeds, in which case the weed seeds are so nearly similar in size and appearance to the seed ostensibly sold, as to be practically impossible of identification or detection by the naked eye. A chart supplied by the Department of Agriculture shows that in samples found on sale in Ontario, from 6,000 to 15,000 weed seeds were found in a pound of what was being sold as red clover, and that in samples of alsike clover as high as 23,556 weed seeds in one case were found, and in another no fewer than 49,830 seeds of weeds. In the former case the sample having only seventy-two per cent. of pure seed was priced at \$5.25 per bushel, or equal to \$7.29 per bushel for the good red clover seed it contained. While, in the latter case, the sample priced at \$8.00 per bushel, and containing only forty-eight per cent. of good seed, would cost in reality for the alsike \$16.66 per bushel. These are startling figures, and though those quoted may be extreme cases, all will readily agree that if the average sample is one-twentieth as bad in this respect, the condition is truly alarming.

As a result of the publication of the reports of the discussion of this question when Mr. Fisher's bill was before the House last year, seed merchants report already an increasing enquiry by farmers and dealers for first-class seed, and the circumstances certainly justify the introduction of the measure, the provisions of which, it is to be hoped, will be made so clear, workable and imperative that the enactment may have the desired effect of diminishing, to a very marked extent, the percentage of foul seeds sold.

The need of greater care in the selection and cleaning of seed on the part of farmers is more urgent than most of them are aware. Carefully-conducted experiments have proven undeniably that the increase in the yield of grain from plump, sound seed over that of seed of average quality is such as to make it well worth while to exercise special care in thoroughly cleaning the seed. It is claimed that in eleven years, Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has, by selecting the seed, increased the yield of oats from 58 bushels to 77 bushels per acre. If but one-half or one-quarter of that increase can be secured by the average farmer the value of the crops would be immensely augmented. It has been calculated that if by good seed the yield of the crops in Canada could be increased by only one bushel per acre it would mean \$6,000,000 more in the pockets of the farmers of this country annually. The short courses in judging grain and other

seeds, as well as live stock, instituted at the agricultural colleges, and which it is expected will be arranged for at other centers in the near future, should prove helpful in creating a greater interest in the pure-seeds propaganda, and set farmers and farmers' sons to thinking and acting along these lines to their profit. In the meantime, it is important that early provision be made for the selection of good seed for the coming spring season, and extra care given to thorough cleaning, and, in any case of doubt as to the vitality of the seed, to have its germinating qualities tested long before seeding time. A word as to the folly of buying cheap seed, simply because the price is low, and without reference to quality and purity. The cheapest, apparently, as we have shown, may be very dear in the end, and the highest priced, if the quality is right, may be by far the cheapest, just as a low-priced farm paper may be very dear, as compared with an up-to-date, progressive and reliable publication. Quality should count in the estimation of intelligent people.

The British Embargo.

The Scottish Farmer, replying to the address of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, advocating the re-opening of British ports to Canadian cattle, summarizes its objections as follows:

"(1) Apart from the adoption of a general policy of preferential rates for her colonies, Great Britain cannot, with safety to her own fiscal relations with the United States, differentiate Canada from the United States or the Argentine. (2) If she abandons the general position that her ports are closed to store cattle or sheep from all quarters, she is bound to adopt the policy in force before 1896, viz., the ports are closed to all countries in which there is disease, and open to all which show a clean bill of health. Neither the Argentine nor the United States can, looking to the past, give a guarantee of a clean bill with impunity, and it is impossible to prevent the shipping of United States cattle from Canadian ports. Two years ago foot-and-mouth disease was discovered, and proved to have been existent for an indefinite period in the very parts of the United States through which Canadian cattle would be shipped during a considerable part of the year. The gravity of this fact was fully recognized by those responsible for the Canadian Department of Agriculture two years ago, and its bearing on the British policy of 1896 was frankly acknowledged. (3) It is not proved that profits can now be made on Canadian stores, such as were reported in the short period of their unrestricted admission prior to 1892, and it is an unassailable proposition that a consistent public policy on this question is, in the long run, best for all parties."

Since the foregoing came to hand, Hon. Henry Chaplin, M. P., speaking at Oakham, also rebuked Campbell-Bannerman, and indulged in a lot of wild talk about the dangers of British herds being "decimated by disease," and removing the embargo as "ruinous to the cattle-feeders." The sum and substance of the whole matter is this, that it is not disease from Canada that is feared, but the competition of Canadian cattle. There is no disease here, and there never was any basis for the prohibition, which was only brought about by official straining at gnats over alleged pleuro-pneumonia lesions. Canada has open winter ports, and is not obliged to ship through the United States. Canada voluntarily gives British goods a preference, and the reciprocal encouragement she receives is the rigid maintenance of the embargo against her cattle. This is one way of promoting imperial unity throughout the empire. Canadian farmers are not demonstrative, and may not be clamoring about the embargo, being tremendously busy with work in other directions. At the same time, the embargo should be placed squarely upon its protectionist

legs, and not on the basis of a slander against the health of Canadian stock. Furthermore, while it may be wisdom to finish the cattle in Canada, keeping the feed and fertility on Canadian farms, the Canadian should be trusted to exercise his own intelligence as to which method he will pursue, and it would unquestionably be of advantage to the cattle-raisers of this country to have two strings to their bow, viz., the privilege to ship cattle, either fat or as feeders.

The Cost of Production.

In another column an esteemed correspondent proposes concerted action and curtailing production as a remedy for low prices in certain farm products. Though not new, we do well as practical farmers, to give due consideration from time to time to suggestions of this nature. How to make farming pay better is a problem that appeals with more or less force to every one engaged in the business. Our correspondent's letter illustrates the different aspects a question may assume when approached from different viewpoints. Students of political economy have accepted as a tenet that the natural way to make the people in any given country more wealthy is to produce more wealth, or commodities representing wealth, than they require for personal uses, or to produce it more economically. They further assume that permanent artificial values cannot be maintained upon commodities in competitive markets, to the advantage of the producers. The case of coal oil cited, is one in a highly protected market, and under a government which, it has been emphatically asserted, has granted illegitimate assistance to the vendors thereof. Owing to the comparatively limited areas of crude oil, it has been possible also for a gigantic organization of a few men to control the raw material, the production of refined oil, and the prices. Canadians can hardly expect to influence British legislation to protect our food products there, to the disadvantage of the British consumer. For the present, at all events, our food products must be sold upon an open market, in competition with those from every other country that may choose to enter that market. Should the producers in any one country decide that they should receive a larger price, and refuse to sell their goods at prevailing rates, the consumer would simply say to some other nation, let us have more of this class of goods, and they would be forthcoming. To absolutely control the price of any commodity means that the consumption would need to be regulated, and, in the case of dairy products, for example, that the production of all the exporting countries, such as the U. S., Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, and so on, would have to be under central control or "cornered"—rather a stupendous task for human nature to accomplish. Again and again, men have cherished the idea that if only the individual producers of food products could be organized they could command the prices on their own commodities. Is it not an impracticable delusion? Assuming that every dairyman in Canada would agree to cut down the production of cheese and butter to exactly one-half, would not the dairymen of rival countries supply the shortage, keeping prices about at their old average? And if the Canadian dairymen cut the prices in two they would be facing another question, viz.: to what industry would they devote their energy and capital withdrawn from butter and cheese making, and what check would they have upon farmers of other countries embarking in these lines, and so bringing on another excess of production?

But it must not be supposed that because so

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

WESTERN OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

many efforts to control prices have proved failures that all forms of co-operation are impossible or impracticable. Co-operative effort can be effectively used in lessening the cost of production, by placing commodities in the hands of the consumer at the least possible expenditure of natural or artificial energy. The history of the co-operative movement the world over demonstrates the usefulness of organization for this purpose. It is the first step inaugurated by the great trusts, and it is the strict adherence to this phase of co-operative work that has made the system so satisfactory in Denmark and other countries where co-operation is a recognized force, and it is because this phase of co-operation has been neglected, and the more difficult, namely that of controlling markets, attempted, that co-operation has failed in many places.

The economical production and distribution of food products are phases of our agricultural industry that are demanding the attention of our best minds. Farmers need not devote their whole energies to simply getting wealth out of the soil (by means of better crops, etc.) into the hands of the distributors, although in this work there is room for the practice of the most intelligent economy. In view of individual or farm conditions, it may be profitable to vary the plan of our operations at times, if it be done with prudence. The farmer realizes just as fully as any other intelligent person that no one man knows all there is to be known, even about his own business, hence the importance of keeping in view the vital idea in the production of wealth, namely, that profit is that difference between the cost and the selling price of goods, and the easiest and most rational way at the present open to the producer to do this, is to lower the cost of production. To raise and maintain the selling price is beyond the power of any single nation. Why, then, should the individual labor under the delusion that communities can do it.

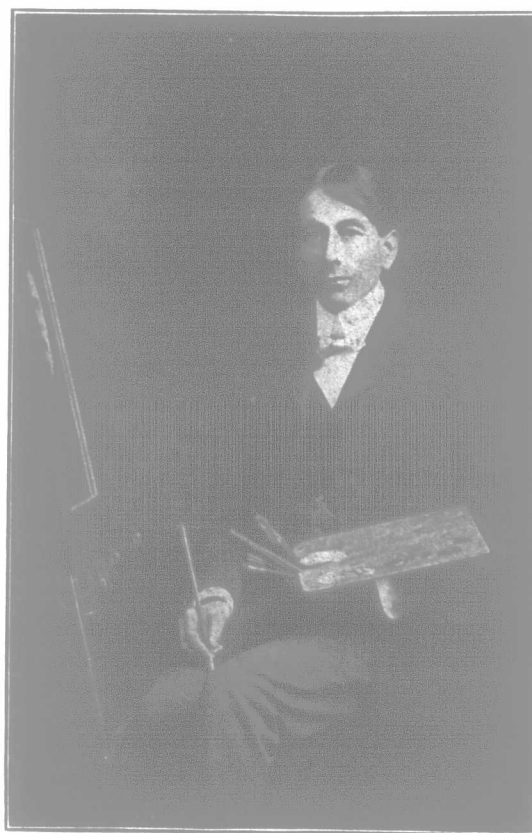
Dairymen may not be able by concerted action

and reducing the output to double the price of butter, thus saving some labor to expend in other ways, but they can by better methods of cream separation save butter that would be costly feed for pigs or calves. By cleanly and intelligent methods they can produce 25-cent. butter instead of a 15-cent article; or from the same feed and labor they can, by using a better cow, increase her butter product from 150 to 300 pounds per year. The dairyman can control that end of the business himself. Why drop the substance for a shadow? An old neighbor of ours hoarded for years a bin of fall wheat. It was his dream to get \$2.00 a bushel for it, and earnestly he would declare to us: "I'll starve 'em to it yet, boys." But someone else drew the wheat away at 90 cents a bushel.

HORSES.

Mr. W. E. Cantelon.

W. E. Cantelon was born on a farm in Halton County, Ont., later removing with the family into the picturesque valley of the Lynn River, near Port Dover. It is here, at the home of his parents, amidst the quiet beauties of nature, that he still does the most of his painting. Inheriting a deep love for art from a child, Mr. Cantelon devoted much of his spare time to drawing and sketching, so training and educating himself for his chosen profession that some very promising works, including portraits from life, were done before taking any lessons. In 1901 he went to Chicago, and studied



Mr. W. E. Cantelon, Artist, Port Dover, Ont.

at the Art Institute, also under the well-known artist, Chas. Kent Owen, a pupil of Bouguereau, of Paris. Although a portrait painter, Mr. Cantelon enjoys success as a painter of landscapes and animals. Our illustration of Mr. Al. Yeager's Hackney tandem will give the reader some idea of his success in the difficult task of picturing horses in motion. Last year the artist was honored by having his beautiful picture, commemorative of Canada's Confederation, exhibited in a prominent position in the Canada Building at the World's Fair, St. Louis. The color effect, which is the chief beauty of the work, is lost in the reproduction, which will be found in the Home Magazine department of this issue.

Annual Meeting Canadian Pony Society

The Canadian Pony Society held its fourth annual meeting on Tuesday evening, January 31st. The meeting was indicative of the growth of the association, there being over sixty members of the organization present. In the absence of the President, Mr. H. M. Robinson, the Vice-President, Mr. G. V. Foster, presided. The Secretary, Mr. H. G. Wade, presented a most complete and encouraging annual report. He noted the very satisfactory growth of the society, and the encouragement the equine nidgets were meeting with at the hands of the larger fair authorities. The society passed a resolution, thanking the Hackney Association and the Canadian Horse Show for prizes provided for ponies. The ponies will be made a prominent feature of the open-air horse parade in Toronto, on July 1st.

Officers elected for 1905 were as follows: Hon.

President, H. M. Robinson; President, G. V. Foster; 1st Vice-President, Dr. D. King Smith; 2nd Vice-President, E. T. Campbell; Hon. Treas., A. Taylor; Hon. Secretary, H. Wade; Secretary, H. Gerald Wade.

Hon. Directors: R. Beith, Major A. B. Lee, W. H. Knowlton, H. J. P. Good.

Directors: R. W. Davies, Toronto; T. Graham, Claremont; F. Hodgson; W. N. Wade; Ald. S. McBride; Major C. C. Harbottle; R. Miller, Stouffville; W. J. Stark, Stouffville; Dr. J. A. Mills; Geo. Barron.

A handsome silver tea set was presented Secretary H. G. Wade, in recognition of his efficient services; and presentations were also made the President, H. M. Robinson, and the Treasurer, Mr. A. Taylor.

Frostbites, Burns and Scalds.

FROSTBITES.—The first effects of cold is to diminish the vital action of the part to which it is applied. This state of depression, when not too long continued, is succeeded by a more than ordinary activity, called a reaction, and if this alteration be often repeated the parts become permanently weakened, being slightly swollen, of a purple color (which is well shown in horses with white heels, as the heels are the parts that usually suffer from frostbite), not so warm as usual, and afterwards become inflamed. The skin will now crack and discharge a semi-serous matter. More intense cold not only weakens, but entirely suspends vital action. The parts become pale, insensible and shrivelled. The skin, particularly the heel, will often slough across from side to side, forming a strip of dead skin, underneath which is a deep chasm.

In other cases, especially during long-continued snowy weather, with frequent thaws, succeeded by sharp frosts, the deeper seated tissues of the coronet lose their vitality, and deep and extensive sloughs are thrown off. The animal suffers from pain, fever and emaciation, and, in rare cases, succumbs or has to be destroyed. The treatment consists in the application of hot poultices, but these must not be too long continued. As soon as the slough is thrown off, astringents, as one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water should be freely and frequently applied. If the discharge be fetid, one-half ounce carbolic acid should be added to the lotion. Constitutional treatment consists in administering a light purgative, as six drams aloes and two drams ginger, good but easily digested food, and, of course, rest.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—These are divided into three classes: First, those producing mere redness; second, those causing the formation of small blisters; third, those causing death of the part. The first class is attended with mere superficial inflammation, usually terminating without loss of the skin, though with temporary loss of the hair.

The second class is attended with a higher degree of inflammation, causing the skin to exude serum, and to form blisters, followed in some cases by suppuration and the formation of ulcers that are hard to heal. The third class is attended by mortification from disorganization of structure, the skin and underlying tissues being literally boiled or roasted, the blood coagulated in the vessels, and the circulation of the part completely arrested.

In all cases of severe scalds or burns there is more or less supervening fever, manifested by shiverings, coldness of the skin and extremities; prostration and restlessness, frequent and feeble pulse, and heavy breathing. The surface of the scalded or burnt part, if destroyed, will become pale, cold and leathery, the hair falling off in patches, leaving a denuded surface, from which issues a thin, serous discharge. The parts now swell, and in a few days a line of demarcation surrounds the dead part, by the healthy and dead tissues dividing; the chasm widens, the burnt part contracts and dries, leaving the granulating surface exposed; the granulations are whitish, spongy and moist. There is no discharge of pus but of a thin matter, usually of a dirty white color. The slough falls off, leaving a wound of more or less magnitude, according to the extent of the burn, which is very slow to heal. It then leaves a scar of a hard, dense cartilaginous nature, which contracts more or less, pulling the surrounding skin into puckered folds, which will make an unsightly blemish.

The most intractable cases are those which occur in the neighborhood of a joint, where the continued action of the part prevents healing. If the accident be so severe as to destroy the muscles and expose the tendons, ligaments, and destroy the tissues protecting the articulations, the patient should be destroyed. When the seat of the accident is in muscular tissues or does not immediately involve a joint, recovery will usually take place.

TREATMENT.—In cases of severe scalds or burns, the parts become very painful and sensitive to the action of the air. If the air be excluded, without the application of pressure, as from bandages, etc., great relief from pain is at once rendered. Hence, local treatment should consist in the application of a soothing dressing that will form a coating to exclude air. For this purpose, caron oil may be

said to be a specific. This consists in equal parts of raw linseed oil and lime water. This should be applied freely, and often, and it is good practice to dust flour over the oil, as it assists in forming a coating. In the course of a few days, pus will form, and the wound must now be treated as an ordinary suppurating sore, viz.: kept clean, and a good antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic in oil or water, applied. Constitutional treatment consists in acting gently upon the bowels by a light purgative, and if pain be severe, combating it by the administration of, say, one-half ounce fluid extract of belladonna in one-half pint cold water every few hours, as indicated. The patient must have rest, good care and light, easily-digested food, as bran, carrots and good hay. If the burn or scald be slight, and the skin merely inflamed, it will not be serious, and a few applications of carroll oil or carbolic lotion, one to thirty, is all that is necessary. "WHIP."

Annual Meeting Shire Horse Association.

On February 1st, at the Repository, Toronto, the annual meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Association was held. The President, Mr. W. E. Wellington, not being present, the Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, presided. The Secretary's report was presented by Mr. Henry Wade, which showed that although the trade in Shires had been quite brisk during the year, the membership of the association had considerably fallen off. Forty-six pedigrees and eleven transfers were registered during the year, an increase over 1903; cash balance on hand, \$96.

At this meeting the question of nationalizing the records was taken up, and a resolution similar to that passed at the Hackney meeting was carried. The officers for 1905 are: President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; 1st Vice, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2nd Vice, E. C. Attrill, Goderich; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Wade, Toronto.

Directors: Jas. Dalgety, London; Jas. Henderson, Belton; W. Bawden, Exeter; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge.

Provincial Vice-Presidents: R. Ness, Howick, P. Q.; Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst, N.S.; T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N.B.; Hon. Frank Hassard, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg, Man.; C. W. Peterson, Calgary, Alta., and S. R. McNeil, Vernon, B.C.

Representatives: To Canadian National Exhibition, John Gardhouse and James Dalgety; Western Fair, H. Wade and E. C. Attrill; Ottawa Central Exhibition, F. M. Wade and J. Campbell Smith; Horse-breeders' Association, J. M. Gardhouse and James Dalgety.

Annual Meeting Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the above association was held in the Repository, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, February 1st, and was very largely attended by representative breeders. The Secretary's (Mr. Henry Wade) report showed a larger number of registrations for imported stock than ever before. The membership of the association was 427, an increase of 63 for the year. The financial statement put the total receipts for 1904 at \$3,358, and the expenditure at \$3,047, balance \$311. The sum of \$1,561 was spent on the different fairs as prizes.

The President, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., in his annual address reiterated the prediction made a year ago, that the Clydesdale Association was on the verge of taking a very important step in its management, and that was to nationalize the records. To his mind the time had come when the Provincial character of our records should be changed to accommodate the whole Dominion. Mr. Smith expressed the sentiments of the whole fraternity of horsemen when he said his sympathies went out to those whose place of residence or life's work would have to be changed should the headquarters of the associations of Ontario stock-breeders be removed from Toronto to Ottawa, but he felt that the development of the country demanded the widening usefulness of this association, and the unfortunate relations threatened by the railway companies made it imperative that the change should be made.

Following Mr. Smith, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Robt. Miller (Stouffville), Hon. John Dryden, and Peter Talbot, M.P. (Lacombe, Alta.), addressed the meeting, advocating the advantages of nationalizing the records. The following motion was then moved by Thos. A. Graham, and seconded by Robt. Beith: That the Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association at once proceed to nationalize their association and records; that the offices be transferred from Toronto to Ottawa; that F. M. Wade be registrar, and that Thos. Graham, R. Beith, Wm. Smith, Robt. Miller, O. Sorby, and John Davidson, be a committee to meet with the Live-stock Commissioner to complete arrangements forthwith. The motion carried.

A resolution as follows was also passed: "That the Canadian Government be and is hereby asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; and it is further resolved, that animals for breeding purposes be admitted free of duty when pure-bred, registered in the authorized book of records of the Dominion of Canada, or of the country

in which the breed originated, and when owned by a bona fide resident of the Dominion."

The ballot returned the following officers for 1905: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Wm. Smith, Columbus; 1st Vice-President, Thomas Graham, Claremont; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Wade.

Provincial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, Robt. Miller, Stouffville; Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; Alberta, John A. Turner, Calgary; Assiniboia, Alex. Mutch, Lamsden; Quebec, Robt. Ness, Howick; British Columbia, D. Tolmie, Victoria; Maritime Provinces, Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst.

Directors: John Boag, Ravenshoe; Peter Christie, M. P., Manchester; John Vipond, Brooklin; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Jas. Torrance, Markham, and John Bright, Myrtle.

Representatives: Canadian National Exhibition, Robert Beith and William Smith; Ottawa Central Exhibition, Peter Christie and George Grey, Newcastle; Western Fair, A. Innes, Clinton, and Jas. Henderson, Belton; Quebec and Sherbrooke, R. Ness and George Stewart, Howick; Winnipeg Exhibition, R. Nichol, Brandon, and George Greig, Winnipeg; Horse-breeders' Association, Peter Christie and Fred. Richardson.

Hackney Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The Canadian Hackney Horse Association held its annual meeting in the Repository, Toronto, on Tuesday evening, January 31st. The Secretary, Mr. H. Wade, read a satisfactory annual report. At this meeting the horsemen reopened the question of nationalizing the records, upon which a report was submitted by Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner. A discussion of this question occupied the greater part of the time of the meeting, and as a result the following resolution, by Messrs. Beith and Miller, was passed: "That the Canadian Hackney Association at once proceed to nationalize the Hackney records and association; that the office be transferred from Toronto to Ottawa, and that F. M. Wade be registrar." Messrs. Graham and Crossley will complete arrangements.

The election of officers for 1905 then took place, with the following results: President, Robert Miller, Stouffville; 1st Vice-President, E. C. Tisdale, Beaverton; 2nd Vice-President, O. Sorby, Guelph; Secretary, Henry Wade, Toronto. Directors: Thomas Graham, Claremont; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; H. N. Crossley, Rosseau; Robert Miller, Stouffville; E. C. Attrill, Goderich; Dr. Smith, Toronto; O. Sorby, Guelph; F. E. Came, Montreal.

Provincial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, R. W. Davies, Toronto; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Alberta, A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary; Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; New Brunswick, Mr. Jewett, Fredericton; Nova Scotia, T. R. Black, Amherst; Prince Edward Island, C. C. Gardiner, Charlottetown; British Columbia, D. Tolmie, Victoria.

Delegates: To Industrial Exhibition, Thomas Graham and E. C. H. Tisdale; to Western Fair, E. C. Attrill and L. L. Pounds; Ottawa Central Exhibition, Robert Beith and F. M. Wade; to Horse-breeders' Association, T. Graham and E. Tisdale; Toronto Spring Horse Show, H. M. Robinson.

Mr. James Jardine, Waterloo Co., Ont., says: I have always been used to reading the "Farmer's Advocate," and cannot do without it. Please send me the two last copies, and oblige.

STOCK.

The Scrub Bull.

Having visited a few stables in this neighborhood, and noticed the beef cattle kept, especially the steers, I would like to offer a few observations in regard to their breeding and quality. The cattle in this section are mostly grade Short-horns, some of them with a cross of the old Canadian-bred cattle in them. The cows of this mongrel sort are used for dairy purposes, and the calves raised, some of the heifers, of course, with a view of making cows of them in the future, and the steers raised and sold off at one, two or three years old for beef purposes. Now, a great many of these steers are simply scrubs, and will never, under any circumstances, make good beef cattle. I am not trying to make it appear that such cows as I have mentioned will not raise good feeding steers and beef cattle, for I believe that, bred to the right class of bulls, such cows will raise good stock if good management and care is given them. Here is where a great deal of the folly lies, so many men fail to appreciate the value of a good sire, and will take their cows to a scrub bull at a service fee of fifty cents, or raise a similar one of their own for service, in preference to using a good, pure-bred bull at a service fee of one dollar and a half, or even a dollar. I have seen steers this winter raised from the scrub bull and fair cows that are coming three years old in the spring, and will not weigh more than eight or nine hundred pounds, which is certainly not more than a fair weight for steers coming two in the spring. Such men are surely saving cents and losing dollars, for there is often a difference of ten dollars or more between the value of a scrub and a well-bred animal at three years old, but, even at a difference of ten dollars, there would be a large margin for profit on six or eight calves by using a good pure-bred bull. When men fail to appreciate a good bull to such a degree as this, it is a question whether the Government should not take some steps in this matter and pass an act in Parliament that no unregistered bull should be kept for service without a license, for which a fee of not less than ten or fifteen dollars is paid, as there are plenty of pure-bred bulls for sale in Canada at prices that are quite within the reach of at least one man in each neighborhood. But, I must confess that all the farmers in this district do not fail to appreciate good stock. Here is an illustration: A man who bought a farm in this vicinity a year ago last spring wanted to get some calves, and, hearing of a man about half a mile away that had one to part with, he went to see it, and was offered the calf for nothing, but would not accept the offer, and the calf at that time was a week old. On his way home, he called where a pure-bred bull was kept, although no better cows, and offered the owner five dollars for a calf the same age. If more of our farmers were more particular in this matter of using or buying a good bull, beef cattle would soon be raised to a higher standard, and bring a better price on both foreign and home markets. Bruce Co., Ont. FARMER.



From a painting by W. E. Cantelon.

Beautiful Hackney Tandem.

Property of Mr. A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont. Both sired by "Sensation." (See Goslip.)

Problem of Cattle Feeding.

I am a young farmer and have a liking for feeding cattle. (1) What is the difference between the grades called feeders and stockers, and which is the most profitable to buy? (2) Would fifty head be too many for the feed that is grown on the average one hundred acres of land in Eastern Ontario? (3) What quantity of feed does the average steer eat, and what is the best size of steer to feed? (4) What size of building would hold fifty head, and what quantity of turnips would it take to feed them through the winter? (5) How would a ground floor do for the stable, and how many in each pen? (6) Is a young man safe in buying a farm for, say, \$4,000, with only enough cash to put buildings on it to hold the cattle? (7) Is the Toronto market the best place to buy good steers? (8) What is the usual length of feeding period? SUBSCRIBER. Russel Co.

1. A feeder is an animal that, both in size and condition, is ready for the feeding stable. A stocker is younger, and generally thinner, and needs to be kept some time before the fattening process proper can be begun.

2. Thirty would be nearer the mark, yet there is no doubt that where no cattle were pastured in summer, crop sufficient to fatten fifty might be grown. It would require exceptional skill, however.

3. It is well to feed grain very lightly at first, and increase gradually. About ten or twelve pounds each per day is enough at any time, with straw or hay and roots or ensilage in addition. For export, steers should weigh when fat 1,200 pounds or over.

4. A building about 32 x 90 feet would be required. To give each beast half a bushel per day for six months, 4,500 bushels would be needed. Double that quantity could be fed to thrifty cattle without harm.

5. For cattle fed loose in pens, a ground floor will answer. All the way from three to twenty cattle in each pen is what is recommended by different feeders. For ourselves, we prefer about six.

6. That depends on the young man. For many that would not be safe.

7. Toronto market is not a bad place to buy cattle, but better stock can often be got in some sections, perhaps near home, where special attention is given to breeding.

8. For winter feeding, about six months.

Cattle Choking and Bloating.

Two correspondents of the Scottish Farmer, in a late issue, recommended for the relief of cattle choked with turnips or suffering from hoven or bloating, the following simple device: Tie a round stick, about 10 inches long and 1½ inches thick, firmly in the mouth. The working of the tongue and jaws in the effort to remove the stick, has the effect of dislodging the turnip and of letting off the gas from the stomach. One of the writers, going further into particulars, says the stick should be twelve inches long. Two inches from each end bore a half-inch hole. Into each of these holes fix a piece of ordinary plow line about 2 feet in length. One inch from these holes, or 3 inches from each end, bore another two holes (same diameter) at right angles to the holes already made for the strings. Into each of these two holes drive a piece of tough wood about six inches in length. These prevent the stick working out of the mouth, the strings being tied at the back of the ears.

Substitute for Turnips.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Could you or some of your readers tell me if it pays to grow turnips on a farm where there is only one man to do the work? Hired help being scarce, and nearly impossible to get at any price, I have wondered if there was anything that would take the place of turnips, and be as good for the young growing stock. Oil cake can be had for \$28.00 a ton, and bran at about \$17.00. Would either of these fill the bill?

Dufferin Co., Ont. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—Though nothing will quite take the place of turnips, yet they are not an essential in stock-feeding, as witness the stock produced in the Western States, where they are never seen. Corn ensilage comes nearest to being a substitute, and where, as in many parts of the country, men with necessary outfits can be engaged to cut corn and fill the silos, it is a very convenient crop for a farmer who is without hired help. Small quantities of both oil cake and bran can be profitably fed with ensilage, but it would not pay to feed heavily of either at prices quoted.

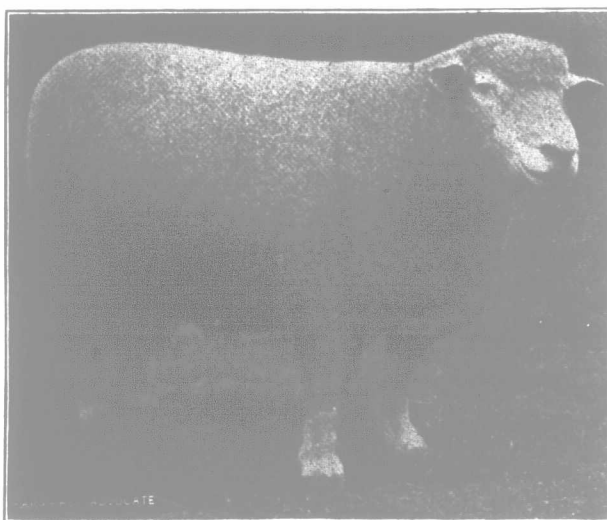
Mr. Wm. Walsh, Levis, Que., says: Your Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate" just to hand. It is a grand number. You deserve to be published. I now enclose \$2.25, being for the renewal of my own subscription for 1905 and one new subscriber, to be sent at once.

Ryeland Sheep.

The Ryeland breed, named from the Ryelands of Herefordshire, England, a poor upland district, is, perhaps, the breed of longest standing in England. Merinos are said to have been improved ages ago by crossing with Ryeland rams. The breed is said to resist any attempt at improvement by crossing with the other breeds. It is compact and hardy, and fattens readily when liberally fed up to 20 pounds per quarter at twelve to fourteen months old. Pure-bred lambs, and also crosses by a Ryeland ram on ewes of other breeds, make excellent butchers' lambs.

Both rams and ewes are polled, have white faces, and a tuft of wool on the forehead. The wool is short and exceptionally fine in quality, more like the Merino than that of any of the British breeds. The fleece weighs about seven or eight pounds, on an average, in the case of well-kept sheep.

The Ryeland sheep were supplanted to a large extent some years ago during the rage for Shropshire and other Downs, but the tendency of recent times has been to breed them up again, and to greatly improve upon the original form by selection. It is estimated that there are at the present time not more than about forty flocks of Ryeland sheep, twenty-five of which are located in Hereford, while, perhaps, two or three places may be found in which they are bred in Monmouth, Gloucester and Worcester.



Ryeland Ram.

FARM.

Experiments with Black Soil.

I wish to relate to the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" some experiments with black soil. This field contains about seven acres, the black soil being about fifteen inches deep, and the subsoil a white sand. It was undrained some time ago, though this work has been undone by muskrats. However, the adjoining field, made up of the same kind of soil, is well drained, though it seems that the draining has been of little use, as the soil becomes so dry that it will burn readily, and is covered with a tough sod that lies loosely on the surface of the field like so many skins. This sod refuses to die under any ordinary treatment. This field, as far as tillage is concerned, is, up to this time, practically useless.

When the present owner came into possession of the field under discussion, he found that it had been fall plowed into about forty foot ridges. The spring was late, and the soil wet, but finally a crop of oats was sown. At first the growth was rapid, and the prospects of a fine crop were the very best. During the summer, however, it commenced to wither. Examination proved that wireworms or kindred pests were not the cause. As the oats waned the weeds increased, and the harvest proved to be, like its predecessors, a disgusting disappointment.

The field was fall plowed once more, this time into twenty-foot ridges, and in the following spring corn was sowed. Again a fine start was made, and hopes rose as the corn grew. However, the fine growth ceased when the corn was about a foot high, though slightly better results were obtained where a pile of manure had been left by accident. Again the weeds flourished, and again the farmer, like Lord Ullin of old, was left lamenting.

Again the field was fall plowed, and plowed again in the spring into about ten-foot ridges. Thinking to kill the weeds and to give the grain a chance, the field was very thoroughly cultivated, and the seeding done late in the season. This time half of the field was treated with barnyard manure, and sown in barley. The result was another in the series of disappointments, the barley being at most completely smothered by the weeds. The other half of the field was sown with spelt, and a good dusting of lime applied. On this part of the field about half a crop was secured. Over all the field there was a fine catch of clover, the catch being particularly good where the manure was used.

Ordinary means not proving satisfactory, last spring samples of the soil, taken from various parts of the field, and thoroughly mixed, were sent to an agricultural chemist at Guelph, when it was found that the soil in the air-dried condition is constituted as follows: Moisture, 12.86 per cent.; insoluble residue, 51.35 per cent.; volatile matter, 62.56 per cent.; humus, 21.36 per cent.; iron and aluminum, .81 per cent.; lime, 1.84 per cent.; magnesia, .24 per cent.; potash, .34 per cent.; phosphoric acid, .35 per cent.; nitrogen, 1.83 per cent. Available: potash, .020 per cent.; phosphoric acid, .0018 per cent.

The interesting feature of this analysis is that it shows that this soil, so friable, deep and apparently fertile, is almost entirely lacking in available phosphoric acid, an ingredient essential to grain production. The phosphoric acid is there, but the problem is for the farmer to get at it. It is the business of science to uncover this hidden treasure. TILLER.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

[Note.—Can any reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" suggest, on the basis of actual test or experience, a soil treatment or plan of manuring that would likely be effective in such a case.—Editor.]

Sugar Beets After Winter-killed Wheat.

I grew 2½ acres of sugar beets for the Wallaceburg factory in 1904, on tile-drained clay loam. The previous crop was barley. I had prepared the ground for wheat, putting about 16 loads of manure on part of the ground where the beets grew. The wheat winter-killed. I then gang-plowed and rolled the ground, and in about three weeks corbed, dragged and rolled it again, and drilled in the beet seed on May 24th. The expenses were about as follows:

Plowing 2½ acres	\$ 4 50
Rolling twice	2 00
Cultivating with disk harrows	3 00
Harrowing	1 50
Drilling	1 50
Seed	4 50
Cultivating, five times	7 00
Blocking and thinning	16 50
Hoeing	5 00
Plowing beets out	3 00
Cleaning and topping by hand	22 00
Drawing to factory, three miles	28 00
Total expense	\$98 00

The field yielded 46 tons 928 lbs. of clean beets, for which I received \$236.78, leaving a balance over expenditure of \$138.28. I might say that I am pleased with the company's courteous dealings and prompt settlements. JOHN RICHARDSON.

Grew Six Acres Sugar Beets.

I grew six acres of sugar beets last year, and was well pleased with the results. The work of blocking and thinning I did with my own help, the total cost of which, allowing \$1.50 per day for men, was \$27 00.

Cultivating four times, man and horse at \$2.00 per day	8 00
Pulling and topping, six days' work for man and team, at \$3 per day, and two extra men, at \$1.50 per day each	36 00
Total expense	\$71 00

For the beets grown on the six acres I received a cheque from the Wallaceburg Company for \$463.57, after \$15.00 had been deducted for seed. I drew away ten loads of pulp, and find it to be a good nourishing feed for cattle, and they thrive well on it. Lambton Co., Ont. B. POTTER.

Prefers Sugar Beets to Beans.

During 1904 I grew six acres of sugar beets for the Wallaceburg Sugar Co., which yielded 109 tons 432 lbs. of beets, for which I received an average price of \$5.17, or \$561.71 in all. This is at the rate of \$94.12 per acre. After freight and seed had been deducted, I had left \$501.42, or \$83.57 per acre, free of all charges, except the actual cost of raising the crop. Counting my own time, the total cost of raising the beets did not exceed \$27 per acre, from the plowing of the ground to the delivery of the beets at the point of shipment. I believe the sugar beet crop pays many times better than any other farm crop we can grow, and is surer to come safely to maturity than any other crop. I intend to grow 20 acres of beets next season. Except for blocking and thinning, the labor is not greater than in any other cultivated crop. One man can top 1½ acres per day with a hoe, and a man and team, with proper tools, can finish the harvesting at the rate of two acres per day. I would rather harvest ten acres of sugar beets than the same amount of beans. W. J. FLEMING.

Mr. Richard Dickieson, Wellington Co., Ont., says: Enclosed find \$3.00, and subscription form with the name of two new subscribers. Please advance our paper one year. Will you send new subscribers the Christmas number? We consider the "Farmer's Advocate" the best agricultural paper we get, and think we could not do without it.

Agricultural High Schools for Farmers' Sons.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The statement is sometimes made that the young man on the farm to-day begins where the old man left off, and, occasionally, it turns out that he leaves off where the old man began. This ought not to be, and would not be so if he knew his business well. It argues volumes for the farming business, that so many engaged in it are able to make a good living, and often lay by a competency as well, and yet know very little about the underlying principles of farming, or carrying it on under anything like business methods. The average business man to-day would soon go to the wall if he carried on his business like many farmers. To succeed to-day in farming, a farmer should be an educated man, and a good business man, educated, at least, in subjects relating to his calling. There is no calling, perhaps, that takes in a wider range of subjects, especially subjects relating to the natural sciences.

A boy intending to farm should learn something of the first principles in the public school he attends. He will obtain them through nature study. His observing powers will be developed, and he will early investigate the causes of things on the farm. Once the boy's interest is excited through observation—and this can be greatly stimulated by the parents, in giving him an interest in something he likes to do, in a financial way—he will readily absorb many important principles connected with the cultivation of the soil, and the growing of plants and animals.

To stimulate investigations in plant life, an observation plot, under the direction of the teacher on the public-school grounds, would be a great help. An occasional walk with the teacher on an observation trip in the fields and woods would also be helpful. The boy's early rural education in this way could be tested by essays on familiar farm objects, by drawings from nature, by problems in mathematics on common farm transactions, and by results from individual experimental work of his own in a garden at home, for instance. It is hardly possible for a boy to go as far as he should, even at the age of fourteen years, in the rural school. He should pass into the high school, where two years, at least, could be profitably spent in getting an all-round education, with special attention being paid to the natural-science course and a business course. Our high-school equipment would be more complete if facilities were provided for teaching some agricultural chemistry for the especial benefit of many from the farm who intend to get an education to go back to the farm, and get some enjoyment out of the work, as well as money. It is after a training like this that a boy of sixteen or more years, brought up on the farm, will be able to make the most of an agricultural-college education. The agricultural college should be the goal of his ambition, to be thoroughly qualified to make the most of his life as a farmer.

The two-year course at the Agricultural College should be sufficient training to help him to make the most of his opportunities. The short courses now adopted by many of the agricultural colleges are helpful and are doing excellent work, but they are not sufficient to round off a boy's education as a farmer, either from the public school or the high school, which provides such advantages for an agricultural education as I have hinted at. There is room, I believe, for some agricultural high schools, which should become preparatory schools between the public school and the agricultural college. For the young man from the urban population who intends to farm it will certainly be very helpful to him to spend a year or two with some good reasonable farmer before going to an agricultural college. In the discussion of this question, I am not arguing that a young man cannot succeed in farming unless he go through the process outlined, for very many do succeed, and admirably well, who have only had the advantages of a public school education, yet I hold, even they might have done better and surely would have derived more pleasure from their labors had they enjoyed a better training for their calling.

So far as a business education is required by the farmer, it should be included in his high school and final college course. I hope that many more Ontario farmers' sons will avail themselves of the splendid two-year course at the Ontario Agricultural College. T. G. RAYNOR.

[NOTE.—Our correspondent emphasizes a point mentioned editorially in last week's "Farmer's Advocate," viz., that the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario do not share as they should in this education of young men from rural homes, and that the whole tendency of these schools is to drive the students on to the universities and the so-called "professions."—Editor.]

Education of the Farmer's Son.

By B. J. Waters.

The question of what kind of an education the farmer's son requires is such an important one that perhaps you will pardon me if I add a few words to what has already been said in this interesting discussion. Education, no doubt, is the foundation-stone upon which the farmers of the future must build their hopes of establishing themselves in their rightful positions as leaders in this country. The younger generation in the rural districts are fast becoming educated to the fact that they are following a profession that, for opportunities of advancement, has no equal. We, however, want more enthusiasm. The old idea prevalent among farmers, that they are an inferior class to their city cousins, is fast dying out, and it is high time that it should. Let us kill this idea altogether, and bury it so deep in some stiff clay soil that it will never be raised again. Let us, as young men, become instilled with a love for our occupation, and look upon it as a high profession, and others cannot help looking upon it as the same.

How shall this love of country life be instilled into us? To me it seems that the answer lies in these words, "Train the youth to love nature." "Just as the twig is bent the tree inclines." More attention should be paid to nature study in our public schools. This, however, under our present system does not seem to be practicable, as our teachers themselves lack training. In a great many instances the country school teacher is a young lady, educated and brought up in the city, possessing less knowledge regarding nature, as it is displayed in the country, than her pupils. She teaches from the text-book, and burdens the young and undeveloped brains of her pupils with definitions and rules. Instead of making them love nature, this induces them to consider nature study a difficult thing, filled with rules and big words that they do not understand. How then are we to overcome this difficulty? The consolidated rural school at Guelph is yet in its experimental stage. It, however, is meeting with such universal approval, and its curriculum seems to be so admirably adapted to the requirements of the rural dis-

Agricultural Society Directors.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The officers of agricultural societies frequently write the Ontario Department of Agriculture to ascertain the power of honorary directors. It might be of interest to your readers were you to publish a few lines on this matter.

A letter received this morning from the secretary of a society asked: (1) If honorary directors had the same power at board meetings as regular directors? (2) Have they, legally, a vote in financial matters? (3) Are they eligible to be placed on committees, such as the prize list or finance committee? (4) If placed on committees, are the rest of the members responsible for their actions as such, to the society?

The reply to these questions, of course, is that, according to the act, societies are authorized to elect a president, 1st vice-president, 2nd vice-president, and nine other directors, these twelve constituting the board of directors. In special cases, the Minister, on application from the society, may authorize these societies to elect no more than six additional directors. The act makes no provision for the election of honorary directors, and therefore such persons have no direct responsibility or authority. If such are elected, they can hold only honorary positions. They can have no part in the action of the board beyond advising. These honorary directors may be placed to committees as members of the society, but not in virtue of their being honorary directors. The board of directors would be responsible to the society for any action it might take as a result of the advice of the honorary directors. H. B. COWAN.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 30, 1905.

Robin vs. Cutworm.

A wise man of old said, "Look before you leap." He might also have said, "Look before you shoot." I am told that the people to the south shoot and eat large numbers of robins, while our winters keep them away from here. In the spring "Rollicking Robin"

comes north, only to face the shotgun in the hands of other people. Let me defend this friend of the farmer, by giving the result of an experiment which we made a few years ago. In May I saw a pair of robins busy feeding four young ones, and watching to see the kind of food, I noticed that it consisted of cutworms, taken from a near-by garden. A few days later one of the school children found one of the young on the ground, and bringing it to me asked if she might raise it by hand. I told her how to feed it, and promised to help her. We fed it from forty to seventy-five cutworms and "fish worms" every day. When the bird was about a month old it weighed 3½ ozs. During that day we fed it five and one-quarter ounces cutworms—in all one hundred and seventy-two worms. A little arithmetic will show how much it takes



Scottish Baron (Imp.) =40421 =.

Property of H. Golding & Sons, Thamesrd, Ont.

tricts, that, in my opinion, it will not be long until these schools are established throughout our country, thus enabling us to secure more competent teachers, and to bring more pupils together in one place, that the problem of giving our farmers' sons the right start will be solved.

After securing the preliminary training, I do not hesitate, as a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, in recommending any young man who intends to follow the profession of agriculture in one of its many phases, to take a course at this college, or one similar. In fact, if his circumstances will permit him, he is doing himself an injustice in not taking a course of this kind. If he cannot take the two years or associate course, or, better still, the four years or graduating course, he by all means should take one of the short winter courses. A knowledge of the science of agriculture makes farming more interesting. It enables a man to cope more intelligently with the difficulties that he meets, both as a cultivator of the soil and a feeder of animals. Middlesex Co.

to raise the eight birds generally raised by a pair of robins in their two broods in one season.

I have no doubt that had our robin been free it would have eaten fewer cutworms and more of other insects, but by destroying half that number of cutworms its usefulness is not easily calculated, as a single cutworm can do a great deal of damage in one night.

However, the robin is a socialist in some respects—he believes in a common claim to some kinds of property. I know quite well how provoking it is to find a flock of newly-fledged robins helping themselves to our (?) strawberries, cherries, and the like. But let us both think and look before we shoot. When we consider the usefulness of the robin we will dispense with the shotgun and employ the scarecrow. It is not a difficult undertaking to train a collie to keep the domestic as well as wild birds away from the small fruit. LOCHIEL.

Mr. W. H. Thompson, Vaudreuil, Que., says: The "Farmer's Advocate" is the best book that comes into my house.

New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen.

The opening session of the 29th annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick was held in Church Hall, Fredericton, at 8 p.m., January 25th, President B. M. Fawcett, Sackville, in the chair. The attendance was not as large as has been usual at this convention, no doubt due in a large measure to the severe storm that was raging, and the blocked condition of the roads. Nevertheless, all the more important agricultural areas of the Province were represented.

The President's address touched on many topics. He said this was an age of progress and invention in every calling, and thought that farmers should make a greater effort, through education chiefly, to place their vocation on a higher plane. He asked, if the stock of the Province were improving, why it was necessary to import into N. B. Western beef, to the extent of \$200,000 annually; whether they could not produce the feeding stuffs now brought from Ontario, and, finally, why the young men on the farms were going West? This was not as it should be; there were still excellent opportunities for success in their native Province, in dairying, in beef production, in poultry-raising (especially turkeys), and in apple-growing.

Mayor Palmer, of Fredericton, in welcoming the delegates, spoke at length on Canadian agricultural exports to the Old Country. Vice-President Dow, in replying, stated that the increased quantity and better quality were due to the greater skill and care following on the knowledge that was being given by the Governments of the country. He spoke of the ample opportunities afforded for brain work of a high order in farming.

The Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner of Agriculture, made an excellent speech, in which he told of the new movement inaugurated by the Government in setting out illustration orchards. This work would be continued, for he felt that many parts of the Province were well adapted to apple-growing. He promised encouragement to beef production, which might be made profitable in certain districts. More attention should be paid to sheep. Further, there was a good demand for good carriage and heavy draft horses. They were suffering, he said, from a bad season. Poor crops resulted from the exceptionally dry summer, but there was no reason to be discouraged. He assured them the Government was willing and anxious to assist agriculture in every possible way.

Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., followed, with a practical talk on the qualities of a good heavy draft horse. His points were: (1) Good, solid, healthy feet; (2) sloping pasterns; and (3) flat, clean, smooth hocks. "Foundation" was necessary, and must come from breeding; no amount of feeding would be effective for this essential.

The closing address was made by Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist of the Experimental Farms, who, after referring to the enviable reputation that the association had earned from the very satisfactory character of their meetings in past years, expressed the hope that nothing might interfere with the continued good work and usefulness of this central organization, which in many ways could be more effective towards the progress of farming in the Province than merely institute work, useful as that work was. He was sorry to learn that to a certain degree the interest in the association had been diverted into other channels. Mr. Shutt then spoke of the various milling products and stock foods in the market, and of which N. B. farmers were importing largely. He had analyzed many of them, and urged his hearers to exercise judgment in buying. He believed the time had come when manufacturers should be compelled to sell these high-priced feeds under a guaranteed analysis, so that farmers could know what they were purchasing. This was done in the case of fertilizers, and was equally important and necessary for concentrated feed stuffs.

Jan. 26th. After appointing a nominating and finance committee, Treasurer Geo. E. Fisher presented his report, which showed total receipts as \$126.04, and expenditure \$111.39. A steady decline in the membership was reported for some years past. This was to be deplored. He thought it might be due to institute work detracting from the interest in the central organization, and urged that as heretofore the institutes send delegates. Mr. W. S. Tompkins moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain the cause of the decline in the membership. This was seconded by Mr. D. Currie, and after several members had expressed their views as to probable causes, was carried.

Mr. F. W. Broderick, of the Seed Division, Ottawa, was then introduced, and spoke on the Improvement of Seed. If by good seed the yield per acre could be increased one bushel it would mean \$6,000,000 more in the pockets of the farmers of Canada annually. He did not believe that there was a farm in the country upon which its present crop could not be increased. In 11 years Prof. Zavitz had, by selecting the seed, increased the yield of oats from 58 bushels to 77 bushels per acre, and cited similar instances in corn, potatoes, and roots. In eight years' work, Prof. Zavitz had shown that in potatoes the yields were as follows: From large tubers, 199 bushels per acre; from medium, 173 bushels; from small marketable, 116 bushels; and from small unmarketable, 99 bushels per acre. An increase of five bushels per acre would mean \$69,000 to the Province annually. He urged, in conclusion, the holding of seed fairs as the best means of obtaining and distributing the best class of seeds.

Mr. Geo. E. Fisher, in the discussion that followed

this address, said that his children had taken part in the seed competitions instituted by Sir Wm. Macdonald, and as a result he was now obtaining first prizes for his grain at nearly all the fairs. Every farmer can and should improve his own grain.

The Hon. Senator Perley, of Wolseley, Assa., who was on a visit to his native Province, was, at this juncture, invited to the platform, and introduced as one of the three foundation members who organized the association, now 30 years ago. He gave a most interesting account of the many vicissitudes through which the association had passed in its early days, and related how they had begun and carried on the work of promoting agriculture in those early days. His reminiscences were much enjoyed. At the request of a member he outlined the methods of farming in the Northwest. He said that the conditions differed radically from those in Eastern Canada, and, consequently, what he had to say on that matter could not be applied to farming in New Brunswick. After telling how they managed the wheat crop in the Territories, he again referred to special advantages enjoyed by farmers in N. B., and that in many ways the Maritime agriculturist might make his work profitable. Find out the branch of farming for which the country or district is suited, and then ever strive to excel in it. This meant success. He praised the Ontario farmer as the most progressive and thrifty in Canada. The Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Assa., was highly commended for first-class work.

The next speaker was Mr. R. Robertson, Supt. Exp. Farm, Nappan, N.S., whose topic was "The preparation of the soil for successful crop growing." He advocated fall plowing, a comparatively short rotation, plenty of cultivation, and, above all, the addition of humus to the soil, as by the turning under of clover. Put the seed in as early as possible, but not before the soil was in a proper condition to receive it. He thought roots succeeded better than corn, but would put in a certain area with the latter crop. One-third of the farm should each year be in a hoed crop, of which portion three-fourths should be in roots. Turnips were an exceptionally successful crop with him. Manure directly for the forage crops, not for the seed-making crops. Apply the manure in the spring; don't attempt to carry it over till the next season. Sow clover with the grain crop in the rotation. Cut the clover early and on the green side, and it will cure better than if cut later.

Afternoon session: "How shall we produce more and better beef?" was the title of a spirited address by Mr. W. S. Tompkins, of Meductic. After a strong protest against the prevailing idea that for the finest quality of beef one must go out of the Province, he urged as the first requirement, breed. This was much more important than feed. The introduction of good beef cattle need not, he said, interfere with the dairying interests. There were many Shorthorn cows that would give \$40 to \$45 worth of butter a year, and the very best of stock for fattening. Beef and homemade butter might well be combined, he argued, and more money realized than by straight dairying. He advocated the general-purpose cow—a good Shorthorn grade would be desirable. He did not wish to disturb the butter and cheese interests where successful, but there are many districts in N. B. that can never enjoy the privileges of a creamery, and there the advantages of the general-purpose cow would be found. She (the dual-purpose cow) is the cow of the new agriculture, and is going to have the supremacy in England, the United States, and Canada.

In the keen discussion that followed, Mr. Robertson said it would be quite a mistake to introduce the general-purpose cow. He advocated strongly sticking to the dairy breeds and types for butter and cheese, and the beef cattle for beef. The dual-purpose cow would be a failure; we had specialized, and must continue to do so for the best results.

Mr. J. F. Tweedale, M.P.P., made a strong plea for more beef cattle in the St. John River Valley. There were tons of beef in N. B. at 3c. per pound, and yet thousands of dollars' worth were brought in from Ontario yearly. We had not a sufficient number of the right kind of animals in any one district to make it worth the while of the buyer to go after them. The place for the Jerseys was in the gentlemen's stables; she was not adapted to withstand the rigors of their winters. The Shorthorn was really a very good milk-er. He closed a long and spirited address by advising his hearers to discard the Jersey and get the Shorthorn.

Mr. T. A. Peters, Secretary Agriculture, thought much damage would be done to the country if the dual-purpose cow were introduced. Keep the breeds distinct; there is room for both. At this stage the discussion became very warm between the advocates of the dairy and beef cattle, with the usual result that neither side convinced the other.

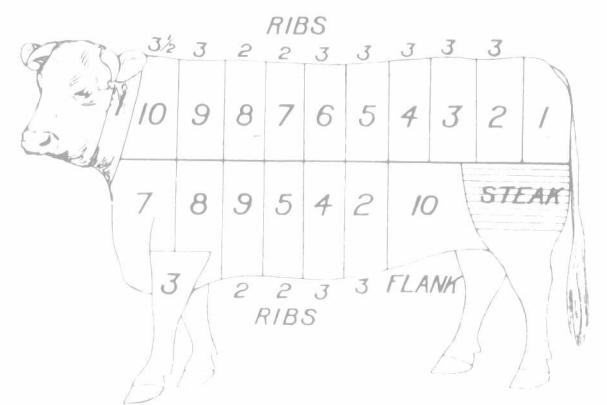
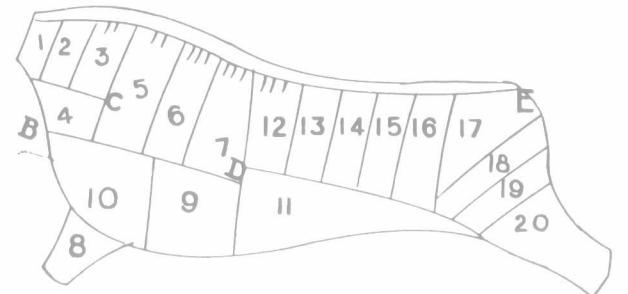
The closing address was from Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., who advocated well-cured clover hay for beef production, and advised the growing of roots and oats largely, as the Province was suitable for heavy yields. Where home buttermaking is followed, he thought the use of the Shorthorn bull would prove the best. He outlined, with the assistance of a chart, the points of a beef animal, and also explained the position of the various cuts of beef and their relative prices. The discussion of this subject was further taken part in by Mr. H. D. Buchanan (Sussex), Mr. Geo. A. Clarke (Reston), Mr. Sam. Hatheway (Kingsclear), Mr. Harvey Mitchell, Mr. Frank Tilley, and many others. It was quite evident that the patrons of the creameries

and cheese factories, and those generally interested in dairying, were strongly opposed to the introduction of beef breeds, save into those districts where beef production was solely followed.

(To be continued.)

Twenty-share Beef Ring.

Mr. Peter Stewart wishes to know where he can obtain a chart showing the cuts for a twenty-share ring. The following charts have both been in use, and are highly recommended.



Twenty-share Beef Charts.

Notes From Institute Work in Minnesota.

This year Supt. O. C. Gregg has seen fit to put two one-day delegations in the field. In this way the work is more far-reaching, more in line with our own work in Ontario, only it does not go nearly so far or cover so much territory in the season as we do. The most they hope to do here is to hold one hundred institutes. These are being held in the small towns of 800 to 3,000 inhabitants. The attendance is very remarkable, as the halls, holding from 200 to 600, are usually well filled with earnest, enquiring farmers. Only a small sprinkling of the fair sex turn out to these one-day meetings. The utility problem is one of the important themes for discussion. While not an old State, it is called the Bread and Butter State, and the North Star State. Yet, it is losing its grip on the bread, but developing the butter side. The southern and south-eastern part of the State is now following mixed farming generally. They found that grain-growing was too uncertain, and playing out more or less. The farmers are now planting large areas to corn, and feeding it to dairy cows and hogs. So that besides the fertility problem, which covers discussions on cultivation, clover-growing and handling of stable manure, corn, hogs and dairying, are all dealt with at each meeting, more or less.

They are very ambitious to grow their own fruit. They are succeeding pretty well, too. They have had to originate varieties suitable for their latitude, but now, having some standard varieties to bank on, such as the Duchess, Wealthy, Patten's Greening, Northwestern Greening, Yahneke and Malinda, they are winning out very well, especially in the south-eastern part of the State. Another subject given considerable emphasis is Evergreen wind-breaks, which shelter from the wind. That is a subject the Ontario farmer might well consider more than he does.

In some parts, the bacon hog is exciting considerable interest. It is the fat hog, however, which is most in evidence. They are trying to produce the fat hog on similar lines to our methods in summer by growing him on bulky foods afforded in pasture crops, and finish with corn. They keep him, though, until from nine to eleven months old, and have him weight from 200 to 300 lbs. They are satisfied with one litter per year, and those are farrowed in the spring.

Much interest is shown in the question of seed-corn selection. They are not satisfied with forty to sixty bushel yields, but are ambitious for eighty bushels, and even one hundred bushels, by selecting seed corn along the line suggested by a young farmer at one of our meetings, in which he said he was after "the largest ear, with the deepest kernel, and that got ripe before frost came." By getting a good stand, and with thorough cultivation, many claim the one-hundred-bushel mark can be reached. The yellow dent varieties are most in evidence. A few grow

white dent varieties, but very little flint corn is grown in this part of the State.

They have very few cheese factories. They are mostly creameries, and now the hand separator is coming everywhere into use.

It is gratifying to notice the extent of the rural mail delivery, and the farmers' telephone system. We are decidedly behind in those features. They are now considering better roads and moving towards consolidated schools. The town and city schools are very fine, but the country schools, like our own, are mostly small and poorly equipped. The consolidated school is coming to stay.

T. G. RAYNOR.

A Criticism of Nature Study Teaching.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your teacher readers were, doubtless, much interested in Mr. R. F. Holtermann's letter last week, entitled, "Nature Study—The Story of the Bees." The letter implies that a second edition of Bulletin No. 124, "Nature Study, or Stories in Agriculture," has been distributed by the Macdonald Institute. Until I see a copy I shall hope that the Institute has made it clear how the bulletin should be used by teachers. It is an interesting pamphlet, and can be made a useful one; but it is liable to be misused. I have proof now of what I supposed would be the result when I first saw it, namely, that some teachers would unload the information it contains upon the memories of the pupils, and call the exercise "nature study."

In the very readable "Story of the Bees," Mr. Holtermann asserts that the eminent apiarist, Mr. T. W. Cowan, made over thirty corrections of statement, and that Messrs. C. P. Dadant and Morley Pettit substantiated his own criticisms. Teachers who use, or intend to use, this chapter of the Nature-Study Bulletin would do well to return to the letter on page 157 of the "Farmer's Advocate," and enter the alleged corrections in their copy of the Bulletin.

But to the genuine nature-study teacher the corrections of errors is not the only value of this letter. Mr. Holtermann says: "From two sources I have been asked, 'Suppose it is wrong, what harm will it do?'" And he replies to his questioners: "The money of the Province is surely not to be expended in circulating romance as truth." I should say that in those schools where nature study is supposed to be information about bees and other natural objects, to be learned by the pupil as so much history, the part that is wrong will do very little harm, and the part that is right will do very little good. In ten years, unless learned again in real life, most of it will be forgotten, and the rest will be too vague for practical use.

Take, for example, what Mr. Dadant calls "a very wild statement," that when the honey reaches the hive ninety per cent. of it is water. Think of a lot of public-school children at their nature-study lesson—a lesson that is supposed to train their powers to observe and to reason about what they observe. What good or what harm will come from their learning, as book statements, that the bee "laps up the nectar," and carries a "load twice its own weight," nine-tenths of which is water. If these are facts, but facts which cannot be learned by the children's own investigation, then they are not suited to the nature-study lesson. If they can be discovered in a reasonable time by self-active investigation, then the training thus derived vastly outweighs the facts reached. Had the "Story of the Bees" shown the teacher and pupils how to discover these facts with the means at hand in a public school, it might have legitimately been labelled "nature study." The proper point of view is the effect that the lesson has, not in diminishing the mountain of scientific knowledge lying outside of the child's memory, but the effect it has upon the development of the child's power to observe, to reason about what he observes, and to sympathize with the sentient world around him.

The hive-bee may be made a capital nature-study lesson in a school where an observatory hive, suited to receive one Langstroth frame, is set against a slightly-opened window, guarded at the sides so that a bee cannot escape into the school-room. Such a hive may be made or bought ready-made from some dealer. Instead of a story of the bees, even the most faultless one, what the nature-study teacher needs is explicit direction how to make or where to obtain such a hive, how to set it up, and ventilate it, how to manage the light, etc., and a series of questions that will guide himself first, and then his pupils in their observations, the answers to be sought, not from a book, but from the bees themselves. The bees will tell no fictions.

In an interesting account of nature study at the Macdonald Institute, in the last number of the Ottawa Naturalist, Mr. Doyle states that the staff of the Institute take the stand that the knowledge of child nature, notwithstanding its importance, must yield in precedence to a knowledge of the "other nature," the outdoor nature. This seems to me as though a doctor, instead of studying his patient and chobsing the remedy and

method of administering it best suited to the circumstances of the case, were to say to him: "I have brought a chestful of medicines, all of which I have studied and know to be good, you must take as many of them as possible." The certain consequence of the stand said to be taken, if it prevails, will be to make the Institute not a true nature-study school at all, but an elementary science school, differentiated from a good high school only in the greater amount of outdoor work done, and in the unequalled opportunities afforded by the proximity of the O. A. C.

It is not quite clear whether Mr. Doyle is reporting his own opinion or the practice of the Institute, when he states that "to the child whose years at school are limited" the acquisition of practical knowledge of features of nature related to life, particularized as weeds, rusts, smuts, and other menaces to agricultural success, "is of many times the value" of the development of the sense activity through those stimuli which appeal to the esthetic side of a child's nature. This view of nature study is consistent with teaching facts by bulletin, but it also emphasizes Mr. Holtermann's contention that the statement of them should be essentially true.

As a nature-study teacher, of nothing else do I feel more certain than that the harmonious development of the child in heart, as well as head and hand, either for the future farmer or town-dweller, is vastly more important than all the collections and knowledge of weeds and insects that he can possibly get at the public school. In other words, that the HOW these facts of nature are learned is far more important than the WHAT. If my position is wrong, I hope some one will show the reason why. The discussion, Mr. Editor, if you open your columns to it, cannot fail to do good.

J. DEARNESS.

London Normal School.

DAIRY

Shall We Curtail Production.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of January 19th, 1905, I note an item dealing with the statistical situation of the bacon and cheese industry for the year 1904, in which the writer complains of a gross shortage in those products, and, in my opinion, and those who have read that letter, the writer offers a very poor remedy, and a lame argument according to his own words. The writer says, "It costs six cents per pound to produce hogs in Denmark," where they have every advantage of a near market and cheap labor; and yet, sir, he has the audacity later to urge the Canadian farmers to increase the bacon and dairy products and decrease the cost of their production. Now, sir, is that common sense, businesslike advice, in view of the fact that the Canadian farmers to-day are receiving from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents per pound less than our Danish friends for their bacon at home markets, notwithstanding the higher wages paid for help, the more expensive methods that our climate necessarily impose upon us, along with a

greater transportation charge, and the greater number of middlemen through whom our products reach the outside world; as also the climatic blockage of our ports in winter, necessitating the accumulation and consequent lowering of the prices during the winter season in the local markets. "Now as to the question of reducing the cost of production." The ever-increasing demand for men in this new and growing country is not likely to make any reduction in the wages paid at present. The ever-opening of new industries only makes the demand for labor keener, and an up-grade scale of price; likewise, a steady-growing population means the greater home consumption of our cereals, and a consequent raise in their price. Again, as I have said, the expensive housing necessary to protect the young on which we depend for the perpetuation of the industry does not favor any reduction in the price of the product. The same arguments fully apply to the cheese situation, and you will again agree with me when I say I have not exhausted the subjects of argument.

I have read just such letters in newspapers and farm papers before, and have accepted them in the true spirit of revolt. When I reflect that in most cases these writers are receiving pay from their respective governments, and in order that they keep them they must prop up their position by some ingenious imagination, no matter whom it may injure, allow me to say that the farmer knows his business, and is fully alert to detect errors in his management; and in my opinion he is more amply qualified to do so than to follow the promptings of some inexperienced persons, who wallow, "if you please," in the luxuries of wealth and ease, and who have scarcely seen either cow or hog, let alone having their management either to profit or loss. We farmers don't require to be urged to duty! What we require is more union. We are the only class of people to-day that lack that essential element of our existence. What have the great labor organizations done for the laboring men? What have the great combines done for the manufacturers? What are the great trusts doing for the capitalists? Is it to cheapen labor, manufacture, capital? No! It protects those who are under their protection, and gives the greatest returns to them for the least expenditure. Now, sir, herein lies our remedy. Instead of increasing our output from the farms, and making slaves of the sons and daughters of the soil, and depleting our lands of their fertility, let us copy the action of the world's greatest financier, and I believe that men of such ability are worthy of taking an object lesson from. Instead of pumping up more oil and exhausting the wells, and flooding the country with more cheap oil than could find a legitimate market, he closed down many of the wells, pumped enough only for the supply from others; and, mark you, the thing he most particularly did was to pump up the price of oil. Now, let the farmers go and do likewise, and they will soon find that with half the present effort the result in their pockets at the end of the year will be the same, with a little time for leisure, and a few pounds avoirdupois extra in their coats. Thanking you for space occupied.

Grenville Co., Ont. J. D. WYLIE.

Mr. Wm. Scott, Eramosa, Ont., says: We find the "Farmer's Advocate" a household necessity.



Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association Executive Committee, 1904.

Read from right to left: President, Wm. Linton; Secy-Treas., Hy. Wade; W. G. Pettit; Arthur Johnston; W. D. Flatt; Robt. Miller; Assistant Sec'y, H. G. Wade.

British Butter and Cheese Imports.

It may prove of interest to Canadian produce exporters and the dairying industry of the Dominion to give the quantities and values of butter and cheese from all countries, imported into Great Britain for the year 1904, as shown by the British Government Trade Report just issued.

BUTTER.		
	Cwts.	\$.
Russia	404,717	8,846,315
Sweden	206,791	5,170,118
Denmark	1,708,619	43,815,033
Germany	4,080	99,995
Holland	252,262	5,965,404
France	371,061	9,543,990
United States of America	68,754	1,433,642
Australia	474,813	10,856,399
New Zealand	294,982	6,786,348
Canada	268,607	5,814,805
Other countries	186,319	4,438,137
Total	4,241,005	102,770,186
CHEESE.		
Holland	233,602	2,640,327
France	44,268	673,006
United States of America	224,830	2,449,452
Australia	350	4,044
New Zealand	84,947	1,057,459
Canada	1,900,556	20,609,311
Other countries	65,745	1,006,096
Total	2,554,298	28,489,695

The quantity of Canadian butter exported to Great Britain for year 1903 totalled 185,464 cwts., and the value was \$4,815,745, an average of twenty and four-fifths cents per pound. The increase in the shipment for 1904 totals 88,143 cwts., and the average price realized was nineteen and one-third cents per pound.

The shipments of Canadian cheese to Great Britain for year 1903 amounted to 1,848,852 cwts., of the value of £4,823,090, or \$23,472,671, an average of eleven and one-third cents per pound. The increase in the shipment for 1904 totals 52,404 cwts., and the average price realized was nine cents and sixty-nine hundredths per pound. It is thus seen that a considerable shrinkage in the values of butter and cheese on the English market took place last year. The importers are looking forward to higher prices this coming season.

P. B. McNAMARA,
Commercial Agent.
Manchester, Eng.

Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School.

The school opened with an attendance of about 40, which has since been increased to 50. The class is composed of splendid material. The excellent literary society, which meets every Saturday afternoon, is an index of the mental calibre of the class. There appears to be a demand for special instruction in butter-making, as nearly one-fourth of the factory class are specialists in this branch of dairying. This is a good sign, as previously buttermakers were somewhat lax in their efforts to improve their methods.

In the cheese section the class under the direction of the instructors have been comparing the effects of fine cutting (5 or 6 times) with ordinary cutting (3 times) and high cooking (104 degrees) of fast working milk, and have found that fine cutting of a fast-working curd is an advantage over high cooking in handling such milk and curd. Some further work has also been done with pepsin as a coagulating agent. Its weak point appears to be lack of firm coagulation, which causes an excessive loss of fat and casein in the whey. An imported English brand of cheese coloring is also being tested. It is claimed for this coloring that it is much superior to anything now being used by Canadian makers. An agent of the manufacturers said that he was surprised to see the cheap material which Canadian cheese and butter makers used in the making of their goods. Is this charge well founded?

As announced in the December notes, we discontinued the receiving of "collected cream" at the close of the creamery class, owing to its poor quality. We have commenced taking in cream again this month, on the distinct understanding that we shall accept only that which is of good quality. To assist in improving the quality, Miss Rose first visited each farm, explained how the cream should be cared for, offered suggestions, etc., and we are hoping for better results. The work has not been continued long enough to say anything definite at this time of writing.

A great many farmers' wives and daughters could profitably spend one or two weeks in the farm dairy under Miss Rose. We have had several already who could come for but a short time—some one week and some two weeks. It is not necessary to stay the full term. Miss Rose takes as much interest in students who can stay for but a week or two as those who stay for three months. We have eight hand cream separators, and one dairy turbine, besides leading makes of churns, Babcock testers, etc., so that every dairyman or dairywoman cannot fail to be benefited by a short stay in the farm dairy. For the benefit of our cream-gathering creameries this work is most important.

We have some interesting experiments under way or about to begin—feeding cows with 4, 8 and 12 lbs. meal daily, feeding others "sugar and flaxseed meal," a

commercial preparation, and an experiment with calves, comparing "calf meal" with bran and oats with and without skim milk. The lowest monthly percentage of fat in one cow's milk for January was 3.0, and the highest 5.6.

Considerable interest was manifested in the milk-dealers', inspectors' and producers' course during December, 1904. We have had a number of inquiries since with reference to it, and the course will be repeated the latter part of April, 1905. The chief object of this course is to improve the quality of milk sold in towns and cities or sent to cheese factories and creameries, and to instruct men whose duty it is to see that dairy products are sold in a pure form, how adulterations may be detected by tests which are not complicated or expensive.

H. H. DEAN.

The O. A. C. Dairy Cow Record.

Under the direction of Prof. H. H. Dean a careful individual record is kept of the cows in the dairy barn at the Ontario Agricultural College. Printed cards are tacked up on the wall behind each cow, showing a summary of her work for the year. When passing through the dairy recently we were struck with the remarkable variation in productiveness and profit shown by different cows. Such results should set dairymen everywhere thinking in order to determine the profitable and unprofitable members of their herds. In order to illustrate to readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" the point we are making, we give herewith records of the best and poorest testing cows, and one considered a fair average:

BEST TESTING COW.

Name or number, Dolly 17; breed, Grade Holstein; age 8 years; record for year ending December 31st, 1904; rank in the herd, 1.	
Total lbs. milk	9161 lbs.
Total number of days milking	296 dys.
Average pounds of milk per day	30.9
Average percentage of fat in milk	3.5%
Highest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	4.1
Lowest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	3.3
Total lbs. butter-fat	327.05
Total lbs. butter, adding one-sixth to the fat	381.55
Pounds of milk required for one pound butter	24
Cost of feed	\$28.80
Value of the milk at 4c. per quart, \$146.57	
Profit,	\$117.77
Value of the fat	\$68.15
Profit,	\$39.35

POOREST TESTING COW.

Name or number, 65 Glen Besse; breed Ayrshire age, 4 years; record for year ending December 31st, 1904; rank in the herd, 23.	
Total lbs. milk	2596 lbs.
Total number of days milking	178 dys.
Average pounds of milk per day	14
Average percentage of fat in milk	3.9
Highest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	4.4
Lowest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	3.4
Total lbs. butter-fat	102.97
Total lbs. butter, adding one-sixth to the fat	120.13
Pounds of milk required for one pound butter	21
Cost of feed	\$20.67
Value of the milk at 4c. per quart, \$47.53	
Profit,	\$ 26.86
Value of the fat	\$21.66
Profit,	\$ 0.99

AVERAGE TESTING COW.

Name or number, Lilly, 26; breed, Jersey; age, 6 years; record for year ending December 31st, 1904; rank in the herd, 8.	
Total lbs. milk	6414 lbs.
Total number of days milking	353 dys.
Average pounds of milk per day	18
Average percentage of fat in milk	4.3
Highest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	5.2
Lowest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	4.
Total lbs. butter-fat	276.10
Total lbs. butter, adding one-sixth to the fat	322.10
Pounds of milk required for one pound butter	19
Cost of feed	\$23.08
Value of the milk at 4c. per quart, \$102.65	
Profit,	\$ 79.57
Value of the fat	\$59.74
Profit,	\$36.66

Most Valuable in America.

Mr. J. B. Tyndall, Muskoka, Ont., says: Through sickness I am late in renewing my subscription, but I trust it will reach you in time. I consider your paper the most valuable farmer's publication in America.

POULTRY.**Mission of the Incubator and Brooder.**

And how Both may Help the Farmer to Have Early Chickens—Waiting on Hens to Become Broody no Longer Necessary—A Little Bit of Sentiment in Connection with Poultry-keeping—The Kind of Incubators and Brooders to Have.

An enthusiastic lady contributor to a poultry paper in a recent article said that an incubator and brooder were indispensable, if only fifty chickens were desired. Whether this be so or not is not our purpose to argue on the present occasion, but certain it is that where 100 or 150 chickens are wanted at the same time, and early in the season, an incubator and brooder are certainly the most convenient means of hatching and rearing the chickens. Oh! but you are writing in the interests of the incubator firms, it may be said. Not at all, rather in the interests of the farmers of our country, upon whom we must depend for the great bulk of our new-laid eggs in winter and chickens in mid-summer. It is ever to be remembered that it is not from a few farmers with a great number of fowls that the bulk of our supply is to come, but rather from the great number of farmers with comparatively a few hens each. In writing or speaking to farmers, it is always to be remembered that poultry-keeping to him is only one of many branches of farm work. Whenever he gives more time and attention to his poultry department than he does to any other, he is drifting towards making it a specialty; and, certainly, there is nothing to prevent a farmer from becoming a specialist in poultry-keeping if he finds the paying margin there undoubtedly is to him "who knows" or who finds that he is specially "adapted" to it.

THE FARMER AND THE INCUBATOR.

But why do you advocate the use of an incubator and brooder in the interests of the farmer? Because the farmer should aim to have 100 to 150 chickens by the middle or end of August to sell at the higher prices the large city purchasing houses are willing to pay at that date, and which they will not give later in the season, when chickens are coming from many quarters. In order to have the chickens at the midsummer period of high prices, they should all be hatched out at the same time, so as to have them in the requisite number and of uniform age. It is here where the incubator comes in, for it is ready to receive the eggs, which should be put into it in the first or second week of April, when broody hens cannot be procured in sufficient numbers to hatch out the number of chickens desirable. How do you know that broody hens cannot be secured in sufficient numbers during the two first weeks of April?

WHY BROODY HENS ARE NOT TO BE HAD IN NUMBERS EARLY IN APRIL.

The experience of many years has shown why several if not all of the following reasons are causes of the difficulty, viz.:

1. If your hens have laid well during the winter, it is likely that you may have, at the time mentioned, two or three broody hens, which will probably hatch out—if eggs are given to them—nine chickens out of thirteen eggs, a fair calculation at that season; and so on, two or three hens becoming broody at a time as the season advances. Chickens cannot be gotten out in this way, of uniform age, or in the desired number.

2. If your hens do not lay during the winter, when they begin to do so in early spring they are likely to lay their quota of eggs before they display the hatching instinct. This may be shorter, or longer in certain cases, but it means few sitters when you most want them, and, consequently, late chickens.

3. Experience has shown, with no uncertain sound, that no chickens do better than those hatched out during the first week in May. They seem to grow with the grass. With the chickens in the brooder, and the latter on the grass, the youngsters, with proper food and treatment, ought to make rapid progress. A factor in favor of their rapid growth, and in favor of the brooder, is the absence of lice, which a hen is seldom without, and which soon find their way to her chickens.

4. Skilled breeders for some time past have, perhaps slowly, but nevertheless surely, been breeding the "sitting" instinct out of Plymouth Rocks and other utility varieties. In certain cases they have succeeded well, notably in Light Brahmas, a "non-sitting" strain of which has been extensively advertised by a well-known breeder for many years past. The writer knows a lady who has an unusually good laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. At the end of last season she was asked why her chickens were so late, and her quick reply was, "Because I could not get my hens to sit." She had to borrow hens to hatch out fairly early chicks. Selection of the pullets which show the least inclination to broodiness, and breeding from them is a means to this end. Care and vigilance is of course necessary. So do we find the 180-eggs-per-annum hen becoming more general, because only the best layers in a flock are put into the breeding pen, and care is taken that they are mated with a male from an undoubted prolific egg-laying parentage.

5. Farmers' wives who have successfully used incubators have told me that they would not return to hens as hatching mediums, one reason being that they

could not always get the broody hens when they wanted them. The incubator was always ready.

6. Mrs. Joseph Yuill, of Ramsay, near Carleton Place, Ont., well-known as a successful poultry-breeder, as well as maker of good butter, said, in a recent address before the Ottawa Poultry Association, that "An incubator was indispensable to the poultry-raiser who wanted chickens early in the season and of the same age." She hatched out in April last 101 chickens from 105 eggs, a fact which speaks volumes for her knowledge of managing her breeding stock, so as to have the strong germs to develop into so many chickens, and also for her handling of her incubator.

NO PREJUDICE AGAINST HENS AS SITTERS.

To show that I have not the slightest prejudice against the broody hen as a hatching medium, permit me to give the following extract from my Experimental Farm report for 1902, viz.: "As to the best means of hatching and rearing chickens, farmers and poultrymen are fast realizing that in order to have the early chickens, in requisite number and uniform age, artificial means are necessary. There is no intent to belittle the hen as a hatching medium. Doubtless she will be the favorite with those who desire only a limited number of chickens, and are not particular as to whether early- or late-hatched. But where one hundred chickens are desired early and at the same time, many more broody hens than are usually obtainable at that season would be required to give desirable results."

It will be seen from the foregoing that my advocacy of the artificial medium is only from a desire to place in the hands of our farmers the means of overcoming a difficulty often experienced in obtaining chickens early and at one time. If there is opportunity and inclination, the incubator can certainly be used again, but the chickens will be later, and when put on the market will not command such a high price as the earlier ones.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION AS A MEANS OF KEEPING THE BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE FARM.

Admittedly there is not much sentiment in catering to the demands of our exacting market, which calls for new-laid eggs in winter, and chickens of a superior quality and correct market type later in the season. There is, however, a phase of modern poultry-keeping that I have—whenever opportunity offered—always presented to farmer audiences, and perhaps you will allow me to offer it to the consideration of your numerous readers on this occasion. The extract is from a report of an address I had the pleasure of giving at a Farmers' Institute meeting in the pretty little village of Lanark, in the Riding of North Lanark, Ont., and which is as follows:

"The speaker, in introducing his subject, remarked on the number of boys and girls present. It was of the most vital importance to keep them on the farm, and poultry-keeping, if taken up in the right spirit, could be made an attractive and remunerative means of doing so, and in this way: The poultry-purchasing companies of Toronto were only too anxious at this season of the year (January) to make arrangements with the farmers for the supplying of from 100 to 250 chickens each, to be ready in the months of July and August. This would necessitate the use of incubators and brooders (which are successfully operated by many farmers' wives), in order to have the chickens in quantity and uniform size. The women and young people of the farm household quickly learn to manage incubators and brooders. The rearing of the chicks requires to be carefully attended to, in order to have the so much called for three or four months' old bird. April is the best time for the farmer to fill his incubator, so that he may have early May chicks, which, certainly, in this section, make the most satisfactory progress. But the farmer says, "I would like to get the chickens for the Toronto people, but I am a pretty busy man about the time the hatching and rearing should take place, and I am afraid I won't have time." Now is the opportunity to say to boy or girl, or both, "If you will hatch and rear the chickens the Toronto buyers want, I will give you a paying percentage of the profits." By so doing, the farmer will not only make money for himself and his family, but he may create a love for this department of farm work that may be a tie that will bind the boys and girls to the farm for good, and that is what we want to accomplish."

THE KIND OF INCUBATOR AND BROODER TO HAVE.

Incubators and brooders are now made easy to operate, satisfactory in results and reasonable in price. Select one of the most modern construction, and which embraces all the latest improvements. A convenient size for a farmer who wishes to hatch out 150 chicks at a time would be one of 200 or 220 egg capacity. If less chickens were desired, a smaller size would do, say 150 or 120 egg capacity. A good plan is to purchase a brooder, and if it is satisfactory make another like it. There should be no difficulty in so doing to a man handy with carpenter's tools. If a 220-egg capacity incubator is purchased, more than one brooder would be required to hold all the chickens of the hatch, should it be a good one. Experience has shown that only 50 chicks should be put into the brooder usually sent with an incubator of medium size.

Advantage must be taken of another opportunity to tell how to manage, so as to secure best results from the incubator. A. G. GILBERT, Exp. Farm, Ottawa. Poultry Manager.

Running an Incubator.

The incubator question is an important one to the poultryman at this season, says Mr. F. C. Elford, Acting Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. Buy the best. It is simply wasting money to buy a poor machine, as it can never be depended upon. Five or ten minutes, morning and night, will be all the time required to care for the machine, and it can be depended upon to maintain the proper degree of heat, and bring the eggs to a successful termination of the hatch if the operator simply follows the instructions and does not interfere with the machine or attempt experiments on his own behalf. He is not likely to know more about the machine than the manufacturer. A first-class incubator must not only hatch a large percentage of chicks, but those hatched must be large, strong and lively. The test of incubation is not alone in the number hatched, but also in the health, vigor and hardiness of the chicks, and their ability to live and thrive. Faulty incubators are responsible for the death of many small chicks. Being poorly hatched—that is, hatched with ten or twenty or thirty per cent. less vitality than they should have—they struggle against heavy odds, and die off in large numbers in the brooders. If, by buying a low-priced and poorly-constructed incubator, a man gets a twenty per cent. lower hatch, or gets twenty per cent. lower vigor in the chicks that do hatch, he has bought the probability of failure in buying that machine.

A large hatch of strong chicks cannot be expected unless the eggs used are from a pen of thrifty, vigorous fowls. If the breeding stock is lacking in vitality the chicks are sure to be weak. The fresher the eggs are, the greater is the vitality of the germs and the more chicks they will hatch. It is not advisable to use for hatching eggs that are more than ten days old, and these should be tested twice during the incubation period. The use of a simple egg tester will enable a man to know what percentage of the eggs are fertile, and thus prevent him blaming the machine when it is not at fault.

If we want eggs to sell when prices are high, we

Are Leghorns Best for the Average Farmer?

Mr. W. J. Bell, of Simcoe, Ont., in his article in the 19th of January issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," says they are, and gives for his reasons that they will lay more eggs in the summer and hunt over more acres of land. He also says it is too expensive to raise chickens.

Does a farmer want a breed of chickens that will lay only in summer, when eggs are worth ten cents per dozen, scratch all over the farm, and fly over any fence, roost on his carriages, and do everything mean that a hen can do? Or, does he want one that will lay all winter in any old shed when eggs are worth from thirty cents to fifty cents, lay almost as well as the Leghorn in summer, and when they are through laying, will dress from five to seven pounds? If you have Leghorns, you must have an expensively-built house to keep them in during the winter. In order to have seventy-five pullets in the fall, you will have to raise seventy-five cockerels as well, which, if they are Leghorns, will hardly pay for raising them. If they are Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks, they will pay a big profit when marketed. The White Wyandottes are the best because they don't sit much more than Leghorns. White Wyandottes hatched in April or May will start laying in October or November, and will have laid from \$1.00 to \$2.00 worth of eggs before the Leghorn has started.

Mr. Bell might just as well say that Jerseys are the best breed of cattle for the average farmer, because they are the best breed for butter, but I don't think many would agree with him. Jerseys are all right in their place, and so are Leghorns. On egg farms in New York State, where the winter is milder and the city market calls for a white egg, Leghorns are, of course, the best breed. In Massachusetts nearly all of the poultry farms are stocked with Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, because in Boston brown eggs bring a higher price than white ones. In New York, it is just the reverse, hence the Leghorns. In our climate, a flock of Wyandottes will lay more eggs in a year than a flock of Leghorns, and they will lay them when they are worth more. Compton Co., Que. E. C. PARKER.

Breeding Barred Rock Cockerels.

The general rule in mating for cockerels is to use a male of exhibition color, with dark females. This male should be of the highest quality possible, and of a medium dark blue shade in color, clear on the surface, and barred to the skin, with well-barred wings and tail. His surface barring must be even and sharply defined. The dark bars on a Barred Rock cockerel or pullet should have the appearance of being painted on, or to seem to stand out further than the light bars, thus giving a sharp, clean-cut effect.

The male heading a cockerel mating should be of good bone and sturdy build, with legs well apart. His size may be as large as is consistent with good shape and graceful carriage. Comb must, of course, be well serrated and set well on the head; legs yellow, and eyes a nice bay color. The hens or pullets in this mating must be dark in color, and barred to the skin with narrow bars; combs small and firmly set; eyes bay. These females must be cockerel-bred for years back, and have lots of exhibition-cockerel blood in their veins. In selecting them look for size, bone, broad backs, and sturdy build, with the deep, narrow barring and other points above mentioned; then let the legs and beaks be as yellow as they will come, with surface color and wings as clear as can be had. A wing that is dark and a little cloudy will often produce a splendid wing on a cockerel.

HOW TO SELECT THE MOST SUITABLE PULLET BREEDERS.

All the birds, both male and female, in a pullet-mating, must be pullet-bred for years back, and of the best line of blood. High-class exhibition hens or pullets, of course, make the best pullet-breeders. They cannot be too good, and the standard female fills the bill for pullet-breeding. To the best females available mate a fine looking cockerel that is bred from an exhibition hen. Let him be clean and bright in color, and medium light. Be sure that he has yellow legs and beak, and bay eyes, with clean barred wings. Size and shape must be of the best, and under-barring in plumage as good as the best pullet-bred males usually come. A clear, bright, even surface color in a pullet-bred cockerel of more importance than deep barring to the skin. As a matter of fact, females of both cockerel and pullet matings are generally deeply barred to the skin.

We see a great many pictures of males that are so faulty in shape that the birds would hardly be taken for Barred Rocks, except for the barring. The true shape of a Barred Rock male is on the blocky type, yet longer in body than a Wyandotte, with full breast, broad back and legs, and thighs of medium length. The bird with long thighs, long sloping breast and narrow



Mr. Robert Johnston, St. Thomas.

President Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, 1905.

should hatch our chickens of the American varieties in April or May, and of the Mediterranean varieties in May, then feed the pullets for growth, so they will be mature and laying by November. The same thing holds good with chickens for market. The greatest profits are made by putting our eggs, our broilers and our fatted chickens for the home or export trade upon the market when supplies are scarcest and prices highest.

If an incubator is to be purchased, it should be ordered early, as there are apt to be vexatious delays in shipment and delivery, and it is always advisable that the operator have an opportunity to run the machine for a few days before the eggs are placed in it, or until the regulation is understood and the temperature of the egg chamber can be maintained at 102½ degrees F. The incubator should be placed in a well-ventilated room, preferably one unheated. The chicks developing in the shells require an abundance of fresh air. A bright airy cellar, or a well-ventilated room having an even temperature is the best place. The ventilation should be so arranged that there will be outside air entering the room at all times, but without a direct draft blowing on the machine.

Follow implicitly the directions that accompany the machine. Study carefully the instructions regarding the care of the lamp and the control of temperature, the turning, cooling and testing of the eggs, and all other details. Then, when hatching commences, let the machine alone. It is too late to rectify mistakes in management, and interference can only injure the hatch. The chicks should be left in the machine until they are thoroughly dry, and should not be fed the first day. When feeding commences, be careful to feed sparingly. More small chicks are killed by over-feeding than by under-feeding. W. A. CLEMONS.

back is not typical of the breed. It is not a bad fault in a male to be too short in leg. Such a bird usually has good body shape, is broad in back, with medium short tail. Where one cockerel is bred too blocky in shape and too short in thigh and leg, many are found too long in these sections, with narrow backs and long, slim tails.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fruits in Central Ontario.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The Red Jacket Gooseberry here is still without a peer for all practical purposes. The bush is very vigorous, and the fruit does not mildew. My test bushes, four in number, have European varieties on all sides of them badly affected with this fungus, and yet both wood and fruit of Red Jacket are perfectly free from the disease. Prolific as the best, fruit as beautiful as the most beautiful—I would set no other.

The new moth that deposits eggs in berries, causing them to fall just as the fruit begins to ripen, was not quite so bad last year. Spraying with flour of sulphur or sulphuret of potash, in my opinion, is no use. I poured it on last season with an Auto-spray, both late and early in the season, without visible effect. This experience corresponds with that of George Jossely, the great gooseberry-grower of N. Y.

The Columbian raspberry came through the winter sound, and gave a great crop of fruit. The color tells against the fruit where not known, but where it is known it will be purchased readily.

Strawberry plants had roots badly injured, either in winter or spring. Still, I purchased plants from a number of sources, and got not as good as my own.

Pear trees ten years old all injured badly. Bark cracked open during the summer. I believe they are going to recover. They bore no fruit. All Clapp's Favorite.

Nearly all my large Japan Plums are dead, Wickson sheltered behind a cedar all right. Abundance and Burbank in row not so sheltered, dead. Willard, next in row, six of them badly injured. Young Burbank, twenty dead. Will set out twenty more Burbank, as we may not have such a winter again in a lifetime.

I lost thirty per cent. of my young apple trees by being girdled, trees four years set. Pewaukee and Ben Davis were not injured by the hard winter. Twenty Ontarios, all I had, either dead or dying. Shall replace in spring with Pewaukee, and top-graft to Spy or Ontario. Ontario grafts all died, too, and so they did in the neighboring orchards, as the graft-woods were injured. I budded my Pewaukees to Princess Louise, and nearly all have grown.

I have an apple tree fifteen years or more old. It was sent out as a premium with the Canadian Fruit-grower, one year old. The fruit of this tree has led to quite a bit of controversy. The apple is as large as a medium Spy, not flat, but long and ridged. Every apple is a dark red to almost black purple. The Hyslop crab is the same color. It is an annual bearer, so far, but inclined to drop prematurely. It is the most juicy apple I ever tasted, the quality being the very best. It is a seedling of the Snow, for it has the white flesh, but in size, color and quality as a dessert apple, the Snow is not in it. Prominent apple men say it is not the Princess Louise. Prof. Hutt says it is McIntosh Red, but we have compared it with that variety, and it is not McIntosh. It is being grafted by all who have sampled it.

STANLEY SPELLETT.

Apple-packing Boxes.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has introduced a bill at Ottawa providing that apples packed in Canada for export, for sale by the box, shall be put in good strong boxes of seasoned wood, with inside dimensions of not less than ten inches deep by eleven inches wide, and twenty inches long, representing as near as possible 2,200 cubic inches. The penalty for violation of the Act is to be 25 cents for each box so offered. When trays or fillers are used in boxes or barrels giving a separate compartment for each apple, the new regulation is not to apply.

What Stock-raisers Say.

Mr. Robert Hodgson, Perth, Ont., says: "The cuts of the different animals alone as an object lesson, keeping before us the high standard in animals which we should all aim at, are worth double the sum of subscription price."

Mr. R. Russell Carter, Grenville, Ont., says: "Please send Mr. Moir and myself the 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine' for 1905, as my family see that it is impossible to make farming and stock-raising pay without its good advice."

Mr. G. W. McNaughton, Bruce, Ont., says: "The 'Farmer's Advocate' is the best all-round stock farmers' paper on the job."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

The worst blizzard in fifteen years has blockaded the railways of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Colin Forbes, R.C.A., the Canadian artist, will be granted the first sitting for his portrait of King Edward this week.

A by-law granting the G. T. P. Railway Company a bonus of \$100,000 for the establishment of shops and a union depot at Edmonton was almost unanimously carried.

The C. P. R. has sent out surveying parties to locate the route for two 100-mile branches from the Calgary and Edmonton branch. The new lines will be extensions of the 25-mile branches already begun from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin last season.

It has been announced that the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway has at last been purchased by the C.P.R., whose intention is, it is said, to extend the line from Nanaimo to Quatsino Sound, at the head of Vancouver Island. By this arrangement the sea route to the Far East for the mails would be shortened by a day.

British and Foreign.

Japan has ordered eighteen locomotives from Glasgow.

Owing to the ice blockade almost the entire coast of Newfoundland has been closed to shipping.

Princess Victoria, King Edward's unmarried daughter, has been operated upon for appendicitis.

The construction of the Panama Canal has been placed entirely in the hands of President Roosevelt.

What is believed to be the largest sunspot ever discovered has been observed by Prof. A. H. Cole, of Chicago.

It is reported that General Kuropatkin may resign command of the Russian land forces in favor of General Linevitch.

Southern Italy has been experiencing unusual severity of cold, and for the first time in twenty years Mount Vesuvius has been covered with snow.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, who was arrested shortly after the disturbances at St. Petersburg, January 22nd, has been released from custody.

Father Gopon, the priest who led the strikers toward the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, on January 22nd, when the people were fired upon, is said to have escaped arrest and found his way to Sweden.

At the inquiry of the International Commission in regard to the North Sea incident, now going on in Paris, the statement has again been made by Russian witnesses, that there were torpedo boats in the vicinity at the time the trawlers were fired upon.

The crisis in internal Russia has set the socialists of all Europe by the ears, and sympathetic revolutionary meetings have been held in various towns of Italy and France. In Paris a bomb with a tube containing a lighted fuse was found in front of the house of Prince Troubeskoy, an attaché of the Russian Embassy, but was removed before damage had been done.

Much consternation has been aroused in the West Indies by the announcement that all the British troops are to be withdrawn from the islands there. The colored population of Jamaica is over three-quarters of a million, the white inhabitants numbering less than 15,000. Trinidad and Tobago contain nearly 300,000 blacks to about 1,400 whites, and the whites look upon the movement as leaving them at the mercy of the blacks. Unless some different arrangement is agreed upon, there is likely to be a general feeling throughout the islands in favor of annexation with the United States.

Added to Russia's misfortunes, comes the news that her recent offensive movement in Manchuria has practically failed. To General Gripenberg, Commander of the second Manchurian army, it appears, was entrusted the success of the undertaking, and he determined upon securing Sandepas, an important fortified Japanese position at the junction of the Hun and Shakhe rivers, as a key to future operations. Although he succeeded in driving the Japanese from the outer line of entrenchments, he was not able to hold the position, and was compelled to retire after several thousand had fallen on both sides, the Russians losing about twice as many as the Japanese. The latter then followed up the advantage by a general offensive movement along the Hun River, and engagements occurred at several points. At Behowski 600 Russians were taken prisoners by the Japanese. To all appearances, General Kuropatkin's army has entered upon the crisis in its misfortunes. His soldiers have become completely discouraged, and

their dejection is being made capital of by the Japanese, who throw letters and papers into their lines, telling of the recent occurrences in Russia. On account of dissensions at home, the Czar can send fewer recruits to the front, and to make matters still worse, the announcement has been made by Prince Hilkooff, Minister of Railways, that, under present conditions, it will be utterly impossible to double-track the Great Siberian, and that the utmost that can be done will be to increase the number of switches. In the meantime, Marshall Oyama's armies are being rapidly increased by the soldiery who are arriving from Port Arthur. With disaster in the Far East, violent disruption in the home land, Poland in open revolt, and Armenia and Finland on the verge of it, the Czar is surely proving the truth of the saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

THE FARM BULLETIN

The resignation, owing to ill-health, of Mr. Robert Reford, from the Transportation Commission, has been announced.

It is said that it is owing to a marked shortage in the beet sugar crop in Europe that there has been such a marked advance in the price of sugar.

York County Council has adopted a resolution petitioning the Ontario Legislature to amend the law as to sheep killed or worried by dogs, so that sheep-owners may recover full value for losses so sustained, instead of two-thirds value, as at present.

W. H. Cresswell, rated as the richest rancher and cattleman in the Northwest Territories, died at Medicine Hat from an attack of gangrene, following a slight injury to his foot. Deceased leaves his entire estate to his brother at Seaforth, Ont. He was unmarried, and aged 74 years.

It is estimated that the potato crop of Aroostook, Maine, last year amounted to 10,000,000 bushels, an increase of 43 per cent. over 1903, though the area under cultivation only increased 3 per cent. The increase was brought about largely by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture.

The Executive of the Eastern Ontario Spring Station Show have decided to withdraw their show for this year, on account of not having suitable accommodation for such, the building that was intended for the show being almost a total wreck, having fallen under the weight of snow.

A Scarborough Tp. sugar-beet grower writes, suggesting the organization of a "Beet-growers' Association," so as to obtain from the manufacturers a share in the advance in the prices of sugar. He says: "Let \$4.00 per ton be the standard price for beets testing 12 per cent. sugar when sugar sells at 4 cents per pound. When the price of sugar rises, ask the manufacturer to allow the grower a fair per cent. of the advance."

Boys will stay on the farm WHEN THEY CAN MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM AND ENJOY LIFE ON THE FARM, AND WHEN THE EPITHET "MOSS-BACK" FADES FROM THE LEXICON OF YOUTH. That day may be almost at hand. IT HAS COME ON SCORES OF FARMS, and wherever it has dawned the boys are not rushing to the city and crowding into the already over-crowded professions.—[Exchange.]

It would not be correct to say that all habits contracted by horses are necessarily vices, and that because they have been contracted the horse should be punished when these are manifested. For instance, a horse may learn how to open a loose box door, or slip his head out of the collar through simple playfulness. A horse also that has been given such food from the hand as sugar or bread will sometimes follow a hand held out to him, even when in the harness, and may in this way overturn a vehicle. It does not follow, therefore, that the horse should be punished severely, as he generally is when habits thus contracted are indulged.—[The Farmer.]

Shorthorn Executive Meeting.

On Thursday, the 2nd inst., the executive committee of the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association met at the Walker House, Toronto, for the purpose of discussing what steps should be taken in connection with the threatened withdrawal of special rates upon pure-bred stock by the railway companies. All the members were present, and after considerable deliberation it was decided to leave the matter of rates in abeyance until after the meeting of the National Live-stock Association at Ottawa in March next. The following delegates were then appointed to attend the meeting at Ottawa: The executive committee, including Messrs. W. G. Pettit, W. D. Flatt, R. Miller, J. M. Gardhouse, A. W. Smith, Secretary Wade, Assistant Secretary H. G. Wade, Mr. Arthur Johnston, and Hon. John Dryden.

Ireland Wants the Embargo Left On.

George H. Pope, Inspector of live-stock shipments at the port of Montreal, has just returned from Great Britain and the continent. He says a great many more cattle are being raised in England and Ireland than formerly, and this would have an effect on prices. Ireland, he was told, sent last year no less than 400,000 head of cattle to England, and, of course, that country is strongly opposing the claim that all restrictions upon Canadian cattle should be removed. Scotland, on the other hand, which is the great buyer of live cattle, wants the embargo removed. He does not think the restriction will be removed.

Holstein-Friesian Meeting.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on the 1st of February. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association, nearly fifty leading breeders from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba being present. In his opening address, President Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, Ont., was able to congratulate the association on an exceedingly prosperous season. Holsteins had won highest honors in the leading dairy tests throughout Canada, and the number of cows entered in the Record of Merit on official butter-fat tests was larger than ever before. He pointed out that the average Canadian dairyman wants a cow that will give a good flow of milk of average quality, suitable for the cheese factory in summer and the creamery in winter, and yielding plenty of skim milk and whey for feeding calves and pigs. The Holstein has shown that she can fill the bill to a nicety, and she has come to stay.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, showed that although more money was given in special prizes and general expenses were higher than ever before, the balance on hand was the largest known so far. There were registered during the year 716 cows and 525 bulls, and 617 cows and 505 bulls were transferred on the records.

The following amounts were voted towards the prize-lists at the various fairs: Toronto, \$100; Guelph Winter Fair, \$100; Ottawa Winter Fair, \$100; Sherbrooke, \$50; Maritime Winter Fair, \$50; Halifax, \$25; Charlottetown, \$25; Winnipeg, \$50; and the National Exhibition at New Westminster, \$100.

It was voted to take steps to nationalize the Holstein records, and a committee was appointed to work out the details with Live-stock Commissioner Hodson. Similar action was taken with regard to the latter's plan for the establishment of official yearly tests of pure-bred and grade dairy herds.

The financial statement for the year showed:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last audit	\$1,522 15
Registry and transfer fees	1,711 45
Membership fees	145 00
Annual dues	143 00
Sale of herdbooks	3 00
Interest	44 00
Total	\$3,568 60
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Secretary-Treasurer's salary	\$ 500 00
Printing herdbooks	420 16
Special prizes	340 00
Prizes, record of merit	200 00
Expenses, Ex. Co., etc.	137 30
Postage	97 50
Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association	84 00
Index cabinet and cards	51 75
Literary Committee	50 00
Stationery	5 50
Express	1 60
Sundries	3 05
Balance on hand	1,627 09
Total	\$3,568 60

It was decided to affiliate with the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, as in previous years. The prize of \$5.00 offered for each cow entered for the first time in the Record of Merit will be continued for another year. The motion to reduce the registry fee on animals imported from the United States was defeated by a large majority.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia; First Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Second Vice-President, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Third Vice-President, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell; Fourth Vice-President, B. Mallory, Frankford. Directors: For two years, Stanley A. Logan, Amherst, N. S., and Jas. Rettie, Norwich; for one year, W. W. Brown, Lyn, and H. Bollert, Cassel. Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Horse-breeders' Association Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, which was held in Toronto, on the 2nd inst., was well attended by representative members. President Dr. Andrew Smith presided, and there was general satisfaction with Secretary Wade's report. The financial statement showed total receipts of \$8,583, of which \$5,396 was brought forward from last year. The Government grant amounted to \$2,000, and the profits from the horse show \$991. The Canadian horse show, held in the Armories in the spring, was given \$1,750, and \$1,525 was allotted for prizes at other fairs. The year closed with a balance on hand of \$4,763. The Canadian Horse Show was again voted \$1,750, and the Spring Stallion Show \$1,000, should it be arranged to hold one next winter; \$200 was granted to aid the open-air horse parade in Toronto on July 1st.

The directorate of the association, made up from representatives of the several horse-breeding associations, is as follows: Thoroughbred Association, Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto, and Wm. Hendrie, Jr., M.P.P., Hamilton; Hackney Association, Thos. A. Graham, Claremont, and E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Clydesdale Association, Peter Christie, M.P., Manchester, and F. Richardson, Columbus; Shire Association, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, and Jas. Dalgety, London; Trot-

ting and Pacing Association, Geo. Pepper and S. McBride, Toronto; Harness, Hunter and Saddle Association, Dr. W. A. Young and J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Pony Society, H. G. Wade and G. V. Foster, Toronto; open-air horse parade, H. J. P. Good and J. Applegath; Draft Horse Association, Jas. Mitchell, Goderich, and Thos. McMillan, Constance. These directors then met, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. A. Smith; First Vice-President, Thomas A. Graham; Second Vice-President, William Hendrie, Jr., M.P.P.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade. Representatives on fair directorates: Canadian National, George Davies and Geo. Pepper; Western, O. Sorby and W. Mossop; Ottawa Central, William Smith and John Bright.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association was held at the Palmer House, Toronto, February 2nd, Mr. Arthur Johnston, President, in the chair.

The report presented by Secretary-Treasurer A. P. Westervelt, dealt with the importance of the live-stock industry, the value of which in Ontario alone represented about \$132,000,000, and in the Dominion \$275,000,000.

The financial statement showed receipts of \$3,416, of which \$916 was for members' fees, and \$2,500 the legislative grant. The year opened with a cash balance of \$250, and closed with a balance of \$97.66. The net expenditure was, therefore, \$3,067, of which sum \$1,930 went for prizes at shows.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, Chief Veterinary Inspector, being present, addressed the meeting, explaining to the satisfaction of those present the object of certain quarantine regulations relating to permits required to be obtained by importers of pure-bred stock, about which there has been some complaint.

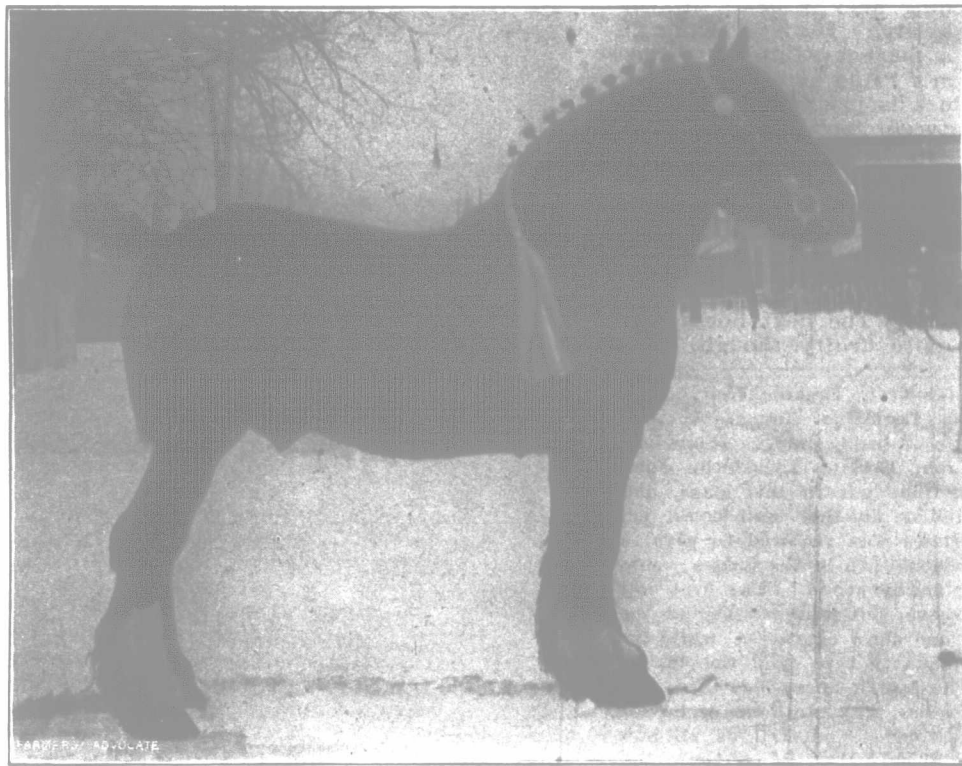
Spring Stallion Show.

The third annual Clydesdale and Shire Show which was held in the Repository, Toronto, on February 1st, 2nd and 3rd, was hardly up to its predecessors in number of entries, but the attendance of visitors was uncomfortably large for the accommodation. Clydesdale stallions and Shire stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1902, made large classes, but in many other sections the entries were not large enough to claim all the prizes. The large attendance of visitors and the limited accommodation of the Repository, though kindly provided by Messrs. Burns & Sheppard, both emphasized the need of the new arena promised by the city of Toronto. Just when the building will be ready for use is not known, but unless it is before this time next year, it is hardly probable there will be a Clydesdale and Shire Show next year.

Of the exhibitors one is accustomed to see at the largest horse shows, but who were absent this year, might be mentioned Graham Bros., Claremont; J. B. Hogate, Sarnia; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; R. Ness, Howick, P. Q., and some others who show less extensively. The judges were: in Clydesdales, Messrs. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.; John Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont.; and, in Shires, Messrs. Galbraith, and Jas. Henderson, Belton, Ont. The two latter also judged the geldings.

CLYDESDALES.—The first section of Clydesdales included horses four years old next spring (or, properly, the first of January, 1905), and over. In this class the awards were placed as follows: First, to Baron Gartly, Imp. and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus; second, to Cawdor Cup, imported and shown by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook; third, to Merryman, Gosling Bros., Lindsay; fourth, to Baron's Heir (imp.), C. B. Gibson, Arthur; fifth, to Prince of Scotlandwell (imp.), Smith & Richardson.

Baron Gartly is by Casabianca, and looks all over like a horse of the first order, feet good size, ankles springy, bone flat and clean, and a strong, well-knit body over all. His gait also is true and snappy, and he has sufficient size. Last fall, at the Canadian National Show, he stood next in his class to the International champion, Baron Sterling. He is a good sort, and looks it. Cawdor Cup follows the type of the modern show Clydesdale; that is, he is upstanding on wide feet, and clean, hard bone, but perhaps has not quite the extreme style required in a champion. He showed in rather low flesh, and it is to his credit



Heavy Tom.

Imported Shire stallion now in the London, Ontario, branch stables of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. A winner at the International Show, Chicago, 1904.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, introduced and supported the proposed plan of nationalizing the stock records of Canada, and the members present, by resolution, gave unanimous assent to the proposition.

The following officers were elected: President, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. J. A. McGillivray, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Provincial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Northwest Territories, C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; Maritime Provinces, M. Cumming, Truro, N. S.; British Columbia, G. H. Hadwin, Duncan. Representatives: Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, G. W. Clemons, J. T. Gibson, John Bright; Eastern Ontario Exhibition, Ottawa, A. W. Smith, J. H. Grisdale, N. F. Wilson, M.P.; Canadian National, Toronto, Col. McGillivray and A. P. Westervelt; Western Fair, Capt. T. E. Robson and A. W. Smith; Ottawa Central, N. F. Wilson, M.P., and F. W. Hodson. From Ontario Agricultural College, President Creelman, Professor Day, General Director, Charles Calder, M.P.P. Auditor, J. M. Duff.

Level-crossing Bill.

Mr. Lancaster's bill, requiring the railways to protect their level crossings in cities, towns, and villages, or to reduce the speed of trains to ten miles an hour, has been delayed at Ottawa, by referring it to the Railway Committee.

Cannot be Beaten.

Mr. J. Stanley Rowsome, Leeds, Ont., says: I like the "Farmer's Advocate" better all the time. It cannot be beaten.

that he got his high place in thin condition. He has a well and favorably known sire, Prince of Kyle, and one is favorably impressed when he goes through his paces. Merryman is a Canadian-bred horse, by Gay Prince. He is a horse that moves with a lot of snap, and is well put together on a good foundation. Baron's Heir, a Benedict horse, imported by Mr. O. Sorby, is a little removed from the fashionable type, having a heavy, well-turned and well-muscled body and clean, hard legs. Prince of Scotlandwell is also very much of the same type, a good, serviceable sort, by the way, but not as stylish as the more fortunate winners.

Stallions foaled in 1901: First, Baron Houston (imp.), O. Sorby, Guelph; second, Royal Flush (imp.), Smith & Richardson; third, Royal Dean (imp.), Smith & Richardson; fourth, Witten Life Guard (imp.), Potter & Hastings, Tottenham; fifth, Bogside (imp.), T. H. Hassard, Millbrook. There were twelve entries in this class, but there is little doubt as to which should go first. Baron Houston is not only a fashionably-bred horse, being a Baron's Pride, with a dam by Royal Gartly, but he is also fashionable looking, full of Clydesdale character as it is wanted today, and a good mover. He is not carrying much flesh, but his body is well turned and well proportioned, and his limbs are well placed and clean. Royal Flush moves with plenty of snap, travels true, and has his good clean legs well placed under him. He is fully up to weight, and displays good style and character. His sire was the noted Casabianca. Royal Dean is quite an attractive horse, black, with white points, a well-

made body, and legs of good quality. Wigtown Life Guard is of the low, soggy type of horse, but with nice flinty bone, good feet, a true mover, has a strong back, heavy quarters, and an impressive masculine appearance. He is by the great Labori, and was imported by Dalgety Bros., of London. Bogside is a horse something of the same type, but a little more rangy, and was quite popular with the spectators, many of whom thought he was badly treated by the judges. He was imported last winter, and has come on splendidly since. His good points are quite pronounced. He is powerfully built, and carries a lot of quality, as he should with Clan Chattan for sire, and a Sir Everard mare for dam.

Stallions foaled in 1902: First, Knight of Glamis (imp.), Dalgety Bros., London; second, King of Peace (imp.), O. Sorby; third, Baron Black (imp.), Smith & Richardson; fourth, Barlea (imp.), J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; fifth, Glenlivet (imp.), Smith & Richardson. This was the largest class of the show, there being seventeen horses in the ring at the line-up. After going over them all, and giving them their paces, six or seven were sent out, and the more critical examination begun. It took the judges over an hour to place the first seven horses, and then their decision was pretty severely criticised. Common consent, however, conceded the first place to Knight of Glamis, a colt of the modern type, with wide-open hoof-heads, springy pasterns, hard flat bone, well feathered, and a strong, evenly-balanced body above. He is a striking-looking colt, moves well, and made a hard fight for championship in the final struggle. The placing of the second horse was not at all popular with the spectators. He looked considerably smaller than those on either side of him, but his fine quality of bone, large feet and springy pasterns seemed to ingratiate him in the estimation of the jury. His breeding also is good, which augurs well for him as a sire. He is by King of the Roses, and out of a mare by Baron's Pride. Although a son of Baron's Pride and from a dam by flashwood, Baron Black is just a little lacking in that finish and quality so characteristic of the get of his sire. Otherwise he is a splendid colt, with size, substance of bone and masculine character. J. M. Gardhouse's entry had many admirers, and was, perhaps, more like the first-prize horse than any of the others, and it was hard to see why he failed to go up higher. For type, individual quality and general conformation, there are few in his class. The next horse was a little different type, quite drafty though, and full of substance.

Stallions foaled in 1903—first, Erskine Keir, John Vipond, Brooklin; second, Leamside (imp.), A. Aitchison, Guelph; third, Prince Druid (imp.), John Palmer, Richmond Hill; fourth, Erskine Lynedoch, John Vipond. There were only four out in this class, and they were about as dissimilar as they well could be, with the result that a referee was required to give a deciding vote, but even then no two of the judges would have placed them as they finally stood. The first colt has rather a good appearance, but was far behind the second in quality of bone and show character, while the third one was more of a squatty type, and was hardly as good in his paces. The fourth horse had that very common fault among Canadian-bred stallions of having rather narrow feet. Can someone not tell us all how to develop that wide hoof-head that is so characteristic of the imported Clydesdales?

SHIRES.

Stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1902—first, Sand Boy (imp.), J. M. Gardhouse; second, Chewton Prince Harold 3rd (imp.), Potter & Hastings, Tottenham; third, Coleshill Royal Albert (imp.), John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; fourth, Victoria Bobs, Galbraith Bros., Orangeville. Sand Boy, it will be remembered, was the champion Shire stallion last year, and also at the National. He looks as well as ever now, and shows his splendid action to good advantage. He is beyond a doubt about the best combination of Shire massiveness, good quality and snappy action that has ever been shown at Toronto. He does not present the immense feathering and somewhat cumbersome action of most Shires, but is all the better for that. The second horse is also a grand type of Shire, heavy, fairly clean and active. Coleshill Royal Albert is a little more rangy than those above him, but not too much so. He has grand bone, heavy quarters, powerful shoulders and a strong body, is jet black in color, and has a very fine short coat. Unfortunately, he did not move at his best when in the ring, which detracted considerably from his credit. Victoria Bobs had hardly the show quality of the others, nor yet as much size, otherwise he is a rare good horse. Only one entry appeared in the junior class, that Blagdon Majestic, imported and exhibited by H. George & Sons, Crampton, and a right good kind he is, with a lot of the breed character displayed in his legs and body.

Canadian-bred Stallions.—There were two classes for Canadian-bred stallions, either Clydesdale or Shire. In the first section, that for stallions foaled previous to 1903, the order was: First, Cairnton's Best, Smith & Richardson; second, Prince Lechnagar, J. E. Teeson, Newtonbrook; third, Prince Barnes, Wm. Hepburn, Foley; fourth, Pride of Lynedoch, John Stark, Columbus; fifth, Golden Conqueror, A. Doherty, Ellesmere. This was a large class, and the individuals were of

various degrees of excellence. The Royal Cairnton colt, however, showed a little the most quality, combined with substance, which earned him first place. The second horse was a son of that good stock-getter, Young MacQueen, and displayed considerable of his sire's and grandsire's characteristics, though hardly as fine and clean as either. Prince Barnes is a nicely gotten-up colt, by Prince Patrick. In the younger section, stallions foaled after January 1st, 1903, only two were shown, Sir Hector (T. A. Wood, Bradford), and Pride of Wexford (Gooderham Bros.). They are a very good pair, and should make good hardy sires.

Three stallion foals were shown, the winner of first being John Gardhouse & Sons' Rival Duke, by Newham Duke (imp.), and out of Laura, the champion Shire mare. The second prize went to a MacQueen colt, owned by H. J. Spenceley, of Box Grove, and third to the same owner, on Stately Boy, sire Stately City, champion Clydesdale two years ago, and from a dam by Macarife.

CLYDESDALE MARES.

There were not many females of either breeds forward at the show, not nearly enough, in fact, to take the prizes. Of the Clydesdales imported or tracing to imported stock, one was shown in the three-year-old class, and three in the two-year-olds and under. Madge of Hallcroft was the older mare exhibited by A. G. Gormley, of Unionville. She is a nice quality mare, that has developed into a real showy animal since she was imported by Smith & Richardson a little over a year ago. The three younger mares were: First, Miss Gilmour (imp.), A. Aitchison, Guelph; second,

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Clydesdale stallion, any age, Royal Gartley, Smith & Richardson.

Clydesdale mare, any age, Miss Gilmour, A. Aitchison, Guelph.

Shire stallion, any age, Sand Boy, J. M. Gardhouse. Shire mare, any age, Laura, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield.

Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society.

At the annual meeting in Toronto, on January 30th, of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society, the Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$150. The usual grant of \$100 for the best carriage pair at the Industrial Exhibition was passed.

Officers for the year were elected, as follows: Hon. President, W. Harland Smith; President, J. J. Dixon; First Vice-President, R. W. Davies; Second Vice-President, Dr. W. A. Young; Secretary, H. J. P. Good; Treasurer, Henry Wade. Directors: T. T. Merry, Geo. H. Gooderham, H. C. Tomlin, Noel Marshall, R. J. Fleming, Ald. S. McBride, Dr. G. A. Peters, Major Harbottle, T. A. Crowe, and H. M. Robinson. Representatives on Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, J. J. Dixon and Dr. W. A. Young; to Canadian National Exhibition, W. Harland Smith and Noel Marshall; delegate to National Live-stock Convention, H. J. P. Good.

P. E. Island.

So far we have had a very cold winter, with snow enough to cover the fields and make good roads. The

scarcity of fodder is a burning question with farmers; such a shortage has not been experienced here before. Not but we have had as short crops of grass and hay, but that we have much more stock than formerly. When we were more of a grain-producing and exporting country, and our stocks of cattle small, there was always plenty of straw to get the cattle through the winter on. But now, since we have gone so largely into stock husbandry, and have a smaller average of grain, a failure of the hay crop like we had last season always makes a great shortage. Pastures were so bare during the fall months that much of the winter feed had to be used then to keep up the flow of milk or prepare stock for the butchers. The Local Government are still importing hay, but it is impossible to get it here by the winter boats fast enough to satisfy wants of the stockmen. If we should have a late spring following this cold winter, it will be difficult to get all

the stock carried over to the grass. Much stock was sacrificed in the fall, and much more has been sold to the butchers at a low price early in winter.

The dairy companies are now holding their annual meetings, and issuing the annual statements of the year's business. The statements show a very much reduced output of cheese and butter, which in the case of cheese sold at a very low price, only a little over 8c. per pound. This makes the returns from our dairy business very unsatisfactory, and will be greatly against its development in the near future; still, perhaps, it has paid farmers about as well as any other branch of their business.

There has been no money in bacon, the price has been till now so extremely low. The bulk of our bacon has sold for about 5½c. dressed weight; now that it is about all marketed, the price has gone up to a little over 6c. dressed weight. The cause of these low prices was lack of competition among buyers, as they were all getting more than they could handle. The failure of the Dominion Packing Co. just as the bacon season opened necessitated slaughtering all hogs on the farms, and our smaller packing concerns were swamped with stock in a short time. Later in the season Ontario and Quebec packers bought large quantities of carcass pork here, and somewhat relieved the situation.

The outlook for the farmer is not very bright just now, but things will likely begin to right themselves soon, and the lessons we have learned from the extreme shortage of 1904 will, perhaps, be useful to us in helping to guard against such a calamity in future. W. S.



Knight of Glamis [5029] (Vol. 27 S.)

First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1905. Imported by Dalgety Bros., London. The property of Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont. (See Gossip, page 204.)

Lady Aberdeen (imp.), Smith & Richardson; third, Queen of Maple Grove, A. G. Gormley.

Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire mares had but two entries, that of Gooderham Bros., Wexford, Lemonville Maud, a four-year-old, and Miss Corsowell, J. M. Gardhouse's two-year-old.

SHIRE MARES.

The two classes for Shire mares had a very slim representation. Two came out in the senior section, namely, Laura, John Gardhouse & Sons' big typical mare, that has won as many as seven championship ribbons, and Besor (imp.), J. M. Gardhouse's big, drafty brown, a mare of plenty of size and fine quality, but with hardly as much breed type as Laura. J. M. Gardhouse also showed Lady Leitta in the junior class, but was unable to wrest the championship from his brother's big mare.

There was a class for geldings three years or over, by a pure-bred Clydesdale or Shire stallion, that brought out a fair number of entries. Bobbie Burns, by Macarife, Mr. Alex. Doherty's (Ellesmere) horse, that won first last year, took the same place again, although there were not wanting good judges who would have put John W. Cowie's (Markham) Montrave Chief gelding first, on account of his clean legs, shorter back, and sweeter appearance, but he was a little smaller than Bobbie Burns, although weighing in the neighborhood of 18 cwt. Cowie was third, on a gelding by Royal Huntley, and fourth went to King, owned by D. McKinnon & Sons, of Coningsby.

MARKETS.

Pork-packers in Ontario towns profess to be alarmed at the height competitive buying has forced prices for live hogs, claiming that the market in Britain does not warrant such high values.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.50 to \$5.00; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—Good to choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.40; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.80; mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.25; common, \$1.75 to \$2.25; and cows at \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$3.40.

Milch Cows—Are quoted unchanged at \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—Are steady, at 3¢. to 6¢. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.; butchers', \$3.50 to \$4.25; and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.35.

Hogs—Continue firm in tone. Toronto packers quote \$5.50 for selects and \$5.25 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat—Ontario, \$1.04 to \$1.05 for red and white; spring, 97¢. to 98¢.; goose, 88¢. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.10 to \$1.10½; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06½; No. 3 northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01½.

Barley—No. 2, 45¢.; No. 3 extra, 43¢.; No. 3 malting, 41¢., outside, Toronto freights.

Oats—Steady; No. 1 white, east, 37¢. to 38¢.; No. 2, 37¢. to 37½¢., low freights, and 36½¢. to 37¢., north and west.

Peas—No. 2, 66¢. to 67¢., west and east.

Buckwheat—52¢. to 53¢., east and west. Potatoes—The trade is steady and normal. Ontario, 65¢. to 70¢., on track, and 75¢. to 80¢., out of store.

Beans—The movement is fair. Quotations are unchanged. Hand-picked, \$1.50 to \$1.55; prime, \$1.45 to \$1.50; and un-picked, \$1.10 to \$1.30.

Hops—Canada crop are unchanged, at 32¢. to 35¢. The demand is quiet.

Baled Hay—Business is quiet, on account of the large offerings of loose hay on this market.

Seeds—There is some improvement in the volume of business, but the market is steady.

Butter—Receipts in all lines continue light. The market is firm in tone, and creamery prints and dairy butters generally are quoted higher.

Creamery, prints 23¢. to 24¢. do, solids 22¢. to 23¢.

Dairy, tubs, good to choice 18¢. to 19¢. do, medium 16¢. to 17¢.

do, inferior grades 12¢. to 14¢. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 19¢. to 20¢.

do, large rolls 17¢. to 19¢. do, medium 15¢. to 16¢.

Cheese—The market is steady, and

quoted unchanged at 11½¢. to 11¢. for large, and 11¢. to 12¢. for twins.

Eggs—The market still holds an easy tone, and quotations are again lower. The offerings of limed eggs are heavy, and new laid are coming forward fairly well.

Poultry—Is quiet and steady. Prices are unchanged. Turkeys, 12¢. to 15¢.; ducks, 13¢. to 14¢.; geese, 11¢. to 12¢.; chickens, choice, 12¢. to 14¢.; old, 8¢. to 10¢.

Retail Prices Toronto Street Market.

Table listing various food items and their prices, including wheat, oats, barley, hay, straw, hogs, sheep, butter, eggs, and chickens.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Markets for the country produce in a very apathetic condition at present; very little going on in any line. Grains exceptionally dull, with the exception of oats, which are certainly attracting attention.

Wheat—Market advances gradually. May wheat, \$1.16½, at Chicago; \$1.15½, at Duluth; \$1.16½ at Minneapolis, and \$1.06½, at Winnipeg.

Hay—Market somewhat easier, but demand fair. Prices in car lots, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 1; \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 2, and \$7 to \$8 for clover and clover mixed shipping hay.

Provisions—Dressed hogs, \$7 to \$7.50, in small lots; larger lots were purchased at \$6.50 for straight lots off cars; abattoir stock, fresh killed, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Flour—Manitoba, \$5.50 per bbl. in bags for strong bakers, and \$5.80 for patents, in car lots.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Onions—Globe, 2½¢. to 3¢. per lb. Butter—Rolls, 19¢., f. o. b., Ontario points.

Turnips—50¢. for bags of 70 lbs.; price per ton steady, at \$12.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago. — Cattle—Strong; good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.65 to \$5.45; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 to \$4.85; cows, \$1.25 to \$4.45; heifers, \$2 to \$5.15; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.65; bulls, \$2 to \$4; calves, \$3 to \$7.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.65 to \$4.85; good to choice, heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.95; rough, heavy, \$4.65 to \$4.70; light, \$4.55 to \$4.80; bulk of sales, \$4.65 to \$4.80.

Sheep—Stronger; lambs weak; good to choice wethers, \$5.20 to \$5.65; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.15 to \$5.10; native lambs, \$5.60 to \$7.75.

Buffalo Markets.

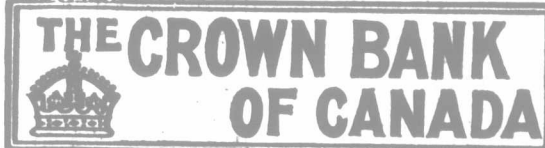
Buffalo.—Cattle—Fairly active; steady to strong; prices unchanged.

Hogs—\$5.05 to \$5.10; Yorkers, \$5 to \$5.05; pigs, \$4.95 to \$5; roughs, \$4 to \$4.45; stags, \$3 to \$3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.90; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.25; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6; ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.70.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 11¢. to 12¢. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9¢. per lb.; sheep, 12¢. to 13¢. per lb.



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00. Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Edward Gurney, President.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

Contents of this Issue.

Table listing contents of the issue including sections on Illustrations, Poultry, Garden and Orchard, Horsemanship, Stock, Farm, Dairy, and various articles and questions.

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



Men's hearts ought not to be set against one another, but set with one another, and all against the evil thing only.—Carlyle.

When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.—Burke.

The West Wants Church Union.

That ably conducted organ of the Methodist Church, the Christian Guardian, publishes a vigorous and thoughtful letter from Rev. T. J. Johnson, M. A., B. D., of Strathcona, in which he points out that the moral and spiritual interests of thousands in the West stand imperilled through the disunion of the great evangelical churches. Divided as they are, and overlapping, the task is too vast for their strength and resources. By union, enough men might be released from the east to man the growing fields in the West, and ringing in the changes upon the "isms" would be displaced by the voice of loyalty to the Great Leader and united effort to meet the common foes of humanity. Laymen and clergy are coming to see the futility of mere denominational rivalry, and to realize that creeds are largely the product of the limitations of human vision and human language. Underneath all there lies a fundamental substratum of truth, which everywhere and always is the same.

Lavished Wealth.

A New York paper gives details of the household expenditures of some millionaire Americans. It costs \$23,800 a year for help alone in one Newport establishment. The chief cook from Paris receives \$5,000, coachmen and maids \$1,000 and \$1,200 each, the most menial stipend being \$600 per year. Think of it, ye struggling school teachers and clerks, coachmen and housemaids getting salaries equal or greater than the principals of many of our best city and town high schools!

What is Success.

"In laying out the plan of his life, the first thing a young man should decide is what kind of a man he intends to be; the second should be what kind and amount of work he hopes and desires to do. If he settles these two questions right and holds himself to his aims, he will be successful, whether he makes much or little money. The time will come, if he lives, when in moments of reflection, he will find himself summing up his life work, and passing judgment on it. It will be a happy thing then to be able to feel that in the main he accomplished what he set out to accomplish; that he did not allow his energies to be diverted from their true channel; that neither sloth nor passion nor indecision cast a blight on his activities, but that he is standing in his lot at the end of his days, a sound man with a sound record. This is success, and this is the ideal which every young man should set

before him. It does not mean beating down others, or getting ahead of them, or flaring like a meteor across the financial firmament, but it is quite compatible with even the highest business success, while it stands for that which far transcends all mere business success—self-respect and happiness."—W. D. LeSueur, in the Argus.

Jean Blewett.

Among the women of Canada who are recognized as successful writers at the present day, Jean Blewett occupies, and deservedly so, a place in the first rank. True, she has attempted no sounding into the depths of life. Psychological research and abstruse social problems have no charm for her, and she has been wholly satisfied, and perhaps wisely so, in passing them by, and giving herself up to the simple songs and stories which have endeared her to those who have become acquainted with her work—for Jean Blewett is essentially a womanly woman, a typical woman one might say. A George Eliot may revel in positivism, or its present-day equivalent, but the woman of the ten hundred is much more likely to be interested in the more palpable concerns of life, the little affairs of love, and home, and children, and that aspect of nature which appeals more to the



Jean Blewett.

artist, perhaps, than to the scientist—and it is of precisely these home-like things that Jean Blewett writes. Now it is a bit of a love story which she tells in the clear, simple way which leaves so little searching as to her meaning; again, she gives a little home scene, and the teakettle sings on the fire, and the sunflowers nod at the window; here she sings a lullaby, and there her heart goes out with a mother-love to the boy who has gone astray. Occasionally pathetic, occasionally humorous is she, but almost invariably is she optimistic, and one puts down her "Heart Songs," the volume in which the best of her work has been collected, the brighter, perhaps, for having read them.

By the farm people of Canada Jean Blewett should be especially appreciated. Her love for the farm appears and reappears in her poems. She was born at Scotia, away down in the Lake Erie country of Ontario, in 1862, and its fields and woodland shadows, its meadows, ponds, and lanes bordered with sweetbriar, are with her still, and give the finest

touches to her work. . . . One was looking, the other day, at the reproduction of a picture by a noted French artist, Briton Riviere. It was entitled *Rus in Urbe* (The Country in the City), and represented a little French peasant boy sitting, all alone, on a step in the great city, loneliness in face and mien. In one hand he grasped his riding whip, his other arm clasped tightly his dog, his only friend, whose open mouth, raised ears, and excited eyes told well that he, no more than his young master, felt at home in the great city. One could imagine a very different looking dog and boy driving home the cattle to the little farm buildings when the long, long day was at last over, and the city with its smoke and its noise, and its hard brick walls, had been left far behind. Somehow, in looking at it, one thought of Jean Blewett's "Hollyhocks," and the one, no less than the other, seemed a masterpiece in its way. After describing the lonely wanderings of the country youth in the city, she tells how he came finally to a clump of hollyhocks growing inside the fence of a lot, and of the throb of recognition there was in seeing them—just hollyhocks, but how much they meant then.

"For they set me thinkin' of a house
That stands by itself among the trees,
With a big wide porch, an' stragglin'
walk
Bordered by just such flowers as these.

"Till you hear the old familiar sounds,
The chirpin', the buzzin' soft an' low,
An' sniff the breath that comes with the
wind
From the ripe, red clover down below.

"Till a big warm feelin' swamps your
heart,
You're not so lonesome—there on their
stalks
Are friends a-plenty smilin' at you,
The pretty old-fashioned hollyhocks."

Jean Blewett has written better poems than this, yet none which will be more appreciated by those who have known what it was truly to be "Rus in Urbe." Mrs. Blewett still lives in Ontario, her home being in Toronto, and much is still to be hoped for from her pen.

What Makes the Sky Blue?

The sky has long been a puzzle to physicists. There are two mysteries to explain about it,—its reflection of light and its color. The old view was that the blue of the sky was due simply to atmospheric oxygen. Oxygen has a faint blue tint, and the idea was that several miles of the gas, even when diluted as it is in the air, would have a bright blue color. But this did not account for the intense illumination of the sky, and of recent years Tyndall's "dust theory," or some modification of it, has been generally accepted. This regards the blue color as an optical effect, like the color of very thin smoke, due to excessively fine particles floating in the air, which would also account for the large proportion of reflected light from the sky. Recent calculations by Professor Spring, of Liege, Belgium, however, indicate that the dust in the air is not sufficient in amount, nor finely enough divided, to support this ex-

planation, and he rejects it for this and other reasons. He has gone back to the old blue-oxygen theory, and accounts for the general illumination of the sky on the hypothesis, first advanced by Hagenbach, that intermingled layers of different density in the atmosphere give it the power of reflecting light.

A New Nature Study Journal.

The names of the editorial committee, upon which rests the management of the new nature-study journal, *The Nature Study Review*, would, of themselves, be sufficient to guarantee the genuine merit of this new publication. They are as follows: L. H. Bailey, Dean of College of Agriculture, Cornell University; H. W. Fairbanks, Author of *Geography Text-books*, Berkeley, Cal.; C. F. Hodge, Professor of Biology, Clark University; J. F. Woodhull, Professor of Physical Science, Columbia University. Besides these, over fifty others of the most eminent nature enthusiasts in the United States and Canada have been rolled as advisers and collaborators of the undertaking. From this multitude of educational councillors and scientists, the whole wisdom of nature study should be obtained. We confidently expect that it will perform valuable service in clarifying and crystallizing ideas which, in some cases, are hazy, and in others, divergent, upon this phase of educational work. The first volume of the journal, which is to be issued bi-monthly, certainly promises much for the future. It is neat, concise, and scholarly, and would indicate that future numbers will be of fascinating interest to all true nature lovers, and of inestimable value to teachers now that nature study is to occupy so important a place on the school curricula. It not only contains discussions of the subject from various points of view, but presents illustrated lessons and descriptions of school-garden work. The managing editor is M. A. Bigelow, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City.

Why Don't You.

Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once?

Why don't you make the promised visit to that invalid? She is looking for you day after day.

Why don't you send away that little gift you've been planning to send? Mere kind intentions never accomplish any good.

Why don't you try to share the burden of that sorrowful one who works beside you? Is it because you are growing selfish?

Why don't you speak out the encouraging words that you have in your thoughts? Unless you express them they are of no use to others.

Why don't you take more pains to be self-sacrificing and loving in the everyday home life? Time is rapidly passing. Your dear ones will not be with you always.

Why don't you create around you an atmosphere of happiness and helpfulness so that all who come in touch with you may be made better? Is not this possible?

Domestic Economy.

Celery is good for nervousness, being considered a nerve stimulant.

An oily red skin needs an astringent; add a few drops of toilet vinegar to the wash-water.

For a red, oily nose, anoint several times a day with a little diluted alcohol or witchhazel.

Butter is excellent for a burn; if the spot is covered instantly with butter the skin will not blister.

Treat warts and corns with a tiny brush or feather dipped in iodine, and they will gradually disappear.

Rose water, eight ounces, and tincture of benzoin, two drachms, makes one of the best skin tonics and whiteners.

To make tough beef or chicken tender, put a tablespoonful of cider vinegar in the boiling-pot or roasting-pan.

For a severe headache, a towel wrung out of hot water, and applied to the back of the neck, will often give instant relief.

The juice of an orange in a cup of hot water, taken before breakfast, is healthful and good for indigestion and constipation.

When dressing a chicken, place two or three thicknesses of paper on the table beneath the chicken. Remove the refuse by picking up the paper.

A cake made with three eggs is just as appetizing as one made with six, so long as it is fresh and carefully compounded.

A healing ointment for all skin eruptions is made by mixing thoroughly one part of bismuth to three parts of white vaseline.

Select a soap that has a little alkali and no coloring in it. The best is also unscented. Such a soap will not harm the most delicate skin.

Apples fresh from the tree should never be eaten without first being washed, as they are in a good position to collect the dust and the germs of the air.

The greatest care should be taken of the teeth; equal parts of castile soap, powdered orris root and precipitated chalk, make a good and inexpensive tooth powder.

The constant use on the teeth of powdered charcoal or pumice stone is injurious, as such powders break the enamel, and the teeth will then quickly decay.

People with poor digestion should drink no water with the meals, but take a glassful half an hour before, and drink plentifully an hour or so after each meal.

Buy soap in large quantities and remove the paper wrappers some time before it is wanted, as old and dry soap is better and more economical than fresh soap.

Skin eruptions show an impaired digestion and an impure condition of the blood; for the blood take the old-fashioned remedy of sulphur and molasses. Avoid rich and greasy foods, and each morning before breakfast take a glass of hot water in which you have squeezed the juice of an orange or lemon.

The egg shampoo is best for the hair, cleansing and softening it. To properly prepare the shampoo, break the yolk of an egg in a pint cup (two yolks if the hair is very long and heavy), fill the cup with warm water, and beat until the egg is mixed thoroughly. Have ready a basin of warm water, add a teaspoon of borax, rub the egg mixture on the hair and scalp, and wash thoroughly in the borax water; rinse in two waters. The hair will be left soft and silky.



A Watered Garden.

"Thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not."—Isa. lviii.: 11.

"I, the Lord, do keep it; I will water it every moment: lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day. . . . and ye shall be gathered one by one, O ye children of Israel."—Isa. xxvii.: 3, 12.

"Like a cradle rocking, rocking, Silent, peaceful, to and fro, Like a mother's sweet looks dropping In the little face below, Hangs the green earth swinging, turning, Jarless, noiseless, safe, and slow; Falls the light of God's face bending Down and watching us below.

"And as feeble babes that suffer, Toss and cry and will not rest, Are the ones the tender mother Holds the closest, loves the best; So, when we are weak and wretched, By our sins weighed down, distressed, Then it is that God's great patience Holds us closest, loves us best."

Could any words describe more beautiful God's watchful care, not only of the whole earth but of each soul He has created, than this picture of a "watered garden," where souls gathered "one by one," kept night and day by the LORD Himself, and watered "every moment?" Think what such care would mean in a hot country where long droughts and blazing sunshine wither every green thing. We are not told that the rain will fall on God's garden, but that He will water it, as a wise gardener does, giving each plant exactly the moisture

consideration, and has even given minute directions with regard to birds nesting: forbidding anyone to capture a bird that refuses to leave her "young ones or eggs." The mother-love is a holy thing, even in a tiny bird, and God commands that men shall honor it even as He does Himself. If He cares for the birds, beasts and flowers, how tender must be His watchful care over His own children who are "of more value than many sparrows." We are not, in His eyes, like the grains of wheat in a great Western field, where every grain seems exactly like a million others, and all are sown, watered, threshed and gathered in a mass. No, we are separate plants in a "garden inclosed," carefully cultured, pruned, fertilized, watered and "gathered one by one," because we are precious in His eyes. "He that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of His eye."—Zech. ii.: 8. "I will not forget thee. Behold I have graven thee upon the palms of My hands."—Isa. xlix.: 15, 16. God does not expect, nor wish, that all the plants in His garden shall be exactly alike. Perhaps you are like a flower, expected to show forth the beauty of holiness—and the King, we are told, shall "greatly desire thy beauty." Or you may be like a tree planted by the water-side and expected to bring forth fruit in due season. Many are like the lowly blades of grass. Perhaps they think their lives very unimportant and commonplace—just like thousands of other lives—but what would the earth be like without the green grass? We should soon grow weary of the brightly-colored flowers if they had no background of green; but, happily for the world, there is always "much grass" in God's garden. It is not only useful and beautiful, but, as MacMillan points out, it protects the soil, for without it the

hem of the Master's garment as He walks through, and the touch of faith thrills instantly to His heart. He is never too busy to give His whole attention to you or to me:

"In just that very place of His Where He hath put and keepeth you, God hath no other thing to do."

Even when He was on trial for His life our Lord was watching St. Peter, and gave him the look he needed just at the right moment. But life is no romantic, sentimental idyl, and God's plants must be perfected by sterner gifts than pleasant sunshine and refreshing dew. The Gardener does not hesitate to use the pruning knife whenever it is needed, and He often cuts deeply, though always tenderly. Surely we can trust the hands which still bear the marks of His undying love for us. But trust is not a spiritual anæsthetic which can deaden all sensation. We know that even Christ Himself was perfected by suffering, and how could it be suffering if we did not feel it? But it does make the pain far easier to bear.

Then storms come sometimes. Even as I write—on this 23rd of January, 1905—the world is shuddering over the account of yesterday's awful massacre in St. Petersburg. Many a desperate soul to-day must think that God is not dealing tenderly with him at all. But history and our own experience tell us that He does make "all things work together for the good of those who love Him, although He may not interfere to save men or nations from the consequences of their own actions. As the apostles told the people of Lystra long ago, God "in times past," as in the present time, "suffered all nations to walk in their own ways," although He never left Himself without a witness "in that He did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness."

The wonder is, not that a storm is bursting over Russia, but that it has been so long delayed. The prophecy of Joel shows how God's judgments sometimes sweep through His garden, laying the vine waste, destroying the bark of the fig tree, withering "the pomegranate tree, the palm tree also, and the apple tree, even all the trees. . . . the seed is rotten under their clods, the garners are laid desolate, the barns are broken down: for the corn is withered." But, though no man may stay His hand or say unto Him, "What doest Thou?" we may still put our whole trust in His everlasting love. Joel goes on to explain that when the storm has done its work, the land will rejoice again, both the former and the latter rain will come down, "the floors shall be full of wheat," and even the years that have been destroyed by the locust and the caterpillar shall be restored. In some storms, as in the last one, which swept over our Redeemer, the soul seems forsaken, not only by man, but by God, and it can only cling desperately to Him, refusing to let Him go. But, even if we do lose our hold on God, the case is not hopeless—far from it. Our Father often holds us closest when we cannot see His face; "the eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Though the enemy may come in like a flood, yet "many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it," therefore we have good reason to feel safe when the Almighty GOD Himself says: "I have loved thee with an everlasting love; therefore, with loving kindness have I drawn thee." He is drawing with "loving kindness," even though His dealings may seem at the moment anything but kind. We may have "perfect peace," even though our future is all unknown—to us—for



"Canadian Confederation."

From a painting by W. E. Cantelon, of Port Dover, Ont., commemorative of the Canadian Confederation, exhibited in the Canadian building at the St. Louis World's Fair.

it needs. In these days, when Nature's Laws are spoken of as though we were whirled on by a mighty machine that is utterly careless about individuals, it is cheering to remember that God does respect the individuality of every creature He has made. He has told us this over and over again, explaining that not a single sparrow can fall to the ground unnoticed, not a lily or a blade of grass can put on its beautiful robes without His help. He feeds the birds and the young lions; commands that the ox and the ass shall be treated with human

wind would fill the whole atmosphere with blinding, choking clouds of dust. "The earth would soon be deprived of its vegetation and inhabitants, and become one vast desert catacomb, a gigantic cinder, revolving without aim or object round the sun." Even so it is with the millions of quiet lives which beautify and purify the earth. "Those members of the body, which we think to be less honorable, upon these we bestow more abundant honor."

In the garden of the LORD every blade of grass may reach out and touch the

"Jesus we know, and HE IS ON THE THRONE."

HOPE.

A girl who had been very clever at college came home the other day and said to her mother: "Mother, I've graduated, but now I wish to take up psychology, philology, bibli—" "Just wait a minute," said the mother. "I have arranged for you a thorough course in roasting, boiling, stitching, darning, patching, and general domesticology. Now put on your apron and pluck that chicken."



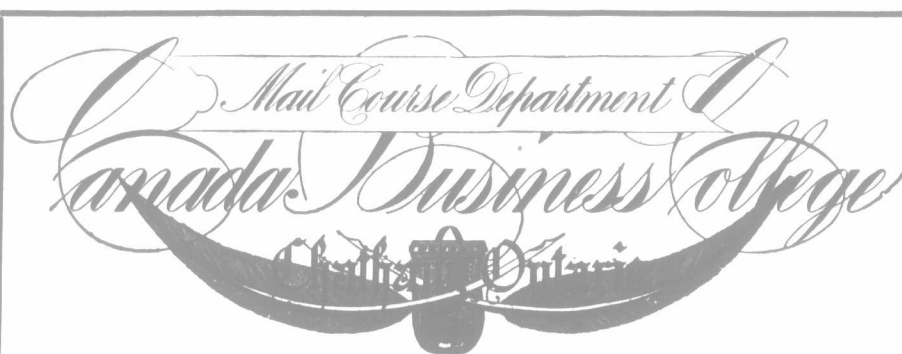
for this has gone n theory, al illumin hypothesis, ach, that rent den- ve it the Journal. rial com- manage- dy jour- Review, fficient to t of this e as fol- of College iversity; of Geo- Cal.; C. Biology, Woodhull, nce, Col- these, t eminent e United en rolled rs of the ultitude nd scient- f nature e con- perform ying and in some s, diverg- ucational the jour- i-month- for the ise, and ate that scinating e lovers, teachers o occupy e school ains dis- various ts illus- tions of anaging Teachers' ty, New friend's promised is look- ay that nning to s never are the one who because the en- have in express others. pains to g in the s rapid- nes will and you nd help- come in better?

The New Way to make Bread

Send for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they cost nothing—and may mean **better bread—better pastry—better baking generally** for the rest of your life—think of what that would mean to your family. If you have never used the new Royal Household Flour, there is a delightful surprise for you in the first batch of bread you bake with it—just send a postal card for the recipes.

NANIAMO, B.C., Nov. 25th, 1904.
I have been making bread for nearly
twenty-five years, and Royal Household
Flour is the best I have had for either
Bread or Pastry.
(Signed) MRS. ROBT. ADAM.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
MONTREAL.



CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Thousands of miles may separate you from our school, but cannot hinder you from getting the benefit of our training by mail in

BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND OR PENMANSHIP AT YOUR HOME

If you would like particulars of our training by mail, write for Catalogue M.
If you would like to attend at Chatham, write for Catalogue A.
Eighteen of the latest students we placed were placed at the following salaries: One at \$500, three at \$525, five at \$600, one at \$700, five at \$720, one at \$1,000 and two at \$1,200.
Five of these were students who had taken training from us by mail. Their salaries are now \$525, \$600, \$720, \$1,000 and \$1,200.
DID IT NOT PAY THEM TO USE THEIR SPARE MOMENTS IN THIS WAY?
Three of the latest calls ask us to supply help for positions worth \$500, \$900 and \$1,000.
Why not take this training and get ready for one of these openings?
Write for the catalogue you want, addressing,

D. M^oLACHLAN & CO., CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

A PLACE OF DEPOSIT

For the funds of individuals, corporations, institutions, firms, societies, clubs and associations of every kind; as well as for the moneys of executors, administrators and trustees.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT 3½ PER CENT.

PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX MILLION DOLLARS

CANADA PERMANENT

MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Toronto Street - - - - Toronto

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

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

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

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. om Write for particulars.

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

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Deformities in Children.

Incipient deformities are often overlooked, and the trouble remains unsuspected until it becomes pronounced. Deformities are induced in children by habitually bad positions in sitting and standing, by an abnormal softness in the bones, which may have been caused by poor, unsuitable food, and unhygienic conditions in infancy or childhood, by the carrying of weights beyond the child's strength, by overwork in or out of school, or all of these things combined. A heavy baby should not be encouraged to walk on schedule time, as decreed by neighbors. His ankles may not be ready to support his weight, and it may be just as well if he is a trifle backward in walking. A baby of less than six months old should not be set upright in a crib or carriage, or upon the knee, without substantial support, because the muscles of his back are not as yet strong enough to assume the responsibility of holding him up without help, and the spine is liable to suffer. No little girl should be required or allowed to carry a heavy baby—it is dangerous for both. In the effort to accomplish the feat, as she becomes fatigued, the little girl will assume and the baby be forced into all sorts of unnatural and deformed attitudes. Babies cling to life with remarkable persistency; but an injury may be received which, though not observed at the time, will appear later, no doubt to the mother's surprise. As for the little girl, she is almost certainly straining the muscles of back, chest and abdomen, and laying up for the future, weakness, ill health, and, perhaps, spinal deformity. Children should not be allowed to carry anything heavier than can be managed with ease, and should run and play freely in the open air as much as possible. Standing with the weight of the body thrown on one leg is an awkward and ungraceful attitude and injurious to the spine.

In sleeping, children generally assume a good position, unless too tightly tucked in. This should be avoided. Do not pin the clothes so that the child cannot turn over freely. Children often lie, by choice, flat on their stomachs, which is an excellent position after the child is old enough so that there is no danger of smothering. The pillow should be small and flat—bolsters are an abomination, and, I presume, are little used in these days.

Deformity may be induced by sitting habitually, at work or in school, in a bad position. A chair for anyone, child or adult, should be neither higher nor lower than will allow the entire sole of the foot to rest upon the floor, and this without the pressure of the edge of the seat shutting off circulation under the knees. A slanting desk should have its lower edge a little below the individual's elbows as he sits erect. A flat table needs to be a little higher, about on a level with the elbows. The desk or table at which a child sits to write or study should be as close to him as possible, to avoid bending over towards it, and he should sit squarely in front of it, and not with his body twisted. He should also sit well back on the chair, the seat not being too deep. The back of the chair should reach to about the level of his shoulders, and be tilted slightly backward. A tired child or adult should rest in bed, or lying down, and not in a chair, trying to relieve the tired muscles by assuming unusual attitudes. It is a good thing to lie flat on the floor, with a small flat pillow under the head, for a few minutes when very tired. It has the effect of relaxing all the muscles usually on tension.

With regard to recognizing deformities: there is no mistaking club feet, turning in of ankles or feet, knocking knees, bow-legs, or the deformity known as wry-neck, if the mother is looking out intelligently for anything that may be wrong, and a wise woman will promptly report anything of the kind to her physician. These deformities can generally be cured by means of properly-devised apparatus, or operation, and the earlier

treatment is begun, the better for the child.

CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

Curvature of the spine is more likely to escape notice. Suspicion should be aroused if the hips are not exactly alike in size and shape, and the child in picking up an object from the floor is observed to habitually reach down sidewise for it, instead of bending straight over. The mother of such a child would do well to strip him and examine the position of the bones of the spinal column. Running her finger down over the spine she can feel each separate bone, and notice whether the line she is following curves out to right or left. If she has followed along correctly, and finds each bone following the one before it in regular order, and in a straight line, evenly dividing the back throughout the entire length, with no bone more prominent than the rest (except one at the bend of the neck, which is almost always more noticeable), and if no bone appears to be sunken in deeper than those immediately preceding or following it, probably all is well. Any deviation from this state of things means trouble, and the child should be shown to the doctor. Deformities of all kinds need prompt medical care, especially in childhood, when the chances of complete cure are greater.

Pointed and shallow chests should arouse the parents' anxiety, and the child be taught proper exercises to overcome this condition. The doctor should be consulted about this, and a simple and useful exercise on general principles for any child or adult is performed as follows:

The child stands up straight, heels together, head up, chin depressed, with his shoulders as straight and chest as high as he can get them. Keeping the muscles firm, he extends his arms, palms downward, and raises them to a point on a level with his shoulders. Turning palms inwards, he carries his arms at this level straight back as far as he can, breathing in as he does so; then slowly brings his hands together in front of him, and back again, and so on five or six times. The exercise should be used twice or three times daily.

ALICE G. OWEN.


Early Sleep for the Children.

"It is criminal economy to attempt to save a little money by not giving every child in your family a bed to himself," was the strong way in which a physician put it the other day, addressing a women's club on "Some of the Important Littles of Children's Health." Another thing emphasized was the need of early sleep. "It is so easy to let a nervous child lose sleep in the early evening, when he or she should be hard at it," said the speaker. "When a physician prescribes some important remedy that must be taken and which is not pleasant, a mother feels that it is time well expended to coax and wheedle, and even bribe the little one to swallow it. Spend just as much thought and effort in getting your child to sleep every night, if he does not fall off his chair at the evening meal from drowsiness, as the normal child should. Give up concerts, theatres, parties, anything till you have secured for the nervous, twitching boy or girl, the benign habit of sleep. Coax him to his room, give him a quick sponge bath, tuck him in his single bed, with a light wool blanket over him besides the sheet, and in a lowered light sit by him and talk to him till he is quieted. Tell him gentle, soothing stories, nothing to excite his imagination, and when he is finally asleep, have the room cool, dark and quiet. Don't let him try to sleep in a room which has been a sitting-room all the evening without having it thoroughly refilled with fresh out-door air, which may be accomplished by throwing windows wide open for fifteen minutes."


THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

WHITE LAWN WAISTS

The Waists shown here are special values for the month of February. They are made in our own factory, which ensures quality of material, correct style, fit and finish. Consult our Catalogue for other styles. It is mailed free on request.



3782 90c.



3787 \$1.35

3782. Women's Waist, made of white lawn, back, front and sleeves tucked, front trimmed with four rows of embroidery insertion, tucked collar and cuffs. .90

3787. Women's Fine White Lawn Waist, back and front finished with wide tucks, front trimmed with three rows of fine embroidery insertion, fancy collar with lawn tie. 1.35

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST CATALOGUE.
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

PIMPLES

Blackheads, etc., completely eradicated and a clear complexion assured when **ONE** and **PIMPLE CURE** is used. Don't go about with a blotched complexion when you can be cured. Consultation invited at office or by mail.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, etc., eradicated forever by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Send 10c. for books and sample cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute,
Dept. F. 502 Church Street, Toronto.
Established 1892.

IT IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

A four or five months' Course in the F.C.B.C.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS & SHORTHAND COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT.

has saved many a farmer's boy hundreds of dollars in after life. We can do as much for you. Particulars for a postal. **J. W. Westervelt, Principal.**

I would like every woman to write for our spring styles and samples of \$4.50 to \$12 suits in cloth, silk and lustrous; also raincoats, skirts and waists. Write me to-day, **MANAGER SOUTHCOOT SUIT CO., Dept. 2, London, Can.**



They Had Words.

Nip and Dash were cronies true
And never known to fight,
But one day they disagreed,
As any old friends might.

They were at the county fair,
And tethered side by side,
When, like many others there,
Both dogs were filled with pride.

"I, of course, will take a first,"
Said Nip, with pleasant smile,
"And you, old chap, may win a third—
Someone may like your style."

"I'll take the first myself," snarled
Dash,
"No one will look at you!"
And then these good old friends "had
words,"
Unkind and hasty too.

Hard words would soon have led to
blows
And bites; but, happily,
They could not have a real fight—
Their chains were short, you see.

But when the judges made their rounds,
They scarcely glanced at Dash,
While Nip felt taken down a peg
And owned he had been rash

In feeling certain of a first,
For not a judge declared
Him even worthy of a third.
"As if they thought we cared!"

Said both the dogs, quite haughtily,
"We know we're thorough-bred,
It's plain those judges have no brains!"
So all the Failures said.
COUSIN DOROTHY.

Knightly Service.

Last week our Corner was given up entirely to the girls, so it is only fair that this week I should speak especially to the boys—although we don't want to push the girls aside; do we, boys? That would be to contradict the very first principles of "knightly service," for every true knight must be a gentleman, and a gentleman will always uphold the rights of a woman. I don't mean the claims

one stopped until she had made her little sleigh fast to his big one, and they always looked out for her safety when going over a snowbank or through a pitch-hole. Our Canadian farmers are gentlemen, you see.

Of course, you like to read Tennyson's description of King Arthur's knights, who followed his lead and spent their lives in noble deeds—defending the weak, rescuing the oppressed and righting wrong. I hope you especially try to be like the "bright boy-knight," Sir Galahad, although your glorious Quest, your constant Vision should be far grander than his—not a "holy Grail," but the most Holy GOD. Well indeed it is for the world that there are many Galahads living still; many men who might say as he did:

"My strength is as the strength of ten,
Because my heart is pure."

One, a Canadian like yourselves, last year published a book which is addressed especially to his boy-friends and "all the pure in heart." It is called "The Splendor of the Human Body," and in it the young are encouraged to "rise from the snow-like purity of childish innocence to the flaming purity of a chastity unconquered and unconquerable; from spontaneous courage to reasoned self-sacrifice." He says: "I have seen boyish eyes so fathomless and pure that to look into them was to discern new ideals for one's self:

"Such a courtesy
Spake through the limbs and in the
voice"

as denoted an untainted though not untried character. The mountain-top of aggressive purity is impatient to feel the pressure of the young man's feet. Its summit, piercing heaven itself, was made for him, and he for it."

You may be very sure that your attempt at "knightly service" will be a poor affair—nothing but a sham, indeed—unless you keep your thoughts under control. Our King demands loyal obedience, not only in deed, but also in thought, and He will accept no service from one who is not trying to master himself. If you want to make the most of life, lose



They Had Words.

which are usually called "women's rights"—such as the privilege of voting (if it be a privilege)—but the rights which every true man is bound to give them because of their very weakness. His strength is given him that he may protect their interests, shelter them from danger, and look after them generally: as St. Paul says, "We, then, that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves."

A little six-year-old neighbor of mine was out with her hand-sleigh yesterday, and when she tried to catch up to the bobsleighs that were flying along the road, do you think the drivers whipped up their horses as if she had been a big, strong boy? Not a bit of it! Each

no time in taking your oath of allegiance to your lawful King and Captain, the Lord Jesus Christ, if you have not already done so. Those who are His true and loyal knights all their lives through, grow, like the Knights of the Round Table, ever more and more like their King:

"I beheld
From eye to eye through all their Order
flash
A momentary likeness of the king."

With faces always turned towards the Sun of Righteousness, how can they help reflecting His brightness? Of such it may be said:

"The men who met him rounded on their heels
And wondered after him, because his face
Shone like the countenance of a priest of old
Against the flame about a sacrifice
Kindled by fire from heaven; so glad was he."

Would you like to hear the story of one brave boy-knight? About forty years ago he was fighting on the side of the South against the Northern States of America. The Southerners were behind a stone wall, and, facing them, about 150 yards ahead, was the enemy. The ground between was strewn with Union men who had fallen the day before. Many were still alive and were groaning, and crying pitifully, "Water! water!"

Our boy-knight stood it for awhile and then exclaimed: "I can't stand this!" "What's the matter, sergeant?" asked his general.

"I can't stand hearing those Yankees calling out for water," was the answer. "May I go and give them some?" he asked, eagerly.

"Why, Kirkland," said the general, "you'll have a bullet through your head the moment you step over that wall. However, if you choose to run such a risk, I cannot refuse. May God protect you!"

And God did protect him. A few bullets whizzed past his head as he dashed forward, but as soon as the Union army understood that he was giving drink to his thirsty, dying enemies—their friends—they showed their admiration of his gallant conduct by cheers instead of bullets.

If you wish to be ready for a grand opportunity of knightly service, make the most of your daily opportunities now. The King cares more for the spirit in which a thing is done than for the act itself, and may rank beside Kirkland's noble darling—the little acts of everyday helpfulness, the strong, quiet mastery of self, the straightforward honesty which scorns to cheat in games or examinations, the glad, loyal, life-long obedience of His true knights and faithful soldiers.

What is called "common honesty" is not any too common to be valuable, and I hope you would all be like the boy who was determined to give honest work in return for his pay. This is how it happened: A lot of men and boys were digging a passage through the snow-drifts on a country road. They were paid by the hour, and most of them seemed determined to make their job last all day. One little chap, however, was shovelling away with all his might, and the others made fun of him for working so hard when he wouldn't, as they said, get a cent more than the rest who were taking it easy.

"I am getting man's pay for the first time in my life, and I mean to earn it," was Jim's resolute answer. "I don't suppose the town cares, and, of course, I won't get any more money for it, but I'll feel a big sight better myself."

Don't you think that was a reasonable as well as an honest way of looking at the matter? No one wants to have much to do with a fellow who is mean and underhand, but if that fellow is oneself, it is not possible to get rid of his company.

Our New Competition.

Our last competition does not seem to bring in the usual rush of MSS., but I hope you will all try your hand at this one. If possible, the competitors will be divided into classes according to age. Prizes will be given for the best essays on "A Boy Knight," and all MSS. must reach me before March 10th. Any boy or girl who is not more than sixteen years old may compete. Write about any boy you like—if you have any heroes living near you, all the better—but he must be a real boy who is living or has once lived. Story-book heroes are very well in their place, but we want to hear what real boys have done to prove themselves worthy of knighthood. Write on one side of the paper only, enclose your name, age and address, and send as usual to

COUSIN DOROTHY,
Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.

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



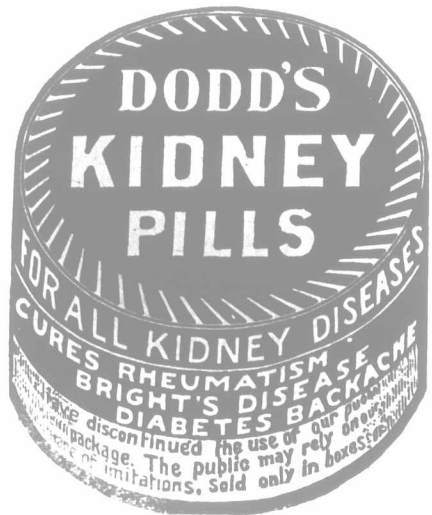
Totally Eclipsed
That ancient relic, the Washboard, is totally eclipsed and entirely displaced by this up-to-date product of modern labor-saving ingenuity—**The New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine.**
The New Century brings light into many a home that was formerly dark and gloomy on wash days.
Booklet giving full description will be mailed on application.
Sold by dealers for \$3.50.
THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON, CANADA



\$4.50 Spring Suits
We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a cheviot suit in black, navy, grey, dark red, lawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool, suitable for Winter or early Spring wear. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We the manufacturers offer it to you at the factory price \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest spring style. The jacket has a tight fitting back with a half tight fitting front, with belt at waistline. It is lined in mercerized saten. The skirt is seven gored, tailor stitched in silk, faced with canvas, and bound with velvet, lap seams. We can supply skirts to these suits trimmed with tabs of the goods at the hip or at the knee as preferred, or we can supply skirts with a tuck down each seam. This suit is elaborately trimmed with buttons. Skirt or coat alone \$2.50. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded, 30 to 45 days.
Shirt waist suits. \$4.50 a tailored waist supplied instead of a coat from any of the cloths or from any shade Lustre, waist altered in latest spring style.
Skirts alone from any of the goods described above \$2.50. May be had box pleated, tucked or trimmed with straps of the goods.
Waists. Spring styles, any color China Silk \$2.25, best taffeta \$2.35, lustre \$1.50, velvet \$1.95, white lawn \$1.00. Add 15 cents for postage.
Jackets. Spring styles. Tight back, half tight front, cape trimmed, any color wool frieze hip length \$3.95, knee length \$4.95. Floor length, \$6.00.
Raincoats—any shade (Cravenette) early spring styles, floor length, cape and belt, trimmed, \$5.00 for \$12 kind.
Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN. 120 KING ST.

A \$25 WATCH
2.97
in appearance. A 14 kara gold-plated double hunting case, stem wind and stem set, superbly engraved, ruby jewelled movement.
CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and express office, and we will send the watch to you by express for examination, you examine it at the express office, and if represented, pay express agent our special introductory price, \$2.97, and express charge, and it is yours. If there is no express office near you, send \$2.97 with order, and we will send watch post-paid. Only one watch to each customer at this price. Mention in your letter whether you want GENT'S or LADY'S SIZE, and order to day, as we send out samples at this reduced price for 60 days only. 744 E. TORONTO WATCH CO., 77 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

Kitty: Grandpa, if I walk down the front steps backward, I'll see my future husband.
Grandpapa: You'll be more apt to see the doctor.
Visitor: Tommy, I wish to ask you a few questions in grammar. Tommy: Yes, sir. "If I give you the sentence: 'The pupil loves his teacher,' what is that?" "Sarcasm."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
A BOTTLE STOP IS ALSO OF VALUE IN THE WATER USED IN COLD STORAGE, AS IT PREVENTS THE IRONS STICKING.
Stains that refuse to yield to boiling water, sour milk, buttermilk, alcohol, or turpentine, disappear, as it by magic.



Answer to Silverlocks.

Dear Dame Durden and Friends of the Ingle Nook.—I suppose I have been rather selfish in a way by just simply enjoying myself reading the many splendid letters written in the Ingle Nook and not putting in an appearance before this. I may just as well tell you why I have been silent so long, and that is because I felt that the other letters were so much more interesting and instructive than mine that I could not help much by any suggestions I might make about housekeeping. I must say I thoroughly enjoy the Ingle Nook, and consider I have been helped in many ways by hearing how others do their housework; the one great difficulty, I believe, is in giving up the old way, or "our own way," of doing things, no matter what we think about the new ideas. I, for one, do not consider myself perfect. I feel far from it, and am quite willing to learn from anybody the better and easier methods of housekeeping. But, now that Silverlocks has asked for me, I will gladly come in and have another little chat with you.

As the bright days are here, we begin to think about spring, and wonder what changes we can make in our homes by way of improving appearances. I will begin in the kitchen, for that is where so much of our lives are spent. I believe in having the kitchen as bright, clean, and as convenient as possible. Some people seem to have the idea that anything is good enough for the kitchen, and that the darker the furnishings are, the better. I look at it in a different way. I have my kitchen painted pale blue, walls and ceiling, the woodwork with just a shade darker; table, chairs, sink, wood-box, etc., in the same shade as the woodwork. The floor being hardwood I oil it occasionally, and it is much more easily washed over. This with a white oilcloth on the table, and white cheese-cloth curtains, makes a nice finish for the kitchen. Then, my dining-room, I try to have it as cheerful-looking as possible. It is done in red; the walls and ceiling are papered with a red shade; the woodwork is oiled and varnished; the lounge, easy-chair, foot-rest, upholstered with a red shade of furniture cotton; a bright rag carpet, with white lace curtains and mantel drape, and a few well-chosen pictures, make a nice dining-room. I always try to have things to harmonize, and it can easily be done with a little forethought when buying anything for the house. Now, the parlor is a room I have very little use for. It always seems to me a room to put things in that you don't want touched or soiled in any way, and is only intended for very select company. I would like to hear what is the best way to clean papered walls and ceiling. I now close, hoping this will be of interest to you. AUNT LIBBIE.
Chatsworth, Ont.

Kitchen Side-Lights.

How many of the Ingle Nook guests know that if the correct amount of sugar and a tablespoonful of flour are put under instead of over the fruit in a pie, it will prevent the juice escaping? I have vainly tried wetting the edges of the pie crust, binding the pie with a strip of wet cotton, and all the other expedients known to baffled housekeepers, but have no difficulty now.

Many people object to the peculiar odor which emanates from the flesh of sheep and lambs when cooking. The remedy is simple: Beat the juice of one lemon with enough butter to make gray, and pour over the meat when roasting or frying.

If stove polish is mixed with warm soap suds, it will prevent the fine black dust flying off, and also add to the lustre.

A little soap is also of value in the water used in cold storage, as it prevents the irons sticking.

Stains that refuse to yield to boiling water, sour milk, buttermilk, alcohol, or turpentine, disappear, as it by magic,

when treated to a bath in javelle water. Prepare as follows: Take four pounds bicarbonate of soda, pour over it a gallon of boiling water, place over the fire and boil fifteen minutes, remove and stir in one pound chloride of lime which has been freed from lumps. Let it settle, drain off, strain, bottle, and set away for use. Wet the spots in cold water, then dip up and down in the javelle water until no stains remain; wash at once in clean water. Do not use on colored fabrics, as it will totally destroy the color. Scraped raw potato is a convenient and effective remedy for burns. Renew as often as it becomes discolored.

Housekeepers who have not time to do hemstitching by hand, should try doing it on the sewing machine. It is very easily done, and wears better than ordinary hemstitching. To do this, loosen both tensions of the sewing machine very loose; now cut a strip of goods wide enough for a hem, lay the article to be hemmed and this strip together as for an ordinary seam, and stitch a quarter of an inch from the edge. Now pull the seam apart, tighten the tensions, and stitch the hem down on the wrong side. Next put on the steel hemmer and stitch down the narrow raw edge. This style of hemstitching is suitable for underwear, sheets, pillow-slips, etc., etc.

BETTY LANDSBOROUGH.

St. Therese, Ont.
Betty inquires for Cheer-up-odist and Amelia. Will these young ladies speak for themselves?

Housekeeping and Home-making.

Like as the captain guides his ship aright,
O'er the wide ocean on the darkest night,
So the true woman (though the mists may come)
Steers bravely on: MAKES AN IDEAL HOME.

Housework should not be considered drudgery. One reason why some of the fair sex view it in this light is because their mistaken mothers have not trained them when quite young to practice and take an interest in the work. This home training cannot be commenced too early. The active little maid should be taught to wash dishes and do many turns about the house, thus developing habits of industry, and also lightening her mother's burdens at the same time. As a general rule, the child will soon learn to love the work, if the mother patiently shows how to perform it in a proper manner. She will take a pride in doing her very best, for practice makes perfect.

Mothers, by all means see that your girls have a good education, but, while they are studying geology, physiology, etc., do not allow them to remain in ignorance of cookology, bakeology, and the proper management of household affairs. Remember that a thorough knowledge of housekeeping will prove of great value to the girl in afterlife, no matter whether she is rich or poor.

"We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

—O. Meredith.

A Request.

Juanita writes to ask if Chatterbox adds either flour or baking powder to the carrot pudding published in January 5th issue. Your writing a letter to the Ingle Nook makes you a member. Juanita, so please consider yourself one of us henceforth. Many thanks for the recipes, which will be published just as soon as there is a corner of room for them. Come again.

"What you need" said the physician, "is more exercise." "That will be all right," answered the patient. "I'll probably begin walking the floor when your bill comes p."

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XIX.

In My Office.

The next day, as I entered my office, I was greeted by the announcement: "A gentleman, sir, in your private room—been waiting some time, very impatient."

Weary and in no mood to hold consultation with clients new or old, I advanced with anything but an eager step toward my room, when, upon opening the door, I saw Mr. Clavering.

Too much astounded for the moment to speak, I bowed to him silently, whereupon he approached me with the air and dignity of a highly-bred gentleman, and presented his card, on which I saw written his whole name, Henry Ritchie Clavering. He apologized for making so unceremonious a call, saying in excuse that he was a stranger in town; that his business was one of great urgency; that he had casually heard honorable mention of me as a lawyer and a gentleman, and so had ventured to seek this interview on behalf of a friend who was so unfortunately situated as to require the opinion and advice of a lawyer upon a question that not only involved an extraordinary state of facts, but was of a nature peculiarly embarrassing to him, owing to his ignorance of American laws and the legal bearing of these facts upon the same.

Having thus secured my attention and awakened my curiosity, he asked me if I would permit him to relate his story. I signified my assent, at which he drew from his pocket a memorandum book, from which he read in substance as follows:

"An Englishman travelling in this country meets, at a fashionable watering-place, an American girl, with whom he falls deeply in love, and whom after a few days he desires to marry. Knowing his position to be good, his fortune ample, and his intentions highly honorable, he offers her his hand, and is accepted. But a decided opposition arising in the family to the match, he is compelled to disguise his sentiments, though the engagement remained unbroken. While matters were in this uncertain condition, he received advices from England demanding his instant return, and, alarmed at the prospect of a protracted absence from the object of his affections, he writes to the lady, informing her of the circumstance and proposing a secret marriage. She consents with stipulations, the first of which is, that he should leave her instantly upon the conclusion of the ceremony; and the second, that he should intrust the public declaration of the marriage to her. It was not precisely what he wished, but anything which served to make her his own was acceptable at such a crisis. He readily enters into the plans proposed. Meeting the lady at a parsonage some twenty miles from the watering-place at which she was staying, he stands up with her before a Methodist preacher, and the ceremony of marriage is performed. There were two witnesses, a hired man of the minister, called in for the purpose, and a lady friend who came with the bride; but there was no license, and the bride had not completed her twenty-first year. Now, was that marriage legal? If the lady, wedded in good faith upon that day by my friend, chooses to deny that she is his lawful wife, can he hold her to a compact entered into in so informal a manner? In short, Mr. Raymond, is my friend the lawful husband of that girl or not?"

While listening to this story, I found myself yielding to feelings greatly in contrast to those with which I greeted the relator but a moment before. I became so interested in his "friend's" case as to quite forget for the time being that I had ever seen or heard of Henry Clavering; and after learning that the marriage ceremony took place in the State of New York, I replied to him, as near as I can remember, in the following words: "In this State, and I believe it to be American law, marriage is a civil contract, requiring neither license, priest, ceremony, nor certificate—and in some cases witnesses are not even necessary to give it validity. Of old the modes of getting a wife were the same as those of acquiring any other species of property, and they are not materially changed at the present time. It is enough that the man and woman say to each other:

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

CASE

"From this time we are married," or "You are now my wife," or "my husband," as the case may be. The mutual consent is all that is necessary. In fact, you may contract marriage as you contract to lend a sum of money, or to buy the merest trifle."

"Then your opinion is—"

"That upon your statement your friend is the lawful husband of the lady in question, presuming, of course, that no legal disabilities of either party existed to prevent such a union. As to the young lady's age, I will merely say that any fourteen-year-old girl can be a party to a marriage contract."

Mr. Clavering bowed, his countenance assuming a look of great satisfaction. "I am very glad to hear this," said he; "my friend's happiness is entirely involved in the establishment of his marriage."

He appeared so relieved, my curiosity was yet further aroused. I therefore said: "I have given you my opinion as to the legality of this marriage, but it may be quite another thing to prove it, should the same be contested. Allow me to ask you a few questions. Was the lady married under her own name?"

"She was."

"The gentleman?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did the lady receive a certificate?"

"She did."

"Properly signed by the minister and witnesses?"

He bowed his head in assent.

"Did she keep this?"

"I cannot say; but I presume she did."

"The witnesses were—"

"A hired man of the minister—"

"Who can be found?"

"Who cannot be found."

"Dead or disappeared?"

"The minister is dead, the man has disappeared."

"The minister dead!"

"Three months since."

"And the marriage took place, when?"

"Last July."

"The other witness, the lady friend, where is she?"

"She can be found, but her action is not to be depended upon."

"Has the gentleman himself no proofs of this marriage?"

Mr. Clavering shook his head. "He cannot even prove he was in the town where it took place on that particular day."

"The marriage certificate was, however, filed with the clerk of the town?"

"It was not, sir."

"How was that?"

"I cannot say; I only know that my friend has made inquiry, and that no such paper is to be found."

"I do not wonder that your friend is concerned in regard to his position, if what you hint is true, and the lady seems disposed to deny that any such ceremony ever took place. Still, if he wishes to go to law the Court may decide in his favor, though I doubt it. His sworn word is all he would have to go upon, and if she contradicts his testimony under oath, why, the sympathy of a jury is, as a rule, with the woman."

Mr. Clavering rose and asked in a tone which, though somewhat changed, lacked nothing of its former suavity, if I would be kind enough to give him in writing that portion of my opinion which directly bore upon the legality of the marriage; that such a paper would go far toward satisfying his friend that his case had been properly presented, as he was aware that no respectable lawyer would put his name to a legal opinion without first having carefully arrived at his conclusions by a thorough examination of the law bearing upon the facts submitted.

This request seeming so reasonable, I unhesitatingly complied with it, and handed him the opinion. He took it, and after reading it carefully over, deliberately copied it into his memorandum-book. This done, he turned toward me, a strong though hitherto subdued emotion showing itself in his countenance.

(To be continued.)

An Irishman asked a Scotchman one day why a railway engine was called "she." Sandy replied: "Perhaps it's on account of the horrible noise it makes when it tries to whistle."



Succession of Bloom.

One thing that can be done in our midwinter garden planning, is to make out such a list as will provide for a succession of bloom from early spring until late fall. It is a great mistake to have all spring bloomers, and an equally great one to have only those that blossom in the autumn. In the first case, there is a loneliness like that of saying goodbye to a well-loved friend in seeing the last petal fall from the last flower; in the second, one grows impatient waiting for the first blossom to uncover to us its bright face; while in both the long bare gaps seem to waste, in one respect, a great part of the summer.

Most of the very early spring flowers come from bulbs, which should be planted in autumn. Among these may be mentioned the snowdrop, crocus, hyacinth, grape hyacinth, tulip, narcissus, daffodil, etc., all infinitely sweet, infinitely beautiful, fair spirits of spring that have come forth from the snows of winter. Violets, too, are among the earliest and sweetest of our spring flowers. Arabis, with snowy white blossoms, must not be forgotten, nor daisies, the good, old-fashioned kind, bellis perennis, which everyone loves; while pansies, which have become well established the preceding summer, will often be found pushing forth buds surprisingly early in the season. Perhaps, however, the most attractive corner of the early garden will be found in that spot to which the sweet denizens of the woods have been transplanted, the hepatica, bloodroot, dicentra (ladies and gentlemen), trillium and dog's-tooth violet, which, along with some "hardwood-bush" ferns, will soon forget that they are not growing away out on the knolls and in the hollows of the woodland. Among shrubs valuable for early blooming—and, by the way, very early spring, while growth is still dormant, is the very best time for planting shrubs—may be mentioned the forsythia, Japan quince, and Spiræa thunbergii.

Following closely upon these are the cowslip, iris, bleeding-heart, forget-me-not, lily of the valley, and the whole family of peonies, which now appear single and double, perfumed, fringed and rose-petalled, in every shade from purest white to deepest crimson. The new single varieties are very beautiful. About the same season the lilacs put forth their great trusses of bloom, and the shrubs, caragana, honeysuckle, snowball, flowering plum, Spiræa Van Houttei, flowering almond, and a little later the weigelia and syringa become things of beauty.

The roses, then, dainty and sweet as they are, usher in the season of most gorgeous and prolific bloom. Of the following list of flowers, any may be chosen for summer and autumn blooming: Herbaceous plants—sweet peas, poppy, larkspur, scarlet flax, marigold, petunia, aster, naturnum, portulaca, coreopsis, gaillardia alyssum, candytuft, stocks, garden chrysanthemum, cardinal flower, zinnia, Shasta daisy, verbena, antirrhinum, phlox, salvia, golden glow, sunflowers in new and startling variety, and many others. Bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants—Canna, gladiolus, montbretia, lilies of various kinds, foxglove, tuberous-rooted begonia, red-hot-poker plant. For the very late autumn nothing is more beautiful than the anemone, pure and sheeny as the snows to which it carries us; while the garden hydrangea, with its showy, cream-white flowers, will be found one of the most satisfactory shrubs. When these have all faded into colorlessness, the red pips of the brier bush, and the scarlet berries of the

Berberis thunbergii will still give a touch of brightness above the white snow, so that winter, as well as summer, may be provided for by the enthusiastic gardener.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

Notes from Over the Seas.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE WOMEN OF RUSSIA.

The more we contemplate the position of women in semi-barbaric lands, the more must the women, not only of Canada, but of the whole British Empire, rejoice that their lines have fallen in more pleasant places.

Civilization has done very much for us, and is gradually, by very slow processes, perhaps, ameliorating their lot too, leavening the old despotism which so cruelly oppressed them, and rescuing them, partly at least, from a position of degrading servitude, even although it may not yet have obtained for them full recognition as beings worthy of the affection and respect of their husbands.

Purposely dwarfed in mind, and born and bred under a system of mental starvation, how could the crowning glory of wifehood, the companionship of their husbands, be theirs?

At this stage in Russia's history, when each day brings with it news still more and more startling than that of yesterday, who dare prophesy what may happen to-morrow, or the effect upon its women of any of the political and national earthquakes which are already shaking it to its very foundation? We will try no such forecasts then, but rather take a look backward and see how it was with the women of Russia before that country, as by a sudden upheaval, and at the will of one man, the Emperor, Peter, rightly called "the great," changed its conditions and lifted in some measure the veil of Oriental darkness which had so heavily enshrouded it. This is what we are told by a writer in the Westminster Review, in 1903, of the position of our sisters in Russia before even that glimmer of light dawned upon them:

"They were not allowed to appear in public at will, and were shunned as unclean when they did. In the church they sat apart, and were not allowed to mix with the congregation. The marriage contract was arranged by the parents, and the engaged couple were allowed so little intercourse with each other before marriage that often when the suitor appeared tricks were played upon him by the wily parents. The bride would be made to stand on a stool in order to deceive him as to her height, and sometimes a more comely maiden was substituted to delight the eye of the lover. Once married, the woman entered into her heavy servitude, and became the property of her husband; for her there was no redress for wrongs, and no court of appeal. Her life was at the entire and uncontrolled disposal of the man who had bought her. She occupied a position little to be distinguished from a slave, held little or no intercourse with her husband, was not allowed to sit at the same table with him at meals, and had to be content with what he threw to her from his own plate. The Cossacks of the Don openly bought, sold, and pledged their wives for sums ranging from 15 to 20 roubles.

"A curious light is thrown on the position of women in the days of Ivan the Terrible, by a work written by the monk Silvester, and entitled The Domostroi. In this curious book, written for the use of his son, the monk defines the duties of his wife. These show that but little progress had been made in the emancipation of women. The monk inculcates a modesty of demeanor and a submission to the husband on the part of the wife which comes little short of abject slavery. On the day of the marriage the bridegroom gave the bride a stroke over the shoulders, in token of his power at all future times to

administer correction. Of this power the wife was constantly reminded, as the horse-whip hung over the bed of the married pair. So accepted as part of the married contract was the application thereof, that a story is told of a Russian maid who married a German husband, and complained after a short time that she was not loved by him, since he had never once whipped her."

The law enforcing the seclusion of the women of Russia had included the Princesses of its Royal House, who were subject to the closest supervision, not even the attendants of the Court being permitted to see them. On great occasions the Czarina had been allowed to dine alone with the Czar, and the second of the Romanoff line even permitted a foreign physician to enter the sick chamber of his wife, after due precautions had been taken, such as darkening the room and swathing her wrist in a fine cambric handkerchief before he felt her pulse.

Certainly Peter the Great worked great changes, and from his rough and ready, but only semi-civilized hand, the seclusion of women received its first staggering blow. "He opened his Court to them, admitting those he selected with a fine contempt for birth and position, but was barbarian enough to publicly flog them with the knout if they were unfortunate enough to displease him."

H. A. B.

The Old Valentine.

By Jean Blewett.

I sent my sweetheart a valentine on one St. Valentine's day.

A long time ago, when my hair was brown: ah, now it is sprinkled with grey!

My sweetheart was pretty as she could be: a wild rose bloomed in each cheek.

Her auburn hair rippled down to her waist, her eyes were tender and meek.

And, O, my sweetheart was dear to me, though nobody could have guessed

From my careless glance, or my careless word, the tenderness in my breast.

I sent my sweetheart a valentine, a flowery and foolish thing.

All covered with blue forget-me-nots, and cupids gay on the wing;

Two hearts pierced through, a ruffle of lace, a knot of ribbon, a dove.

And, better than all, a space whereon I could write a message of love;

So burning the midnight oil, I wrote with infinite patience and care,

This one earnest verse (for rhyming came hard), to send to my lady fair:

"I love you, I love you with all my heart,

And fain would I call you mine, My Mary, my darling, my beautiful girl, Let me be your valentine!"

This yellow old page from the book of youth was put in my hand to-day,

As I growled, "Our Tom has fallen in love in a very nonsensical way;

He is making a fool of himself, ha! ha! he is writing poetry now,

To his Anna's lips, and his Anna's hair, his Anna's beautiful brow."

"Why, what rubbish is this?" I asked my wife, a portly but sweet-faced dame,

Who smilingly showed me the verse underneath which I had written my name;

Shame-faced, I read it again and again—let me confess to a truth—

I felt like disowning the yellow thing that belonged to a day of youth.

Till I pictured myself an excited lad, penning the words of care,

Knowing her answer would fill my heart with rapture or dark despair.

"It was yesterday, who says we are old?" "I do," says Mary my wife;

"But age has nothing to do with it since the choosing was done for life."

I bowed my grey head over her hand. "My sweetheart," I whispered low,

"On this Valentine's day I tender you the verse written long ago,

"I love you, I love you with all my heart,

And fain would I call you mine, My Mary, my darling, my beautiful girl, Let me be your Valentine."

The Trapper's Reward.

We pay highest cash prices for Raw Furs. Our Price List tells how much. Write at once, and do not delay to change your skins for money.

REVILLON BROS., LTD.
134 McGill St., Montreal.

GOSSIP.

LAST CALL FOR GOODFELLOW BROS.' SALE.

Few herds of Shorthorns in Canada rank higher in breeding and individual excellence than the Oak Lane herd of Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., of Mackville, Ontario, to be sold by auction on Thursday, February 16th, at their farms near Bolton Station on the Toronto to Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., and 25 miles north-west of Toronto. A glance through the catalogue reveals that included in the sale are 10 imported Scotch-bred animals and eight bred from imported sire and dam, while nearly all are of first-class Scotch families with top crosses of high-class sires of the very best breeding. The herd is made up of wealthy-fleshed cattle of the most approved type and quality, and representatives of this herd have figured creditably in the competition in late years at the leading shows in Canada, winning a good share of the best prizes, and being always in the thick of the fight and well to the front in the contest for premier honors. The imported bull at the head of the herd, Famous Pride (83459), is regarded as one of the very best in the country, having stood second in his class at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto in 1903 to the junior champion and first at London the same year. He is a red bull of grand scale and style, straight and true in all his lines and full of quality, while his breeding is of the first-class, being sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Fame, of the Cruickshank Braith Bud tribe, and his dam a direct descendant of the Sittyton-bred cow, Bellona, by Champion of England, the intervening sires being bred by Marr, Bruce and other noted Scottish breeders. Among the females is the beautiful and typical roan five-year-old cow, Imp. Water Cress, sired by the Marr-bred Marshfield of the Missie tribe, and a son of the great William of Orange. This cow has been a winner at Toronto the last three years in succession, raising a calf each year. Her excellent three-year-old daughter, Water Lilly, by the Duthie-bred Count Joyful, by the Cruickshank Victoria bull, Count Arthur, won the junior champion gold medal at Toronto in 1902 in very strong competition, and as she has at foot a roan heifer calf, by Imp. Famous Pride, she will be a very attractive number. Buchanan Lass (imp.), a roan five-year-old cow, by the Duthie-bred Pride of Fashion, by the great Pride of Morning, and out of Jessamine 5th, by the Cruickshank-bred Royal James, is beautifully bred, as is also the roan two-year-old Fairy Queen 9th (imp.), by the Marr-bred King Victor, of the Uppermill Emma tribe. She is a show heifer, having been a winner at Toronto, London and Ottawa in the last two years. Orange Blossom 2nd (imp.), of the Marr Roan Lady tribe, is a roan four-year-old cow of splendid character and breeding, with a roan bull calf at foot, by Imp. Famous Pride. She has for sire Scottish Prince, of the Cruickshank Princess Royal tribe, and her dam is a daughter of Remus, the sire of the World's Fair champion, Choice Goods. Lovat's Lass (imp.), a roan five-year-old cow, of the Mysie family, is a daughter of Lovat's Chief, by Merry Archer, by the great Scottish Archer. Lady Fragrance 9th (imp.), a roan three-year-old cow, bred by Reid, of Cromley Bank, a Lady Fragrant, by the Bruce-bred Lochnagar, is another of the plums of the herd. These are but specimen bricks of the bunch, which includes also representatives of the Duchess of Gloster, Mina, Stamford, Cecelia and other popular families. The list of bulls number five, including the imported bull; one of which, Remus, is a red two-year-old that has been a winner at the big shows and is richly bred, while three others are from imported sire and dam. It is rarely that so good a herd is placed on the market, and to those desiring to found

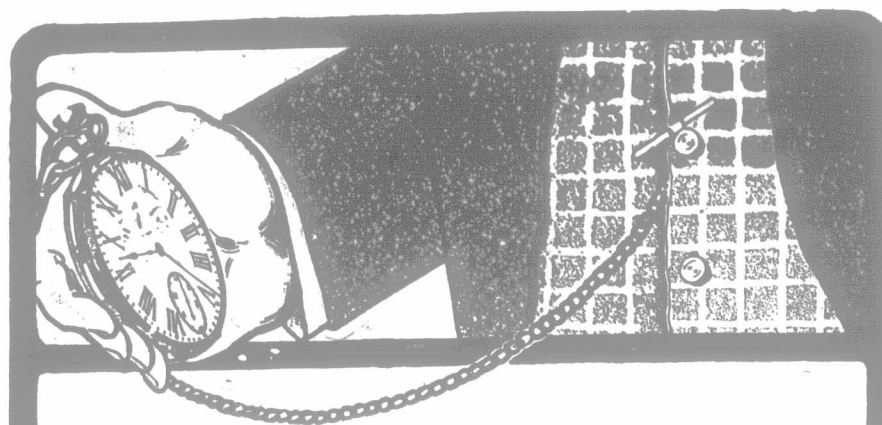
a herd, or to introduce new blood of the best sort, the opportunity afforded by this sale is a rarely and uncommonly favorable one.

The photogravure of a Shorthorn bull appearing on another page in this issue represents Imp. Scottish Baron =40421=, calved November 12th, 1900, bred by Mr. Jas. Thomson, Balbegno, Scot., imported by Mr. John Isaac, Markham, and owned by Messrs. H. Golding & Sons, Thamesford, Oxford Co., Ont. He was sired by Count Joyful (74294), of the Jealousy tribe, bred by Mr. Duthie, and his dam, Columbine, by Marshfield, belongs to the Kinellar Claret tribe. Scottish Baron is the stock bull at the head of the herd of Messrs. Golding & Sons.

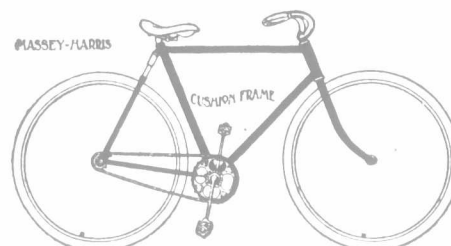
The sale of Shires, Clydesdales and Hackneys advertised by Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, to be held at Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto, on the 2nd inst., passed off with fair success, nearly all of the forty-two head catalogued being disposed of. In a letter to the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Hogate expresses his thanks to the purchasing public who so kindly attended the sale and invested their money in his stock, and for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the purchasers settled for the animals they bought. The same thing, however, was noticeable at his sale as at other recent sales of pure-bred mares and fillies, namely, that the public hesitated to pay reasonably good prices for imported pure-bred females. These animals are brought here to fill the places of the mares that have been shipped out of the country as work horses, and it is a fortunate circumstance that big, drafty, pure-bred females can so easily be obtained. Several importers have within the last year gone to the expense of bringing over large consignments of fillies, and it was only by the most economical management and good fortune that these animals were so cheaply distributed over the country. For clearing-out prices on the Shire, Clydesdale and Hackney stallions that had to be held over for lack of time to sell them by auction, write Mr. Hogate, at Sarnia.

TRADE TOPIC.

CITY MERCHANT VS. FARMER.—It has always appeared to us strange that the Canadian farmer has not taken more quickly to the bicycle as a time-saver. Certainly there could be no better vehicle for country use. We know, of course, that nearly every progressive farmer has a couple of wheels, but the vast majority of homes situated beyond the town limits cannot boast of one of these useful vehicles. There are some things which strike us as being absolutely essential to country life, and the bicycle is one of them. See the advertisement of the Canada Cycle Motor Co. in this issue.



Time Saved



The Bicycle is the greatest convenience yet discovered for life in the county, and it is a "time saver."

The Massey-Harris Bicycle

with the Cushion Frame and Sills Hygienic Handle Bars, is the latest in the catalogue of time-savers.

Remember there are no "just as good" bicycles when the "cushion" frame is being considered. It's exclusive.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES

Canada Cycle & Motor Co.,
LIMITED.
Toronto Junction, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

Western lambs of best quality sold at Chicago Stock-yards, Feb. 1st, for \$7.80 per 100 lbs.; native lambs, up to \$6.75.

Knight of Glamis, the three-year-old Clydesdale stallion illustrated on another page, as will be seen in our report, was first in his class at the recent Spring Stallion Show at Toronto. Horses with such, clean, hard, flat bone, springy pasterns and well-proportioned, heavy quarters, shoulders and body, and true snappy action, are all too few in any horse-breeding country. After winning first in his class at the show, he was purchased by Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, to be taken to British Columbia along with a large consignment that Mr. Mercer is taking West. Knight of Glamis is by that great breeding horse, Mercutio 11431, and from a dam by Lord Montrose.

RUFFLED FEATHERS.

I have a Buff Cochin cockerel whose feathers are rough and uneven, but otherwise he is in good health and eats well. He is nearly full-grown, and has no other symptoms of disease. S. L. R.

Ans.—I think there is nothing wrong with the cockerel. I have seen a few White Cochins in which there was a tendency for the feathers to be more or less reverted from their natural position, that is, somewhat similar to the feathers on a frizzle. Of course, the feathers on a frizzle are practically upside down, and I understand from some Cochin breeders that in trying to breed this variety with extremely long feathers and the feather loose on the body, that they occasionally get birds somewhat resembling the frizzle. I, of course, cannot say definitely that this is the trouble with the chicken mentioned, but from the description, I should judge that this is one of the few cases in which the chicken's feathers are slightly unnatural. O. A. C. W. R. GRAHAM.

London Fence

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

Lo, from the realms of thunder am I come to your assistance,
For, having looked on your afflictions, I do know,
How in this ready woven fencing ye have been deceived;
Yea, e'en tormented by your vain attempts to right its many ills.
For still, despite your labors, they do remain but eyesores,
Or, at most, poor substitutes for what they should be—
Fences—strong—built in their places—coiled, not kinked.
Now, shall ye know the one and only perfect method—
To construct each in its place,
The one material and means wherewith to build them,
Even this famous "London" spring steel wire—coiled, not kinked,
And this machine with equal never known to man.

London Fence Machine Co
LONDON AND CLEVELAND, LIMITED.

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

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

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to promise—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any Rheumatic sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a dollar's worth free to try.

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy may be relied upon ALWAYS to bring the utmost relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered this remedy, I studied the nature of Rheumatism. For Rheumatism is really

Crystallized Poison!

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

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

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

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood. Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the

ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere, and genuine relief is rare.

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

Certain Relief.

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

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

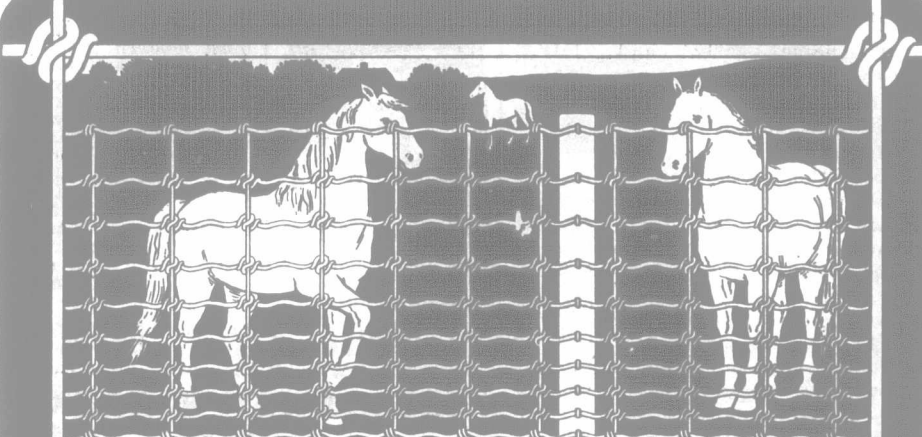
This chemical was very expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me \$4.90 per pound. But what is \$4.90 per pound for a REAL remedy for the world's most painful disease—for a REAL relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism. That is why I can afford to make this liberal offer—that is why I can afford to spend the FIRST dollar that Rheumatic sufferers the world over may learn of my remedy.

Simply Write Me.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. But you must write ME for the free dollar package order. I will send you an order on your druggist, which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard-sized package, and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day. I will send you my book on Rheumatism beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy



'IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Will Last a Lifetime.

We want every farmer to send for our catalogue. We can't tell you all about the "Ideal Fence" in this advertisement. We can only say that it is made of best No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that cannot slip; that it can't be pushed down from above, rooted up from the bottom, or buckled in the middle; that it is a good, strong fence, which will last long, always look well, won't get out of order, and save the farmer money, time and trouble. We believe it is absolutely the best fence ever built. A one-cent postal card will bring you our FREE catalogue explaining all about the "Ideal Fence." Write for it to-day.

McGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

PROSPER FARM

Registered Herefords

For sale: 12 choice females and three bulls of superior breeding. Foundation stock, Commodore 204, by Cassio (imp.); dams, Constance (imp.) and Silk 783 (imp.).

W. H. HAMMELL, Beeton, Ont.

Concrete Block Machine Company,

32 Church Street, **TORONTO.**

Correspondence invited.

TRADE TOPIC.

CRACKERS VS. BREAD.—Everyone thinks of bread as a food, but not one person in a hundred appreciates the wholesome nutritiousness of soda biscuits. Soda biscuits are practically all food, contain little water, and are rich in the elements that go to build up the "house we live in." Mooney's Perfection Cream sodas are delicious as well as nutritious. They are packed in airtight packages and tins, and are always fresh and crisp, whether bought in Halifax or Vancouver. Try them, and be convinced.

GOSSIP.

Few in Ontario have been longer breeding pure-bred stock than Messrs. E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head, Simcoe Co., who have an enviable reputation for upright dealing. They have a small herd of good quality Shorthorns. The breeding cows are mostly somewhat up in years, but have been retained because they are producing such good stock. Simcoe Maid =15069=, a Lady Jane, by Waxwork =2573=, is the oldest in the herd. Fanny A, one of her oldest offspring, is by Joyful Lad =18711=, an O. A. C. bull, by Premier (imp.) Indian Prince =48634= is just two years old, a thick, dark roan bull that promises well. He is from the above dam, sired by Indian Fame 7th =38936=, a son of Indian Chief (imp.). We also noticed a bull calf from the same dam, by the roan stock bull, Wynock Chief =49146=, by Prince Arthur =23377=, dam Cleopatra of Alport. Among the best to be seen here was among the helpers, one from Zeal, Vol. 16, whose sire is Killerby (imp.) =6377=, a Sylvester Campbell, and one from Lucy Gray 2nd, a straight Nonpareil, whose sire was the Bow Park bull, Cleopatra Duke =9701=. The third is from a daughter of Gladiator (imp.). The above mentioned heifers were shown at local fairs last fall with marked success. Among others worthy of mention is Zee, by Heir at Law, by Prince Arthur, a Miss Ramsden, which has a fine roan yearling heifer calf, and Zora 16th =10975=, by the great show bull, British Statesman, said to be the greatest competitor of Barmpton Hero in his day. The above mentioned young stock, both bulls and heifers, are for sale.

Berkshire hogs have also been successfully bred by this firm for many years. An imported boar of choice quality is now at the head of the herd, from Prince Christian's herd; his dam from H. R. H. King Edward's herd. The sows that are in farrow to this imported hog trace to the well-known Snelgrove herds and others of like reputation. A small flock of Leicester sheep are proving very profitable and are quite up-to-date.

IT WAS NOT A FAITH CURE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Adams' Bright's Disease.

She did not Believe in Them, but To-day She is Strong and Well.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Feb. 6.—(Special).—Mrs. Thos. Adams, who moved here about two years ago from Burk's Falls, is one of the many Canadians who once had Bright's Disease and are now strong and well. Like all the others, she was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was eight months an invalid," says Mrs. Adams, "and no one can tell what I suffered. My doctor said I had Bright's Disease and Sciatica, but I got no relief from anything he gave me. At last a friend of my husband induced me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I had no faith in them, for I thought I never would get better, but after taking three boxes of them I was able to do my work. I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

True Philanthropy.
Mrs. F. V. Currah, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any woman who suffers from female weakness or painful periods a sample of the remedy that cured her.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Diseases of the Kidneys are numerous, from the fact that these organs act as filters to the blood, and form one of the great channels for the removal of impurities from the system, which, if allowed to remain, give rise to the various kidney affections, such as Dropsy, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease.

The following are some of the symptoms of kidney disease:—Backache, sideache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent thirst, puffiness under the eyes, floating specks before the eyes, and all disorders of the urinary system, such as frequent, thick, cloudy, scanty, or highly colored urine.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

are exactly what the name suggests. They are not a cure-all, but are a specific for kidney troubles only. Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or **THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.**

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

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.

WANTED.—Now ready, the Farmer's Handy Book. Hustlers wanted. Every farmer wants one, best seller of the century. Send at once for terms to agents, and secure territory. James B. Nicholas, Central Press, Toronto.

WANTED, experienced herdsman, steady and industrious, for small herd of Shorthorns in Eastern Ontario. Willing to do general farm work. State whether married or single, and wages wanted by the year. Send references. Box 581, London, Ont.

WANTED, Farmer and Gardener; married man, to take charge of suburban place. Steady employment. Good references required. G. W. Balch, Detroit, Mich.

IRRIGATED Farm for sale in Southern Alberta. Good buildings; ditches all in; near school, six miles from town. Excellent reason for sale. Apply for particulars to A. M. Marshall, Minot, N. D.

BABY for adoption—Write to J. J. Kelso, Toronto.

QUINTAL & LYNCH, hay merchants, of Montreal, Canada, would like to correspond with dealers having hay for sale. Can use all grades. Correspondence invited.

WANTED at once—Experienced herdsman (married or single). Send references and experience. Good wages and permanent position to the right man. Mt. Elgin Institute, T. T. George, Principal, Muncy, Ont.

MARRIED man wanted to manage dairy farm; must be reliable. E. French, 430 College St., Toronto, Ont.

Barron Cow Cure makes any animal under ten years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. SELBORN, Morrisburg, Ont.**

A WOMAN'S SYMPATHY

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you, and will, if you will assist me.

All you need to do is to write for a free box of the remedy, which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you. It has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy, and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. **MRS. F. B. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**

SALESMEN WANTED

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

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to **JOHN ELDER, Hensall Stn., & F. O., Ont.**

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE

To take place at **JERSEYDALE STOCK FARM**, close to town of **UXBRIDGE, ONT.**, on Midland branch of G. T. R., 40 miles from Toronto, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1905

When the following pure-bred stock will be sold:

62 SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED

SHORTHORNS

Property of **COL. J. A. MCGILLIVRAY**, some of which are imported, about one-half straight Scotch, balance Scotch-topped, and representing the following famous families: Missie, Claret, Village, Duchess of Glos-ter, Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Mina, Kilblean Beauty, Crimson Flower and Stamford.

Also, at same time and place, one 3-year-old registered **CLYDESDALE STALLION**, one registered **CLYDESDALE MARE IN FOAL**; 30 registered **DORSET HORN SHEEP**, from the flock which won the Premium Championship prize at the St. Louis Exhibition; also **YORKSHIRE PIGS**. The Shorthorn herd has been carefully built up for 15 years. As the owner is giving up his farms, all will be sold, including **GENERAL FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, etc.**

Catalogues mailed on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
F. W. SILVERSIDES,

Auctioneers.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,

Uxbridge, Ont.

Teams will meet all morning trains.

WARNING

To all whom it may concern: We are the sole owners and licensees of all patents and rights on

The World-Famous TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

In violation of our Canadian patents, an imitating cream separator called the "Uneda" has in some localities been offered for sale, and suits of law are now pending against the manufacturers thereof. Under the law a user of these infringing machines is also liable for all damages resulting to the patentee through his use thereof. We hereby inform you that in buying or using one of these so-called "Uneda" separators, you not only get a very inferior separator, incapable of giving you such results as you should have, but you buy a lawsuit with all its expensive attendants and with a practical certainty of the early loss of the machine and a verdict of heavy damages against you.

That you may be fully informed on this subject before becoming involved, write to

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., U. S. A.

Inquiries may also be made from our solicitors,

Masten, Starr & Spence, Toronto, Can.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



Water Cress (Imp.) = 38181

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. veterinary.

AILING SOW.

Sow, three years old, lost the use of her hind parts, and has not walked for six weeks; have been giving her sulphur, but it does no good. J. H.

Ans.—It is very doubtful if anything can be done in this case with any hope of a recovery. Spirits of turpentine well rubbed in to the loins, or a big mustard plaster applied are the treatments most likely to give relief.

GARGET IN COW.

1. Cow that calved on January 28th has one quarter of her udder badly swollen, and has been ever since she was drying up; gives very little milk, but does not seem sore. Please explain this, if possible, cause and cure. She is a heavy milker.

2. Could you give us some information about packing ice? B. B.

Ans.—Cow will probably lose use of this quarter. Bathing quarter with hot water (not scalding) half an hour at a time, twice or three times daily, rub dry with a flannel cloth, then rub well with goose oil or belladonna liniment, which a druggist will prepare. Give a teaspoonful of pulverized nitrate of potash or saltpetre in her feed, or as a drench in a quart of water.

2. See Feb. 2nd issue.

Miscellaneous.

PEAS AS GREEN MANURE AND FOR GRAIN.

1. I have a piece of sandy land in poor condition upon which I should like to plant corn, turnips and potatoes. Would peas sowed early at a rate of two and one-half bushels per acre be a profitable manure? Barnyard manure is scarce. Last crop raised was oats and buckwheat.

2. Sandy loam, last crop oats; can I sow peas profitably, and next fall sow wheat and seed with clover?

3. Would a millet stubble with a moderate coat of manure be suitable for factory corn? The field having been broken out of clover sod last spring, the clover roots were winter killed.

4. Kindly name early and late varieties of factory corn bearing large ears. T. W. A.

Norfolk Co.

Ans.—1. If it is intended to plant corn and roots the same season, the cost of seed peas and extra labor would be almost thrown away. A crop of peas left to grow until blossoming time and then plowed under will greatly enrich poor land.

2. Fall wheat succeeds very well after peas. Peas have in our southern counties, been far from profitable for some years, however, owing to the ravages of pea-weevil and to unsuitable seasons, and it might be unwise for you to try them. They grow best on inverted sod.

3. Quite suitable. If the cost of manure was more moderate, it would be all the better.

4. There are no varieties as yet better than White Cory for early and Stowell's Evergreen for late use.

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 30 cents.

BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Young cockerels for sale. Prices on application. Miss E. Spilsbury, Colborne, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels and eggs from the choicest strains. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

WHITE Leghorn Pen, imported, seven birds. Breeding Silver Wyandotte cocks and cockerels. Write E. W. Burt, Paris.

INCUBATORS, Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies.—Our incubators are guaranteed. You run no risk. Write at once for a large new catalogue. A. J. Morgan, London, Ont.

WHITE LEGHORNS and **White Wyandottes**—Ontario's leading strains. Choice birds for sale. Write for mailing list. Eggs \$2 per fifteen. Ernest Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

Barred and White Rocks—Good big Barred and \$2 each. F. H. White Rocks at \$2 each. \$5 per trio. H. GEE & SONS, Selkirk, Ont.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and **CHESTER WHITES**, bacon type. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog—40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 50 loose plans. We make best lay, sure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue. Incubators 20 days free trial. Catalog free. J. R. Breason Jr. & Co., Box 118 Delavan, Wis.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR—Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

The Daniels INCUBATORS

Are the latest and most modern invention for artificial hatching of turkeys, chickens and ducks. Do not forget we guarantee the Daniels incubators to be satisfactory to the purchaser. We manufacture Chas. A. Cyphers Model Incubators and Brooders.

Made in Canada. We carry a full line of poultry supplies. Our new catalogue is out, and is free for the asking.

G. J. DANIELS, 198 to 200, TORONTO

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. Tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chicken-dom. You need it. Price only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 805, FREEPORT, ILL.

Great Dispersion Sale of OAK LANE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The property of Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.

—AT—
OAK LANE FARM,

2 MILES FROM BOLTON, C. P. R.

Thursday, Feb. 16th, 1905

28 Head, Imp. or bred from Imp. stock, 4 Bulls and 24 females of most select Scotch breeding and highest individual excellence. Many of them are winners at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

All morning and evening trains, both north and south bound, will stop at the farm, 100 yards from the barn.

Lunch provided. Catalogues on application.

Col. J. K. McEwen,
WESTON,

Auctioneers.

Capt. T. E. Robson,
ILDERTON,

TRADE TOPICS.

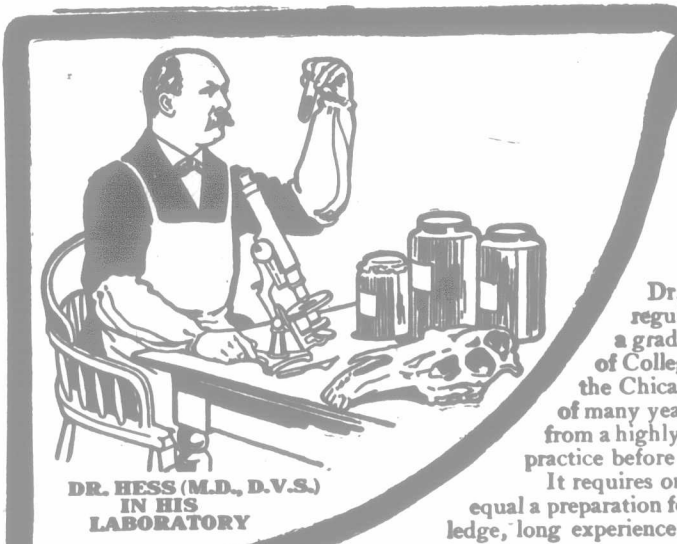
No man ever gained anything by being disloyal to a trust or a friend.

If you knew that wishing your enemy ill, would react upon you, wouldn't you feel different about it? Bet you would.

WONDERFUL LOOMS.—One of the most interesting pieces of automatic machinery in use to-day is the loom used in the large woven-wire fence factories. A loom in the factory of the Page Company, Walkerville, takes the wire from the spools, coils it, attaches the cross wires with the separate staples at each intersection, wraps the top and bottom ends of the uprights, measures and winds up the completed fencing into a neat, compact bundle, all at the rate of from 1½ to 2 rods per minute. No wonder that woven wire fencing is sold so cheaply, and is used in such large quantities on every farm and railroad in the country.

GET YOUR CEMENT SUPPLY.—Isaac Usher, the pioneer cement man of Canada, makes an announcement elsewhere in this issue regarding Queenston cement that will certainly interest a large number of "Farmer's Advocate" readers. The quality of this particular brand of cement may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Usher has had some 20 years' practical experience, both in making and using cement in the construction of walls, floors, silos, abutments, etc. He has come to the conclusion that the 35 or 40 per cent. used up in agents' fees and collections might be saved by a cash-order business, and he has accordingly put the price down to 70c. per barrel on cars at works, Queenston, Ont. Write him at once, as per advertisement, for particulars as to freight, etc.

FAMOUS SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.—That part of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia in the Northwest Territories lying between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River is now widely known as the famous "Saskatchewan Valley." It is particularly advantageous to prospective settlers for three reasons: 1st, climate; 2nd, soil; 3rd, transportation facilities. The climate is salubrious. The snow disappears quickly in the spring and allows the farmers to commence seeding their land about the 15th of April. Commencing with May, the growth is very rapid, which is increased by the plentiful rainfall during the month of June. Throughout the months of July and August, the long days, bright and warm, with cool nights, is the weather which produces No. 1 hard, the grade of wheat which has helped so much to make this district famous. The farmers commence to cut their wheat about the middle of August, and from then until the 20th of November, the bright sunny days are specially adapted for threshing and marketing the grain, and doing the fall plowing, etc. There are no blizzards here. Snow falls to the depth of four or five inches during the latter part of December and January, which makes good sleighing. The soil is a clay loam with clay subsoil, and in some places a sandy clay loam, so that a person can secure heavy, medium or light land. The soil is peculiarly adapted for the production of No. 1 hard wheat, oats, barley and flax. The average yields are as follows: Wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 75 bushels; barley, 50 bushels, and flax, 20 bushels to the acre. The Canadian Northern are now running trains to the Elbow of the North branch of the Saskatchewan River, and by the end of the season of 1905 it will have reached the City of Edmonton. This railway opens up a very fine track of land, and will place the settlers along its line within easy reach of the markets of the world. A branch line is also to be built from the main line at the Elbow of the North Saskatchewan, south-west to the City of Calgary. The Grand Trunk Pacific Ry, now sanctioned by the people of Canada at the last Dominion election, will also run through this district, and the prairie section from Winnipeg west will be rushed through this season. The firm of Cadwell, Jordan & Hunt, whose advertisement appears in this issue, is widely known for its honest methods of doing business, and you need only refer to their customers to substantiate this statement.



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

Knowledge—not guesswork

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food, is a regularly licensed Doctor of Medicine and a Veterinary Surgeon. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio; Matriculate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, and in addition is a practical stock feeder of many years' experience. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a medicinal food prepared from a highly successful prescription used by Dr. Hess in his many years regular practice before the food was put on the market.

It requires only common sense to see that unprofessional manufacturers cannot equal a preparation formulated by a practical physician and based upon accurate knowledge, long experience and observation. Furthermore,

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD FOR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND HORSES

Is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. It is fed in small doses and consequently is surprisingly economical to use. It is not a condensed ration or a condimental food. It is always used in conjunction with the animals' regular foods. It acts as a tonic and laxative and compels the digestive and assimilative organs to use more of the food for flesh, fat, bone, muscle or milk, and relieves the minor stock ailments.

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

Remember that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free! If you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

DR. HESS STOCK BOOK FREE, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

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

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

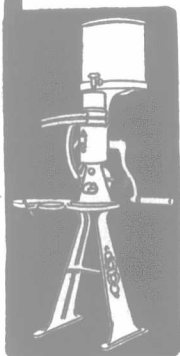
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

WE DON'T ASK YOU TO BUY AN EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

on faith, but we do suggest that it is the part of wisdom to investigate our claims before buying any other.

It Costs You Nothing

to investigate, and it helps you to buy more intelligently. We only ask for a chance to show you. Send for name of nearest agent. Catalogue and dairy booklet free.



Empire Cream Separator Co., 25 30 Wellington St., W. St., Toronto, Ontario.

LAND FOR SALE

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

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

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Fillies for sale reasonable, considering quality. For price, etc., write to JOHN W. COCHRAN, Ashgrove Farm, Markham, Ont.

\$3 a Day Sure

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

California Excursions.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line runs through first-class Pullman and Tourist sleeping cars to points in California. Personally-conducted excursions from Chicago every week; lowest rates; choice of routes; finest scenery. Special attention given to family parties. For maps, illustrated folders and rates, address B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Self-educated men are often pointed to as proof of the uselessness of college education, but such men usually feel that they are what they are in spite of and not because of their lack of educational opportunities.

GOSSIP

"The men and women who are lifting the world upward and onward, are those who encourage more than criticize."

"Do not despise any opportunity because it seems small. The way to make an opportunity grow is to take hold of it and use it."

There is so much more to do than you can live long enough to do, but best results do not come from attempts to pick and cull, but from doing in order the things that lie at hand to be done.

Lige: "Did you heah 'bout dat cullud man what died f'um eatin' too many watah-millions?"

Rastus: "Too many watah-millions! I didn't know dey wus dat many."

The London Globe relates that a lady from the country was visiting Westminster Abbey recently, with the particular object of seeing the tomb of King Edward II. Patient search failed to discover it, and at last she asked the verger, or an attendant of some sort, to direct her to it. The explanation of her failure was instantly forthcoming: "I'm sorry, madam," he said, "but we 'aven't got Edward II. 'ere, as we only have the odd numbers."

TRADE TOPIC.

SAVE BLACKSMITHS' BILLS.—One of the money-saving appliances to be found on an occasional farm is a forge for doing blacksmithing and repairing at home. Hundreds of readers desire information on how to start such a forge. They can get it by turning to the advertisement in this issue of the C. A. S. Forge Works, Saranac, Mich., and writing them at once.

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

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

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. For sale: Two Canadian-bred stallions, rising 3 years, from imp. sire and dams. Also 8 HORNBORN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

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

Every horse breeder that has used

Wilhelm's Brood Mare Special

has not had trouble with weakly foals with big knees and running navel. It is worth its weight in gold for all breeders that have been unable to raise colts. It has been successfully used for five years.

Price, \$1.50 per package. Address: J. WILHELM, V. S., Lock Box 175, Shakespeare, Ont.

FOR SALE

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

Wm. D. Dyer, Columbus, Ont.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERON, SHIRE and HACKNEY HORSES.

Winings on 24 head at St. Louis Exposition, 1904, 46 prizes, including 3 Premier Championships, 1 Reserve Grand Championship, 1 Championship, 4 Reserve Championships, 7 Gold Medals, 7 Diplomas.

Chicago International, 1903: 17 head, 24 prizes, including 3 Gold Medals, 2 Championships.

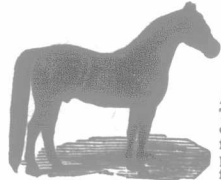
Chicago International, 1904: 20 head, 34 prizes, including 1 Gold Medal, 3 Championships. Lady Montrose, Champion Percheron Mare.

Prices below competition, easy terms and guarantee of 60%. To intending purchasers I will pay R. R. fare from any part of Canada, and save you \$500 to \$1,000 on a Prizewinner.

LEW W. COCHRAN, Crawfordsville, Ind.

607 Main Street, On Big Four, Monon & Vandalia Ry s

HORSE OWNERS! USE



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Tuttle's Elixir

\$100.00 REWARD.



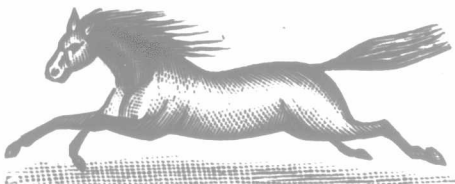
Cures all species of lameness, curbs, splints, contracted cords, thrush, etc., in horses. Equally good for internal use in colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE. **TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.** Beware of so-called Elixirs - none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters: they offer only temporary relief if any. **LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.**

"THE REPOSITORY"

Burns & Sheppard, Proprietors,



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 on dates. 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.

BREEDING CLYDESDALES



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

Clydesdale Stallions

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

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

30 FULL-BLOOD PERCHERONS



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

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

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to **R. & C. PALING, O** Caledonia Stn. & Tel., - North Seneca



DEATH TO HEAVENS Guaranteed. **NEWTON'S** Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. **Newton's Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.** Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

ZENOLEUM
Famous **COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip.** For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Treaties" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal. each, 50c. paid, \$1.00; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.25. **ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO. 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TOP-DRESSING WHEAT.

Is it a good plan to top-dress wheat in winter with horse manure? **R. T. H.**

Ans.—We have known it to give very good results. See answer to similar question in this issue.

DEFECTIVE MACHINE SHOOTING DOGS—TRESPASS.

1. A represents a firm as agent. B buys a machine from A. B pays the cash with the order. A says if the machine don't give satisfaction I will take it away and give you one that will. The machine has not given satisfaction. B has notified A about it. The machine has been sent to the company twice to be overhauled, but has come back no better. Can B hold A responsible, or what can be done?

2. Is there a law for shooting a dog, or dogs, off their owners' property, on highways or such places?

3. Would I be liable to the law for shooting another man's dog on my premises?

4. Can a man be compelled to pay damages for trespassing, if there has been no notice up?

5. Can a trespasser be made go back his own tracks, if he is halted by the owner in the center or near the center of a field or farm? **LONG JOHN, Ont.**

Ans.—1. We think that B should look to the firm in the first instance, and seek to hold A responsible only in the event of its turning out that he acted with their authority in giving B the undertaking to replace the machine with another.

2. No. Law permitting it under ordinary circumstances.

3. Ordinarily, yes. But there is statutory provision for killing dogs seen worrying sheep; and there may be a by-law of the municipality for restraining the running at large of dogs, and for killing dogs so running contrary to by-law. As to any such local by-law, the municipal clerk should be seen.

4. Yes.

5. No.

GOSSIP.

Mt. Elgin Industrial Institute advertises in our "Want and For Sale" column for a good herdsman.

J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont., offers for sale in his advertisement two Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions coming three years old, bred from imported sire and dam. Write him for prices and particulars.

A. J. Wilhelm, V. S., Shakespeare, Ont., advertises in this issue a specialty for brood mares which is claimed to be a preventive of weak foals with big knees and navel ill, etc.

Mr. Wm. Montgomery, of the firm of A. & W. Montgomery, Banks, Kircudbright, Scotland, noted breeders of and dealers in Clydesdales, while in America in December last, purchased the fine stallion, **Benedict (10315),** which they sold in 1899 to **Mr. J. H. Bass, Fort Wayne, Indiana,** and have taken him back to his native land. **Benedict** was bred by **Mr. Marshall, Lochfergus;** was born in 1896, sired by **Baron's Pride (9122),** out of **Mary Macgregor, by Macgregor,** won the championship at the **H. and A. S. Show** in 1898, and was the **Strathmore** premium horse in 1899, being sold for export at the close of the season.

H. Gee & Sons, Selkirk, Ont., write: "The **Barred and White Plymouth Rocks** we are advertising are good, all-round birds. They are up-to-date in color, splendid size and shape, as well as good layers, and we can give our customers prompt service and good value for their money. The **Rock of White Rocks** we advertise are the best Fishel strain, and won at **Simcoe Poultry Show, January 16th to 19th, 1905:** First, cock; first and third, hens; third, cockerel, and second and third, pullets. We have for sale eighteen cockerels and some females of same breeding."

"EXPERT EVIDENCE" DR. SCOTT'S STOCK COMPOUND

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

READ THIS:

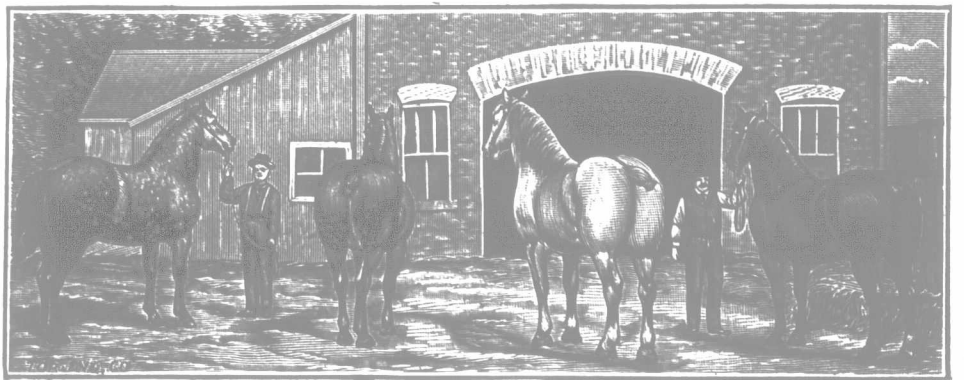
There is no Stock Food or Blood Purifier on the market to-day that gives the universal satisfaction and does all that its proprietor claims for it as **Dr. Scott's Dietetic Stock Compound.** Knowing the ingredients that it is composed of, I strongly advised the **Dalgetty Bros.,** the largest importers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

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

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

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

Veterinary Surgeon for Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont.; Dundee, Scotland. Put up in 25-lb. Pails at \$2.50, 9-lb. Packages for \$1.00, and 4-lb. Packages at 50c. **MANUFACTURED BY DR. SCOTT & CO., LONDON, ONT.**



COMING—PERCHERONS AND GERMAN COACHERS—COMING

We are about to land another importation of Percherons and German Coach stallions direct from Europe, and invite intending purchasers to inspect our stock on its arrival, or let us know by mail the class of horse required in any neighborhood. We have a few Clydesdales and Hackneys, and can show a choice assortment. Our new importation of Percherons have been selected especially for our own trade and to meet the demands of the Canadian trade. Terms made to suit purchaser. Visit our stables and get our prices.

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



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

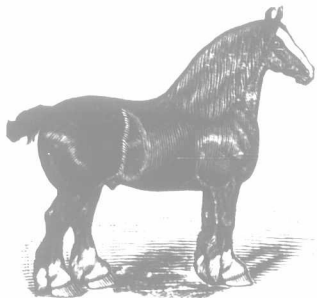
for the convenience of Ontario and Michigan customers. High-class

Clydesdales, Percherons AND Hackneys

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

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

Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES



OUR NEW IMPORTATION of HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES, up-to-date in size and quality, will be on view at **Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 16-24,** and afterwards at our own stables.

Address: Columbus, Ontario.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RECORD OF CROWN GRANT.

Were deeds of lands registered on or about 80 years ago? If so, in what place would they be registered? What would it cost me to have them send me the name of the man that got the first deed on a certain lot, it being Government land? SUBSCRIBER. Ont.

Ans.—Yes. The registrar of deeds for the registration division in which the land in question is situated would now have the desired particulars of the original Crown grant on record in his registry office, and would probably send you the information you desire on receipt of a fee of 50c. and postage.

FARM ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

In reference to Alex. Davidson's enquiry, we beg to say that we do not advise running an electric light plant with a windmill for motive power, but if your correspondent wishes to do so, he could get fair results by using 110-volt, 20-light generator, with a 60, 40 ampere storage battery. This outfit, with 20 lamps, automatic battery switch, switch-board and all fixtures, would cost about \$600. We believe that your inquirer's necessities or desires would be better met by the use of a gasoline engine for the purposes indicated. GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.

ASCERTAINING BOUNDARY—TROUBLESOME HOGS.

1. A bought a piece of timbered land from B. A sold the wood on the land to C, giving him four years to take it off, the land lying to a commons to the road. A dispute arises between C and D as to where the line should be. There is an agreement drawn up between A and C, stating township, concession, number of lot and the number of acres. Can C compel A to find him the line? 2. A owns a farm. B, his next neighbor, has a lot of hogs which keep coming through on A's farm. Can B compel A to fence against his hogs, the fence-viewers claiming it is a lawful fence? ONT.

Ans.—1. No; C is apparently under necessity of satisfying himself as to the location of the boundary line. 2. No; B incurs liability to A, if he does not restrain his hogs from over-running A's lands.

Veterinary.

MAGNIGNANT TUMOR.

Mare had growth on inside of fetlock. I treated it according to my veterinarian's instructions, which removed it. It was about the size of a man's thumb, I have been trying since July to get the part healed, and am now afraid the tumor is growing again. F. D.

Ans.—This is a malignant growth, and very prone to reappear after removal. My advice is to have your veterinarian cast the mare and secure her, and then very carefully dissect the growth out, cutting as deeply as safety will admit, then dress the parts daily with a good antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. In some cases these growths will reappear again and again, notwithstanding the most skillful treatment. V.

RINGWORM.

My steers are unthrifty. They do not eat well, and the hair is falling off in patches on face, neck and shoulders, etc., leaving the skin hot and itchy. A calf two months old, has the same trouble. J. D.

Ans.—Your cattle have ringworm and certainly will not thrive until the disease is checked. It is due to a parasite that is easily carried from one animal to another, hence is very contagious. All cattle not yet affected should be removed to healthy quarters, and no intercourse whatever by attendants or otherwise allowed between the diseased and the healthy. If the same person must attend them, he must change his clothing and wash his hands every time. Soften the scales with sweet oil, then remove them and dress with tincture of iodine every day as long as necessary. Give the stable a thorough whitewashing before introducing fresh stock. V.

Champion Clydesdales BY Clydesdale Champions

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

GRAHAM BROS.

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

1904 Baron Sterling, Sire Baron's Pride.

1903 Cairnhill, Sire Ethiopia.

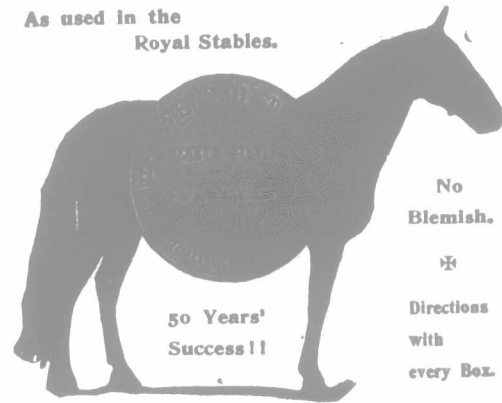
1902 Young McQueen Sire McQueen.

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

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

GRAHAM BROS., - - - - - Clarendon, Ontario, Canada.

Is Your Horse Worth 75c.?



If lame he is of no use to anybody. 75c. will purchase a box of

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, with full directions, and it will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

THUMPS.

My young pigs make a great noise when breathing, and their sides go in and out like those of a heavy horse. G. F.

Ans.—They have what is called thumps, a distictic disease, due to high feeding and want of exercise. Purge each with two to four ounces Epsom salts, according to size. If purgation does not result, repeat the dose in twenty-four hours. Feed lightly on milk, bran and raw roots, and see that they get daily exercise. V.

ENLARGEMENT ON LEG.

Mare hurt her leg a year ago. It swelled, but the swelling has all disappeared, except a hard lump on outside of the leg. This lump is movable. E. R.

Ans.—Lumps of this nature are very hard to remove. It requires patience and careful attention to reduce them. Take four drams each resublimed iodine crystals and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each alcohol and glycerine; mix; apply a little with smart friction once daily. Keep up the treatment for months, if necessary. V.

HORSE AND COLT WITH COUGH.

1. Aged horse has had a cough for two years. 2. Seven-months-old colt has a cough. H. C.

Ans.—1. It is probable his lungs are affected, and it is doubtful if treatment will be successful. Give him, every morning, a ball composed of two drams gum opium, two drams gum camphor, two drams solid extract of belladonna, and twenty grains powdered digitals, mixed with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. 2. I expect the colt has laryngitis. Rub the throat twice daily for two days with equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Give him ten grains sulphate of quinine three times daily, and keep comfortable and free from drafts or cold. V.

SPRAINED FETLOCK.

Eight-months-old colt sprained its fetlock two weeks ago. I have been bathing with hot water, and applying a stimulant liniment ever since, but the joint is still badly swollen, and the colt quite lame. A. W. W.

Ans.—Keep perfectly quiet and blister with one and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, rub the blister well in; tie so that he cannot bite the parts; in twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and turn into a box stall. Oil every day until scale comes off, when you will tie up again, and blister again as at first. If necessary, repeat the blister monthly after this. V.

UTERINE DISCHARGE.

Cow calved in October. About two weeks ago she passed a matterly substance for two or three days. She is all right now. I bought her in October for ten years old. L. S. W.

Ans.—Some cows discharge freely during the periods of heat, and this is probably the case with yours. If the discharge continues, or reappears, except during those periods, it is due to a diseased condition of the lining membrane of the womb, and is called leucorrhœa. Treatment consists in flushing the womb out every second day with about two gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of creolin, Phenyle or Zenoleum, heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and introduced with an injection pump. Give in the meantime thirty drops carbolic acid in her food twice daily. Continue treatment until the discharge ceases. V.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS.

A lot of thrifty young pigs being fattened on ground barley and pulped roots, began to sweat and cough. One died, and a post-mortem revealed the lungs very black, but there were no worms. They all have the disease, and cough and breathe very heavily. J. B.

Ans.—The pigs have infectious bronchitis, and it is doubtful if they will do well. Close all doors, windows, etc., of the pen and burn sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes. When you can stand it no longer, open up the doors, and allow the fresh air to enter. Repeat treatment every ten days, as long as necessary. If any more die, it would be well to have your veterinarian hold a post-mortem, as it is possible my diagnosis is not correct. V.

Cold Congests The Kidneys

TO PREVENT INFLAMMATION SET
THE KIDNEYS RIGHT BY USING

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Sitting in a draft, exposure to cold and dampness, sudden changes of temperature are the frequent causes of congestion of the kidneys.

Pains in the back over the kidneys may be your first warning.

Other symptoms are a constant and pressing desire to urinate. The urine is scanty and highly colored and sometimes passed with much pain and smarting.

Then there are headache, loss of appetite and flesh, deposits in the urine, sleeplessness, pains and cramps in legs, constipation and diarrhoea alternating and general feelings of discomfort and distress.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills bring relief and cure more promptly than any other treatment because of the direct and combined action on kidneys, liver and bowels.

All the excretory organs work in sympathy and can greatly assist one another in carrying off the waste matter.

Hence, it follows that when the kidneys, liver and bowels are at once invigorated by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills relief is prompt and certain.

If neglected congestion of the kidneys is almost sure to result in inflammation and Bright's disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

FOR SALE
One first-class thoroughbred Durham Cow, registered, due to calve by Spectator (imported) March 16th.

J. T. KERR, IONA STATION, ONT.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM
OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

E. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.

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

15 YOUNG BULLS

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

All Scotch
ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om GREENWOOD ONT.
Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

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

WE HAVE
some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU
want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager, om Cargill, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdale.

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 16 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.
Farm 1 mile north of town.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MUNICIPAL LAW.

Can you tell me where I could get a book that is good authority in municipal law, and price of same? B. A. W. Ont.

Ans.—Harrison's Municipal Manual, 6th edition (1900), is the standard work on the subject. It may be obtained through any bookseller; price, \$10.

MANURING WHEAT IN WINTER.

Have you ever heard of manure being drawn from the stable and spread finely over the fall wheat from the time the ground is frozen till spring, and what the effect? J. B. S.

Ans.—We have known of manure being spread on fall wheat during winter, and generally with good results. As you say, the most of the fertilizing elements are in the soil before growth starts. It affords protection also during severe weather. When put on too thickly, however, or not spread fine enough, the wheat is liable to be choked out by it. Harrowing in spring should be helpful. Will you kindly note the effect on your wheat this season and report to us.

SHEEP DYING.

I am having trouble with my sheep. Four ewes died within the last three weeks; about a week elapses from the time they take sick until they die. Had a post-mortem examination and found the inside apparently in a healthy condition, but in splitting open the head found the blood congested and of a dark color. The ewes are near lambing. What can be done for them? A. M.

Ans.—It is impossible from the description to give an opinion of the cause or nature of the ailment, and all that can be done is to advise a change of feed, give room to exercise and a mild purgative, say a half pint of raw linseed oil to each sheep. If turnips have been fed freely reduce the quantity and give a mixture of oats and bran about one quart to each per day with good clover hay, if in stock.

HISTORY OF HEREFORDS.

Where can I purchase a book on pure-bred Hereford cattle—how to handle and care for them; one that will give a description of each registered (C. H. R.) animal in order that I might know a good pedigree from a bad one? I wish to learn more about pedigrees. Also where could a get a stock book for keeping dates of breeding, etc.? G. A. S.

Ans.—"Cattle: Breeds and Management," an English publication, which may be ordered from this office, price one dollar, is the best book we know of. It contains excellent chapters on Herefords and the general management of cattle. We do not know of a book that treats of pedigrees, other than the herd-books, from which, as published in this country, little can be learned as to the comparative value of pedigrees. Two volumes of the Canadian Hereford Herd-book have been published, of which Mr. Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, is editor, and who will furnish information as to cost, etc. The pedigrees of all animals recorded in this book must trace to pure-bred Herefords imported from Great Britain, and in that sense all animals recorded in the book may be said to have good pedigrees. The comparative value of pedigrees depends largely upon the individual excellence of the ancestors of the animal, especially the sire and dam and of the last four or five sires used in the breeding. This to a new breeder is difficult to define, as he has not seen the ancestors, and can only learn by enquiring of experienced breeders and by what he can find in the books and papers regarding the type and character of the animals figuring in the pedigree; their prizewinning record, or that of their progeny. If you write Mr. T. F. B. Southam, Union Stockyards, Chicago, the best authority in America on Hereford cattle, he may suggest some work that will be helpful to you. "Judging Live Stock," by Prof. John A. Craig, price one dollar, from this office, is a very useful work on that subject. C. H. Dana, West Lebanon, New Hampshire, advertises a bound blank book with columns headed "Name," "When calved," "Color," "Bred by," "Bred by?" "Remarks," etc., for 400 cattle for five years, also a cow's tractable; price, 50c.

The King of Terrors Is Consumption.

And Consumption is caused by neglecting to cure the dangerous Coughs and Colds.

The balsamic odor of the newly cut pine heals and invigorates the lungs, and even consumptives improve and revive amid the perfume of the pines. This fact has long been known to physicians, but the essential healing principle of the pine has never before been separated and refined as it is in

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

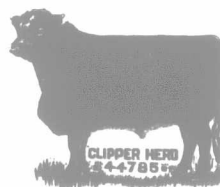
It combines the life-giving lung-healing virtue of the Norway Pine with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing Herbs and Balsams.

It cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all affections of the bronchial tubes and air passages. Mrs. M. B. Lisle, Eagle Head, N.S., writes:—I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and think it is a finer remedy, the best we have ever used. A number of people here have great faith in it as it cures every time.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

MAPLE SHADE

SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality,
Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P. O., Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP



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

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
and **SHROPSHIRE**.

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

14 Shorthorn Bulls

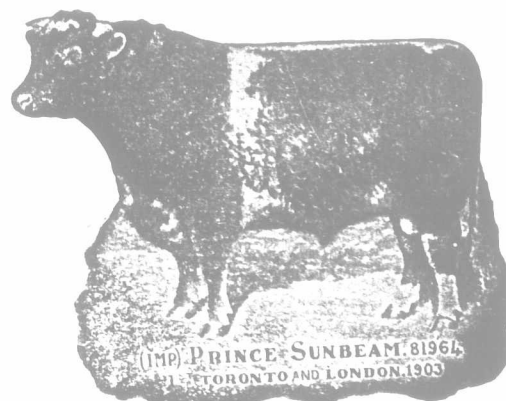
Choice Scotch-bred ones, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to

J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont.
George St. trolley car from Union Station.
Toronto, passes the farm. om

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.



TROUT CREEK

SHORTHORNS

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

Send for Catalogue.

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

BONE MEAL WANTED.

Where can I get raw bone meal?
E. G. K.

Ans.—Any of the seedsmen advertising in the "Farmer's Advocate" can probably supply you.

BEET-SUGAR FACTORY.

Where is the nearest sugar-beet factory to Frontenac County? How far would be a reasonable distance to ship sugar beets?
J. D. S.

Ans.—Berlin, Ont. Write Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth, Berlin, Ont., re shipping. The distance is probably too great for profit.

FEEDING A CALF.

Is it better to let a young calf suck her dam at any time, or is it better to pen it off and let it to the cow twice or three times per day?
E. G. K.

Ans.—If the calf is of the beef breeds, or intended to be raised mainly for beef purposes, it is best to let it suck its dam, and if a box stall can be spared it is best to let the calf stay with the cow and suck at will, but if room is scarce, the calf will do well if suckled three times a day for the first three weeks, and twice a day afterwards. If it is a heifer calf intended for dairy purposes, it is better to feed it from the pail new milk from its dam the first three weeks and warm sweet skim milk afterwards.

POUNDS OF MILK TO POUND OF CHEESE—MIXED GRAINS.

1. What is the difference in the amount of cheese from 100 lbs. milk testing 8 per cent. and 100 lbs. testing 4 per cent., Babcock test?

2. Can any of your subscribers give me varieties of grain (oats, barley or Goose wheat) which will ripen together, as mixed grain, and in what proportion to mix for seeding for best results?
W. J. H.

Ans.—1. According to experiments carefully conducted at Guelph, about 160 lbs. 2. We would recommend the following: Banner oats, one bushel; Chevalier barley, one and a half bushels; Goose wheat, half a bushel.

IMPOTENT BULL.

I have a valuable Shorthorn bull, eighteen months old, that appears very anxious to serve cows, but is unable and hence impotent. I have consulted our veterinary, but he has never known a similar case. Any information will be thankfully received.
J. B. M.

Ans.—We would not give up hope of this bull becoming useful, but can suggest no other remedy than moderate feeding and more exercise, letting him run in the barnyard an hour or two with the heifers on fine days, and if he does not improve before spring, would let him run on pasture with the cows. The trouble may be only temporary, and time alone can tell whether he will be useful for breeding or not.

HENS EATING EGGS.

Subscriber asks what to do to cure hens of eating eggs.

Ans.—Egg eating is usually caused by a craving for egg-forming material in the food, and care to see that animal food, such as liver or ground bone, with plenty of grit and oyster shell, which may be procured from any good poultry-supply house at a trifling cost, will be found an effective remedy. The nests, also, should be placed in somewhat dark situations where the attention of the hens will not readily be directed toward the eggs. Trap nests, when good, have also been found useful. When a hen has, however, acquired a persistent habit of egg-eating, the best thing to do is to chop off her head, and that as speedily as possible, lest she tend to teach others the trick.

GOSSIP.

Doubt never did much for the world.

So long as a man would do what he knows another man should not do there is no danger of the breed of boodlers becoming extinct.

Keep your feet dry, your back warm, your head cool, your body active and your mind well stored with pleasant things to think about, and life ought to seem worth living.

Seed corn is advertised in this paper by W. B. Roberts, of Sparta, Elgin Co., Ont., who raises corn on a large scale, and makes a speciality of the genuine Smut-nose variety. Write him for particulars.

THE SIGN OF HEALTH.

The combs of the fowl are the sign over the door for either good or bad health, says Meersch in Western Poultry Journal. When in good health this appendage is blood red of a bright and tender color; when bad in health it is dark and of a bluish cast. There is something wrong, and an examination of the fowl itself will often disclose the disease. First look in the mouth to see if there are any canker sores or signs of roup. A yellowish tinge in a bad-colored comb indicates liver complaint. Often a change of food is all that he needs. If you have any onions, a good feed of these often does as well as to make a bran mash or boil up a kettle of vegetables.

The North Cot herd of Yorkshires, the property of Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Ont., is situated in the County of Waterloo, midway between New Hamburg Station, on the main line, G. T. R., and Bright Station, on Buffalo and Lake Huron branch. This herd, the owner writes, is in a strong, healthy condition, headed by two imported boars. The older one, Summer Hill Dalmeny Topman 2nd (9051), bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., sire Borrowfield Topman (5037), dam Summer Hill Dalmeny Lady Frost 4th (imp.) 9087, is a remarkably smooth, straight hog, being used with marked success. The newly-imported hog, Dalmeny Emperor (16058), bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., sire Dalmeny Turk (6357), dam Dalmeny Empress 15th (8672), is a smooth, growthy hog of the good bacon type. Among the females also there are some very successful breeders, both Canadian-bred and imported, representing several of the leading families. There is also a young boar for sale in this herd (bred from the older imported sire) of excellent quality, qualified to head any herd. There are also some of the finest young pigs of both sexes ever bred here that will be sold at moderate prices.

When making a flying visit among the herds of Ontario County, recently, our field man called upon Mr. David Birrell, of Greenwood, whose long-established herd of Shorthorns was found in thrifty condition. He has a few good young bulls for sale, one about ten months and the other twenty months old, by Imp. Blue Ribbon, of the Rosemary tribe, the younger a roan from Crimson Maud, of the famous Crimson Flower family, closely related to Crimson Fuchsia 13th, a Toronto sweepstakes winner; the older one a red; both of good quality. Three other good ones, by the same sire, two of them red, of the Minnie Benson sort, the other a roan, of the Crimson Flower family, should be eagerly sought after, as Mr. Birrell offers them at very reasonable figures. He has lately added to his already strong string of females a nice quality red cow, Rosemary of Hillhurst =44464=, rising four years old, sire Imp. Scottish Hero =32089=, who has a double cross of William of Orange in her breeding. She has a fine roan bull calf at foot, by Langford Eclipse (imp.), which sold at the Miller dispersion sale for \$1,425. Royal Prince (imp.), the present stock bull, whose progeny sold so well at the Thistle Ha' sale, where he was formerly in service, is getting good stuff for Mr. Birrell. A bunch of choice young Crimson Flower heifers, by Imp. Blue Ribbon =28876=, are also for sale. The nearest railway stations are Pickering, G. T. R., Claremont, C. P. R. See the advertisement, and write Mr. Birrell, or call on him and see his excellent herd.

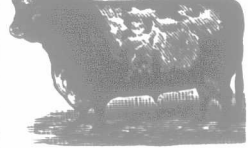
THREE CHOICE IMPORTED BULLS FOR SALE,



One red, 20 months old, a Broadhocks, by Border Raider; one roan, 13 months, Rosemary, by Proud Champion; also an 18 months Lovat Broadhocks, by Spicy King. A number of choice young bulls and heifers by the Silver Plate bull, Bapton Chancellor.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R., Main Lines.

Scotch Shorthorns YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS



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

DAVID BIRRELL, Maple Hill Stock Farm, Greenwood Ont. Pickering Sta., G. T. R., Claremont, C. P. R.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawith Bud, Ceolla, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star =4885=, by Wanderer's Last (imp.). Special offering: A few choice young bulls. W. M. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Shipping Station, C. P. R.

LOCUST HEDGE STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Seven grand young bulls, fit for service, sired by the Princess Royal bull Imp. Prince of the Forest =4409=.

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT

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

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Shorthorn Cattle

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P. Q.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor (Imp.) 10359, 78286. Present offerings: Young stock of either sex, from choice Scotch families. Prices reasonable. For further particulars, apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont. Paris, G. T. R. Ayr, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality. DAVID HILL, Staffs, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

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

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

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

Established 1855. Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Roscrucian of Dalmeny =45220= heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

The sudden death is announced at South Quebec of Mr. M. G. Boivin, who died at his home on the 20th of January, of heart failure. Mr. Boivin was well known and respected by all the importers of stock at the Levis Live-stock Quarantine, having supplied many of them with fodder for their stock in quarantine.

"Some time ago a recipe for winter polish for shoes appeared in your columns. I will give another, composed of machine oil and a little pine tar (or perhaps castor oil would be better for shoes). This may be kept ready in a can and applied with a swab; it merely requires warming in. A considerable polish will form when the boots are in contact with snow. This is also waterproof when sufficient tar is used. The preparation is also an antiseptic, and an excellent healer; for keeping flies from any cut on animals, it is not excelled. I also use it to keep flies from cattle in summer, and have it ready to use on pigs for eradicating vermin. "OLD NIAGARA."

Mr. D. Milne, Ethel, Ont., writes: "I have made the following sales of Shorthorns in the last month: To Mr. Warwick, Bluevale, a bull; to Mr. Scott, Perth Co., Ont., three females; to Mr. Horn, Kennicott, Perth Co., a bull; to Mr. F. Curtiss, Atwood, a bull, and to Mr. Hume, Atwood, a bull. Mr. Hume and Mr. Curtiss each bought a bull from me three years ago, and were so well pleased with them that they came back and bought again. I still have a number of grand young bulls for sale; amongst them, a very pretty ten-months-old, red-roan calf, got by Scotland's Fame (imp.), and out of a grand Stamford cow, also a stylish red ten-months-old calf, by Golden Conqueror (imp.), and out of Countess 3rd (imp.), also the grandly-bred Matchless bull, Matchless Duke, twenty-two months old, got by Red Duke (imp.). They are worth looking after, as the bulls are right, and I will make prices right." Now is a good time to get after this class of stock, so that the bull may become settled before spring sets in.

THE FROG BUSINESS.

The Lindsay Watchman-Warder publishes an interview with Mr. Edward Lee, of Somerville, Carleton Co., Ont., who bought a big farm for \$3,500, which he and his boys paid for by catching frogs in the northern waters up to the Mattawa River, shipping as many as two tons per season. They shipped them to Lindsay, New York and Chicago, getting 70c. to \$1.25 per lb. for the legs. He says: "We had canoes and tents and teams, and went at it in a business way. In the winter we used to store ice at different centers along the waters on which we were going to frog in the next summer. With a long pole with a foot of line having three hooks with the barbs filed off, we caught the frogs. We caught them mostly in the daytime. A man gets very expert at it, and when a frog dives, he can often gauge where he will come up and land him the minute he shows himself. Twice a week we killed and dressed the frogs. That was done at night when there was no flies about. The legs were cut off, skinned, and packed sixty pounds together in a barrel of 150 pounds of ice. With holes in the barrels for the water to get out as ice melted, the legs would go to New York or Chicago in good shape. The railways, except the I. B. & O., and the Lindsay office of the G. T. R., charged us no freight on the ice. It used to cost us more to get them over the I. B. & O. than to Chicago. As a result we after a bit used to haul them out to Kinmount in wagons. Although the Lindsay office of the G. T. R. charged us full freight, we could get shipment from Fenelon Falls at the weight of the frogs alone, and hence used to send even what we caught here up to the Falls to be shipped. We haven't done much at it lately. We haven't time, but if it were necessary we could make a good thing at it yet. On the twelfth of July, or when we want a holiday, we take a turn at it and make a few dollars. Seven of my boys have often caught 1,600 frogs in one day, but 300 or 400 makes a good day's pay. Anyway we made the \$3,500 we paid for the farm out of frogs' legs."

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

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

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE

(Imp.) Scotland's Pride =36098=, 5 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning (imp.) Scottish Pride =36106=, 4 years old, a grand sire, of the Marr Roan Lady family, 2 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 9 to 16 months. 20 imported and home-bred cows and heifers. All of the most approved Scotch breeding. 30 Shrop hire ewes, one and two years old. 25 ram lambs. No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue or further particulars write W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT. Burlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

85 head to select from. Present offering includes our herd bull, Imp. Greenhill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 13 bulls his get, from 4 to 18 months, 7 of them from imported sire and dam of such Cruickshank families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Augusta, Mysie, Jilt, Claret and Missie. Also 40 cows and heifers, all of noted Scotch breeding, with calf at foot or bred to herd bull. R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta

BEL HAR PARO SHORTHORNS

We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address: PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

Scotch-topped Shorthorns

Ten young bulls; also females of all ages, by Royal Sovereign (imp.). Must be sold at once. If you want to get a bargain, come quick. RICHARD WARD, Balsam P. O. Claremont or Myrtle stations

Elm Grove Shorthorns

We have for sale one imported bull, Scottish Rex, No. (36107), sure and active. Also young bulls and heifers. For prices and particulars address W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

SHORTHORNS Clydesdales and Yorkshires.

A few fillies for sale. Also 50 Large English Yorkshires, all imported or bred from imported stock. Will sell cheap, as intend to leave the farm in spring. ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station, Ontario.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale. S. J. McKNIGHT, Epping P. O. Thornbury Station.

First-class Shorthorns - Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. COLE, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrene P. O.

High-class Shorthorns - Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O. Newcastle Station G. T. R.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice. H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford P. O. Stations, Thamesford, C. P. R.; Ingersoll, G. T. R.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., writes that on Dec. 31st an important acquisition to his Holstein herd arrived in the shape of a beautifully-marked and superbly-formed bull calf, dropped by the great cow, Tidy Abbekirk, who with her record of 25½ lbs. butter in seven days stands champion over all cows of all breeds in official test in this country. The sire of the youngster is Cornelius Posch, that great and undefeated bull, who won sweepstakes over all at Toronto and London last fall. His sire is Sir Abbekirk Posch, son of the noted Aaltje Posch 4th, who with a butter production of 8½ lbs. in forty-eight hours in public competition holds the world's record. He is also full brother to Alta Posch, which holds the world's record for heifer under three years old. For dam he has Cornelia Schulling, whose milk at the Winter Dairy Show for the two days tested 4.6 per cent. fat.

Official records of fifty-eight Holstein-Friesian cows, from Jan. 4th to Jan. 13th, 1905, have been approved. Of the seven-day records, made previous to eight months from calving, nineteen full-age cows averaged: age 7 years 10 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 427.8 lbs.; quality, 8.42 per cent.; fat, 14.582 lbs. Seven four-year-olds averaged: age 4 years 5 months 9 days; days from calving, 17; milk, 415.6 lbs.; quality, 8.32 per cent.; fat, 13.741 lbs. Nine three-year-olds averaged: age 3 years 5 months 13 days; days from calving, 40; milk, 381.8 lbs.; quality, 8.31 per cent.; fat, 12.597 lbs. Sixteen two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 12 days; days from calving, 41; milk, 293.1 lbs.; quality, 8.30 per cent.; fat, 9.577 lbs. In the class under two and a half years, the world's record passed from 15.212 lbs. fat, heretofore produced by a heifer 2 years 1 month 29 days old at date of calving, to 15.567 lbs. fat produced by a heifer 2 years 5 months 9 days old.

Five cows made thirty-day records. A six-year-old cow produced 73.774 lbs. fat from 1,983.8 lbs. milk, the average quality of which was 3.72 per cent. fat; a five-year-old produced 65.201 lbs. fat from 1,871 lbs. milk, average quality 3.48 per cent.; a three-year-old produced 53.941 lbs. fat from 1,529.9 lbs. milk, average quality 3.53 per cent.; a two-year-old produced 44.101 lbs. fat from 1,366.8 lbs. milk, average quality 3.23 per cent.; another two-year-old produced 61.088 lbs. fat from 1,790.5 lbs. milk, average quality 3.41 per cent.

Four two-year-old heifers made records after eight months from freshening. They averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 27 days; days from calving, 269; milk, 233.9 lbs.; quality 3.90 per cent.; fat, 9.226 lbs. The product of the earlier records averaged 13.676 lbs. fat. The decrease during nearly nine months of continued milking is thus shown to have been less than 33 per cent.

Among the records, including percentages of fat given on request, were the following:

Maud of Kent 2nd 65914: Age 11 years 7 months 25 days; days from calving, 30; milk, 478.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.81; fat, 18.204 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Center, Ont.

Hadrian Clarice 66046: Age, 6 years 6 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 421.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.44; fat, 14.506 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Winnie R's Gem 47213: Age, 7 years 2 months 8 days; days from calving, 31; milk, 409 lbs.; per cent. fat 3.19; fat, 13.048 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

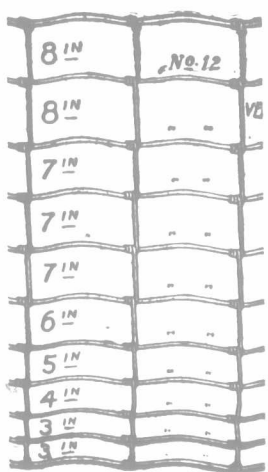
Queen Pietertje Mercedes 49581: Age, 6 years 1 month 2 days (thirty-day record); days from calving, 8; milk, 1,983.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.72; fat, 73.774 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Adelaide Brook De Kol 48440: Age, 5 years 10 months 11 days (thirty-day record); days from calving, 12; milk, 1,871 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.48; fat, 65.201 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Belle Dewdrop 67841: Age, 3 years 1 month 15 days (thirty-day record); days from calving, 12; milk, 1,529.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.53; fat, 53.941 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.—S. Hoxie, Supt. of Advanced Registry.

Why do "Page Fences Wear Best"?

BECAUSE—They are made of wire 50% stronger than Common Spring Steel Wire, so called.
BECAUSE—The horizontal wires are **COILED**. Mind you, **COILED**, not **CRIMPED**. A **COIL** gives several times the elasticity that does a crimp. This **COIL** is what enables Page Fences to do with posts long distances apart.



Our prices are very low, as you can judge for yourself when we tell you that we can deliver an 8-wire, HIGH CARBON FENCE, to any station east of Manitoba, and wherever we have a dealer, an experienced man with the proper tools will assist in putting the fence on the posts, if the order is of fair size, for not to exceed 41 cents per rod. All of our other styles in proportion, some for less money and some more.

We have all kinds, some close mesh (19 bar, 57 inch), some light (5 bar, 36 inch), some heavy (all No. 9 gauge.)

The railroads use Page Fencing in large amounts. Practically every road in Canada is using it. Look at this list, the first four of which each have from 100 to 1,000 miles in use, and the others each have from 10 to 100 miles:

Grand Trunk Ry.	Prince Edward Island Ry.	Central Vermont Ry.
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Chateauguay & Northern Ry.	Lindsay, Bobcaygeon &
Intercolonial Ry.	Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry.	Pontypool Ry.
Canada Northern Ry.	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry.	Bay of Quinte Ry.
Canada Atlantic Ry.	Michigan Central Ry.	Algoma Central Ry.
Great Northern Ry.	Halifax & Southwestern Ry.	Baie des Chaleurs Ry.
Quebec Southern Ry.	Cape Breton Ry.	

Now, you know railroad corporations do not buy large amounts of goods, and keep on buying the same kind year after year unless they prove by use to be good value. Railroad men now acknowledge that PAGE FENCE is the best and cheapest.

NOTE—All Page Fences are now painted **WHITE**—our special distinguishing mark. Get the **WHITE** brand and you will have our make of fence.

Also Page Gates, from \$1.75 up. Ornamental Lawn Fence, from 20c. per running foot. Also Poultry Netting.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

304

BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. o
H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont.
 Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

Ridgewood Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

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

Write for particulars.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
 Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Levinsias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o
James Bowes, Strathclair P.O., Meaford Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to
CHAS. E. PORTER,
 Tottenham Sta., G. T. R. Lloydtown, Ont.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and importer of
CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS.
 Car lots a specialty. o

IT MAKES COWS BREED.

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

Kinellar Stamp (imp.) for sale, a Golden Drop show bull; also young stock, either sex, from imported sires and dams; rich breeding. For price and particulars write **Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta.** o

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.
 Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to
THOS. ALLIN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of High-class **Scotch Shorthorns**
 Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessies, Clarets, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (72215), 145417, = 32076 =, Lovely Prince = 50757 =. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

The very best going, 5 young bulls, 10 young heifers, a few cows in calf. Prices very low for the goods. One pair heavy 3-year-old Clydes. One mare, registered, 4-year-old, in foal. o

JAS. McARTHUR

Pine Grove Stock Farm. GOBLE'S, ONT.

R. & S. NICHOLSON

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable, considering quality. For particulars write to above firm.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph. Sylvan, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Head headed by Fridge of Scotland (imp.) = 37865 =. Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families. o

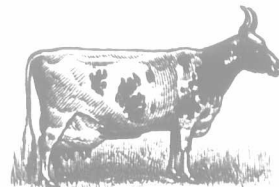
Shorthorns, 6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost = 37865 =.

For prices write to **RICHARD WILKIN,** Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

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

OGILVIE'S AYRSHIRES



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

ROBERT HUNTER, MANAGER, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.
 Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: 10 young bulls; also some heifers of choice breeding. For particulars write to

W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

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

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

SHORTHORNS AND SHEPHERDIAES

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambing from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. o
E. E. PUGH,
 Claremont P. O. and O. P. R. Sta.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

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

High-Class Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to
JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

FOR SALE—1-year-old bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see **E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G. T. R.** o

AYRSHIRES for sale, all ages.

Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old.
DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

W. R. Elliott & Sons, Maple Hill Stock Farm, Guelph, Ont., in ordering a change in their advertisement write: "Our Shorthorns are wintering exceptionally well. Our cows have nearly all calved, and have a very promising lot of youngsters, sired by Wanderer's Star =48585=, and Lucerne (imp.). The latter bull we recently sold to Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton."

In the Horse Department of this issue appears a life-like engraving of a Hackney tandem, owned and driven by Mr. A. Yeager, of Simcoe, Ont. Mr. Yeager writes: "The wheeler, Gay Boy 2nd, is rising five years old, sired by Sensation, winning first at Toronto Horse Show after only being broken three months, beating Show Girl and Sporting Duchess, that it was claimed had cost five thousand dollars, and with the reputation of winning at all the leading American shows; also won first at Galt Horse Show, and at the Toronto Exhibition two firsts and a second. The leader, Banker, is also sired by Sensation, and is rising four years old, has never been shown. Bar accidents, he will be a strong candidate for championship honors for 1905."

Messrs. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., advertise in this paper for sale 14 Scotch-bred Shorthorn bulls. The breeding and reputation of their herd is of the first rank, as is also their prize-winning record, which covers a long period of time and reached its proudest position at the World's Fair at Chicago, when they won the \$600 grand champion prize for the best young herd of any breed, bred by exhibitor; first for four animals, get of one sire; junior championship for bull, one of their own breeding, and many other high-class awards. In 1900 at Toronto, Canada's greatest show, they won six first and four second prizes, including the first herd prize, the champion for best female, the first prize for aged cow, three-year-old cow, for the best four females, bred by exhibitor, and second for three animals, the get of one sire. This herd also produced the great champion bulls, Lord Stanley, Money-fuffel Lad and Topsman, the greatest trio ever bred in one herd in America. The herd was founded on imported Scotch-bred females, and represents such noted families as Nonpareils, Miss Ramsdens, Minas, Maids of Promise. The principal sire in service at present is Imp. Stephen Fitz-Forester, by Stephen Fitz-Lavender, bred by Mr. Deane Willis, and sired by Bapton Javelin, by Count Lavender, of the Sittytown Lavender family, to which belonged Langford Eclipse, sold at the late Thistle Ha' dispersion for \$1,425. Parties looking for thrifty, vigorous young bulls of the best breeding should write Messrs. Russell, or better call and see their stock at the farm, which is convenient to Toronto; the electric railway passing the gate nearly every hour of the day.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS FOR CANADA.

Mr. Wm. Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., sailed on Jan. 14th, by the Donaldson liner, Kastalia, with a carefully-selected shipment of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions. Mr. Graham had eleven Clydesdales and four Hackneys for himself, and two Thoroughbred stallions for Mr. Robert Davis, Toronto. Amongst the Clydesdales were half a dozen exceptionally good big young horses well-fitted to win at the Canadian or United States fairs. These were got by the celebrated H. and A. S. first-prize horse, Moncreiffe Marquis (9953), the sire of the still unbeaten Clydesdale geldings in the States; the solid, big breeding horse, Up-to-Time, perhaps the most successful sire seen among the sons of Baron's Pride; the Ayr first-prize horse, Woodend Gartly, whose produce in the Stewartry have turned out very well, being both numerous and of selling merit; Airlies, a local horse, got by Prince Sturdy (10112*); and the H. and A. S. champion horse of 1896, King of the Roses (9927). The others are by well-bred Clydesdale sires, and are sound, well-colored, good-selling horses, which are pretty sure to be in high favor in Canada. Graham Bros. have made four shipments of good horses inside twelve months. This is an indication of the growing demand for Clydesdales on the other side.—[Scottish Farmer.]

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It-Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquozone. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some one whom Liquozone has cured. If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never kill germs. For your own sake, ask about Liquozone; then let us buy you a full-size bottle to try.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease. Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 44 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex-

hilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter. There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

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

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

- Dyspepsia, Eczema—Erysipelas, Fevers—Gall Stones, Goitre—Gout, Gonorrhoea—Gleet, Throat Troubles, Tuberculosis, Tumors—Ulcers, Varicocele, Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you this order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

OUT OUT THIS COUPON. For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago. My disease is..... I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it. 3 0 6 Give full address—write plainly. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

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

"THE HUME FARM" ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES 4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa; The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 35 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars apply to our JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE For S-L-B: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, Williamstown, Ont. "Glenhurst."

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

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES ARE ALL RIGHT 4 bull calves for sale, from 2 to 3 months old. Write for prices to W. F. STEPHEN, Springbrook Farm, Trout River, Que. Carr's Crossing, G. T. R'y, 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C., 5 miles.

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

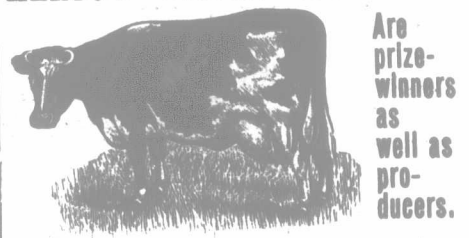
DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collie pups. W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

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

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

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



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

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pietertje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. HATT RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. Oshesla F. O., Ont.

Holsteins and Jerseys for sale—Holstein cows and heifers, fresh calved or due to calf shortly; Holstein yearling bulls and heifers; Holstein calves, male or female. Jersey cows and heifers, all ages; calves, male or female. Write for what you want. Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

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

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

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

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

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

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

Woodbine Holsteins.

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

A. KENNEDY, AYR. ONT.

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

Imported and Shropshire Rams and Ewes home-bred from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

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.

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

LINDEN OXFORDS

Imported and home-bred stock always on hand. R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin Co.

CHOICE SHROPSHIRE

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

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



Myers' Royal Spice

keeps live stock in perfect condition, prevents stomach and bowel troubles, cuts down the feed bills. Used by hundreds of farmers and stockmen all over this continent.

Write for testimonials and free literature

MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. & N.Y.



"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94.

W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.

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

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

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

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 60 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several from 3 to 7 months old; also several of our prizewinners at Toronto under 6 months. A few nice sows due to farrow in March and April. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, about a year old, and just ready for service, besides a few choice heifers and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O. Grafton, G.T.R.

TAMWORTHS

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

D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)

Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

We keep only choice animals, imported and home bred, of most approved type, all selected with great care, and at high prices. We sell at moderate prices, without reserve, and take stock back if not satisfactory, refund price paid, together with express charges. Our motto: "Quality and square dealing." We are now booking orders for spring delivery. Address: **S. D. ORANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.**

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville.

YORKSHIRES

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

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

GOSSIP.

It is indicative of the thoroughness with which Alex. Galbraith & Son conduct their horse importing and breeding establishments at Janesville, Wis.; Brandon, Man., and Sarnia, Ont., that they annually get out a catalogue of the stock they have for sale, giving in extended form the pedigrees of their breeding stock. In their handsome 1905 catalogue, which will be mailed to intending purchasers or to interested parties on application, they have listed some 82 animals, representing the Clydesdale, Hackney, Suffolk, Belgian and Percheron breeds. Apart from its utilitarian services in enabling one to select a well-bred horse, it is also a most useful textbook for reference, and the study of pedigrees, and as a model of a complete, convenient, and reliable catalogue, it stands alone. Send for it.

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., write: "Our auction sale of Shropshire sheep on November 16th, last, was a decided success. Prices were not high, but those who bought will make money, and we are well satisfied and much encouraged as young breeders, for several of the oldest breeders in Ontario bought rams to put with their flocks. We advertised 125 sheep and 143 were sold. The total amount was just a fraction short of \$2,000, and it must be remembered that a good fall trade was just finished, so our shearings and ram lambs had been sold previously. Following is the list of averages: 20 shearing ewes, all sired by the Mansell ram, Marauder, except 2, averaged \$22.60; 72 aged ewes averaged \$13.95; 8 shearing rams averaged \$26.50; 17 ram lambs averaged \$10.20; 26 ewe lambs averaged \$10.20. The average for 143 was \$13.85. The total number of sheep sold in 1904 numbers over 200, and we have not had one dissatisfied customer. Our total earnings last year were: 38 first prizes, 22 seconds and 14 thirds, including Toronto and London."

The executive of the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair Association met at the Imperial Building, Ottawa, on Friday, Jan. 27th, to decide ways and means of holding the Winter Fair that is advertised to be held in March. The new building that was being prepared for the same having collapsed with the weight of snow, it was decided to prepare the buildings of the Central Canada Fair Association for the exhibit (similar to last year, subject to the approval of the Ottawa Fair Association). This is the second time that this particular building has gone down with snow. The members present at the meeting were: J. C. Smith, Pres., Hintonburg; A. P. Westervelt, Sec.-Treas., Toronto; Robt. Clark, Ottawa; N. F. Wilson, M. P., Cumberland; Arthur Jonnston, Greenwood; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Geo. Higman, and J. G. Clark, Ottawa, and J. A. Richardson, South March. The management is determined to make it comfortable for both the stock on exhibition and for visitors. It is to be regretted that this is the third annual show and still without suitable accommodation.

Messrs. R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., write: "The following are some of our recent sales of Shorthorns: To Dr. Allen Black, Kingston, a fine roan bull, out of a cow bred the same as St. Valentine, and by Royal Signet; to Mr. Anson McCabe, Tottenham, a red bull, by Scottish Beau (imp.), and out of Martha 9th (imp.), the dam of Scottish Peer (imp.), which we used very successfully. Mr. R. E. White and Mr. J. Wilson, of Perth, came and selected a bull and a heifer. The bull is sired by Scottish Beau (imp.), and his dam produced Royal Standard, First Choice, and Aberdeen Chief, the last in use in our herd. Mr. Wilson's heifer is by Scottish Peer (imp.), and her dam is Crocus (imp.). Mr. F. W. Ewing, Salem, laid an excellent foundation in the purchase of five yearling heifers of the choicest breeding. Three of them are by Scottish Peer (imp.), and two are by Scottish Beau (imp.). We have over twenty calves from Scottish Beau which please us very much. They look as if there would be plenty of show material among them. We are offering a better lot of females for sale than have ever been offered from the farm before."



Grind Your Own Grain

and SAVE money; or grind for others and MAKE A PROFIT. Buy the Grinder that will do the work AT LEAST COST; that will do MORE WORK with same power than any other.

"Rap'd-Easy" Grinders do This!

"I am pleased with the work done by your No. 3, 10-in. Grinder. It will grind a ton of grain per hour, and do it well."
JAS. EWING, Osgoode Station, Jan. 23rd, 1905.

"I have one of your 10-in. 'Rap'd-Easy' Grinders. It is the best grinder on the market to-day. I can grind 60 bushels per hour, and do it first-class."
WM. BOYLE, Cumbermere, Jan. 12th, 1905.

"We received the Grinder in good shape. We find we can grind 18 bags of oats an hour with a 14-foot windmill, and does excellent work."
SPENCER H. W. SACKVILLE, Cannington, Dec. 7th, 1904.

"Your No. 2 'Rap'd-Easy' Grinder is pronounced the best grinder in this locality. I am doing custom work with it, and am able to grind 20 bags of grain per hour, using 1 1/2 H. P. engine, and carrying 45 pounds of steam. If I had known your grinder was so easy-running I should have got the larger size, No. 3. It is a pleasure to run and handle such a machine as the 'Rap'd-Easy.'"
LOUIS C. JENSEN, Lamerton Feed Mill, Lamerton, Alta., Dec. 21st, 1904.

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta.
J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.
Lounsbury Co., Newcastle, N. B.
Bligh & Prince, Truro, N. S.

T. J. Trapp & Co., New Westminster, B.C.
J. M. Clark & Co., Summerside, P. E. I.
A. Horne & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
H. E. Mutch & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Apply to above or to their local agents, or to us direct.
A fine Lithograph Hanger and any information you ask.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada.
Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES


are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices.

J. B. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

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



RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. J. R. KETCHESON, Esq., Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured at 88 years, by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Rice, 24 East Queen St. (Block 274), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

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

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

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

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

D. O. FLATT & SON
MILLGROVE, ONT.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

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

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

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: **Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.**

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest established registered herd in America. We have on hand at present a goodly number of young boars and sows, fit for immediate breeding, for sale, bred from imported and home-bred sows, and got by imported boars. Dalmery Joe—1355—bred by the Earl of Roseberry, and Broomhouse Beau—1454—bred by Wm B. Wallace, Broomhouse, Corstorphine, Scotland. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

JOS. FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS.

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

C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE—One Improved Chester W. No. 10 largest strain, oldest established, imported herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; also young pigs, 6 weeks to six months old; pigs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and delivery guaranteed. Address **W. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

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

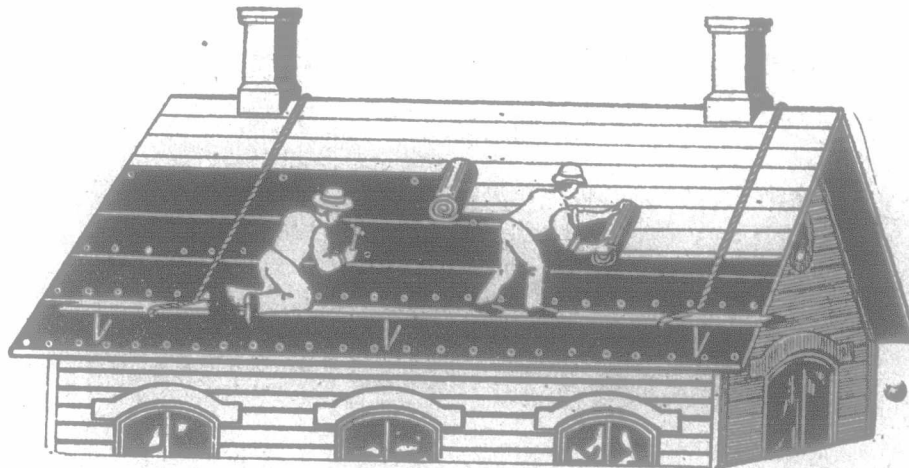
Special Offer.

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

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

USE MICA ROOFING

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



HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO'Y
60 CATHERINE STREET NORTH, HAMILTON, CANADA.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Whatever belief increases your faith in humanity is the one for you.

What you sow in spite you will reap in sorrow.

Plenty of people eat too much, and still are not properly nourished.

It makes a lot of difference what you think as well as what you say and do.

It's a pity, but sometimes the most unselfish mothers are the innocent or ignorant cause of the most selfish children.

Give the neighbors a rest. Read good books and talk about what you read.

No burdens are heavier than those of pleasure chasing—we need to simplify more in order to enjoy more.

An angry stroke at another is apt to be returned, but not so surely as a vicious, malicious or envious thought.

Troubles? Think carefully, then do what you can. Nothing to be done? Then get busy with your forgetter.

Mind you now, if you tell those "troubles" they may become real—anyway, that's the way to preserve them—if that's what you want to do.

Have a good opinion of yourself, but with right thinking people it is worse to overdo than to err on the other side of this matter.

When you can't make things go your way there's a reason. Find it and you may be glad. At least you will have learned something.

If we could realize the power for good or ill upon ourselves of our unexpressed thoughts we would harbor fewer mean ones.

"Maintain a simplicity of mind, and do not smother yourself with a host of cares, wishes or longings under any pretext."

Each one is apt to think that he is getting more than his share of bitter with the sweet, but that is because we do not know how to appreciate our blessings.

Brooding over troubles keeps every chick of them alive and healthy, and the way they do hatch out would make one of those 200-egg "inkybaters" look like an old hen with one chicken.

"If a man does not make new acquaintances as he passes through life, he will soon find himself alone. A man should keep his friendships in constant repair."

Here is an essay composed by a boy of nine on Cromwell: "Cromwell was a wicked man, and killed lots of men. He had a nose of copper hew, under which, we hope, dwelt a truly religious soul."

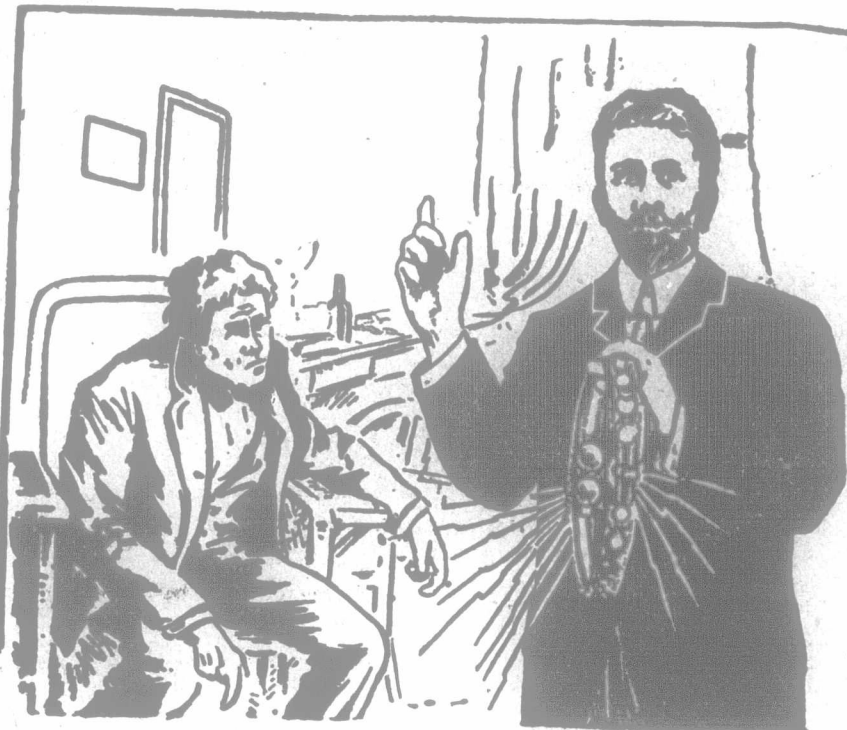
A juryman who appeared before Sir James Hannen in a London courtroom recently was in deep mourning and claimed exemption from service on the ground that he was interested in a funeral that day at which he desired to be present. "Oh, certainly," said the courteous Judge, and the man went sad-faced away. "Do you know the man you have exempted?" asked the clerk. "No," said Sir James. "He is an undertaker," was the reply.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society someone who had lived long in Queensland, and was owner of vast flocks and herds, was speaking of the importance of developing the resources of that part of the world, especially in connection with the wool trade.

"Who ever heard," said a member of the society, "of wool being grown in the tropics? Nature, by giving the sheep a warm fleece, intended it for cold climates."

"Why," said the Australian, "I have lived there nearly all my life, and made my fortune by wool. As to wool never growing in the tropics, who on earth have more wool on their heads than niggers?"

Men, I Have the Cure



For Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, or any Weakness, and

I WILL PAY \$1,000 FORFEIT

For a case which I cannot cure with my new Improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

This Belt is complete with Free Electrical Attachment.

And You Need Not Pay a Cent Until Cured

This Electric Attachment carries the current direct and cures all weaknesses, varicocele, etc. It develops and expands all weak nerves and checks a loss of vitality. No case of Falling Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist this powerful Electric Attachment. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vitality 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.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to the early loss of nature's reserve power. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may as well be as happy as any man that lives.

Well and Strong for Three Years A'er.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I am well pleased still with the good the Belt did me. It strengthened my nerves and built me up and I am well and strong now for the past three years since wearing your Belt. I think there is nothing better. Yours very truly, MRS. J. G. WALKER, Camilla, Ont.

Such letters as these are received every day. A great many of my patients are those who have tried and been disappointed so often that they had given up all hope. It is to such people as these that I offer my Belt on trial. I take all chances. If you will give me security you can use the Belt on the conditions of

Sore Back and Weak Kidneys Cured to Stay.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Your favor of the 19th to hand, and in answer would say that your Belt has made a permanent cure of my case. I have had no occasion to use the Belt for over a year, and my back feels as strong as ever it did, and have also no trouble with my kidneys. I can highly recommend your Belt to any who are troubled with sore back, weak kidneys or from any other cause. I lose no opportunity in recommending the Belt to every one that I see in need of it. Yours truly, GEO. S. WEBB, Aberdeen, Ont.

NO CURE. NO PAY.

Every person wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Belt receives FREE until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. This is the cause of its success after everything else fails.

FREE BOOK.—If you can't call write for my beautiful descriptive book showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women and gives prices. Send for it TO-DAY. Address

DR. M. S McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

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

VALUABLE PREMIUMS

GIVEN TO OUR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS FOR
SECURING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Why take inferior journals when you can get the Best Agricultural and Household Journal (two publications in one) in the World for \$1.50 a Year. Every premium we are giving can be relied on as strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles. In order to obtain a premium \$1.50 must accompany every new subscription.

GENT'S WATCHES.

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. Ten New Subscribers. Retail price, \$15.00.

FARMER'S KNIFE.

A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England. Every farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. For One New Subscriber. Worth a dollar.

BAGSTER'S NEW COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printed in gold and color. Two new subscribers.

LADY'S WATCHES.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved, plain or engine turned case and stem wind. Six New Subscribers. Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. Nine New Subscribers. Retail price, \$11.50.

LADY'S WRIST-BAG.

Size, 8½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. For One New Subscriber. Retail price, \$1.00.

LADY'S HAND-BAG.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. For Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$1.50.

LADY'S BRACELET.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. For Two New Subscribers.

Your choice of any two of the following for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER:

A THREE-INCH READING GLASS.

Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

THE MICROSCOPE.

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.