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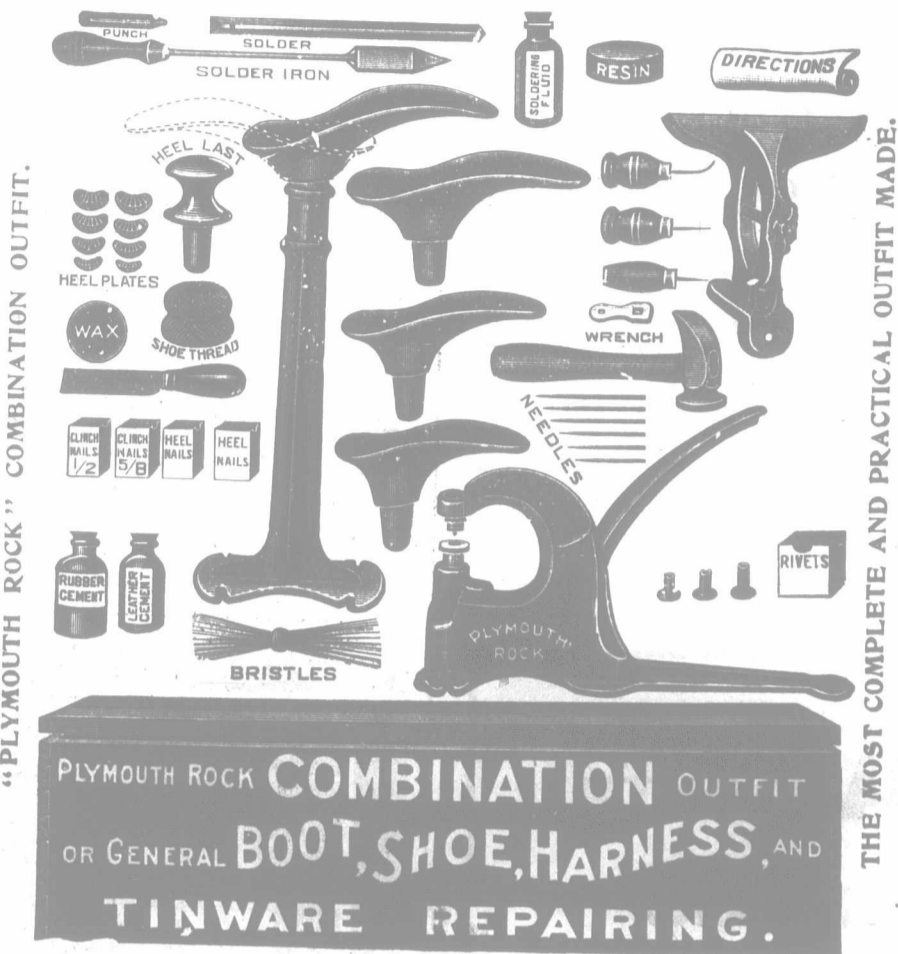
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We cannot too highly recommend our Plymouth Rock Combination Cobbler. The head of every household in the Dominion can save many times its cost the first winter repairing shoes these outfits AT ONCE. We guarantee that you will be more than pleased with it. We give here with the opinions of a few who purchased these Home Repairing Outfits.



Consisting of 42 First-Class Tools and Materials Shown in Cut, viz.:

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Each Set packed in a neat Wood Box with Locked Corners and Hinged Cover. A Complete Outfit of Tools for General Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware Repairing.

We have spared no pains or expense to make this the most complete and desirable Outfit made. The Lasts and Stand are extra strong and heavy, and every article is strictly first-class, the best there is made, and the same as practical mechanics use. The special feature of this Outfit is that it contains one of our latest improved "Plymouth Rock" Automatic Riveting Machines, for setting tubular rivets. With it anyone can do all their own harness, strap and belt repairing. The saving on these items alone will pay the user the cost of the Outfit in a year, to say nothing of the saving on repairing one's own boots, shoes, rubbers, and tinware.

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With it they have doubled the yield from their orchards, banished wild mustard from their fields, made potato growing very profitable, kept their barns and buildings neatly painted—all with a minimum of labor.

86-page treatise R. free. Agents wanted.

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Patented June 16, 1905.

Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars.

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A liberal quantity of **POTASH**, along with ample amounts of phosphoric acid and nitrogen, is vital to successful truck growing.

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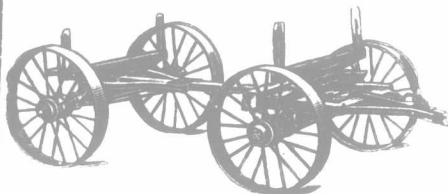
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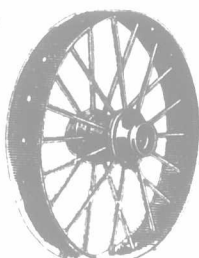
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has achieved such remarkable success in the United States, that we have acquired the sole right for its sale in the Dominion. The farmers of the States are shrewd judges of farm equipment, and the enormous sales of **Peerless Fence** is one of the best proofs that it is a fence of unusual merit. But we don't expect to sell you **Peerless Fence** on the endorsement of American farmers. If we can get you to read how it is constructed, read what kind of material goes into it, see the fence itself, we know that you will want none other. It is a **practical** fence, a **durable** fence, a **common-sense** fence. Simple in construction, needs no repairing, because it is made right.

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Do you know how much each cow is earning for you? The only way to know this is to buy a

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IT WILL TELL YOU
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 1, 1906.

No. 697

EDITORIAL.

The Exodus to the Country Districts.

A Milwaukee, Wis., despatch states that Fred Pabst, the former president of the Pabst Brewing Co., and one of the most widely-known millionaires in Wisconsin, having acquired a fine stock farm, to go into the business of stock-raising on an elaborate plan, is now enrolled at the University of Wisconsin, taking the course in agriculture. The incident lends point to a recent observation of President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, that the problem city people are now trying to solve is how to get back to the farm. It looks as though the tide of rural exodus is turning backwards, and the difficulty of the future will be to keep people in the stuffy, congested atmosphere of the towns. No doubt some will enquire what good it will do to send more people to the country to increase production and make competition keener. What good will it do? It will strengthen the ranks of agriculture immensely and infuse hope and confidence into the business, for these men will have realized the unsatisfying character of urban attractions, and have returned to the farm with a high and true appreciation of the real dignity, possibilities and attractions of farm work and life. They will be, to a large extent, a progressive element, just as in the past the cityward migration has robbed the farm of much of its more progressive element, leaving the country population poorer in enterprise, poorer in average calibre, and deprived of that spirit of hope and enthusiasm always so necessary to keep an occupation out of the hopeless dead-level. Progress is cumulative; nothing succeeds like success. On the other hand, nothing so repels an enterprising youth as the prospect of an occupation—judged, as he must always judge it, by the examples around him—without future, without much emolument, and without apparent compensating advantages. This is how farm life has looked to many of our boys in the past, this is why it has not appealed. The new agriculture we are developing will change all this; it is gradually convincing our young people that it offers unparalleled advantages and opportunities to those who use and prize them aright. So we are keeping more of our best men on the farm, and will even reinforce their ranks from the cream of the city population. With the stimulus resulting, agriculture will develop wonderfully on this continent, and the new blood, the new hope, the new outlook, will give us power and courage to grapple with the onerous economic conditions which, since time immemorial, have deprived farmers, among other producers of much of the fruits of their toil. It has been estimated by economists, and they are probably not far wrong, that if no wealth in the world were wasted, and all effort were applied to good advantage, two hours' labor a day on the part of every capable man would keep all the world in comfort. We are not preaching socialism. We do not believe in all being recompensed equally, for such a regime would remove the necessary reward of effort. The time will never come—should never come—when all will share alike. There will always be a premium for ability, and those who think will continue to govern those who toil. But long before we reach the Utopian era mankind will have evolved a system of production, commerce and distribution that will prevent the amassing of those outrageous billionaire fortunes hoarded, sometimes by legitimate, sometimes by illegitimate, but always by extortionate means, in the pockets of the hitherto nearly helpless producers, to whom some part of the wealth is, by the magnanimity, returned as clarity, though

much more is amassed to increase the leverage of the few, or to be squandered, mayhap, by a profligate posterity on wanton indulgence of a cultivated passion for criminally-extravagant luxury. As someone has recently reminded us, there are two classes in the world—those who farm (using the word in a broad sense as including all forms of production), and those who farm the farmers. The latter are a privileged class, who apply the screws for all their victims will stand.

The problem of the future will be to eliminate the abuses of extortion, and enable producers, especially farmers, to reap a larger share of the fruits of their efforts. The problem will be an enormous one. It will take ages of time and demand all the ability of our ablest and clearest philosophers. But there is no evading it, no standing still, no turning back; and the progressive element the new agriculture is attracting to its ranks are the men who will aid in its solution.

The Present Status of the Hog Controversy.

The conference in Toronto last month between the representatives of the Wm. Davies Co. and certain parties on behalf of the farmers, pretty effectually dispelled the suspicion that the above company were in collusion with other firms of pork-packers to control prices, and seemed further to indicate that a healthy competition exists among all Canadian pork-packers. The evidently sincere spirit in which the delegation were received by the management, will tend, also, to eliminate from the hog-marketing controversy the spirit of accusation and recrimination which, in the absence of mutual understanding, developed on both sides, so as to threaten amicable discussion. While all this is matter for congratulation, it will not do to lose sight of the original conditions which precipitated the discussion at the Winter Fair. There were three grievances there ventilated—the importation in bond of American hogs, the wide seasonal and yearly fluctuations in prices of hogs, and the fact that under the present system of buying farmers receive exactly the same price for culls as for selects. The objections to the bonding privileges were, first, the danger of introducing and spreading disease; second, the fear that the reputation of our bacon might be compromised on the British market; third, that it was unfair to the farmer to suffer the competition of American hog-raisers, seeing that, on account of the peculiar character of our trade, which demands a certain class of hog, the United States is never a market of any advantage to the Canadian swine producer; if there can be no competition by American with Canadian packers, there should be none by American with Canadian farmers, especially since it admittedly costs us more to raise our hogs. The importation of American hogs lent bitterness to the resentment of the farmer at the fluctuations in hog prices, and led to the natural suspicion that the periodic scarcity and consequent high prices following discouragingly low prices, kept lower than necessary, it was feared, by combination of packers, was partly due to the bonding privilege, which enabled the latter to maintain too independent an attitude on the matters of prices and non-discrimination. Just how far the inference was warranted we do not know; perhaps there was less in it than we commonly supposed, but we are strongly convinced that the abrogation of the bonding privilege was eminently fair, and besides tending to preserve the reputation of our bacon, has conducted to place packers and hog-raisers on a more even-handed basis.

The conference at Toronto left little room for

doubt that there is among packers a healthy competition for hogs, it being pointed out that the very keenness of the demand ordinarily resulted in each firm coming to the other's prices as quickly and accurately as possible, and it being further shown that the occasional difference in prices between one locality and another was due to particular stress of competition in one section or another where buyers at the same or neighboring points happened to be competing on behalf of their respective firms. The fact that in a great many localities there is no semblance of competition, was ascribed to the machinations of local buyers, and to the fact that in many of these cases prospects did not warrant the expectation of shipping more than one deck a week. The conclusion, therefore, was that, in general, prices are governed by the supply of hogs, the price of bacon in Britain, and a number of contributory factors with influence the keenness of the packers' desire for hogs. Under these conditions prices must vary, and, as was pointed out by Mr. Flavelle, nothing but a combination could preserve any more uniform values. He significantly added that no doubt but for the pride of some of those engaged in the business, the natural result would happen and a combination be formed. On the whole, we consider present competitive conditions are decidedly preferable to combination, even though they do permit extreme fluctuations in prices; and as we said in our report, with the bonding privilege rescinded, and with the assurance that competition exists among packers, we should have no kick coming on either of the first two points of controversy. The question of supply may safely—in fact, we believe, will necessarily—be left to work out itself, and one of the natural ways in which it will do this is for some of the shrewder farmers to consult their own interests by dipping into hogs heavily when they are down at rock bottom, and steering shy of the hogpen when prices reach top notch. Succeeding extremes of prices are as inevitable as the swing of the clock's pendulum, and when more farmers act accordingly, they will make more money and prove a powerful factor in maintaining regular supplies, and thus mitigating extremes of values.

As to a point that has been incidentally raised—whether the farmer gets as much profit out of the business as the packer—we may say that we do not believe he does, any more than he gets full value for other things he raises; but there is no immediate remedy for this condition of affairs, and there is probably about as healthy competition for the product of his hogpen as for the product of his dairy, his horse stable, or his cattle barns. The economic problems of distribution are alluded to in a general way in another column, but we have no faith in the efficacy or wisdom of any attempt to raise prices for hogs by means of periodic conferences of farmers and packers, useful as such conferences might be in other ways. If co-operation can be entered into successfully to cure hogs, well and good, but we incline to think it will require to be organized on a different basis than any such enterprise hitherto attempted in this country.

There is one point, however, on which we still take strong ground. That is the matter of non-discrimination in price for selects. The Wm. Davies Co. made it pretty clear that the main reason they do not insist on discrimination at the farms is to avoid embarrassment to their buyers. There is no doubt they would be subjected to considerable vexation and loss, particularly when hogs are high, and since a home market exists for a certain quantity of fat pork, it is not hard to understand why the packers are willing that the farmer be paid a straight price. Mr. Flavelle points out that they never got a higher propor-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
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LONDON, CANADA.

tion of selects than last year, and he evidently assumes this condition will continue, particularly if the co-operation of the agricultural press and Farmers' Institutes is retained for educative work. We cannot agree with him. In the first place, the press and the Farmers' Institutes fail to influence more than a fraction of farmers, especially against what they conceive to be their personal interests, and it is just as unreasonable to expect farmers to go into a certain grade of hogs for the good of the country, as it would be to expect packers to cure it a certain way out of philanthropy. Canadian packers cure Wiltshire sides for export in preference to any others, because that is what they can make the most money out of. Canadian farmers will raise bacon hogs in preference to any other class if there is more money in it, but not otherwise. Prof. Day was inclined to criticise the press for tacitly admitting the contention of farmers that the thick, fat hog would produce gains more cheaply than the bacon breeds. He wanted the press to take issue with such statements by asking for proof. He believed facts would show a better case for the bacon hog than was commonly supposed. Considering fecundity of the sows, the bacon and thick-fat types, it is contended, would break about even as to cost of production, unless it might, perhaps, be in the case of pastured hogs. Still, we consider the case for discrimination is a strong one; first, because a great many farmers will not look at the matter this way; secondly, because the progressive man deserves reward for his effort. The writer has fed many kinds of hogs, mostly those of the bacon type, and knows how galling it is after taking every pains to comply with the packer's requirements, to sell his hogs for exactly the same price as a neighbor who has paid no attention to the matter. There is no solace like that of the pocketbook, and we cannot too earnestly impress upon packers that unless they begin again a policy of discrimination, we will go backward in the quality of our hog supply. It takes some years

for the effect of any educational or other influences to be manifest, but the tide of popular favor is now turning, and we appeal to the packers not to wait till the records of the next few years show them their mistake. We appreciate their position, we understand their reluctance to change their policy, but we respectfully point out that such a step is an urgent necessity, and we trust that all the packers will meet the farmers in a second conference at an early date, and discuss in an open-minded manner the pros and cons of this subject, looking to the general inauguration all along the line of a permanent system of sharp discrimination in buying which will ensure to the progressive farmer a premium for enterprise and pains.

The Toronto News Scores the Oxford Bachelors.

"The Farmer's Advocate is disposed to favor the taxation of bachelors over 35 years of age. An esteemed reader assures us that in one township alone in the County of Oxford, Ontario, there are, upon a moderate estimate, at least 150 bachelors, most of them well-to-do land-owners. When one considers the numbers of eligible young women whose equal no other land has produced, and who are gradually flocking to the cities where their activities find other channels, this is simply appalling. This may be true, but it is only one side of the question. There is a growing indisposition on the part of women to enter the bonds of matrimony. If those 150 bachelors were to offer themselves as husbands, they would probably discover that the 150 young women, though eligible, were not waiting to be asked, but had plans and ambitions of their own. Matrimony now represents only one of a number of careers of which women are free to make a choice. The remedy indicated would be not to tax the bachelors, but to let them know that marriage is a privilege for which they must qualify by good conduct."—(The News, Toronto.)

We regret to observe from the foregoing observations on the matrimonial question, that our usually clear-sighted contemporary is suffering from a severe form of astigmatism. "The Farmer's Advocate" is satisfied that it is not so much a question of eligibility, but of a disinclination (mistaken, we believe) to assume the responsibilities and privileges of matrimony that is the trouble with many of the well-to-do old bachelors of Oxford and a good many other counties. We have also a decidedly clear conviction that the normal young woman is matrimonially inclined, and she is not rushing off to town because of her ambitious yearnings for a career, but to make a living, and she does it under conditions prevailing in factory life, etc., which, in too many cases, do not improve her qualifications as a home-maker. But just as we find a growing appreciation in the public mind of agricultural pursuits, so we look for a reviving appreciation of domestic economy and home-making.

HORSES.

Some Breeding Theories.

All who are interested in horse-breeding are familiar with certain popular theories and opinions relating thereto, and few conversations on the subject proceed far before one or other of them is introduced. Of these theories, one of the commonest is that it is unwise to breed from two-year-old fillies, and almost folly to expect one to throw a really good foal. One often hears remarks such as this in relation to a two-year-old, "Yes, I am breeding from her this year; of course I should not have done, you know, only I was afraid she was getting too big, and thought it would stop her growth a bit"; and, again, in answer to a hope expressed that the mare will breed a good foal, "Oh, well, it will be her first foal, and she will only be three, so we can't expect much." Having so often heard remarks similar to the above, and being interested in the subject, I determined to see if this and other theories, which I shall refer to later, had any foundation in fact, and with this object in view I took down the names of a number of the most celebrated Hackney stallions (to which breed alone any remarks of mine in your columns refer), and set out with the aid of a Studbook to ascertain the ages of their parents at the time they were responsible for their production.

The first result of my investigations was that I found that the following six noted horses were the produce of fillies bred from at two years old, i.e., were dropped by three-year-old mares: Astonishment II., Diplomatist, Garton Duke of Connaught, Langton Performer, St. Thomas, and Vigorous. No Hackney man needs to be told of the fame of any one of these horses, and the fact of their resulting from the mating of two-

year-old mares should go far to dispel the prejudice existing against this practice, and also that against first foals.

A second opinion, and one, perhaps, still more frequently expressed, is to the effect that "it is no good breeding from old mares." Those who make this statement usually follow it up by saying that if you must pursue this unprofitable course, then use a young sire. The following statements of facts hardly seem to agree with this theory:

Candidate was produced by mating Denmark at 19 with Poll III. at 15.

Moore's Confidence was produced by mating Denmark at 16 with Poll III. at 13.

Danegelt was produced by mating Denmark at 16 with Nelly at 15.

Denmark was produced by mating Sir Charles at 18 with mare by Merryman at 22.

Gentleman John was produced by mating Lord Derby II. at 18 with Bounce at 15.

Lord Rattler was produced by mating Lord Derby II. at 15 with Beauty at 16.

Rosador was produced by mating Danegelt at 12 with Jessie at 17.

The following four horses were bred from aged mares, and so contradict the first part of the theory, but as they were got by young sires, they may, I suppose, be considered as confirming the second part, though, as there are only four horses so bred, as against seven bred from aged parents on both sides, there is more evidence against it than in its support:

Fandango (champion, New York) was produced by mating Lord Rattler at 2 with Polly at 15.

Hedon Squire was produced by mating Rufus at 5 with Polly at 17.

Reality was produced by mating Confidence at 7 with Foundation at 16.

Rufus was produced by mating Vigorous at 2 with Lady Kitty at 18.

Then, again, there is the converse of the last theory, viz., that young mares should be put to old horses. Against this we have the facts that

Cassius was produced by mating Cadet at 3 with Belle V. at 4.

Garton Duke of Connaught was produced by mating Connaught at 4 with Lady Cook at 2.

His Majesty was produced by mating Matchless of Londesboro' at 2 with Piggy Wiggy at 3.

Langton Performer was produced by mating Garton Duke of Connaught at 2 with Fusee II. at 2.

Matchless of Londesboro' was produced by mating Danegelt at 4 with Lady Lyons at 3.

Vigorous was produced by mating Norfolk Gentleman at 2 with Auntie at 2.

What conclusion, then, are we to draw from the above facts? Surely that age in parents has not the slightest influence on the degree of excellence of the progeny, and therefore that in choosing a stallion for his mare a breeder should not let the horse's age, one way or the other, weigh on his mind, but should confine his attention solely to his conformation and pedigree, selecting a sire strong in those points in which his mare may be deficient, and rich in that blood which will best combine with hers. If some breeders would pay more attention to these elementary points, instead of sending their mares to the nearest champion simply because he is a champion, and without a thought as to whether he is suited to them either in pedigree or appearance, we should hear of fewer disappointments in Hackney breeding, as this line of procedure never leads to anything but quite undeserved abuse of the stallion. —[Geoffrey D. S. Bennett, in Live-stock Journal.]

The American Gaited Saddle Horse.

The American saddle horse, says a writer in the Horse Show Monthly, is, of all horses, the most beautiful, the most intelligent, the most tractable, and the most versatile, and withal the most useful, because inherently the soundest and most free from structural defects.

The saddle horse is a purely American creation and product. There is nowhere in the world any other horse that is comparable with him. He is the natural result of the environment in which he was given birth. Let us briefly trace his history.

The saddle horse has been a-making for a hundred years. Let us go back to pre-railway days in a young country, sparsely settled and but just emerging from savagery. Poor roads and few settlements, forest tracks and narrow bridle paths are conditions that make for horseback riding. "In the early days of this Republic there were no railroads, and the highways were not in the best condition for wheeled vehicles, even had they been obtainable." The people in those days largely depended on horseback riding, and that, too, for long distance travel, as well as for short time; hence they encouraged breeds of horses which could carry their burdens with ease, both to themselves and the rider. The best horses for the purpose were brought from Canada, where the pace or ambling gait had been most encouraged, while Virginia and the South Atlantic States had given more attention to the race horse.

The saddle horse, therefore, had his origin in necessity. If one had a long journey to make the convey-

ance enabling him to perform it with a minimum of fatigue would be most sought for, and animals possessing the desired characteristics would be mated with a view to emphasizing and perpetuating those traits.

It will be interesting just here to note what a saddle horse (officially) is; we already had a Thoroughbred, i.e., a horse that runs; and a Standard-bred, one who trots—what then must a saddle horse do, or rather what are the things done by certain horses of given blood that distinguish them from other horses? They do the "saddle gaits." These gaits are, first, walk; second, trot; third, rack; fourth, canter, and fifth, either (a) fox-trot, (b) slow pace, or (c) running walk, and five of the seven were essential. Thus we had a definite, formal, specific standard of excellence, both by performance and breeding.

The American saddle horse conforms more nearly to "type" than any other in this country. While they practically all look alike, yet, roughly, they may be said to divide themselves into two patterns, and with one we "set his head" a little differently than the other, "pluck his mane," "dock his tail," shoe him a trifle heavy, and ask him to perform only at a walk, trot and canter, and we have, "par excellence," the "New York" saddle horse. But he is a saddle-bred horse, for no other horse has the kind of trot nor the kind of brains that makes the best kind of "walk-trot" horses.

The writer is a dealer, and, as a salesman, purveys the horses that are demanded by his market, and of course sells the "walk-trot" horse. But as one who knows both sorts, with the intimate personal knowledge that comes from making them, he would urge upon the rapidly-increasing number of those who ride for pleasure an acquaintance with the Kentucky gaited horse. And this simply in the interest of the riders; not the dealers. Surely it will be granted that the trot as a steady diet is not easy—on the contrary, it is its "shaking-up" quality that gives merit to it at all. But the "gaited" horse is all ease and comfort. And the greatest fallacy of the "walk-trot" argument inheres in just this—that the Kentucky gaited horse contains the merits of the walk-trot horse as surely as the less must be contained in the greater. In the gaited horse you have all the merits of the walk-trot horse, with other most excellent qualities added. A ride of a number of miles upon a gaited horse gives you all of the healthful exercise that does the walk-trot horse, and without the fatigue and labor of the latter. It seems perfectly obvious that a variety of seven gaits has an advantage over three, for the change from one to the other is a rest for both horse and rider. Add to this the fact that the added four gaits are in themselves the epitome of ease, and it seems the walk-trot horse has not a leg to stand on.

Points of the Draft Horse.

By Dr. A. S. Alexander.

Head.—The head should be of good size, in keeping with the proportions of the body, free from grossness, meatiness, coarseness, pronounced angularities.

Muzzle.—Should be fine, compact, of good quality as regards skin and hair, nostrils large and flexible, and their lining and that of the partition between the nostrils (septum nasi) pink in color, healthy, free from ulcers or purple spots; discharge should be absent; bad odor suggests chronic catarrh or a diseased molar tooth; lips should be thin, mobile, but firmly pursed, not drooping.

Eyes.—Should be large, bright, mild in appearance, sound, free from cloudiness, white spots or ring, not staring and bulging, as in palsy of the sight (amaurosis), each of the same color, lids free from wrinkles, discharge of tears over face is objectionable. Test eyes by gently threatening to strike them with hand. Horse should flinch under this test. Pupils of eyes should be elliptical in form, not spherical, and should contract when exposed to the light on coming from a dark stable.

Forehead.—Should be wide between the eyes as an indication of intelligence, and profile of face should not be too prominent (Roman nose) or too much dishd.

Ears.—Should be of medium size, proportionate according to size of body, pointed, well carried, not coarse. If rigid, suspect deafness; if too alert and constantly moving, suspect eye disease or imperfect vision. They should be free from splits or other injuries, and from discharging fistula at base.

Lower Jaw.—Angles should be wide, and space between jaws clean and free from abscesses or tumors. Jaws too close together mean poor masticating capabilities, and horse is usually a "hard keeper."

Neck.—Should be strong, massive, of sufficient length, well arched, covered with strong muscle, nicely and neatly fitted into the head, clean at poll and throat-latch, molded evenly and snugly into withers and shoulders, sound at seat of collar, mane full and lying properly, free from sores in skin, windpipe large and prominent, jugular vein unobscured by bleeding.

Shoulder.—A majority of poorly-formed draft horses have too steep shoulders. The proper type is moderately sloping, and sufficiently so to afford a comfortable and secure bed for the collar. Straight or rather upright shoulders detract from easy action of fore legs, and are usually associated

with upright pasterns. Should be smoothly and deeply covered with muscle, show no prominent angularities, protuberances, sores or tumors, and fit snugly into neck and body. Withers should be fairly high, free from sores or discharging sinuses (pipes).

Arm.—The arm is formed of the humerus, and extends from point of shoulder to elbow joint. It should be strong, short, well clad with muscles, thrown back sufficiently to bring the leg into proper place to support weight of fore quarters. Elbows should be prominent, strong, clean, and not carried too close or too far from sides.

Forearm.—This portion of the body, together with the gaskin or second thigh of the hind leg, cannot well be fattened. Muscles and bones give these parts their size, width and depth. The forearm should be long, broad, wide, muscles prominent above, balance of part clean and free from meatiness.

Knees.—The joints cannot well be too large and strongly developed in each bone entering into their composition, so long as they are free from puffs, meatiness, bony growths or other unsoundnesses. Knees should be wide, deep, straight, strong, clear, properly set, and not tied in under joint. Sprung knees are objectionable, as are the reverse, known as "calf knees." Splints on sides of cannon bone, close up to the knee, are liable to cause lameness, and are to be considered dangerous and objectionable.

Cannons.—These bones extend from knee to fetlock joint in fore, and hock to fetlock in hind legs, and should be large in size, short, clean, wide, flat-appearing, free from meatiness and puffs, tendons very prominent at sides and behind. Feather, if present, should be fine, silky, and springing from rear part only. Such hair indicates fine quality of dense bone, and is usually associated with good development of strong tendons. Coarse, kinky hair, growing from rear and sides of the cannons, indicates coarse skin and spongy bone, gives the legs a round appearance, and is indicative of sluggish temperament and susceptibility to grease, etc.

Fetlocks.—What has been said about "feather" applies most particularly to this joint, which should be strong, wide, deep, straight, free from puffs, interfering sores or callouses, not knuckling forward or set too far back.

Pasterns.—Formed of the long pastern bone (os suffraginis) extending from fetlock to hoof-head (coronet), should be strong, wide, and moderately sloping; not short, upright and stilty-looking. The average draft horse inclines to steepness of pastern, and consequent stubbornness in gait. Very long, weak pasterns, that bring the back of the fetlocks too near the ground, are ob-

jectionable, as they cause strain upon the tendons and detract from ability to handle heavy loads. Too short, distinctly upright pasterns are even more objectionable. They prevent springy, elastic action of the feet, and by immediately transferring concussion from the ground to the foot and bony column superimposed thereon, jar the parts and set up irritation and inflammation, which are apt to result in such unsoundnesses as navicular disease, side-bores, ringbones, quarter crack, corns, contracted heels, and kindred troubles. The bone of the pastern should have a slope of about forty-five degrees, and the front of the hoof fifty degrees. Upright pasterns induce stubby action, and horses having such conformation wear out quickly upon the streets. Springy, elastic action comes from oblique yet strong pasterns, and the feet under such wear well on the pavements.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, Beaverton, Ont., write us that in their opinion the proposed Manitoba Horse-breeders' Lien Act would be a good thing for Eastern Canada, and do not think it should be modified any, only in cases of unsoundness where splints are mentioned, which are not considered an unsoundness.

LIVE STOCK.

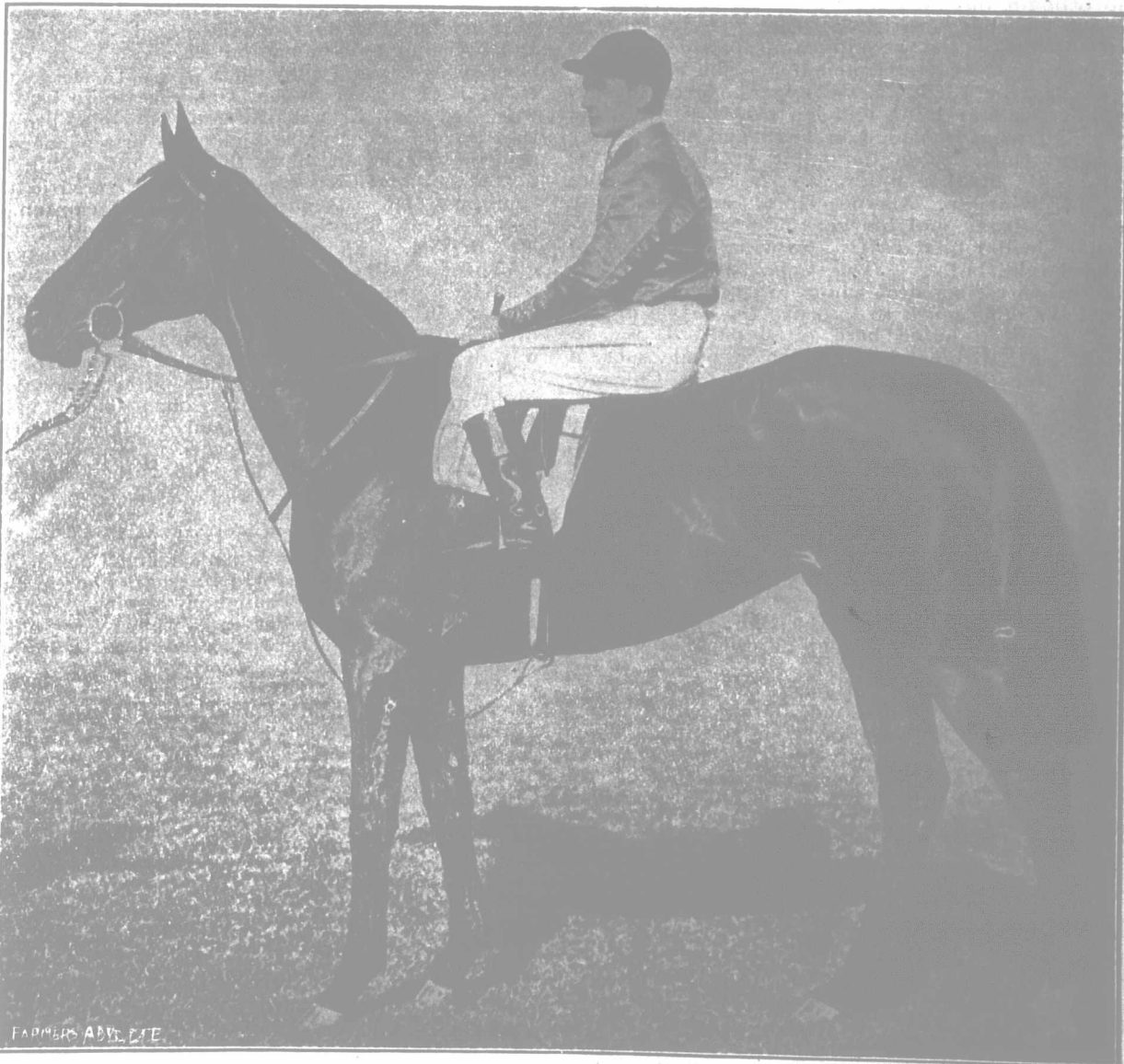
How the Carloads Dressed Out.

The following figures on the carcasses of carload lots of cattle, shown at the last International, are instructive:

Exhibitor.	Live Weight		Per cent. beef.	Per cent. butter-fat.	Per cent. hides.
	Dressed lbs.	Weight lbs.			
Iowa Agr. Col.....	1250	807	.6488	.0429	.064
Univ. of Neb.....	1640	1112	.678	.0292	.081
Univ. of Neb.....	1300	858	.6561	.0261	.06
John McConnell...	1430	993	.6944	.0363	.0601
Funk Bros.....	1310	874	.6671	.0404	.0626
Borden Stk. Fm....	1110	715	.6441	.037	.0504
O. H. Swigart....	1200	775	.6458	.0266	.07
C. D. McPherson...	1410	892	.6255	.027	.0695
Geo. Leigh.....	1365	855	.6263	.0313	.0693
O. Gehlback.....	1630	1025	.6172	.0355	.062
Chas. J. Off.....	1540	983	.6383	.0446	.0557
Mich. Agr. Col....	1595	1082	.647	.05	.0487
Iowa Agr. Col.....	1090	733	.6725	.0312	.0587

Like a Member of the Family.

Enclosed find \$1.50, in payment of my subscription. I like "The Farmer's Advocate" fine. It is like a member of the family. MARCENA LEE. Stone Quarry, Jan. 19, 1906.



Hammerkop, by Gallinule-Concession.

Winner of the 1905 great English classic race, Cesarewitch stakes.

Early Importations of Shorthorns.

The first importation of Shorthorn cattle from Great Britain to Canada of which we find record, was made by the Board of Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick in 1825 or 1826, consisting of four bulls, three of which were from the herd of Mr. Wetherell, of Durham.

One of the first importations, if not the first, to Ontario was made by Mr. Rowland Wingfield, of Guelph, who brought out in 1833 six cows and heifers, and the white bull Young Farmer =275=. About 1835 Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Waterdown, Ont., imported from England the bull Agricola and three cows, including Beauty, by Snowball (2647), who proved very prolific of a very useful class of dual-purpose cows, her name still figuring in the pedigrees of many excellent cattle in Canadian herds. With her came Cherry, by a son of St. Albans (2584), and the bull Agricola (1614).

In 1837 Messrs. Geo. and John Simpson, of Newmarket, Ont., brought out a bull and two cows, one of which, Lady Jane, by Sir Walter, left a large family, which has descendants in many herds.

In 1845 Mr. Ralph Wade, of Port Hope, imported the roan cows Adeline, Clarentine, Fisher Roan and Snowdrop, and the bull American Belted Will, imported in dam. The cow Fisher Roan is the ancestress of an extra good breeding family in the herd of Hon. John Dryden, from which family he has bred many successful show animals, including the grand red yearling bull, Bertie's Hero, winner of the first prize in his class at the International Show, Chicago, in 1905.

During the years 1854 to 1856, Messrs. Geo. Miller, Markham, and William Miller, Pickering, brought out the first Scotch Shorthorns imported to Canada. They were principally of the good, thick-fleshed families bred by Mr. Robert Syme, of Redkirk, Dumfriesshire, and they and their descendants for many years held a prominent place in the prize-lists of Provincial fairs, winning perhaps more first-class honors than any other one family. With one of these importations came the noted bull, Baron Solway =23=, selected by Simon Beattie for Mr. John Snell, of Edmonton, Ont., (now Snelgrove). This bull, a massive roan, with grand handling quality, bred by Mr. Syme, was a sweepstakes winner at Provincial exhibitions, and a capital sire.

From 1854 to 1856 Mr. F. W. Stone, Guelph, made six importations, comprising many excellent cattle from noted English herds, and for many years afterwards Mr. Stone imported extensively of cattle, sheep and Suffolk horses.

The first Cruickshank cattle to come to Canada were imported in 1859 by Mr. Neil McGillivray, of Williamstown, Glengarry County, Ont., who brought out two bulls and two cows, bred by Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton. They were said to be excellent cattle, but were given no special attention and were soon scattered and lost sight of.

In the year 1867 Mr. Geo. Isaac, father of Mr. John Isaac, Marlham, and his brothers, who had emigrated from Scotland in 1842 and settled near Cobourg, Ont., began importing cattle from the herd of his brother-in-law, Mr. Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, and for many years Mr. Isaac and his sons imported many excellent Kinellar-bred cattle, principally the get of Cruickshank bulls. The importations of the Isaac brothers, some of whom are yet in the business, have done much to improve the cattle of this country. The noted herd of Messrs. J. & W. Russell, of Richmond, Hill, which made such a splendid record at the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893, was founded on stock bred at Kinellar, and imported by the Isaac brothers.

In 1870 Mr. John S. Armstrong, of Eramosa, near Guelph, made an importation of excellent cattle, drawn from the Uppermill herd of Mr. W. S. Marr, one of which was Missie 23rd, belonging to the tribe of that name which has been very popular in recent years. In 1871 Mr. Armstrong made a large shipment, mainly from Uppermill, a number of which were sired by Heir of Englishman, a bull that influenced the Marr herd for good to nearly as great an extent as did Champion of England the Sittyton herd.

In 1864 Hon. David Christie, of Paris, Ont., made an importation of magnificent cattle from the herd of Mr. Douglas, of Athelstaneford, which included the great show cow, Queen of Athelstane, one of the most perfect specimens of the breed ever seen in this country. These were very successful show cattle in Great Britain, and were in very high condition when imported. In 1868 Mr. Christie, who had great faith in Booth blood, brought out from England the bull King of St. George (8472), bred by Mr. Carr, of Yorkshire, a strongly-bred Booth bull, but his progeny from the Douglas cows was no great success, except in the case of his son, Crown Prince of Athelstane 2nd, out of Crown Princess of Athelstane, purchased when a calf by Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam, in whose herd, bred to some of his best Cruickshank cows, many exceptionally good animals were produced.

Mr. Joseph S. Thompson, of Whitty, Ont., one of the best judges of his day, made an importation

in 1870 that fairly entitled him to the credit of having first brought Cruickshank cattle into prominence in America. In this shipment were two daughters of Champion of England, Sylvia and Christobel. They were the first specimens of Sittyton breeding exhibited at the leading shows in Canada, and created quite a sensation at the Provincial fair in Toronto as yearlings, where they were placed first and second in strong competition. Mr. Thompson made a larger importation the following year, including the noted show cow, Violet's Forth, bred by Mr. Cruickshank, and sired by the grand show bull, Forth. She was a light roan cow, of great substance, quality and character—one of the best ever imported. Another grand cow brought out by Mr. Thompson, from the herd of Mr. Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, was the roan Golden Drop 1st, sold at Mr. Thompson's auction sale, in 1874, to John Snell & Sons for \$1,600, in whose hands she won first prize and sweepstakes at the Provincial fair at London the following year, and at the executors' sale of the Snell herd the next year, owing to the death of Mr. Snell, senior, she was sold for \$1,225, and her yearling daughter, which she carried when purchased at the Whitty sale, brought \$1,000, the purchasers of both being Messrs. Day, of Iowa.

Mr. John Miller, of Thistle Ha', Brougham, Ont., son of Wm. Miller, sr., of Pickering, made his first importation in 1870, which included the roan show cow Rose of Strathallan, bred by Lord Strathallan, and sired by Mr. Cruickshank's Allan. She was a first-prize winner in Scotland and at Provincial fairs in Canada. Her son, Lord Strathallan, which she carried when imported, a red bull, developed into a grand show animal, and was sold to Mr. Lockridge, of Indiana, for \$2,500, and a daughter, Rose of Strathallan 2nd, sold to Messrs. Snider, of Waterloo County, was a sweepstakes winner at Provincial fairs, and one of the most finished cows of the breed ever seen in this country.

Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., father of John, of Ashburn, and James I., of the homestead, still in the business, made his first importation in 1871, selected from the herd of Mr. Cruickshank, of whom he was a close personal friend, and of whose cattle he was a most consistent and enthusiastic advocate. Mr. Davidson was, for many years, the principal importer of Sittyton cattle to America, handling large numbers of them, the greater part of which were sold to United States breeders, but many to Canadians as well. From 1881 to 1887 he had practically a monopoly of the handling of the surplus stock of Sittyton for the American trade.

In 1871 Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., made his first importation of the bull Stanley and five females, bred by Mr. Cruickshank, including the red three-year-old cow Mimulus, by Champion of England, the dam of the noted prizewinning and breeding bull Barmpton Hero =217=, a roan, born in 1878, and sold when a calf to Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., in whose herd he was used until he was thirteen years old, proving the progenitor of more high-class prizewinners at principal Canadian shows than any other bull, imported or home-bred, that has ever figured in this country. He was sired by Royal Barmpton, a bull bred at Sittyton, and imported in 1873 by Mr. Dryden. As proof that much more depends upon the quality than the length of a pedigree, it may be noted that the pedigree of Mimulus, as it appears in the herdbooks, shows only four crosses of recorded bulls, and is, perhaps, the shortest of any of the Scottish cattle of that decade imported to Canada; but these were bulls of exceptional individual merit, though only one, Champion of England, was bred in Scotland, yet her first calf, Royal Duke of Gloster, whose sire, Grand Duke of Gloster, was more than her half-brother (being also by Champion of England, both being out of cows by Lord Raglan, an imported red bull), was used freely in the Sittyton herd, and was the sire of the noted bulls Roan Gauntlet and Cumberland, the former the sire of Field Marshal, who, in turn, was the sire of the champion Mario. Mimulus produced only one heifer calf, which was sold to go to the States, her other produce being all bulls, of which six are recorded.

It was in 1874 that Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., in connection with Mr. David Birrell, made his first importation, including the roan yearling heifer Alexandra 6th, from the herd of Mr. W. S. Marr, of Uppermill. In 1884 Mr. Johnston brought out from Mr. Duthie's herd the Highland Society prizewinning bull Eclipse, by Earl of March, and in the same year he landed a large and excellent importation, which included the white Sittyton heifer, Allspice, an own sister to Field Marshal, four Lancaster heifers, two Clarets, a Nonpareil, and two Rosebuds, from Kinellar, and eight young bulls, seven of which were of Mr. Campbell's breeding. Mr. Johnston made many later importations, and showed his rare good judgment in the purchase, from the Luther Adams' importation of 1887, of the noted roan, Cruickshank-bred Victoria bull Indian Chief, the sire of more successful show bulls than any other in the history of the breed in Canada, with the possible exception of Barmpton Hero.

A Study of the Breeds of Swine.

I.

The spirit of appreciation in which the series of articles appearing in these columns recently on the history and characteristics of the various breeds of cattle was received by many of our readers, has encouraged us to take up the principal breeds of swine in a somewhat similar way, and, as in the other case, we shall treat the breeds in alphabetical order. The occasion appears opportune, owing to the prominence recently given to the questions of the raising and marketing of hogs. The chapters in this series will necessarily be brief, owing to the limited information available regarding the origin of the breeds, which point, however, is of secondary importance, as their adaptation to the present-day demands is the most essential requirement.

Swine have existed in a wild state on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa since the dawn of history, and have been improved by domestication and selection. The principal breeds of swine in Britain at the present time are the Berkshire, the Large Yorkshire, the Tamworth, the Large Black, the Middle White, the Small White or Suffolk, and the Essex. The purely American varieties are the Chester White, the Poland-China, the Duroc-Jersey, the Cheshire and the Victoria. The breeds most common and most popular in Canada at the present time are the three first named in each of these sub-sections, though not necessarily in the order in which they are named.

The swine of great Britain have been improved chiefly through crosses made with certain foreign and native breeds, by generous feeding and improved care, and the chief of the foreign breeds used in the process were the Chinese and the Neapolitan. The former have been used chiefly in the improvement of the white breeds, and the latter in the improvement of the black. Both crosses tended to reduce the size of the bone, shorten the limbs and ears, to refine the hair, and to improve the early-maturing qualities. Swine in the United States have been improved through crosses chiefly derived from Britain, the skillful blending of varieties, and improved management.

The agitation through the press, and otherwise by the Canadian pork-packers, in the last ten years, for the production of a type of hog specially suited to the demands of the English market for the class of bacon product known as Wiltshire sides, has led to a considerable modification in the general form and character of the pigs of all the breeds in Canada, a result reflecting much credit upon the intelligence and skill of the breeders of this country. This demand has been for a larger proportion of lean meat, with more bacon, and for pigs that mature sufficiently early to be marketed at from six to eight months old, when they should weigh from 160 to 200 pounds, or even more, if well fed. This modification has been effected mainly by selection and mating of the fittest within existing breeds, and by crossing the short-bodied grade stock with pure-bred sires of the approved type and quality, length of sides, smoothness of shoulders and fleshiness of back being principal features in their make-up, keeping in view at the same time the importance of strong and vigorous constitution and good feeding qualities, or the ability to make rapid growth and gain in weight, giving reasonably good returns for the food consumed. That a large proportion of Canadian farmers have succeeded in the effort to meet the demand for this class of hogs is evidenced by the largely increased percentage on the market conforming to the standard of selects. But while this is true, it must be admitted that, owing to the indifference or carelessness of many farmers, there are yet too many of the unsuitable sort being produced, and the sooner these careless ones wake up to the necessity of getting into line with the requirements of the trade, the better for their own financial interests and for the reputation of our country in the best market open to our pork products.

(To be continued.)

The Live-stock Branch.

We have received advanced sheets of the annual report for the past year of the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson. It is a model resume of the work of the branch, grouped under three divisions: 1, Educational, carried on to a greater or less extent in all the Provinces by means of expert lecturers for farmers' institutes, judging schools, and illustration work at exhibitions, most of the work bearing directly or indirectly upon live-stock husbandry; 2, the nationalizing of the Canadian live-stock records; and 3, the extension of trade in live stock to foreign countries.

Seven Years' Trial.

I received your premium knife, and am well pleased with it. I have been taking your paper for seven years, and would not like to be without it. I will try to send more subscriptions. JNO. B. EPPLETT, Perth Co., Ont.

The Science of Feeding.

The wonderful perfection of the stock at the Smithfield Show, says the Agricultural Gazette, of England, indicates the march of science in its applications to agriculture. The improvement has been achieved through a long series of years, and may not be marked this year in contrast with the immediate past, but it exists, notwithstanding. The various breeds have been gradually levelled up to a high and uniform standard, and younger classes now predominate. There is less patchiness and gaudiness, owing to the exclusion of older animals, and the gradual improvement of the breeds. Outside criticism has not been without effect, and early maturity and greater utility of form are more apparent. The science of feeding is better understood, although direct chemical knowledge may be wanting in those directly concerned in bringing out the animals. Still, chemistry is brought to bear upon feeding in many ways. It is evident in the preparation of calf meals and cakes of various kinds, as well as in the blending of foods by the master mind. It is difficult to apportion the praise between the direct servitor and the controlling mind of the manager, but both are necessary. The selection of the animals fitted for training, the accommodation and appliances for carrying on the process, the selection of foods, and careful supervision, belong to the domain of the master; while the supplying of the food, the adjustment of the quantity to the appetite, and the direct care and comfort of the animal, must depend upon the man. This is an excellent combination of science with practice, although it may not take the form of actual chemical knowledge. It is, however, certain that chemistry and physiology must be at the base of successful competition, and the researches conducted on the Continent, in America, and in this country, upon the nutrition of animals, no doubt insensibly filter downwards from the physiological laboratories to the feeding sheds. Even those who regard the feeding of animals as essentially a practical work, must allow that the axioms of successful feeding rest upon a scientific basis.

Give a Name to the Farm as Well as Live Stock.

The breeder of pure-bred stock is practically forced to name his animals for registration purposes, and as much care as possible should be exercised in choosing a word label for recorded animals. Occasionally an animal of mediocre standing is labelled by its fond owner with a name belonging to a more famous animal. We believe such is thoughtlessly done, and not with a view to mislead, but, unfortunately, it does have the latter effect in some cases. If a name made famous by another animal is to be used, there should be either a distinctive prefix or affix; the former might be the name of the farm or locality, the latter a number, name or word, so that no possible confusion could arise. It should also be borne in mind that it is not advisable or desirable to use lengthy names for animals, such as are used in royal families; there are limits to which herdbook registrars may go. These remarks are prompted largely by the use of a name, made famous in show circles in Canada for an animal by a firm neither owning that famous animal nor connected with the owners, and while experts may detect the difference readily, the names are exactly similar, and in course of a few years it will be hard for persons reading a show or sale report to distinguish the progeny of one animal from that of the other; consequently, injustice may be done, not only both sires, but their respective owners, when such was not the intention. We believe that where a name is made famous, either in the show-ring or at the stud, or both, that the owner's right to the appellation should be respected as much as a copyright of a book, a painting, or piece of music. We believe it would be a good move on the part of record associations to refuse names exactly similar, applied to other animals. Such a procedure is now followed, we believe, by some, but it would be a good idea to apply the rule to all record associations, and thus tend to prevent the possibility of animals masquerading under colors that do not belong to them. It is not a hard thing to avoid if the indexes of the particular herdbook or studbook is studied.

The stock-breeder or farmer who truly loves his home and farm will endeavor to secure a suitable name for that farm. Such a name may indicate a distinctive feature of the farm, such, for example, The Elms, Lakeview, or it may indicate the soil character or other features—Claylands, Sandlands, or some old family name or idea, such as Belvoir, Oak Lodge, Forest Home, Woodmere, etc. The breeder of pure-breds cannot afford to do without such a name, which, applied to his farm and live stock, at once gives its distinction in his advertising, and when seen in print or mentioned, at once brings to the mind of the reader the particular farm, its owner and its live stock. It is, therefore, good tactics to select a suitable euphonious name for one's farm and use it for the live stock as a prefix. It is doubt-

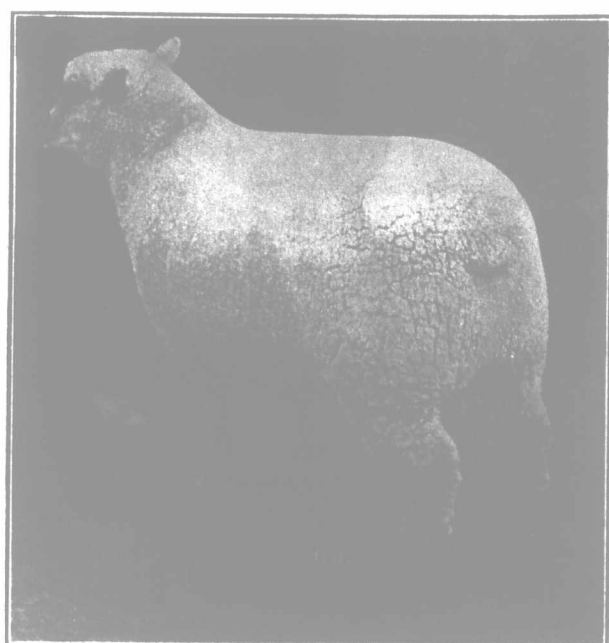
ful, however, if the farm name will be used for the owner, as is so frequently the case in Scotland, where one hears men spoken of as Kinellar (S. Campbell, Jr.), Auchronie (Alex. Watson), Collynie (Wm. Duthie), Netherhall (Montgomerys), Pitlivie (Baillie Taylor), and others, the names used being those of their respective farms.

United States Cattle in Bond.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With further reference to your letter of the 2nd inst., respecting American cattle bonded at the Western Cattle Market, Toronto, I am informed that there have been only two classes of cattle entered at this port for some years past, viz., cattle brought in for exhibition purposes, and those imported for the improvement of stock. They would arrive under customs manifest, and those entered for exhibition would be re-exported under customs manifest. A record is kept at this port of the cattle warehoused for exhibition. This Department keeps a record of the number entered free for the improvement of stock. There would be no record kept by the customs at Toronto in respect of American cattle (if any) passing through that city in transit for exportation.

JOHN McDUGALL,
Commissioner of Customs.



Southdown Wether Lamb

Winner of grand championship as best lamb any breed, grade or cross, International Show, Chicago, 1905. Exhibited by Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.

THE FARM.

How to Get a Catch of Clover and a Crop of Fall Wheat.

My experience has been, when I had a dirty field to start with, it is best to plow soon after harvest, then roll, harrow and cultivate, in the order named. Put the manure out on the field in the winter time, as by so doing the cost of hauling is less, and it leaves more time for other work in the busy season. In the spring and early summer prepare the field for a crop of rape, which, at the present price of beef cattle and hogs, will prove profitable. Plow in the fall, after rape is eaten off. The next spring sow with barley and seed down with clover and timothy, or clover and any other grasses preferred, and there will be no need to trouble about "getting a catch."

The next year take off a crop of hay. The second year, instead of keeping the field for hay, pasture it until about July, then plow the field, and after rolling, harrow and cultivate as often as possible, until the time for sowing fall wheat. In this locality I prefer sowing the wheat about August 21st, and when so done I have never missed a crop.

Peel Co., Ont. E. E. W.

Forest Preservation in Nova Scotia.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The conditions in many parts of Nova Scotia are such that very soon we too will be confronted with the problem of the preservation of our woodlands. I am heartily in sympathy with the proposal to exempt woodlands from taxation, for this reason, that the owner of a large tract of woodland, while it is kept as such, is, in some measure, a benefactor to his country, by preserving the springs and streams, and by inducing a more uniform and regular rainfall for his section of country. He is not deriving any income whatever from the most of this tract of woodland, consequently I do not believe he should be taxed for it; or, at least, such woodlands up to a certain specified percentage of the area held by him. Fire, as well as the axe, has made great destruction with our forests, and this also should be safeguarded by governmental action.

King's Co., N. S. JOHN DONALDSON.

The Farm-labor Problem Goes Back to the Schools.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are two questions that have agitated the better class of the farming community of New Brunswick for years, more than anything I can think of. They are want of sufficient barnyard manure to keep up the humus in the soil, and the exodus of the people from the farm—the greater part from the country. This last makes labor scarce, and breaks up settlements, so that it is hard for those left to keep up roads, schools and churches, and whatever goes to the making of society. The best solution of the first question we had from Ontario, viz., short rotation of crops, sowing plenty of clover, and turning under the aftermath. To the other we have got no practical answer so far.

In all the newer parts of the Province we are nearly all in a state of transition, from lumbermen to farmers. Hay and oats are the principal crops, which are generally sold for export or to the lumber camps. Few keep much stock, and such as is kept receives little care or attention. Such farming doesn't pay for any length of time, as it soon exhausts the soil; nor does it give employment the year round. The older people are generally complaining that farming doesn't pay, and the young have to go in search of employment, and seldom return to settle at home. Of those who have decided to farm, hundreds have left the upper St. John counties and gone over into the State of Maine to grow potatoes; the only inducement being the larger market—soil and climate being the same as with us. Dairymen have the idea they must go to a corn country; a few go West to grow wheat; but the great majority go to the towns, generally over the lines. I do not know of a boy who became at all expert with the pen and at figures who did not go straight for the town, except such as had a home where good horses and other good stock were kept, and cared for. But there are so many farms with poor stock upon them; nothing, in fact, the boys could be expected to take an interest in or be proud of. It is said the boy is the father of the man, but his environment has much to do with the making of him. Parents are likely to influence their children more than anyone else. A father who is a successful farmer, and is reasonable with them, most of his boys are likely to stick to the farm. When both parents dignify their calling, their children will be proud to follow in their steps; but when the surroundings of the boys have so much that is prejudicial to farm life in them, what else can be expected than just what is happening, that the boys leave it so soon as they find a chance.

Institute meetings, dairy schools and agricultural colleges do good to men who take an interest in such means of education, and have a bent in that direction already; but this affects only the boys of those so influenced, leaving entirely the great majority of our young people; for, after all, it is but a few that are reached by such means. If something is not done for our boys before they are fit to go to College, few of them will ever reach it. It is only as a twig the tree can be bent.

When parents show such distaste of the farm, the common school cannot be expected to make farmers of our boys; still, I think more might be done in that direction than is being done under the present methods, seeing it is for the training of an almost entirely agricultural population.

The common school starts with the idea that the principal trainers of youth are the parents, and that the chief business of the school is to teach how to read, correspond and keep accounts. This being the only training many receive, fitting them to act for themselves tends towards a clerkship of some sort.

The farmer's boy needs all the business training the common school can give him, but the boy destined to be a farmer should be trained in the study and understanding of the ways of nature from his earliest years, and if such training cannot be had at his home—as we can see it often cannot be—an effort should be made to have it supplied, as far as possible, at the common school. How this can best be done will be for men better qualified than the writer to say. I shall, however, make a few suggestions, which I expect will bring something better from "The Farmer's Advocate" (which is doing a great educational work in the farm homes of Canada, where it pays its weekly visit), or any of its readers who may have given thought to this question. There has been much talk of nature study amongst educational authorities, but it has not come to much so far in the common school; although this would be a commencement in the right direction. The teachers of all common schools in country districts should have a thorough understanding of plant life; should have a knowledge of the component parts and qualities of the various soils; should know by sight and be able to describe the habit and character of at least every bad weed in the Province, as well as of all birds and insects that affect the farmer for good or evil.

I think that, when weather permits, these and kindred subjects could be taught to more advantage, and the subject made more interesting to the pupils, if an hour or more of the school session were spent on the school grounds, on the roadside, and in the fields, where practical lessons could be given, and in the collection of such plants, weeds, insects, soils and rocks as are to be found in the neighborhood; and I think that the Government would be justified, considering our position as an agricultural province, in giving an extra provincial grant to such teachers as qualify for such

work, and a still higher grant to those who prove themselves in practice efficient teachers along these lines. I would like to say something in regard to the textbooks or readers in use, the subject matter of which is, in my opinion, but little calculated to stir the spirit or to enrich the mind of an agricultural people, but I fear have already trespassed beyond your patience.

Victoria Co., N. B.

W. L. McPHAIL.

Exemption of Lands Planted to Timber from Taxation.

By Jonas, of Claiver Ha Lea.

As it is absolutely necessary that governments should be maintained and justice dispensed, it also follows that all public improvements must be paid for, as well as the expense of civil government, the maintenance of the courts of justice, etc., etc. Now, how is all this going to be paid for? It would not do to raise the money by a tax at so much per capita, because it would be a very great burden on many, and from a large number it could not be collected, for the best of all reasons, because they don't have any means.

So the assessment law has been framed, but like every other human ordinance, it has been found faulty, and susceptible of considerable improvements, and we should be always willing "to be going on to perfection." There have been many changes in the assessment law of late years; some of these have proved to be improvements and some of them otherwise. The township council at its first meeting appoints an assessor, whose duty it is to go over the township and call on every man and enquire as to what property he owns, and take down his name and the description of his property, and set a value upon the land and also upon the buildings; and, of course, the amount of money required for public improvements and other like public purposes is levied on every man in proportion to the amount he is assessed for by the assessor. A court of revision is held in each township, to which appeals may be made by those who think that their property has been assessed too high. It will easily be seen that it is not an easy matter for the assessor to put a fair equitable value on every man's property. On one occasion a man made an appeal to the court of revision to lower the amount at which the assessor had rated him. The assessor stated to the court that he thought the appellant's buildings were not rated any higher than those of his neighbors, which he thought were much the same as his. In reply the appellant stated that he thought his neighbor had better barns and a better house than he had, and a "brand-new wife" into the bargain. Now this opens up a new line of thought. Should the married farmer be assessed at a higher rate on account of the many comforts and blessings naturally flowing from a life of connubial bliss? Or should the bachelor farmer be assessed at a higher rate, to compensate the general public for the loss naturally sustained by them for his failure to live up to his responsibilities? For certainly there is a loss to the community at large where there are so many bachelor farmers, and what is more reasonable than that the bachelors themselves should pay quite a heavy tax to make up the public loss.

Now, are not waste, unproductive lands in the same category with the bachelor farmers? There are many acres in almost every township in our Province which are not profitable for cultivation or pasture, but which would produce good timber if planted with the variety suited to the soil and climate. This would not only prove a profitable venture to the owner or his family, if he did not live long enough to see his planting mature, but we are told on good authority that it would improve the climate and increase the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, and help to prevent the springs from drying up. Now, how would it do to make an amendment to the assessment law something like this: That for every acre that a farmer planted with young trees suitable to the soil, he would be allowed three acres exempt from taxation. There would also have to be a provision that he care for and protect the growing timber, and keep animals out of it for, say, fifteen years at least. There ought also to be a limit, say not more than eight acres to every 100 acres, and a certain number of trees per acre. The Government might also give a very small bonus per tree to the nursery men, on condition that they furnish trees suitable for planting at the smallest possible profit. We believe our Province would be very much improved in many ways if considerable belts of unproductive land were planted to profitable kinds of timber. There was much wisdom in the old Scotch laird's dying injunction to his son and heir, "Ye'll be aye planting a tree, Jock; it will grow when you are sleeping."

Do Sugar Beets Pay?

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The question is often asked, does it pay to raise sugar beets? In 1905 I raised on 1½ acres 66,155 lbs. of clean beets, or twenty tons, seven hundred and ten pounds to one acre; deducting seed, \$2.70, I realized \$159.22. I would like to find out through your valuable paper if anyone has done as well, or even better.

I. W. SCHNEIDER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

The Agricultural Forest Problem.

Paper read before the Canadian Forestry Convention at Ottawa, January, 1906, by E. J. Zavitz, Lecturer in Forestry, Ontario Agri. College.

Part I.

The subject of forestry is being brought before the general public in newspaper and magazine articles as never before in the history of the country. The efforts of the Canadian Forestry Association, the general rise in wood prices, and the wonderful development of the forestry movement in the United States, has done much to awaken the Canadian people.

Forestry and agriculture have very much in common, as food crops and wood crops both depend upon a rational treatment of the soil. During the last century agriculture has developed from the crude and wasteful exploitation of the soil to an art based upon scientific principles. That which we call forestry to-day can well be compared to the agricultural efforts of our forefathers as they scratched the soil with wooden plows and paid little attention to the future uses of the land.



E. J. Zavitz.

When the early settlers of Ontario arrived along the shores of our great lakes the forest seemed an impenetrable barrier. We scarcely realize in these days of agitation for forest conservation what an enemy these pioneers found in the heavy forest which covered the soil. Without modern appliances they had to clear the land, and it is not to be wondered at, that any and every means was taken to get rid of the trees. However, our forefathers wrought nobly, and we have no quarrel with the past. In these days of settlement the tree that would split the easiest was taken, so that we find such material as black walnut and white oak being made into rails, or going into heaps for burning in the clearing operations. However, it is surprising to find in these days a lack of knowledge as to the value of certain trees. Last summer I found a farmer clearing up the last remnant of his wood-lot, and everything was going into cordwood. Among other valuable trees was found some black-cherry trees from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter. There was a mill and market within eight miles, but the owner did not know wood values, and the main object was to clear up the land. Clearing of land is inherent. Our fathers and forefathers had to do it to make a living, so we have followed in line, and do it without questioning the reason or the future of the land denuded.

Popular articles are frequently written, stating how much and why certain percentages of forest should exist throughout an agricultural country. We cannot lay down any arbitrary figure, nor is it necessary to say what percentage of the land should be covered with trees. Successful cultivation of the soil is being carried on in districts where there is scarcely any forest cover.

In an agricultural country, such as Ontario, there are three reasons frequently advanced why forestry should be practiced. Aesthetic effects, protective influences and financial investment are all given as arguments why certain portions of the land should be wooded.

While the aesthetic argument may appear very weak to many, there is no one but will admit that a treeless waste would be a poor country in which to live.

Woodlands, as a means of protection, are of great interest to the agriculturist. Houses on the farm protected by the trees require less heating in the winter. Stock in protected barns and barnyards undoubtedly require less food.

Beneficial effects to field crops may also be of great importance. A field of wheat or clover, protected by woodlands or protection belts, will have a great advantage over the unprotected field. Snow falling on the protected field gives a mantle which shields from sudden changes and lessens the danger from frost. In the spring the snow is taken off by evaporation, caused by wind and sun. We frequently forget that the wind is a great factor in causing the quick disappearances of

the snow. If a mantle of snow can be kept on a field of clover a few days longer in the spring, during the sudden changes of temperature, it may be of great benefit to the crop.

We are not able to say definitely of what value the melting snows of spring are to field crops or to the soil, but there is little doubt that a wind-swept field loses a great deal of moisture that should be taken up by the soil if better protected. Woodlands on the banks and at the head-waters of streams will better regulate the flow, besides protecting the banks from serious erosion. As fruit-growing develops in Ontario, it will be found that protection from wind is very necessary to the soil and also to the tree, especially while it is burdened with fruit. It is also probable that the moisture content of the soil is greatly influenced by the winds which sweep over the surface of unprotected fields during the dry periods of the summer.

THE WOOD-LOT AS AN INVESTMENT.

We sometimes hear the argument that this is an agricultural country, and it will not pay to devote land to the growing of wood-crops. It is interesting to note that in 1896 we had 13 per cent. of waste land in the older agricultural part of the Provinces. The topography of the country is such that it can never all be utilized for food-crop production. When we still find large amounts of waste land in an old country like Great Britain, adapted to forestry purposes, it is not likely that agriculture will become so intensive in Ontario that we shall require all the land for food crops.

A large percentage of the remaining wood-lots of Ontario, which are on first-class soil, should yield nearly one cord per acre per annum under proper management. However, putting the annual increment at two-thirds of a cord, which at a fuel-wood price of \$6.00 per cord would give a gross rental of \$4.00 per acre, this compares very favorably with agriculture, for the average annual rental of farm land in Ontario is \$2.49. The town forest of Winterthur has produced \$10.00 per acre per annum for the last thirty years, and there are Saxon forest ranges of spruce which yield an annual net revenue of \$12 to \$15 per acre. We frequently hear the statement that we cannot apply intensive forestry methods, such as applied in Germany, where wood prices guarantee investment in forestry undertakings.

In 1900 the average price of work-wood for Prussia was about 10c. per cubic foot, and for fuel wood about 3½c. per cubic foot. Work-wood, or lumber quality, as we might term it in our country, was \$17 per thousand, and fuel wood \$3.00 per cord. Indeed, we are in some cases paying higher prices for fuel wood in Ontario than is being paid in Germany.

In agricultural districts, where we enjoy immunity from fire, surely forestry investments should be looked upon with favor.

The great majority of forest or woodland owners in this country are farmers. It is possible to carry on intensive forestry management on the woodlands connected with the farm. The farmer can do many things in the care and development of his wood-lot which would be impossible in the case of larger holdings, where every outlay has to be charged up against the crop. He has horses and outfit. Part of his operations can be carried on in a slack season. He can easily be taught silvicultural facts, as he has already a knowledge of the soil in its relation to vegetable life. He is owner, manager, swamper and chopper combined, and is in a position to carry out a rational plan of management. While it is true that their wood-lot holdings are in small parcels, yet it may be interesting to know what it means in the aggregate. "Old Ontario," lying south of the 46 deg. parallel of latitude, is known as an agricultural country, and contains about 33,000 square miles. Allowing 10 per cent. of this to be covered with woodland, we would have in private hands 3,300 square miles, or over two million acres. Within this area many species find the northern limit of their original distribution. Such valuable hardwood as black walnut, shag-bark hickory, sweet chestnut and tulip or whitewood were originally found only in the most southerly portions of the Province. White ash, red and white oak, black cherry, rock elm and other valuable species are found throughout this older portion of the Province. Our northern forests are coniferous, and we cannot depend upon the north for a supply of cabinet and finishing woods. True the yellow birch of the north woods has a high value as a finishing or cabinet wood, but the commercial interests of Southern Ontario to-day depend upon a foreign market for the great bulk of its hardwood supply.

White oak, black walnut, chestnut, white ash, white-wood, hickory, etc., which are native to old Ontario, are being imported by the various manufacturers. From the forestry report of 1884, over twenty years ago, I quote the following extract from a Toronto lumberman's letter: "White ash, butternut and white oak are also becoming woods of the past. We rioted in the abundance of our forest wealth, and are now suffering somewhat of the evils attendant on such a course. To-day we import whitewood and walnut from places to which formerly we exported large quantities of the same timber, much superior to what they are now bringing in."

We are using poorer qualities where once only first grades would have been looked at. Species such as soft elm are being used to-day for purposes where twenty years ago they would have been considered valueless. In 1884 a Toronto firm offered \$8 to \$9 for soft elm loaded on the car at point of shipment. Last week I find the same species, probably not so good

quality, selling for \$8 per thousand on the stump, and for \$12 per thousand in the log at the mill. In the same year the same firm offered \$18 to \$20 per thousand for white oak loaded on the car at point of shipment. To-day white oak is selling at \$30 per thousand on the stump.

The writer does not hold that the woodlands of Ontario can be brought to an acreage or productive capacity so that the manufacturers could depend on the local supply. Indeed, I believe Ontario must go on importing white oak, hickory, etc., so long as the American market can supply us. However, we hear persistent rumors of a timber famine across the line, and there is a probability that we shall see the day when it will be very hard to obtain our present supply from that source.

The people of Ontario will have to be satisfied with a poorer quality, and will have to get along with poorer species where we are now using more valuable ones.

However, the question that affects the woodland owner in the southern part of Ontario, is that high prices will prevail for certain hardwoods, and frequently very fancy prices may be realized. But someone says that the small wood-lot cannot profitably produce timber sizes, and that its management must be confined to the production of fuel and smaller sizes. This is partially true, but in a selection method of cutting, such as the small owner will likely follow, there is room for a certain percentage of trees of timber size.

"Sandy Fraser" on the Cash System.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your rale kind letter o' a few days syne has just come tae han', tellin' me that Jean Urquhart is deid, an' that I may again venture to express my opeenions. Weel, Mr. Editor, I was glad tae see ye tak up yer pen in defence o' the habit o' payin doon the siller for a' that a mon buys. You an' I will juist agree with that gran' meenister, or whatever he was, Arriens Ward, when he said that a mon should pay the cash, even if he wad hae tae go in debt to dae it. Many's the mon is noo strugglin' on the rocks, tryin to prolong a meeserable existence with a wife an family, who, gin he hadna' gone in debt for a marriage liscense would na hae bin able to hae taken the next wrang step, but havin started tae gae doon the hill he found it was "a' greased for the occasion," to quote frae another gifted divine. The credit system may be a' right in the commercial life o' the cities, but its no' a sign o' gude judgment, tae say the least, for a farmer tae be payin' eight per cent. or mair on his notes given tae the machinery men, in these times o' cheap money.

And, noo, Mr. Editor, as I ken ye wad dae me a gude turn gin ye could na help yersel', I am gaen tae pit in a word for ye. It is along the line o' the subject in han', but was na touched on in yer remair's some weeks ago. Yer natural modesty, na doot, kept ye frae mentioning it, but what about a' the farmers o' Canada who are warkin' the credit system tae death in respect to their subscriptions tae "The Farmer's Advocate"?

Noo, ma brither farmers, juist let me tell you that the mon who is responsible for the gettin' oot o' a paper like "The Farmer's Advocate" warks hard enough tae get up a respectable appetite, and wear oot a gude mony claes. Sae, gin ye willna' pay in yer subscriptions he may be reduced tae poverty, or even marryin', in the forlorn hope that the wife will support him, though I maun confess, its a puir wumman that canna support one editor. But, ony way, ye ken as weel's mysel, that ye hae bin gettin' what's worth mair tae ye than the price o' the paper, so in common decency ye should pay up. Ye will feel mair comfortably, ye will mak' the editor happy, an ye will be startin' the new year richt, an' wi' a clean page, which ye will na' be daein' gin ye go in debt for yer paper. Dae this an then resolve that ye will give up the tobacco an' stop thrashin' yer wife, an' any ither New Year reforms that ye care tae go in for, but dae this first, or I will na' gie a hawbee for a' the resolutions ye can waste time in makin'. Ye remember the auld proverb says, "He pays twice who pays quickly," so let us act accordingly, an' may happen we may save the editor from takin to drink; or, worse, as I mentioned afore.

Weel, Mr. Editor, I must not tak' too much o' yer space, so I will be juist thankin' ye an' wishin' ye an' all my fellow subscribers to yer valuable paper a happy New Year, run on the cash system. I remain, yours as ever,
SANDY FRASER.

A Safe Guide.

Though only being a subscriber to your paper for a short time, I am pleased to say I am more than satisfied, and I am also sorry that I was not a subscriber in the last five years, as I think a young man starting out by himself, as I was five years ago, could not wish for a better adviser than the columns of your valuable paper. I am greatly interested in this gigantic literary society that you are forming, and I would request of you to enroll my name as a member. I see no reason why this society should not be a great success, but I can't also give you, gentlemen, great credit for undertaking so much more work in such a cheerful way, just because it is of interest to your readers.
Lambton Co., Ont. JAS. DOOLAN.

Every Reason for Wood-lot Exemption.

I am decidedly in favor of the system of wood-lot exemption from taxation in regions where the proportion of forest to field is not at all adequate, and where wood growth is desirable in any public interest. The protection of watersheds, the climatic, hygienic, economic and agronomic needs, would justify it amply. As to the æsthetic, I suppose some will demur, but I am fully convinced that those who make life beautiful should receive ample recognition for it, and how can this be done better than by the growth of trees? Here in Prince Edward Island we have no municipalities outside the towns. I believe we are behind the age in not having them, but the Province is so small that many fear over-government. With them, we could best see to local needs, and exempt what was really worthy of exemption. I have already advocated this wood-lot exemption, and when the co-operative policy of the Central and Local Governments with regard to forestry is announced, I really think something like this will be included. We have a Provincial land tax here. It could be exempted where desirable wood growth was concerned.
A. E. BURKE.

THE DAIRY.

Will Mechanical Milking Decrease the Milk Flow?

Devoutly as we all wish that the milking machine may prove a success, there are those of us unable to divest ourselves of misgivings as to whether mechanical milk extraction may prove a practical success. We hope it may, but the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate" long since took the position that they would believe in the milking machine after they had seen it some years in successful use. Hoping an invention will pan out well is no guarantee that it will do so, and as it is better to be safe than sorry, we propose to take a circumspet view of the matter, and, accordingly, reprint the following article, by Primrose McConnell, B. Sc., which appeared in the English Agricultural Gazette. We sincerely trust Mr. McConnell's conclusions are unwarranted, but he faults the machines on the very score regarding which we were dubious. Our readers, however, may form their own opinions:

"Mechanical milking of cows has been a problem before inventors for the last fifty years, and, as many say the problem has now been solved, the experiences of one who has been through the mill may be interesting to some. There recently has been a boom in the north country in the use of some one or other of these machines. Some have used them two years, some three; some are just beginning to use them, and one known to the writer has been in use about fifteen years—if it is still running.

"About two and a half years ago I had one erected in my shed, and for eighteen months all my cows—from 80 to 100—were milked with the same. I stopped it and took it down about a year ago, and went back to hand milking, and now, after the lapse of another year, when one can take a "judicial" view of matters, I lay my experiences before the readers of the Gazette. My installation, when all the "extras" and spare parts were paid for, cost about £240 for eighty cows, or about £3 per head, though I must explain that in this was included a steam boiler, which was suitable for steaming purposes outside the milking parts, and was used as such. I found that the annual expense of running the thing, at least for the first year, was about £50; the coal for the boiler alone, over and above the proportion usually employed for boiling and steaming, was £30, while the repairs, replacing the rubbers, etc., were another £20, and this did not allow for the tremendous depreciation of the whole plant, which would have to be met in the course of years.

"I started the apparatus, and at the end of two months or so was getting on so well that I invited all my neighbors to come and see it at work one afternoon. About sixty responded to the invitation, and at that time I would almost have given it a testimonial, but thought I would wait to see what happened later on. As a result, the milk yield began to go down, and kept down ever after, and I never got it up again until three months after I stopped machine milking.

"I have for many years kept a milk record, and so know pretty well what my cows are doing individually and collectively, and therefore am able to give actual figures as to the results of machine milking. For the twelve months before I had the machine, but including three months' time of the same, the average yield per head was 612 imperial gallons. For the twelve months during which the machine was in full use the average was 337 gallons per head, and for the twelve months after the machine was dropped the yield was 552 gallons. My usual run is about 650 gallons per head, taking good and bad together, and it would have been about that under ordinary circumstances, but for the effect of the machine for three months before and three months after the twelve months reckoned to it in the above calculations. In other words, the machine will only get from a half to two-thirds of the milk from a cow that hand-milking will do.

"Now a few words as to the conditions under which the experiment was tried, because I may be told that I

did not give it a chance, did not give it sufficient personal supervision, etc., etc. To begin with, my two cowmen were natives of the same county as myself, were keen to make it a success, and it was largely at their instigation that I had the installation set up. One of these men was a born mechanic, who could take any piece of machinery to pieces, repair it, and put it together again. As for myself, I was an engineer in my youth, have a hereditary knowledge of mechanics, and have an outfit of every possible kind of tool in my workshop on the farm that is likely to be of use, and, moreover, I am in the habit of using the same, for I am never happier than when at the bench or the vise. The mechanical part of the milking machine was, therefore, under the control of two of us who were mechanical experts. As to the other cowmen, who helped with the work, stripped out the cows, etc., all were kept on, and they were given to understand they would not lose their jobs, and were otherwise encouraged to help to make the thing a success. As to myself, I was in the cowshed every morning before five o'clock for several months after we started it, and never missed being present a single milking time, and took a share of the work myself. Later on, when results were getting worse, I worked at it again myself for several months. I procured a set from a friend who was working with the apparatus of another maker, and tried this, but it was no better. Then I designed and had made for me a set which combined the good points of two makers' machines, and which was simpler and more efficient than either. I took a row of fourteen cows, which stood in one lot, and experimented with them myself for months. Some of these were special pets of my own, which would allow me to do anything with them, and they chewed their cuds while the suckers were on; but in spite of all, I had the mortification of seeing the yield go down, no matter which machine was tried.

"I have accumulated a vast quantity of figures, analysis, and other results from my eighteen months' trial, which would occupy too much space to detail here, but it is sufficient to say that the milking machine in three varieties has been a disastrous failure with me, and I have got a lot of information in reserve for anyone who thinks the machine is a success.

"There is one point in connection with the physiology of milk secretion which everybody—including myself—seems to have forgotten, but which I have had enforced on my attention at enormous cost. This is the fact that the milk is secreted after the act of milking has begun. There is only a quart or so of milk ready-made in the teats and milk-bag of a cow before milking begins, and the amount and quality of the milk she does yield will depend largely on how she is milked. Now, ordinary milking by hand is a species of massaging which stimulates the flow, and this is wanting in a machine; while if you massage the udder while the machine is on—as I did—you might as well milk by hand, and save the trouble and expense of the machine altogether. The mechanical act of sucking milk out of a cow's teat is very easy of accomplishment, but that is not all that is required in milking. There is the mental state of the cow, the effect of prolonged hand versus machine manipulation on the udder, and so on. In the machine you think it is all right to look at; you see the milk spouting in the glass tubing, and you think how nice and clean and handy it all is, but the enormous labor required to keep the apparatus clean, and the fact that a cow goes dry in seven and a half months, which ought to milk nine and a half, is sufficient to kill the enterprise in this line.

"It is rather a dangerous thing to prophesy as to future inventions, and we do not know what mankind may accomplish in another generation. We have seen marvels brought out, such as the Rontgen rays, radium, the telephone, the marconigraph, and so on, and we may, therefore, yet see a successful milking machine."

The Keeping Quality of Butter.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding article on "Keeping Quality of Butter," signed "Buttermaker," Northumberland Co., Ont., I beg leave to make the following observations:

1. Butter at the creameries, which is kept at a temperature above 40° for any length of time, will deteriorate very rapidly. This, of course, must be avoided where the butter is exported, and which does not, as a rule, reach the consumer in Great Britain until four to six weeks after it has been made. This is entirely different from making butter for customers in Canada who would usually consume the butter inside of two weeks after it is made on the farm. Butter made in June and kept until the following June could not be sold in the best butter markets of Canada. Some people like what is called the "packed butter flavor," and for such this kind of butter is all right, but the great majority of people like the butter as fresh as possible.

2. Regarding the churning of sweet cream, your correspondent has failed to note that when we churn such it is pasteurized or heated to a temperature of 180° to 185°, and afterwards cooled to churning temperature. Such butter possesses better keeping quality than butter made from similar cream ripened in the usual way, or according to the plan as indicated by your correspondent.

We grant that the making of ripened cream butter is a process of fermentation, and that a certain amount of acid must be developed in order to make such butter, but later investigations would lead us to believe that the true butter flavor is obtained without ripening.

souring, and that there is a growing demand for such butter. However, the work is in an experimental stage as yet, and we do not feel like saying too much about it at present.

H. H. DEAN.
Ontario Agricultural College.

Quality and Quantity of Butter.

Prof G. L. McKay, before Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

MAGNITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES DAIRY INDUSTRY.

In discussing the quality and quantity of butter, I realize that I have two important items to deal with. Very few have any conception of the magnitude of the dairy industry of the United States. The value of the dairy products is about \$700,000,000. The total value of the output of butter alone is nearly \$300,000,000, which is a little more than 5 per cent. of all our agricultural products. Butter, considered as a crop, is exceeded in value only by corn, wheat, hay, forage and cotton. More than half this amount is produced in seven States, while general agriculture is carried on in practically all States. The annual value of the dairy and egg production of my State (Iowa) is greater than all the gold and silver produced in the United States and Alaska. The consumption of butter is constantly on the increase. Ninety-four per cent. of our butter is consumed at home, leaving only 6 per cent. for export. With our constantly increasing population, it is only a matter of time, if the quality is kept up to the standard of extras, until we will be compelled to import to supply local demand, unless we greatly increase our output.

QUALITY BEFORE QUANTITY.

The greatest danger menacing the dairy industry to-day does not come from oleomargarine, but from the ranks of the creamerymen themselves—those who have placed quantity above quality. Deceit and fraud have never yet succeeded in building up an honest industry. Many of my audience, no doubt, remember the time when cheese at Little Falls and Utica markets sold for a premium of ½c. to ¾c. per pound above the Canadian cheese. To-day the Canadian cheese have a reputation in the English market that cannot be wrested from them as long as justice and right can control their output. This great change was brought about by some selfish scheming individuals in the United States, who placed on the market skim-milk cheese and filled cheese and branded them as full-cream cheese. This resulted in English merchants regarding all cheese from the United States with suspicion. This was a case where the innocent had to suffer through no fault of their own.

We find in the West and Central West that the whole system of buttermaking has been practically changed in the last four or five years. A few individuals have been seized with the desire to control the great industry of the country. The result is, the quality of butter has deteriorated so much that it is seriously affecting the consumption of butter. There never has been a time when good finished products could be made out of poor, decomposed raw materials, and the same is just as true in buttermaking as in any line of business. The sooner the milk or cream is manufactured into butter or cheese, the better will be the quality of the finished product every time.

What gives butter its selling value? It is not the body, or always the appearance, but it is flavor. This quality causes butter to sell higher than lard, tallow, or any of the other fats.

PASTEURIZATION LITTLE BENEFIT TO OVERRIPE CREAM.

Where cleanliness and care are observed, the Lord Almighty seems to have placed in milk all the necessary ingredients that go to make up good flavor in butter. Where cream is kept in an unsanitary place from three to six days, as is sometimes done by farmers who ship to central plants, the flavor of the butter is seriously injured, and cannot be fully reclaimed by any method. A great deal has been written about pasteurization of such cream. When scoring butter, and observing it in different places, I have come to the conclusion that pasteurization is of very little benefit, if any, to old, stale, overripe cream. It is true that high heating will drive off some undesirable, volatile gases, but at the same time there is danger of producing other undesirable flavors in such old cream. I have a tub of butter in my laboratory that was sent in by one of our large central plants to be inspected. The sender stated that they had lost thousands of dollars during the past summer, owing to the peculiar flavor the butter possessed. This flavor is called a metallic flavor. The writer stated that they had never been troubled with this kind of flavor until they began pasteurizing old cream. I have information from another reliable party, who operated a central plant, confirming the above statement from his own experience. Some people have an erroneous idea that pasteurizing is a panacea for all defects in cream. Pasteurization does not destroy the flavor that is already present in decomposed cream, but it does largely destroy the germs that produce this flavor. This reminds me

of the colored man talking with his lawyer, who was consulting him about the crime he had committed. The lawyer remarked: "Why, they cannot put you in jail for that." But the colored man said: "My Lord, man, I am already in jail." When this flavor is already in the cream it cannot be removed by pasteurization. Every loss that is sustained in manufacturing this kind of cream is a great injury to the dairy business.

DENMARK PASTEURIZES GOOD CREAM.

Denmark has made a great success with pasteurization because they have followed the method of pasteurizing only good cream. Their system is practically the whole-milk system. They skim milk that contains a uniform amount of fat from day to day, pasteurize the same when it is sweet, cool to a certain temperature, and use a certain amount of starter. The result is a uniform product, which is much desired by the English merchant. It is not so much the superiority in qual-



Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

President Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

ity of the Danish butter as it is its uniformity, that gives it the standing it has in the English market. They were beaten at the Paris Exposition by American butter, made from raw cream, in the competition for the grand prize. I believe the reason why pasteurization has taken such a firm hold in Denmark is because the cows are kept in the barn almost the entire year. The result is that the majority of bacteria that get into their milk come from the stable, and belong to the putrefactive group.

By pasteurizing to extreme high temperatures, the same as they use, these germs are destroyed before they produce serious defects. Then, by using a good commercial starter, they are able to control the ripening of their cream and produce a uniform article of butter.

PRIZES TO MILK HAULERS FOR BEST MILK.

We have one large, full-milk creamery in our State where the maker, who is an exceedingly bright fellow, offered prizes to the milk-haulers who brought in the best grade of milk. The result was a rivalry of patrons on the different routes, which proved so beneficial to the creamery that this maker won first place, twice, at the St. Louis Exposition World's Fair, on his butter. He was finally induced to go to another creamery, with a raise of \$25 per month. The maker who followed him was also able to keep up the same high quality of butter, owing to the excellent milk furnished by these educated patrons. I refer to the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery at Arlington, Iowa. So we find the flavor of butter depends to a very large extent on the kind of milk or cream furnished by the patrons. Of course, it is possible for a poor maker to spoil the best kind of milk or cream.

CONTROLLING THE MOISTURE CONTENT.

Judging from the number of letters I receive on the subject of churn overrun, the question of quantity seems to be the important question with creamerymen to-day. I have been severely censured, particularly in the East, for issuing a bulletin on the methods of controlling moisture in butter. I am a firm believer that every butter-maker should be thoroughly posted on all the secrets pertaining to the butter business. A gun is a very useful article when rightly used, but in

the hands of an ignorant or a dishonest person, it becomes a menace to public welfare; so is the water content of butter. We have a number of large creameries that have carried the moisture business to such an extent that they have seriously injured the quality of their butter. The maker who gets 30 or 35 per cent. overrun is perpetrating a fraud on the public by selling a surplus of moisture for butter, or more water than the law permits. Now, on the other hand, I do not advocate any extreme dry butter, as I believe butter that contains 14 or 15 per cent. water will usually possess more flavor and show a better color than butter that contains 7 or 8 per cent. Butter is intended to spread on bread, so it must necessarily be plastic.

A 14-PER-CENT. WATER CONTENT ADVISED.

The Danish butter has been held up to the rest of the world as model butter. We find, for a number of years back, that they have been constantly increasing the moisture content of their butter; so much so that the English merchants have complained lately about it. When I visited the English markets in 1901 I heard no complaint against the Danish butter in this particular. In 1895 we find that the average water content of Danish butter was 13.70; in 1896 we notice a slight decrease, 13.68; in 1897 the average was 13.79, a slight increase; and in 1898 it was 13.93. In 1899 we find it is 14.06, and in 1900 it was 14.09; in 1902 it was 14.52. So we find that up to this date there has not been any complaint against Danish butter for excessive moisture content. All countries seem to have fixed about the same standard for water content, namely, 16 per cent. as a maximum. Now, my advice to makers would be to endeavor to incorporate 14 or 14½ per cent. water. A 14-per cent. water content would give you an overrun of about 21 per cent, and allow you a little for waste. You can add about one-fifth of the water content of salt, or, in other words, the water in butter will take up one-fifth of its bulk in a saturated solution, or butter containing 15 per cent. water will stand 3 per cent. salt in the finished product. Three per cent. salt suits the average American market well. This much salt can be incorporated without the butter being gritty or seeming oversalted to the taste. A medium-high-salted butter is less frequently attacked by mold, as salt is an antiseptic.

HIGH SALTING SEEMS UNDESIRABLE FOR STORAGE BUTTER.

It would seem, from investigations that are being pursued by the Dairy Departments at Washington, D. C., and at Ames, Iowa, State College, that the high salting of butter is not desirable for storage purposes. Notwithstanding the fact that millions and millions of dollars are invested annually in storage butter, there is practically no information available on the making of butter for storage purposes and the best temperatures for keeping it in cold storage. I believe, from the work that we are pursuing in connection with the Department of Agriculture, of Washington, D. C., that we will be in a position to give out definite information on this subject before the next storage season. We found, from experiments carried on at Ames a few years ago, that butter salted lightly had a tendency, after standing a while in cold storage, to show a cheesy flavor, while butter salted heavily showed a fishy flavor. These experiments were carried on where ice was used for refrigerating purposes, hence the temperatures were not so low as when artificial refrigeration was used. A few weeks ago I had the privilege of scoring some 206 samples of experimental butter. The different tests had been packed from the same churning, so any defects occurring were due to after considerations. In every case where butter had been kept 10 degrees below zero the light-salted butter showed up about as fresh and sweet as the day it was made, while the high-salted butter has a slight fishy flavor. When butter was kept at 10 degrees below zero, it scored from 3 to 4 points higher than that kept at 32 above. In fact, in some cases we find a difference of 6 points.

The question of air spaces being left in packages is receiving special attention in our experiments, and indications are that it has a serious bearing on the keeping quality of butter.

FACTORS IN CONTROLLING OVERRUN.

The factors that control the water content of butter are temperature of churning, thickness of cream, amount of cream churned at a time, condition of churning and working of butter in water. A thick cream will give a higher per cent. of overrun than a thin cream, under normal conditions; or, in other words, a cream containing 40 or 45 per cent. fat will give you a larger overrun than a 20 or 25 per cent. cream, unless you use some other method of changing the natural conditions of the latter churning. The reason why a thick cream will give you a greater overrun is undoubtedly due to the formation of the butter granules. In the thick cream the granules gather irregular in size and somewhat oblong in shape, and the fat is not driven together so firmly as in a thin cream. It has been thoroughly demonstrated in

the large creameries, where a detailed record is kept of all work, that a churn filled two-thirds full with cream will give a much higher per cent. of overrun than one filled one-third full under normal conditions. A large churning is not influenced by atmospheric conditions so much as a smaller churning, and the butter gathers in a more flocculent condition; that is, the fat is not driven so firmly together as in a small churning. When over 16 per cent. of water is incorporated in butter, it is usually accomplished at the expense of the body, as when butter takes up an excessive amount of water it must become somewhat soft or pasty in character. It has been known for years that some farm or dairy butter contained in some cases 25 or 30 per cent. of water. Some of the butter contained so much water that it affected its color, giving it a light, pale, lifeless color. Excessive churning, or churning it in large lumps or large rolls, will give you a high per cent. of water. It is unnecessary for me to spend any time here in discussing the different fat contents of butter. Taking butter as a whole, there is more moisture incorporated in summer months than in winter months, as butter has a lower melting point at this period. In the winter months, when butter contains more stearin, it will stand much more working to bring about the same condition as in summer. To demonstrate this more fully, I will give you a crude illustration. The majority of you are familiar with putty. You take a piece of putty that is somewhat dry, and you invariably use oil to soften it. When you just crush it in the oil very little change takes place. After a time, however, the putty assumes a pasty condition, and takes up the oil very quickly. If, however, you continue to work it in the oil, the putty becomes short and brittle in the grain. Butter acts very much the same with water as the putty does with the oil. The method usually used by those creameries that have incorporated an abnormal amount of water is as follows: They churn at a low enough temperature to get an exhaustive churning, and churn butter in large granules. They wash the butter very little, and then place enough water on it to make it float, or about 50 or 60 gallons to a churning. The rolls are then placed in slow gear, and the butter is worked the same as when working in the salt. The number of revolutions they give the churn will depend on the amount of water they wish to incorporate in the butter. In the winter months they usually give it about 20 revolutions, and in the summer 8 or 10. This, of course, depends entirely on condition of butter or temperature of cream when churned. Prof. Gray, of Washington, D. C., who is now associated with our school, and who used to be chemist for the big Continental Creamery Co., has told me that so completely did one of their makers have this system under his control that he did not vary the moisture content of his butter over 1 per cent. during one month, where Mr. Gray made chemical analyses daily. When you first begin to work butter in water, the moisture content is expelled from the butter, but after it softens up it takes water very rapidly; so the greater number of revolutions you give the churn at this period, the higher your water content will be. Of course, excessive churning will give the same result, but the water content cannot be kept as uniform as in the other method. To get uniform results in churning, cream should be cooled at least two hours before churning. It would be better to cool it four hours. After the butter has been worked the desired number of revolutions, the water is removed and the butter is salted at the rate of about 7½ pounds salt to every 100 pounds of butter-fat. This leaves about 3½ per cent. salt in the finished product. It takes about 20 revolutions with the Disbrow churn to incorporate salt, and 15 with the Victor churn. Where extreme fancy butter is desired, it is better to avoid the excessive churning or working the butter in water. Would advise churning in middling large granules, and have the butter gather in about 30 or 40 minutes, not hard or very soft, but pliable to the hand. Remove buttermilk as quickly as possible, and wash with water at about the same temperature as the butter. Apply salt as soon as wash water is removed, while the butter is yet soft. It is the water in the butter that largely dissolves the salt; hence, if salt is quickly mixed with the butter when it is in a moist condition it will require less working to get the salt thoroughly dissolved. Many creamerymen make the mistake in the winter months of permitting their butter to drain too dry and become somewhat chilled before applying the salt. This invariably means extra working or mottled butter, and a low per cent. of moisture. If one creamery gets 5 per cent. more overrun than another creamery, or a gain of 5 pounds on every 100 pounds of butter, it is only reasonable that they can pay more for butter-fat. Some of the best butter-makers that we have in our State, men who are getting 11 or 12 cents per pound premium on their butter, are the makers who are thoroughly posted on the moisture question, and who always get a good premium and do not go to either extreme. The whole question of excessive water and salt should be of second consideration to the butter-

maker. Quality should always be the first consideration; therefore, if you cannot make the highest quality of butter and incorporate 14 per cent. of water, go back to 12 per cent. I believe it is possible to make just as good butter with 14 per cent. water as with 12 per cent. This, of course, is just my private opinion. In the making of butter, cheese, or anything else, the maker must be guided by the requirements of the market, and should endeavor to make the quality of his goods suit the demand. Caution should always be exercised in making any radical changes.

A Nut for the Professor to Crack.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Kindly allow me a short space in your valuable paper to reply to some statements made by Prof. Dean at the Dairymen's Convention recently held in Ingersoll, which I thought reflected on the integrity of breeders of pure-bred cattle. The case in point was, that he and his worthy father had bought some pure-bred cattle to replace the ordinary stock then kept on the home farm, but after having them a year they found them not any better if as good as their old stock, and came to the conclusion that they had only bought pedigree about a yard long without the animal, and that many farmers were gulled in that way. I will admit that not all breeders are as straight and honest as they should be, but will say right here that these are as few among breeders of pure-bred stock as among any other class of people. Had the Professor used more brain in connection with the dollars he spent, I do not believe he would have had the unfortunate experience he relates. The old saying is that "money rules the world," but my belief is that brain is a much stronger controlling power than dollars and cents, and if farmers would make use of it, and exercise a little common-sense judgment, they would in most cases escape being imposed on by the unscrupulous breeder. Are they not themselves to blame. Is it not, in very many cases, the dollar that decides the purchase? Ten—yes, even five—dollars often decides the deal, regardless of the quality or performance of the animal, being satisfied if the animal has only the color of his breed, and a pedigree. Should not a little common sense tell them that the breeder who, at a heavy outlay, secures the best possible breeding stock, cannot afford to sell his stock so low as the man who breeds from any ordinary stock of the respective breed? Or, have they the mistaken idea that all pure-breds are superior animals? When they, with open eyes, buy pure-bred, pedigreed scrubs, have they a right to condemn the honest breeders or the breed? I think not. As a remedy and safeguard, the Professor strongly advocates and urges the yearly official testing for milk and butter, under the supervision of competent and disinterested officials, citing Denmark as an example, where this system is in practice, and is producing great results and marked improvement. This looks very well in theory, but what would it work out in practice? The existing conditions of our country and Denmark are so widely different that no comparison can be arrived at. There dairying is their sole occupation; every farmer depends upon dairying for his living; labor is plentiful and comparatively cheap, and this work of yearly testing can be carried on with a minimum of expense, while here, take it even in the grand old County of Oxford, noted for dairying, one man keeps horses, his neighbor feeds cattle for beef, and only makes the dairy a necessary side issue, while, of course, many make the dairy the most prominent part of their operations; but under these conditions, with the necessary crowding of work on account of our shorter seasons and more varied farm operations, with the scarcity and high price of labor, it seems to me to be a scheme very difficult to carry out, and I believe it will be a long while before the ordinary dairy farmer will put it into practice. As far as my knowledge goes, Holstein breeders in this country are the only men who have adopted and are conducting official testing, and this only for seven consecutive days, which, by the way, has been of the greatest benefit to the breed, and yet, only some 27 out of over 240 members, and probably that many more non-members, have gone into this work. I feel confident that still fewer will feel like taking up a whole year's, or year-after-year test, not that I do not believe that in time it would bring good results, providing the class of dairymen who really are in need of practical demonstration could be reached, which will be a nut for our highly esteemed professor to crack.
H. BOLLERT.
Oxford Co., Ont.

A Credit to Canada.

Please find enclosed \$1.50 for "The Farmer's Advocate" this year. Am well pleased with paper. It's a credit to Canada.
HENRY BROUGHTON.
Lambton Co., Ont.

POULTRY.

Make Your Hens Lay when Eggs are High in Price.

Are your hens laying? If not, why not? You can make money out of your flock of poultry if you just give them a little extra care, but you must remember management is the whole trick. The first thing they want is a warm house, and the second thing is feed, and the right kind of it. Give your fowls a hot, soft mash in the morning, with some good poultry food in it. Give them the usual feed at noon, and at night give them hard feed—corn, wheat or barley is best—and make them scratch for it. Always keep fresh, clean water before them, also grit and meat scraps or cut bone once in three days. A head of cabbage, hung about eighteen inches from the floor, will afford the hens great exercise, and the cabbage is good for green food. Cut clover is also a good green food. Keep an egg record this year, and give your hens proper care, and keep track of how much feed is used; see the profit. If each farmer would give his poultry as much care as he does his horses, cows, sheep or swine, he would find that the hens are among the leaders for profit. It is also much easier to work after and care for a flock of poultry than any other kind of stock on the farm. A man not far from me sold one turkey for the net sum of \$6.25. The bird weighed 87 pounds, and sold for 17 cents per lb. It will soon be time to mate up your breeding stock for next season. The early-hatched chicks make good winter layers and best show birds. Raising poultry must be a money-making business, or what would make it increase so rapidly? Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, all make good layers. Of course, everybody has his own choice. It does not pay to keep hens that only lay in the summer months; eat all they can get, and stand on one foot in the winter when eggs are high. But it doesn't all need to be blamed to the hen. Remember the word "grit," as it is good for more than hens.
Renfrew Co., Ont. **ELMER L. DORAN.**

Combating Parasites on Poultry.

The frequent unprofitableness of a flock of poultry at this season may often, as the result of a careful examination, be traced to the presence of parasites. These may be divided into three distinct groups—fleas, lice and mites. Of the first-named variety only one species, the bird flea, lives upon fowls. They are provided with a sharp, piercing mouth, which enables them to suck the blood on which they live, and aside from the constant irritation caused, considerably weaken the vitality of the birds. There are some eight different kinds of lice that attack fowls, and it is a peculiar fact that the different species favor different parts of the bird's body, the favorite parts being the head, neck, rump, and under the wings. These lice subsist on portions of the skin and feathers; hence they do not require piercing mouths as do fleas, but one adapted simply for biting. Their bite is sharp, producing an itching sensation that causes considerable pain when the hens are infested with large numbers. Fleas and lice are true insects, having six insect legs, and are therefore quite distinct from the mite, which has four pair of legs. The mite, however, has the sucking mouth of the flea, and in this respect is similar. The most injurious of the mites is the red mite, which varies in color from a yellowish white to a dark red, according to the quantity of blood it contains. When the poultry-house is infested with this pest, every crack or crevice will afford a harboring place for astonishingly large numbers, and there they remain during the day. At night they come out of their hiding-places and feed on the birds, the effect being most detrimental to the condition of the flock. Their presence can generally be detected by the prominence of a certain white dust under the perches, or in the crevices where they stay during the day. The microscope shows this dust to be the eggs of the mites, and if means are not taken to destroy them these eggs will remain vital for months, under any exposure or in any kind of weather. It will be seen that a brief study of the parasites above mentioned will suggest ways and means of protecting the fowl from their ravages. In combatting these mites, the perches should be placed so as not to come in contact with the wall at any place; thus they will have less opportunity to hide, and may be practically surrounded. An application of kerosene emulsion is instantly fatal to them, and in my experience has proved a most effective remedy in keeping them away. A quantity may be prepared by dissolving one-half pound of soap in a gallon of boiling water, and stirring in while hot two gallons of kerosene. This emulsion, before being used, should be diluted with ten times its bulk of soft water, and for the best results, should be applied with a spray pump. By adopting this method, the kerosene may be applied to the holes and corners until every part is thoroughly saturated. This

should be repeated at intervals of about three days for two or three weeks, in order to kill the mites that are subsequently hatched from the eggs deposited previous to the first spraying.

Lice, unlike the mites, live all the time on the fowls, and can be easily seen. These may be killed, as may also fleas, by dusting with some good insect powder, those containing tobacco dust being the best. The proper way to dust a fowl is to hold it by the legs, head down, and with the free hand work the powder thoroughly into the feathers and down into the skin, an operation which should be repeated at least three times. This should be supplemented by keeping the hens supplied with dust baths, which will enable them to do much in cleansing themselves. Lastly, by observing a few preventive measures, by keeping the poultry quarters clean and pure, there will be no trouble with the flock being molested by parasites. "M."

Elgin Co., Ont.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

"Onions as a Money Crop."

All farmers, as a rule, are doing their best, each in his own way, to get along, and at the same time make some money, and in these days it is just as well not to depend altogether on the making of beef, pork, or dairying, but to have some crop as a money crop outside of those branches.

To my mind onions, provided one has good land, good implements, and patience to care for them, will pay as well or better than almost any farm crop. First have land that has been in a hoed crop for one year at least, more if possible (new or sod land is almost sure to run to thicknecks), well manured in the fall. In the spring, as early as possible, harrow well and drag or roll (drag or lump crusher is best), and rake if necessary; it will pay in the after care. Sow your seed in rows 12 to 14 inches apart; the former suits me the best, on account of the wheel hoe doing better work. Then as soon as rows can be seen, start the wheel hoe, and keep on if possible twice a week. If your land is not too weedy you will find the hoe, with the aid of a knife carried along in the hand, will do nearly all the work necessary. If very weedy, there is nothing for it but to get down on all fours and pick the weeds out, which is better than having them dirty. If the cutworms attack them, as they generally do, there will also be a fight with them. I have found the best way to go after them with a knife.

As soon as they begin to ripen, pull and leave on the ground to dry—the longer the better. If not ripe in August they should be pulled while the weather is hot, as they will not likely ripen afterward, and it needs hot days to dry the tops. Then get them on the market as soon and as early as possible, to not only get the best price—which here in N. B. is about 2 cts. a lb.—but to have them out of the way of the main farm crops. First, good land, good seed (be sure of it), and good cultivation early and often, then sell as soon as possible, and I think it will be found that one acre will pay as well as quite a number of cows for the time and labor spent. H.

King's Co., N. B.

Varieties of Dessert Apples.

Would you please inform me as to:

1. The best varieties of dessert apples for an orchard?
2. Number of trees per acre?
3. Best method and time of planting?
4. Average yield per tree?
5. Average cost per acre? A. G.

Ans.—1. The best varieties of dessert apples, named in order of ripening, are Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Chenango, Shiawassee, Fameuse, McIntosh, Swazie, Louise and Spy.

2. At the usual distance, viz., 33 feet apart each way, the number of trees required per acre would be 40.

3. The best time for planting is in April or May; just as soon as the ground is in fit condition for working. The whole field should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed, and put in as good condition as for planting corn or potatoes; then it should be staked, showing where each tree should go, so as to be in rows at least two ways. The trees should be planted about as deeply as they grew in the nursery rows; filling in first with fine earth, and firming it well about the roots.

4. The average yield of apple trees varies with the varieties. The dessert kinds, mentioned above, would yield from three to five barrels each alternate year, except Spy, and possibly McIntosh, which might give from four to six barrels. Commercial varieties, such as Baldwin and Greening, often give from eight to twelve barrels of apples each alternate year.

5. The cost of preparing the land and work of planting would be about \$10.00 per acre; and the trees could be bought from a nursery by the hundred, for about \$25.00, or about \$10.00 for the number required for an acre. These are outside figures. L. W.

APIARY.

Bees on the Farm.

While, for various reasons, it would not be profitable for every farmer to keep bees on his farm, there are, nevertheless, many cases in which a few hives could be kept to advantage where none are kept at present. There is often a small local demand for honey that will not be supplied at all unless by someone at home, for honey is one of those things which most people like, but will not use unless it is convenient to obtain. But the farmer should not undertake to keep many bees. He should make it a side line—a very side line—unless there be someone in his household who has a particular liking for bees, and prefers working with them to doing anything else; who likes them to such an extent that he will spend all his spare time watching them and studying their habits. This does not mean that a person who is too lazy to do anything else will make a successful beekeeper, but that anyone, to make a success of bees on any kind of a large scale, must have a special liking for the work—wherein beekeeping is like most other occupations. Where there is no such person the apiary should be limited to a dozen colonies or so, as that is about as many as can be handled to the best advantage by a man whose time is taken up with his farm work. While the natural home of the bee is in the country, the science of apiculture is so entirely different from that of agriculture that the two cannot be followed to any great extent conjointly without one or both suffering from neglect more or less—usually more.

For the farmer who has never kept bees, but is thinking of getting a few next summer, some words of general instruction may not be out of place at this season. I say "a few," for no person, without experience, should attempt to handle more than a colony or two the first season. If he does—well, he will find out before he is through, for the inside of a beehive, to a person who is not familiar with the natural history, habits and requirements of its occupants, is a risky thing to play with, and a little careless or ignorant bungling in handling it will go a long way towards spoiling the chances for a honey crop. So, first of all, start small. Also, in selecting a hive for your bees, get a good one. It costs very little more to put up the bees in a good, movable frame hive than in a cheap affair, and bees in standard hives are worth, any time, fifty per cent. more if you want to sell them than are those in odd-sized or box hives. And get a book on the subject of bees and beekeeping. Get it now, and read it up before spring. It will only cost a dollar or two, and will pay for itself over and over again, even if you only have two colonies of bees; and you can't run them properly without it. E. G. H.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

After serving thirty-eight years in the capacity of Secretary-Treasurer of the East Peterborough Agricultural Society, Mr. W. E. Roxburgh resigned this year, owing to ill-health. The President, Mr. F. Birdsall, was re-elected, after a similar period of thirty-eight years official connection with the society.

N. B. Provincial Dairy School.

The thirteenth session of the New Brunswick Provincial Dairy School will open at Sussex on Tuesday, February 27th. The creamery course, intended especially for buttermakers and their assistants, will run from February 27th to March 9th. The cheese course will begin March 12th and close March 23rd. Tuition is free to all students from the Maritime Provinces. Applications should be addressed to Superintendent of Dairy School, Sussex, N.B.

Stock-breeders' Meetings and Shows.

We give below the dates of the annual meetings of Breed Associations, to be held in Toronto next week, also of the Spring Clydesdale and Shire Stallion Show:

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders	Feb. 6
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders	Feb. 6
Canadian Holstein Breeders	Feb. 6
Hunter, Harness and Saddle Association	Feb. 6
Canadian Clydesdale Breeders	Feb. 8
Canadian Shire Breeders	Feb. 8
Canadian Hackney Breeders	Feb. 7
Canadian Shire and Clydesdale Stallion Show	Feb. 7-9
Canadian Horse-breeders' Association	Feb. 9
Dominion Cattle Breeders	Feb. 8
Dominion Swine Breeders	Feb. 8
Dominion Sheep Breeders	Feb. 9
Ontario Winter Fair Association	Feb. 9

For place and hours of these meetings, see "Farmer's Advocate" Dec. 28, Jan. 11th and Jan. 25.

Western View of the Live-stock Commissionership.

"Manitoban" writes "The Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "It seems to be pretty well understood that the country is shortly to lose the services of the present energetic Live-stock Commissioner, and that the appointment of a successor will shortly become necessary. The position is an important one, and the suggestion has been made that the work done under the present Commissioner's able direction should be merged in future with that of the Veterinary Branch, and all administered by the one head, who would, of necessity, be a veterinarian, similar to the procedure followed in the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. To this suggestion we are opposed, for reasons as follows: The present Veterinary Director General, well and favorably known throughout Canada, finds the work of his branch a severe tax on his physical powers; his branch even yet, in spite of the immense amount of constructive work done by him, being in the formative stage, it yet lacks a Meat Inspection Division, and it is neither just or advisable to unduly tax a public official because he is willing or capable. Generally speaking, however, the appointment of a veterinarian would be undesirable; the men capable of filling the dual position are so few as to be practically non-existent, while then the present V. D. S. is fully capable, it would be an unsafe precedent to establish, due to the meagre supply of properly-trained veterinarians. It does not yet seem to have dawned upon the teaching portion of the veterinary or agricultural professions that the ideal animal husbandman is the veterinarian who has been properly educated and trained; up to date the average veterinarian's education is narrow and lopsided. The two positions must then remain entirely separate, and it will not be amiss to point out, now that the time is opportune, to make the appointment of a Deputy Live-stock Commissioner, with headquarters west of the Great Lakes. One gentleman well known has practically been filling such a position without either proper official recognition or status, and without adequate salary as recompense for the high class and effective service rendered. The development of educational work in live-stock lines, the guidance of fat-stock shows and superintendence of the spending of moneys granted for the work in the different Provinces, and other important matters arising from time to time, demand a lot of attention which can hardly be attended to properly by one man stationed more or less permanently at Ottawa. New conditions are arising all the time, the influx of immigrants, and the consequent rapid change of conditions, necessitate the presence of man on the ground, not for the purpose of straightening tangles or smoothing over things, but rather to avoid friction, by being able to advise his chief of matters as such arise, even to being able to do a little forecasting when necessary. This division of the civil service has done some good work, but the fringe has only yet been touched. Good men, although not plentiful at any time, happen in this particular case to be available, in Messrs. J. H. Gridale and George H. Greig, and should these two be given the appointments, respectively, of Live-stock Commissioner and Deputy Live-stock Commissioner for West Canada, the public most interested—stockmen and farmers—would be well satisfied, the Minister could look forward to progress in that particular division with a minimum of friction, and the taxpayers could rest assured that moneys expended by the division would be used in the proper manner, and value got for the same."

John Gordon & Sons' Sale.

The dispersion sale, on January 9th, of the herd of Shorthorn cattle belonging to John Gordon & Sons, Sunderland, Ont., was largely attended, and the best of the females brought fairly good prices, but for the young bulls, with two or three exceptions, the bidding was slow, and the prices were low. We give below the list of those selling for \$100 and over:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Gloster Annie, age 4 years; James Leask, Greenbank	\$145
Crimson Maud 2nd, 7 years; Adam Dawson, Cannington	120
Crimson Jennie 3rd, 7 years; D. C. Ross, Woodville	155
Stamford Lucy 3rd, 8 years; Samuel White, Wilfred	145
Annie's Favorite, 8 years; Geo. Miller, Vroomanton	105
Edna, 4 years; Samuel Miller	115
Snowflake, 3 years; James Wills, Sunderland	100
Princess Blackwell 5th, 9 years; John Miller, Wilfred	115
Blanche, 4 years; Alex. Gourlay, Udora	110

BULLS.

Prince Arthur, 3 years; David McHattie, Beaverton	\$145
Crimson Arthur, 15 months; John Taylor, Bobcaygeon	100

Every Copy Since 1882.

I am very glad that you have commenced "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" Literary Society, and I would ask you to enroll me as a member of it. I am 24 years old. I enjoy reading the paper very much, and I may say that my father has been a subscriber since 1882, and that he has preserved each copy of the paper which he has received. I wish you success in the carrying on of your work this year. LESLIE TENNANT.

Brant Co., Ont.

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook.

Following is a draft of the rules for entering pedigrees of Aberdeen-Angus cattle under the new Canadian National Records:

1. No animal shall be admitted to entry until both its sire and dam are recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook. "MALES red in color, or with a noticeable amount of pure white above the underline, or on leg or legs, or with scurs, shall not be recorded for breeding purposes."

2. Animals recorded in the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook shall be eligible to record in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, but all the ancestors must be transferred from the former to the latter book.

3. APPLICATION FOR ENTRY of animals must be filled out in ink upon blank forms procured from the Registrar, and no entry can be made unless on one of these forms. Applications must state the name and sex of the animal, date when calved, color, and white markings, if any, above underline or on legs or feet (see 1), the name and Canadian Herdbook numbers of sire and dam, signature and address of breeder, name and address of first owner, and signature and address of present owner. Transfers will be required from the first and succeeding owners to the present applicant for entry. When an animal is a twin it shall be so stated, and the sex given of the animal with which it is a twin. Should a twin be entered upon the record without such statement no subsequent application for the entry of an animal twin with the same will be accepted.

4. When the sire of an animal offered for entry was not at the time of service owned by the breeder of the animal, the owner of said bull must sign a bull permit, giving date of service, with name and record number of sire, and name of record in which it is recorded.

5. The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time she was served. The first owner of a calf is the owner of the dam at the time the calf was dropped.

6. NAMES must not contain more than twenty-five letters, and must be written legibly. The prefix, first, second, etc., will count as part of the twenty-five letters allowed in the name. Names of sire and dam must be given exactly as they are in the Herdbook.

7. In case the name given is in use or claimed, the Registrar will furnish a name, and if on receipt of the certificate of entry the name is not satisfactory to the applicant, the certificate of entry must be returned at once for change, accompanied by a list of names in order of preference.

8. Names of established families shall not be applied to animals not of that family.

9. In the case of a change of ownership of an animal the buyer must obtain from the seller a certificate of transfer written in ink upon a blank form procured from the Registrar, which will, when returned to the Registrar, be entered upon the records. Transfers upon the back of certificates of entry will not suffice. In case of neglect or refusal of the seller to give a certificate of transfer, the record of transfer may be made by the Registrar upon written approval of a majority of the Executive Committee on evidence of the sale and delivery.

10. TRANSFERS must be filled out with the sex and full name of the animal, the full name and post office address of the buyer, and the signature and post office address of the seller, and the date of sale. If the animal is a female, it must be stated whether or not she has been served. If served, the date of service must be given, with the name and Record Herdbook number of the bull, and the name of Record in which he is recorded, certified to by the owner of the bull at the time of service.

11. Ownership of sires and dams must be reported before progeny can be accepted for entry.

12. No application for transfer shall be considered until the fees are paid, nor shall any number be assigned to the animal by the Registrar until every requirement has been complied with. All transactions with the Registrar's office shall be for cash.

13. The certificate of entry and transfer given by the Registrar shall constitute the receipt for the fees, but such certificate shall not be binding upon the association in case of error.

FEES.

14. The fees for animals bred in North America shall be: Entries of males and females, owned by members of the association \$1 00; Entries of males and females, owned by non-members 2 00; Entries of ancestors to complete pedigree (after Sept. 1st, 1906) 1 00; Transfers 25; Annual membership fee, payable first day of January each year 1 00.

FEES OF ENTRY FOR ANIMALS BRED IN OR IMPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

15. For every imported animal a record must be kept in the Polled Herdbook, published (in Scotland) by the Polled Cattle Society.

16. Application for the entry of an imported animal must be made by the owner, resident in this country, and accompanied by a bill of sale of the animal and a transfer from the recorded owner in the "Polled Herdbook," and transfers from intermediate owners to the applicant for entry, and must give date of importation, name of importer, name of vessel and port of entry, together with an export certificate in form and manner as prescribed by the Polled Cattle Society of Scotland, and furnished by said Society to the importer.

17. To secure the registry of a calf imported in its dam, a certificate will be required from the owner of its reputed sire, provided the signature of the breeder has not previously accompanied a transfer indicating service of dam.

18. For every animal imported after January 1st, 1906, application for entry must be made within one year from date of landing.

FEES.

19. The fees for imported animals shall be: Entries of males and females, owned by members of the association \$1 00; Entries of males and females, owned by non-members 2 00.

20. All fees and charges must accompany the application, and may be sent by Postal Note, P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Money Order, or marked Cheque. Postage stamps will not be accepted. Address all correspondence to

ACCOUNTANT, NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK RECORDS, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Membership form for Aberdeen-Angus Association, including fields for Name, Post Office, Fees Paid, and Registrar's Number.

Table with columns: Pedigrees Recorded, Member, Non-Member, Transfer, Duplicate Certificate, Ancestors.

APPLICATION FORM.

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association. Incorporated under the Act respecting Live-stock Record Associations, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Application form grid with columns: Name of Animal, Sex, Color, Day and month of Birth, Year of Birth.

Owner information section including Bred by, Second owner, Third owner, Fourth owner, P. O., Province, and Herdbook No.

Dam information section including Dam name, Herdbook No., and Other Herdbook No.

Sire information section including Sire name, date of service, and Sire of dam.

NOTICE.—The date of birth, date of service, color, signature of owner of service bull, and names and numbers of sire and dam must be given.

I, being the breeder, HEREBY DECLARE that the foregoing pedigree is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and in accordance with rules for entering pedigrees, and I make this declaration after having taken all available means to satisfy myself that it is correct.

The breeder must give full name (Sign here) and give nearest post office. Name, Address, Date, 1906.

ACCOUNTANT, NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK RECORDS, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

What of the Dairy Shorthorn?

Among the subjects deserving attention at the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association next week, is the improvement of the milking qualities of these cattle. The English Shorthorn Society has taken up that subject, as reported in "The Farmer's Advocate" of January 11th, by offering a cash prize of £10 at 25 of the leading shows of Great Britain and Ireland for registered four-year-old cows, giving not less than 25 lbs. milk per day, if calved within three months of the first day of the show, and 20 lbs. if more than three months; cows three years and under four, 20 lbs. and 15 lbs., respectively, and for heifers under three years old, 15 lbs. and 10 lbs., respectively. The society where the prize is given offers a second prize of £5 in each case.

At the last annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, it was decided to re-establish the appendix to their Herdbook for the registration of dairy records of cows giving 8,000 lbs. or more milk per year, such pedigrees to be designated in the Herdbook by a star, to show that they had distinguished themselves at the pail. It was also decided to provide funds for the establishment of classes of milking Shorthorns at the fairs, and to make arrangements with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations to conduct authenticated tests of dairy Shorthorns.

In view of the growing magnitude of dairying in Canada, the Shorthorn Breeders next week might consider such questions as these:

- 1. Is the mission of the Shorthorn cow in Canada to make beef only, or beef and milk?
2. If beef and milk, is she fulfilling that function as fully as she might?
3. If desirable to improve her milking qualities, how can it best be done?
4. Is the establishment of a special record for milking Shorthorns desirable?

H. B. Webster's Shorthorn Sale.

The auction sale on January 24th, of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. H. B. Webster, Fergus, Ont., was well attended, and the cattle in fairly good condition. The best animals brought moderately good prices, but on most of the cattle bidding was not spirited, and the prices realized could hardly be considered satisfactory to the seller, but there were bargains for buyers. The highest price was \$145, and the average for the 37 head sold, including calves, was \$76. We give below the list of those selling for \$100 and over:

- Clara F. C., age 2 years; H. Hiscock, Holstein...\$135
College Countess, 8 years; Menno S. Wilson, Waterloo... 125
Missie's Maid, 2 years; H. Hiscock... 100
Matchless A., 4 years; Isaac C. Baker, Nottawa... 155
Matchless B., 3 years; Peter Thompson, Grand Valley... 100
Anay 4th, 8 years; Geo. Bannon, Preston... 115
Maid of Springfield 5th, 6 years; Israel Groff, Alma... 100
Maid of Springfield 7th, 4 years; Isaac C. Baker... 100
Primrose Beauty, 6 years; Wesley Hamilton, Fergus... 145
Maid of Springfield 11th, 2 years; W. D. Milne, Ethel... 105
Maid of Springfield 10th, 2 years; Herbert Wright, Guelph... 100

The Aberdeen-Angus Breeders.

At the recent annual meeting of the Angus Breeders' Association of Canada, at Guelph, officers for 1906 were chosen as follows: President, Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Vice-President, S. Young, Guelph; Secretary, J. W. Burt, Coningsby, Ont.; Directors—A. McKinnon (Hillsburg), J. Varcoe, Geo. Davis, Jas. Sharp, Wm. Hall, Jas. A. McLoud, John O'Brien and P. A. Dick.

It was decided to offer the \$50 prize at the Winter Fair the same as last year. The Live-stock Commissioner was present, to explain the National Record system. At a subsequent meeting the draft of constitution and rules was adopted with some amendments. The Registrar will be appointed by the National Record Board, subject to the approval of the Executive of this Association. The rules will be issued in pamphlet form by the Secretary, and mailed on application. The prospects for the society and breed are very bright.

Sound Dairy Logic.

I, some years ago, overheard two patrons of a cheese factory discussing what each had made out of his cows for the month of November and part of December of that year, when the price of cheese was low. One had nine cows on a 100-acre farm, the other eight on 50 acres; both had their cows drop their calves in March and April. The eight cows, for a given time, had made nearly \$58, while the nine had made just \$11. The owner of the latter said it was all clear profit, for I don't buy any feed, and feed nothing but what the cows pick in the fields. The prompt rejoinder was, "Yes, you don't feed anything, and you don't get anything." Recently, in conversation with a dairyman, the question of the different breeds of dairy cows and their merits came up. I, of course, upheld the great milking machine, the Holstein, as my ideal cow. He, in turn, preferred the Shorthorn grade, as they gave him a fair measure of milk, and when they were getting old he could fatten them, and turn them off for beef. The only trouble was that too many of them wanted to go dry after milking six or seven months, and would not give any milk, but lay on flesh. He did not seem to realize that he was losing from \$25 to \$30 every year of the cow's life, for the privilege of making an extra \$10 for old cow beef at the end of her usefulness.

H. BOLLERT.

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Interest Paid 4 Times a Year
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MARKETS.

**Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.**

Receipts at the Western Cattle Market last week totalled 152 cars, and included 1,828 cattle; 2,282 sheep and lambs, 2,084 hogs, and 164 calves. For the same week last year, they totalled 141 cars, and included 1,919 cattle, 2,150 sheep and lambs, 2,724 hogs, and 146 calves. The week's receipts at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction, amounted to 77 cars, and included 1,267 cattle, 28 sheep, 1,048 hogs, 2 calves, and 16 horses. For the same week last year, they amounted to 56 cars, including 1,054 cattle, 284 sheep, 272 hogs, 8 calves, and 26 horses.

Export Cattle—Offerings light and generally of poor quality; a firmer tone noticeable in the market. Choice cattle are shading higher; quoted at \$4.60 to \$5; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.50; others, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4, and cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4.20 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.60 to \$4.10; fair to good, \$3 to \$3.50; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25, and cannors, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade quiet. Not many cattle offering. Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$3.60 to \$4; good feeders, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; good stockers run at \$2.60 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$2.70, and bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—Hold steady, with a fairly good demand for the good stock. Calves—\$2 to \$12 each, and 8½c. to 6½c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade active, and everything sold; \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. for export ewes, and \$3.50 to \$4 for bucks and culls. Lambs are quoted at \$1.50 to \$6.75 for export, and \$6 to \$6.60 for bucks.

Hogs—Market firm in tone, and quoted at \$7 per cwt. for selects, and \$6.75 for lights and fats.

HORSES.

The market for driving horses is practically at a standstill, but the inactivity in this department is more than offset by the brisk enquiry for heavy horses—blocks and chunks—running from 1,450 to 1,600 lbs. in weight. There is practically an unlimited demand for these classes, and all offerings are quickly absorbed at firm prices. Delivery horses and expressers are also wanted, and sell fairly well, but carriage horses, saddle horses and roadsters are moving sluggishly. Several large shipments have gone forward to outside points for construction purposes, visitors from Manitoba points, Montreal, and the new provinces being among the heaviest buyers. The range of prices during last week follow: Roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$150 to \$175; cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$140 to \$175; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$300 to \$500; general-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$150 to \$190; drafters, 1,350 to 1,700 lbs., \$160 to \$210; serviceable second-hand workers and drivers, \$60 to \$80.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, 79c. red,

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A general Banking business transacted. Accounts may be opened and conducted by mail with all branches of this Bank.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit

78½c.; mixed, 78c.; goose, 75c.; spring, 74c. to 75c., at outside points. Millfeed—Lower; bran, in bags, outside, \$15.50 to \$16; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.50. Oats—Firm, 35c. to 36½c., outside. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 48c. to 49½c.; No. 3 extra, 45c. to 46c.; No. 3, 42c. to 43½c., all outside. Peas—Firm, 79c., outside. Rye—Fair demand, 70c., outside. Corn—Canadian, easier at 44c. Chatham freights; American, ½c. lower; No. 3 yellow, 50c.; mixed, 49½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts continue plentiful, especially in the lines of the lower grades. Creamery, 24c. to 25c.; solids, 23c. to 24c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 21c. to 22c.; large rolls, 19c. to 20c.; tubs, 21c. to 22c.; medium, 19c. to 20c.; inferior, 18c. to 20c.

Cheese—Steady to firm, with a good demand; 18c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Eggs—The demand for new-laid has greatly increased; 22c. to 23c. for new-laid, 17c. for storage, and 15c. for limed. Poultry—Quotations for choice dry-plucked: Fat chickens, 10c. to 11c.; thin, 7c. to 8c. Fat hens, 7½c. to 8½c.; thin, 6c. to 7c. Ducks, 12c. to 13c.; thin, 6c. to 8c. Geese, 10c. to 11c. Turkeys, 14c. to 15c. for choice small lots.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c. to 75c. per bag, on track here; 75c. to 85c., out of store; Eastern, 70c. to 80c., on track, and 80c. to 90c., out of store.

Honey—Combs, \$1.25 to \$2 per dozen; strained, 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Beans—Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; prime, \$1.65 to \$1.75, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for undergrades.

Baled Hay—Is offering freely; \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in car lots, here, and \$6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Market steady at \$6 per ton for car lots, on track, here.

PROVISIONS.

Hogs—Offerings of dressed hogs here are exceedingly light; \$8.75 per cwt. for car lots, on track, here.

Pork—Short cut, \$22; clear shoulder mess, \$14.50 to \$15; mess, \$17.50 to \$18.

Smoked and dry-salted meats—Long, clear bacon, 10½c. to 11c. per tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 13½c.; backs, 15c. to 16c.; breakfast bacon, 14c.; rolls, 11½c.; shoulders, 10½c.; green meats, out of pickle, 1c. less than smoked.

Land—Tierces, 10½c.; tubs, 11c.; pails, 10½c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, calf skins and sheep skins, tallow, etc., quote: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 10c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 10½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 9½c.; country hides, flat, 9c.; calf skins, No. 1 selected, 13c.; sheep skins, \$1.25 to \$1.30; horse hides, \$3 to \$3.25; tallow, rendered, 4c. to 4½c.

**FARMERS' MARKET.
(Retail Prices.)**

Hay, No. 1 timothy, \$9 to \$10; mixed or clover, \$6 to \$8. Straw, \$10 loose, \$6 to \$7. Dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$9.50; heavy, \$9. Butter, 25c. to 27c. Eggs, 25c. to 27c. Spring chicken, dressed, 7c. to 8c.; live, 5c. Old, dressed, 7c.; live, 4c. Turkeys, dressed, 14c.

to \$15c.; live, 12c. Geese, live, 8c.; dressed, 10c. to 12c. Potatoes, per bag, 85c. to \$1; onions, per peck, 30c. Apples, per barrel, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Beef, hind quarters, 7c. to 8c.; fore quarters, 4½c. to 5½c.; carcasses, 6c. to 7c.; lambs, 10c. to 11c.; mutton, 8c. to 9c.; veal, 8½c. to 10c.

Montreal.

Live Stock—The market for Canadian cattle on the other side was weaker last week, though a cable from London quoted American cattle ½c. higher. The recent mild spells have had a bad influence on the local market for live stock. The feature was the strength of hogs. These advanced considerably, and as high as 7½c. to 7½c. was paid for selects, off cars. The recent order-in-council, prohibiting the importation of American hogs, has had a firming influence. Montreal packers seem to be taking stock at a slight premium over other markets.

Many packers are contracting for their supplies ahead, and out of some large receipts here recently there were but few hogs for sale. Cattle have been selling at from 4½c. to 5c., usually, for choicest stock, though a few have brought more. Good to fine stock ranges from 3½c. to 4½c.; medium, 3½c. to 3¾c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Sheep and lambs in light supply. Sheep quoted at 4½c., and lambs at 6c. Calves about 4c. to 5½c. per lb., according to quality, some choice, large calves bringing a very good price. Some milch cows sold at \$30 to \$50.

Horses—Since the first of the year, there has been a good demand for horses of all kinds, although, quite lately, demand has fallen off considerably. However, dealers look for a continued good trade from now till well into the spring. The demand at present is due very largely to the bad condition of the roads, and to this being the season for ice-harvesting. The bad roads necessitate a large number of horses to carry on the work of the express and cartage companies. It is also expected that very shortly the contracts will commence to be let for the building of the G. T. P. The outlook is firm. Express horses, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., are quoted at \$150 to \$260 each; coal-cart animals, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., sell at \$175 to \$225 each; draft animals are also higher, those weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. each, selling at \$175 to \$225, and those weighing 1,500 to 1,700 selling at \$250 to \$300 each. There is a better demand for good drivers, and fine animals range from \$200 to \$500, according to desirability. Poor animals sell at \$75 to \$125 each. The above quotations are for sound, young animals.

Butter—Exporters are trying to make purchases from factorymen at 22c., f. o. b. for finest current makes, and at 22½c. here they give back a slight profit. Unless something occurs to put prices up, finest creamery, current makes, will be available at 22½c. here. October goods, however, are held by many at 23c. The weakness of the market is due to a large extent to the continued mild weather. Dairies are quoted at 20½c. to 21½c., being scarce. A shipment of creamery, October, was made to the Pacific coast re-

cently at about 28½c. It is said, there being two cars.

Cheese—Market is dull and steady, 13c. to 14c.

Poultry—It is claimed that Winnipeg merchants purchased a few carloads of poultry recently for their market, paying 13½c. to 14c. for turkeys, 11c. for geese and chickens, and 11½c. for ducks. Many dealers are still asking these prices, but it is very unlikely that they are securing them. The market, just now, is probably a cent under above figures, for finest.

Eggs—There have been further slight declines since a week ago. Best pickled and cold-store sell at 18c., some quoting 17c., and selects, 22c. At these figures, stocks will be rapidly reduced, so that should a cold snap come along, there should be a good chance of a firm market, or a rise.

Potatoes—General run of fine stock costs 61c. to 63c. per 90 lbs., on track, and sells at 70c. to 75c., in broken lots, delivered into store. Some very fancy potatoes are bringing as high as 80c. per bag.

Turnips—Demand fair. Stock costs \$11 per ton, on track, and sells at \$12, delivered into store, in broken lots.

Onions—90c. per bag of 80 lbs., for Canadian reds.

Seed—Clover seed has been arriving pretty liberally of late, and it is expected that by the end of the month it will have been pretty well cleaned up throughout the country. Timothy is being received very slowly, and, as a result, prices have been advanced somewhat to induce freer deliveries. It should be pretty well into dealers' hands by the end of February. Prices are \$6.25 to \$7 per bushel of 60 lbs., f. o. b., country points, for red clover, and \$4 to \$6.50 for alsike, timothy being now \$2.25 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Oats—The market is strong, and dealers are ready to pay 38½c., 39½c. and 40½c. store, for Nos. 4, 3, and 2, respectively, but it is hard to get stock, even at those figures, and half a cent more has been paid in one or two instances. The outlook is firm, and farmers should not be quick to sell.

Buffalo.

Veals—\$5.25 to \$9.
Hogs—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$5.80 to \$5.90; pigs, \$5.80 to \$5.90; roughs, \$4.80 to \$5.15; stags, \$3.25 to \$4.
Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.85; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75; Western lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.70.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3 to \$6.40; cows, \$3 to \$4; bulls, \$2 to \$4; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.60.

Hogs—Choice to prime, heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.55; medium to good heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.45; butchers' weights, \$5.40 to \$5.50; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$5.40 to \$5.45; packing, \$5.15 to \$5.45.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.50 to \$6; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.65.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator, 7½c. to 8½c.

HE COULDN'T UNDERSTAND.
"O," said the fair, young thing, when the cannon crackers began to boom and the rockets to cleave the air, "these terrific noises always frighten me half to death. I always feel as though I must cling to some strong, sturdy protector, and—"

"How foolish!" observed the practical young man, whose name, by the way, was Lunkhed. "There isn't the slightest danger if you do not go too close to the explosives. Women are continually scaring themselves over a lot of trivial—"

But the fair young thing had pointed and excused herself, saying that she saw a friend across the lawn.

Later, in the rockets' red glare, Mr. Lunkhed saw her clinging like the ivy to the oak against a stalwart young man who seemed to be thoroughly convinced that she was frightened out of a year's growth.



Life, Literature and Education.

Our Literary Society's First Competition.

Our first competition has come to an end, and truly we have had no easy task in deciding upon the two best essays. The answers sent in were, to a remarkable extent, uniform in quality, and were invariably neatly written and well composed. In reading them over, too, we felt doubly glad that we had set the competition, in the first place, because it demonstrated so fully that the farming public of Canada is a reading public; in the second, because it demonstrated, quite as fully, the capacity of our farmers to think and compare, and assign relative values to things. This, in itself, is no small power, and one that should be developed and stimulated in every possible way. The day is coming when our farmers will occupy a greater number of seats among the lawyers and doctors in our Legislatures than they do now.

To return, however, to the details of the competition: Three competitors were ruled out on account of their having exceeded the regulation 500 words, and one or two others because the events noted were not considered the most important or the reasons given not the strongest. Now, we have learned something good already from our Literary Society, and that is, at the outset, invariably to read carefully the statement of the topic for an essay or debate, and to observe strictly the conditions. Not to do that is carelessness. Hereafter, let every member be careful to the letter, and accurate. The prizewinners then selected were: First Prize, "Auld Scotia"; Second Prize, S. A. O'Hara; Extra Award, G. F. Jenkinson.

The answers to these questions may not, it is true, commend themselves to all. Many competitors, for instance, put the local option movement as the most important event in Ontario. S. A. O'Hara's answer, also, as to the Church Union Movement, being more important than the Legislature of the G. T. P. railway, may also be questioned by others. Upon neither of these points do we pronounce decidedly. We have been obliged, in accordance with our forewarning—"Literary merit will in all cases be considered"—to pay some attention to the literary style of the articles, and on this basis, in part, have our awards been given.

We thank our competitors heartily

for the interest they have shown in this, our first competition, and trust to hear again from all in subsequent work for our Literary Society. Our Eastern Provinces have been sadly behind in responding to our competition. However, we do not give up hope, but trust to see representatives from all our Provinces along the seaboard and Quebec figuring in the near future in the L. L. & E.

Competition I.

Subject: What was the most important event in the year 1905, (a) in your own Province; (b) in Canada; (c) in Great Britain; (d) in the United States; (e) in the world?

FIRST-PRIZE ESSAY.

Every year is crowded with notable events. The year 1905 had its full share. In Ontario, the downfall of the Ross Government, which occurred in January, is easily the most prominent. With it closed the longest term of office ever enjoyed by any party Government among British self-governing peoples. For thirty-two years the Liberal party had been in the saddle. Their administration of public affairs had, on the whole, been wise and economical, but the overturn, when it came, was complete. The loosening of the strict party bonds accompanying this event is a hopeful sign for the future of our country.

In the Dominion there have been the inauguration of two new Provinces, the long wrangle over the school question, and the tour of the Tariff Commission, before which the voiceless farmers found their tongue; but more important than these has been the beginning of work on the G. T. Pacific, the new transcontinental, all-Canadian line. While it will cost millions, it marks the beginning of a new era for Canada. It will be the shortest line from Asia to Europe, will give another outlet for the products of the great West, and opening up, as it does a vast hinter-land for Quebec and Ontario and new territory in the West, will for generations operate in the development of our resources and the increase of our population.

The year in Great Britain has been marked by a growth of the desire for harmonious relations with neighboring countries. Good King Edward had his share in promoting this change of sentiment. The confirmation of the friendly understanding and agreement with France was the most conspicuous instance of the working of the new policy. As a result, France, who for years has been real us and suspicious of Britain, is now changed into one of her warmest allies.

The fight between the State of Missouri and the Standard Oil Company, and the rigid inquiry in New York into the methods of conducting life-insurance business, show that the heart of the people of the United States is sound, and that, while good-natured, they can stand only so much. The most notable manifestation of this excellent feature of character, however, was in the revolt against corrupt bossism at the November elections in Philadelphia and New York. The others show the feeling; this shows actual results.

The most important event that has happened in the world for many a long year took place last fall, when the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan was signed. The Japanese had won victory after victory, surprising the nations with their desperate valor; yet, though the Russians had lost Port Arthur, been defeated at Mukden, and had their fleet destroyed in the Sea of Japan, they sullenly refused to admit defeat. While negotiations went on, the two vast armies stood ready to grapple again to the death, and when terms were unexpectedly agreed upon, the whole world breathed a sigh of relief. "AULD SCOTIA."

SECOND-PRIZE ESSAY.

Few years in the history of mankind have been so full of epoch-making events as that which has just closed. We are at a disadvantage in being still too near the events to judge quite correctly of their relative importance. But they will stand out as landmarks in the perspective of time.

The most important event of the year 1905 in our own Province was the defeat of the Ross Government, on January 26th, important because it showed the strength of the people. As soon as the Government ceased to do the will of the people it went down in defeat; important, too, because it showed that, to the mass of the people of Ontario principle was more than party.

The Church Union Conference, held in Toronto, in December of the past year, will be a landmark in the religious history of Canada. A joint committee on church union, representing the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of the Dominion, met, and a tentative basis of union was agreed upon. A union of these three religious bodies would be for the glory of their common Lord and the more rapid extension of His kingdom on earth. Such a union would be far more effectual than the Transcontinental Railway in binding together as a nation the people of Canada.

In the United States, the most important event of the past year was the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where Russia and Japan agreed to terms of peace, on August 29th. By giving up what she could easily have obtained by force of arms, by sacrifices of great magnitude, in order to obtain peace, Japan has won an enviable position in the front rank of the nations of the world.

In Great Britain the year has been notable, in that its close finds the Liberals in power, the Balfour Government having resigned in deference to the hostile trend of public opinion. The new Premier pledges himself to continue the foreign policy, which was the brightest spot in the record of the late Government. A strong Liberal Government would mean the inauguration of several measures which, we are told, the country very much needs, especially land reform in the direction of single tax.

The most important event in the history of the world in 1905 was the triumph of Japan in the war with Russia, important to Japan because it placed that nation among the

world powers; important, also, in its relations to a large part of the human race. It has changed all Western calculations as to the fate and future of Asia. The broadening of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is regarded as a pledge of world peace, the downfall of the Russian autocracy, the dawn of political freedom for the people of Russia, are some of the results of Japan's victory, and surely sufficient reasons why, in a year of "tremendous happenings," the victory of Japan should be the most important.

S. A. O'HARA.

EXTRA-AWARD ESSAY.

What I consider the most important event happening in the year 1905.

(a) In the Province of Ontario, the investigation of the plumbers' combine, commenced in 1905, is perhaps the most important event in Ontario that year, taking into consideration the tendency of the age to combine and intrigue to defraud, and the consequent embarrassment in trade and business. The thorough exposure and censure, also punishment, of the guilty parties may do more to cause a healthy tone in business, and also serve more as a moral lesson for the people of the Province than any convention or political event.

(b) In Canada: The work of construction of the great Grand Trunk Pacific R. R., begun in 1905, may do more for the young country of Canada than anything else happening in the past year. The opening up of the great North and West, its vast mineral and agricultural worth, the hampering of trade by the lack of shipping facilities, and the need of competition with the Canada Pacific R. R., have made the G. T. P. R. an absolute necessity, and will doubtless cause Canada's population and wealth to increase as nothing else would.

(c) In Great Britain: The year 1905 has seen one of the greatest religious revivals in her history, and what does more to uplift a nation than Christianity? It makes its citizens moral, temperate, law-abiding, loyal, industrious, peace-loving, and helpful to each other. What event could do more for a nation than that which has caused thousands of its citizens to live lives such as we have described, many of them formerly immoral, drunken and criminal?

(d) In the United States: The peace conference held by Russia and Japan, through the instrumentality of President Roosevelt. The value of the example given by their President to the people of the United States, will be far-reaching and never-ending. There will be handed down in history a work to be proud of. By his tact, diplomacy and perseverance, President Roosevelt was a cause of bringing about the ending of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous wars of the times.

(e) In the World: The ending of the Russian-Japanese war is, without doubt, the greatest event of the year. The war itself may result in much good to the world, namely: First, the example of what skill, bravery, industry, perseverance and sobriety did for Japan in fighting a

nation much her superior in wealth, numbers and position; second, the advancement Japan is likely to make as a nation; third, the possibility of the Russian people securing more rights and privileges than they could have done, owing to their Government having been humbled.

G. T. JENKINSON.

Value of Education.

The activity of the present and the hope of the future point unmistakably in one direction. Development will be determined as to quantity and direction by the personality and power of the men who are living and laboring in its midst. If a man would share in the fruits of the progress that is sure to come, he must be ready in heart and head and hand. Progress won't wait for laggards to catch up, or for sluggards to get ready. The heart should be prepared so that the man has complete mastery of himself. One of the most pitiful things in the wide world is to see a strong man the prey of any passion or sentiment, or the sport of any passing fancy. Every young man should be the master of every emotion, feeling, passion and impulse of his being. The mastery should come, not from the crucifixion of the emotions, passions and impulses—for these are in most cases as much divine as any other part of his nature—but from a noble, rational regulation of his whole life, according to his noblest ideals and finest thoughts. This is the foundation and end of all true education. The man thus equipped can go into the whirl of business, into the rush of life where varied activities clamor loudly for his attention and stand unmoved, direct his thought to the consideration of what is noblest and best, reject those that appeal to the basest and lowest in life, while he adopts those that go to make for all that is best in life and work.

The head should be prepared so that the man can think clearly. Sometimes we think that education consists in learning to read, write and cipher. But reading, writing and arithmetic are only means to an end, and that is "clear thinking." Many a man who cannot write his own name can think more clearly and accurately than the man who is the mere echo of the teacher. Self-mastery and power to think are the prime requisites of an education. Without these a man can hardly hope to succeed in this hurried age. Every parent owes it to his child, owes it to the State, owes it to the future, to see that his son and daughter has just such a preparation. The question before each parent should be, not how much land or money can I give my children, but how much power can I bestow on them to enable them to manage money, get land, bless the world, and enjoy its privileges. Money is power if this man has strength to use it. There is enough in the farm to require the best thought and mastery we can put into it. Let every man see that his child is ready for the future of life. Living is the important thing. Preparation for it is the prime consideration.

J. H. RIDDELL.

Edmonton, Alta.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The sweet, wistful face that appears with this article is that of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the illustrious wife of a yet more illustrious husband. Mrs. Browning has given many poems to the world: "Sonnets from the Portuguese," "Casa Guidi Windows," "Aurora Leigh" and others, poems which have been recorded a place in the very history of English lyrical poetry, yet in the story of her life, and especially of her life with Robert Browning, it is from courtship and marriage that we see in her work, as in Elizabeth Browning herself, not a woman and idolized wife.

An invalid from her birth, Elizabeth Barrett was hedged about from



Mrs. Browning.

the world almost as a recluse, still less on account of her ill-health than because of an almost insane desire on the part of her father that his children should not marry, nor have any intercourse which might lead to such a consummation. No social life was hers, and she was 36 years of age before she met Robert Browning. The meeting was a matter of love at first sight, and, in truly orthodox fashion, the way did not "run smooth," for invalid though Miss Barrett was, a secret marriage at Marylebone Church and a speedy departure to Havre, seemed a necessity. That the step caused no subsequent regrets, may be judged from the fact that, on each succeeding visit to England, Robert Browning visited the church in which his marriage had taken place and kissed the paving stones. Not so well pleased, however, was Mrs. Browning's father, who resisted every pleading for forgiveness, and refused to have anything to do with his daughter again while he lived.

This, however, seems to have been the only blot on an otherwise complete though sadly short life. Wholly congenial, interested in the same things, inspired by the same objects, and heartily admiring each other, wealthy enough even to live with some luxury, the Brownings wandered from place to place, travelling with Carlyle part of the time, and hovering between London and Italy for longer sojourns. So passed the space of three or four years; and in 1849 a little son, of whom Mrs. Browning wrote, "I am prouder than of twenty Auroras," was born—and in their beloved Florence.

In the summer of 1860, however, the family returned to Florence together for the last time. Almost immediately Mrs. Browning had a return of her old bronchial trouble, and the end came on the night of the 28th of June. "The most perfect expression of her love to me," writes her husband, within my whole knowledge of her—always smilingly happy, and with a face like a girl's—and in a few minutes she died in my arms, her head on my cheek. . . . So God took her to Himself as you would lift a sleeping child from a dark, uneasy bed into your arms and the light. Thank God. Her last word, when I asked, "How do you feel?"—"Beautiful!"

"Aurora Leigh" is the most notable of Mrs. Browning's poems. It has been mistakenly called an autobiography, for, in the lives of its heroine and that of Mrs. Browning there exists no similarity at all. Nevertheless, the conclusions reached may be taken as those of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who has, in them, shown herself an able interpreter of life and art.

Recompense.

Life's scattered joys seem but a golden thread.

Taped on the background of crimson stains;

So find the thread oft in our garments. We seem at best, by pondering earnestly led.

Yet when Life's destiny done, by some new thought,

We view it from the other, brighter side,

We'll see the gold threads multiplied, And learn how well the Weaver wrought.

M. E. R.

News of the Day.

Canadian.

Judge Lazier, senior judge of Hastings County, is dead.

* *

Principal Sheraton, of Wycliffe College, Toronto, died on Jan. 24th.

* *

The Legislature of Ontario has been summoned to meet on Thursday, Feb. 15th.

* *

Surveyors are now out on the last 40 miles of the Temiskaming & Northern railway.

* *

The treaty between Canada and Japan, under which imports will be admitted into the latter country at the minimum rate of duty, is expected to go into effect on March 1st.

* *

A snowslide, which buried the railway for 2,000 feet under 30 feet of snow, holding up trains for a considerable length of time, occurred at Swinton, near Fernie, B. C., on January 24th.

* *

Mr. W. Hutchison, Commissioner of Exhibitions, has sent a telegram to the Minister of Agriculture, stating that he has selected a site for the erection of a Canadian pavilion, which is to figure at the coming exhibition at Milan, North Italy.

* *

A committee of officers on the G. T. R. held a conference recently with Premier Whitney and Hon. Mr. Cochrane, for the purpose of receiving permission to erect several hotels, as summer resorts, in Algonquin Park. The request will probably be granted.

* *

The C. N. R. has made arrangements with the Quebec Transport Co. to have the ships of the latter's Quebec steamship line handle the grain export from Quebec to European ports. A first-class line of ships will begin sailing from Quebec in May.

* *

Heavy loss of life has been occasioned along the western coast of Vancouver Island by the recent storms. Upon January 24th, the steamer Valencia was lost, with about 100 lives. The big carrier vessel, King David, was also totally wrecked, but all of her crew were saved, with the exception of seven men who had left in an open boat in search of assistance.

* *

The body of the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine arrived by the battleship Dominion at Halifax on Jan 22nd, and was thence sent on to Montreal, where, after lying in state in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, it was finally transferred on January 25th, to its last resting-place, at Cote des Neiges. The funeral procession throughout was impressive, both the marine and the military coming out in force to do honor to the memory of Canada's honored Minister of Marines and Fisheries.

* *

British and Foreign.

The British House of Parliament will assemble on February 13th.

* *

British Liberals, up to date, have a working majority of eighty over all, while the Conservatives have the smallest number in the history of the House.

* *

Advices from Persia state that the Shah, following a vigorous protest against his Government, has promised to grant constitutional government to his country.

* *

As a result of an explosion on board the Brazilian turret ship Aquidaban blow up on Jan. 21, at Port Jacarepanga, a few miles south of Rio de Janeiro. One hundred and ninety-eight men were killed, including several admirals who had met on a Government Commission, and thirty-six were injured.

The Chinese Government, which seems to be fully stirred up against the aggressions of foreigners, has determined to restrict greatly the privileges hitherto granted to them, especially in new settlements. Regulations have been recently adopted which provide that no land can be again purchased by foreigners; that leases of foreign lands shall be restricted to 30 years, and that rentals shall be fixed by the Government. Chinese authorities also will, in the future, control the policy of the settlements, levy taxes, and control postal and telegraph systems and public works. These rules will apply to the opening of Manchuria, as agreed under the treaty with Japan.

* *

Venezuela, the bantam cock of South America, is again showing its spurs, this time against France. The immediate cause of the disturbance is the fact that an insult was offered to France by the refusal of President Castro to permit M. Faigny, the French Charge d'Affaires in Venezuela, the right to return to the shore at La Guaira after he had gone on board a French steamer on a personal errand. After several preliminaries, during which the French Ambassador Jusserand learned from the American authorities at Washington that a French naval demonstration against Venezuela would not be considered a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, French warships have been sent to Venezuela, and Venezuela is busily engaged in fortifying her coast towns in preparation for a brush. France has also other grievances against Venezuela which will probably be settled before the embroglio is over.

Precautions.

Always look in the direction in which you are moving.

Never leave a car or other public vehicle when it is in motion.

Never put your head or arms out of a vehicle when it is in motion.

If a horse becomes unmanageable, or runs away with you, the chances of escaping injury are better if you remain in the carriage.

In thunder storms keep away from trees and metallic substances.

Never play with firearms. Always keep them beyond the reach of children.

Avoid the fumes of burning charcoal; they are deadly when confined in a closed room.

Illuminating gas: Be sure to turn it off. Never blow it out.

When very cold, move about quickly. If any part of the body is frozen, rub it with snow and keep away from the fire.

Change wet clothing as soon as possible.

Carefully avoid exposure to night air in malarial districts.

Avoid walking on a railroad track.

When awake, young children should never be permitted to remain alone.

Never touch gunpowder after dark.

Never light a fire with kerosene.

Fill and trim your lamps in the daytime. Never trim or fill a lighted lamp.

Keep matches in a closed tin box.

Have your horses rough-shod as soon as the ground freezes.

Eat only pure food, drink only pure liquids, think only pure thoughts.

If necessary to go into a deep well, first lower a burning candle. If the light is extinguished, the place is unsafe to enter.

To clean fly specks from varnished

woodwork or furniture, wipe carefully with a soft cloth wrung from warm skimmed milk and water, equal parts. It not only removes the dirt more easily, but makes the varnish look fresher.

Carpets if well sprinkled with salt and then wiped with cloth squeezed out of warm water containing a spoonful of spirits of turpentine to every quart, will look bright and new, and will not be troubled with moths and buffalo bugs.

Favorite Games.
"Pussy-cat."

(Jennie Sexsmith, Ridgeway, Ont.)

Those who intend to play must sit in a circle; have someone to be "it," and you are ready to start. The person who is "it" is supposed to be a cat, and must kneel before one in the circle and say "meow" three times. The one in front of whom this one is kneeling must say "poor pussy-cat." After each time the one who is "it" says "meow." If she can do so, without laughing, the person who is "it" will have to try the next one. If not, the one who laughed will have to be "it." The person who is "it" must make the "meow" as much like a cat as possible, and the other will find it hard work to keep from laughing.

"Copper."

(Wilfrid Manning, Maple, Ont.)

There must be four or more to play this—an even number of persons at each side of the table, and a captain for each side. One side takes the copper, but doesn't let the other side see who has it. Then the captain of the other side says "jenkins up!" and the side which has the copper all shut their fists, and put their elbows on the table. When he says "jenkins down!" they all put their hands flat on the table. Then he orders the ones he thinks haven't the copper to hold up their hands, and if he does not order up the hand which is over the copper, he gets it.

"Present."

Carolyn had been in a state of excitement for days, for at last her mother had consented to let her attend school. When the morning came, the little maid trotted off with her eyes shining in happy anticipation of the pleasure, as well as the dignity, of her new estate in life—a schoolgirl.

When she came home at noon, her mother said: "Well, dearest, how do you like going to school?"
"I like it pretty well, mother," was the reply, in doubtful tones; "but I haven't my present yet."
"Your present? Why, what do you mean, Carolyn?"
"Why, this morning, teacher said: 'You may sit here for the present, little girl.' But I sat there all the morning and didn't get it. P'r'aps, though," and she brightened up, "I'll get it this afternoon."

(Copied by) ETHEL GRANBERG.
N. Coaticook, P. Q.

The Birthday Party.

In a large and pleasant dining-room sat Fannie Lee with her two brothers and sisters, eating and chatting pleasantly around a table. They were all in gay spirits, for it was Fannie's birthday.

"Mamma, may I have a birthday party? I have never had one," Fannie said to her mother after breakfast.

"My dear, I am afraid I must disappoint you," said her mother. "We are not prepared for a party."

"Oh, dear," sighed Fannie, "I was planning to have such a nice party, and now we cannot have it. That is always the way."

"I am sorry," said Mrs. Lee, but you must wait now, like a good girl, until next year, and then, perhaps, you may have one. Now, Good-bye, I am going to spend the day at grandma's, because she is sick."

"Good-bye," she said, and went into the nursery.

Fannie was angry at her mother, herself and brothers and sisters, and in her anger said: "I don't care who says I can't have one; I will anyway."

"What are you going to have?" asked her eldest brother, Hugh.

"A birthday party, of course, what else?"

"Mamma said you couldn't have one," said her other brother, Wilfred.

"Well, I am going to have one any way. Come, get your hats and go with me to invite the guests. We will not go into the house at all, but stay in the orchard, where there is lots of fruit," answered Fannie.

"Yes, that will be all very well, but



we will all be disobeying mamma," said her brothers.

"Well, sillies, you know it would be my fault and not yours. Come on; mamma will never know it."

At this last sentence the brothers got their hats, thinking it would not be wrong to help their sister get up the party; so they ran down the path into the road. They soon had a dozen boys and girls invited, and then ran quickly home to get everything ready. "But, what shall we have to eat?" said Hugh.

"Fruit, of course. We had better go in to dinner now. Don't say anything of this to nurse, or she will tell mamma," replied Fannie.

At two o'clock the children began to come, and were soon playing in the orchard.

Later on in the evening, when Mrs. Lee sat by Fannie's bedside, she gently said: "Fannie, don't you wish you had waited until next year to have a party? I think if you had not disobeyed me, you would have had a far better birthday."
DORA STAAK.

The Mower.

I love the swish of the gleaming blade,
The thump of the lusty tread,
Where the timothy stalk is lowly laid
And the daisy bends its head.

There's freedom here in the mighty sweep
Distilling the hay's perfume;
There's freedom here in the hands that reap
And conquer the clover bloom.



Half a Head Taller.

Here toil is king; and the beaded brow
Seems never a-wink with care;
Here work is play—or it seems somehow
To me it is; but there.

But there where the lusty mower goes
With a strenuous stride along—
Perhaps he'd sing, if he could, who
knows,
A different sort of song?

For here I loll in the shade immense
With my old muse on the run:
I loll this side of the zigzag fence—
He broils there in the sun.

—Horace Seymour Keller.

Glengarry School Days.

By Ralph Connor (Rev. C. W. Gordon).
CHAPTER VIII.

Foxy's Partner.

It was an evil day for Hughie when he made friends with Foxy and became his partner in the store business, for Hughie's hoardings were never large, and after buying a Christmas present for his mother, according to his unfailing custom, they were reduced to a very few pennies indeed. The opportunities for investment in his new position were many and alluring. But all Hughie's soul went out in longing for a pistol which Foxy had among his goods, and which would fire not only caps, but powder and ball, and his longing was sensibly increased by Foxy generously allowing him to try the pistol, first at a mark, which Hughie hit, and then at a red squirrel, which he missed. By day Hughie yearned for this pistol, by night he dreamed of it, but how he might secure it for his own he did not know.

Upon this point he felt he could not consult his mother, his usual counselor, for he had an instinctive feeling that she would not approve of his having a pistol in his possession, and as for his father, Hughie knew he would soon make "short work of any such folly." What could a child like Hughie do with a pistol? He had never had a pistol in all his life. It was difficult for the minister to realize that young Canada was a new type, and he would have been more than surprised had any one told him that already Hughie, although only twelve, was an expert with a gun, having for many a Saturday during the long, sunny fall roamed the woods, at first in company with Don, and afterwards with Don's gun alone, or followed by Fusie or Davie Scotton. There was thus no help for Hughie at home. The price of the pistol, reduced to the lowest possible sum, was two dollars and a half, which Foxy declared was only half what he would charge any one else but his partner.

"How much have you got altogether?" he asked Hughie one day, when Hughie was groaning over his poverty.

"Six pennies and two dimes," was Hughie's disconsolate reply. He had often counted them over. "Of course," he went on, "there's my XL knife. That's worth a lot, only the point of the big blade's broken."
"Huh!" grunted Foxy. "there's jist the stub left."

"It's not!" said Hughie, indignantly. "It's more than half, then. And it's hully good stuff, too. It'll nick any knife in school"; and Hughie dived into his pocket and pulled out his knife with a handful of boy's treasures.

"Hullo!" said Foxy, snatching a half-dollar from Hughie's hand, "whose is that?"

"Here, you give me that! That's not mine," cried Hughie.

"Whose is it, then?"
"I don't know. I guess it's mother's. I found it on the kitchen floor, and I know it's mother's."

"How do you know?"
"I know well enough. She often puts money on the window, and it fell down. Give me that, I tell you!" Hughie's eyes were blazing dangerously, and Foxy handed back the half-dollar.

"O, all right. You're a pretty big fool," he said, indifferently. "Losers seekers, finders keepers." That's my rule."

Hughie was silent, holding his precious half-dollar in his hand, deep in his pocket.

"Say," said Foxy, changing the subject. "I guess you had better pay up for your powder and caps you've been using."

"I haven't been firing much," said Hughie, confidently.

"Well, you've been firing pretty steady for three weeks."

"Three weeks! It isn't three weeks."

"It is. There's this week, and

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be an
ELGIN
WATCH
than be President"

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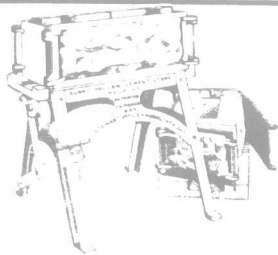
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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

last week when the ink-bottle bust too soon and burnt Fusie's eyebrows, and the week before when you shot Aleck Dan, and it was the week before that you legan, and that'll make it four."

"How much?" asked Hughie, desperately, resolved to know the worst.

Foxy had been preparing for this. He took down a slate-pencil box with a sliding lid, and drew out a bundle of crumpled slips which Hughie, with sinking heart, recognized as his own vouchers.

"Sixteen pennies." Foxy had taken care of this part of the business.

"Sixteen!" exclaimed Hughie, snatching up the bunch.

"Count them yourself," said Foxy, calmly, knowing well he could count on Hughie's honesty.

"Seventeen," said Hughie, hopelessly.

"But one of those I didn't count," said Foxy, generously. "That's the one I gave you to try at the first. Now, I tell you," went on Foxy, insinuatingly, "you have got how much at home?" he inquired.

"Six pennies and two dimes." Hughie's tone indicated despair.

"You've got six pennies and two dimes. Six pennies and two dimes. That's twenty—that's thirty-two cents. Now, if you paid me that thirty-two cents, and if you could get a half-dollar anywhere, that would be eighty-two. I tell you what I would do. I would let you have that pistol for only one dollar more. That ain't much," he said.

"Only one dollar more," said Hughie, calculating rapidly. "But where would I get the fifty cents?"

The dollar seemed at that moment to Hughie quite a possible thing, if only the fifty cents could be got. The dollar was more remote, and therefore less pressing.

Foxy had an inspiration.

"I tell you what. You borrow that fifty cents you found, and then you can pay me eighty-two cents, and—and—" he hesitated—"perhaps you will find some more, or something."

Hughie's eyes were blazing with great fierceness.

Foxy hastened to add, "And I'll let you have the pistol right off, and you'll pay me again some time when you can, the other dollar."

Hughie checked the indignant answer that was at his lips. To have the pistol as his own, to take home with him at night, and to keep all Saturday—the temptation was great, and coming sudden'ly up'n Hughie, was too much for him. He would surely, somehow, soon pay back the fifty cents, he argued, and Foxy would wait for the dollar. And yet that half-dollar was not his, but his mother's, and more than that, if he asked her for it he was pretty sure she would refuse. But then, he doubted his mother's judgment as to his ability to use firearms, and besides, this pistol at that price was a great bargain, and any of the boys might pick it up. Poor Hughie! He didn't know how ancient was that argument, nor how frequently it had done duty in smoothing the descent to the lower regions. The pistol was good to look at, the opportunity of securing it was such as might not occur again, and as for the half-dollar, there could be no harm in borrowing that for a little while.

That was Foxy's day of triumph, but to Hughie it was the beginning of many woeful days and nights. And his misery came upon him swift and sure, in the very moment he had turned in from the road at the manse-estate, for he knew that at the end of the lane would be his mother, and his winged feet, upon which he usually flew from the gate home, dragged heavily.

He found his mother, not at the door, but in the large, pleasant living-room, which did for all kinds of rooms in the manse. It was dining-room and sewing-room, nursery and play-room, but it was always a good room to enter, and in spite of the playthings strewn about, or snippings of cloth, or other stour, it was always a place of brightness and of

peace, for it was there the mother was most frequently to be found.

This evening she was at the sewing-machine, busy with Hughie's Sunday clothes, with the baby asleep in the cradle beside her, in spite of the din of the flying wheels, and little Robbie helping to pull through the long seam. Hughie shrank from the warm, bright, loving atmosphere that seemed to fill the room, hating to go in, but in a moment he realized that he must "make believe" with his mother, and the pain of it and the shame of it startled and amazed him. He was glad that his mother did not notice him enter, and by the time he had put away his books he had braced himself to meet her bright smile and her welcome kiss.

The mother did not apparently notice his hesitation.

"Well, my boy, home again?" she cried, holding out her hand to him with the air of good comradeship she always wore with him. "Are you very hungry?"

"You bet!" said Hughie, kissing her, and glad of the chance to get away.

"Well, you will find something pretty nice in the pantry we saved for you. Guess what?"

"Don't know."

"I know," shouted Robbie. "Pie! It's muzzie's pie. Muzzie tept it for 'oo."

"Now, Robbie, you were not to tell," said his mother, shaking her finger at him.

"O-o-o, I ffordot," said Robbie, horrified at his failure to keep his promise.

"Never mind. That's a lesson you will have to learn many times, how to keep those little lips shut. And the pie will be just as good."

"Thank you, mother," said Hughie. "But I don't want your pie."

"My pie!" said the mother. "Pie isn't good for old women."

"Old women!" said Hughie indignantly. "You're the youngest and prettiest woman in the congregation," he cried, and forgetting for the moment his sense of meanness, he threw his arms round his mother.

"Oh, Hughie, shame on you! What a dreadful flatterer you are!" said his mother. "Now, run away to your pie, and then to your evening work, my boy, and we will have a good lesson together after supper."

Hughie ran away, glad to get out of her presence, and, seizing the pie, carried it out to the barn and hurled it far into the snow. He felt sure that a single bite of it would choke him.

If he could only have seen Foxy any time for the next hour, how gladly would he have given him back his pistol, but by the time he had fed his cow and his horses, split the wood and carried it in, and prepared kindling for the morning's fires, he had become accustomed to his new self, and had learned his first lesson in keeping his emotions out of his face.

But from that night, and through all the long weeks of the breaking winter, when games in the woods were impossible by reason of the snow and water, and when the roads were deep with mud, Hughie carried his burden with him, till his life was one long weariness and dread.

And through these days he was Foxy's slave. A pistol without ammunition was quite useless. Foxy's stock was near at hand. It was easy to write a voucher for a penny's worth of powder or caps, and consequently the pile in Foxy's pencil-box steadily mounted till Hughie was afraid to look at it. His chance of being free from his own conscience was still remote enough.

(To be continued.)

What They See.

Nothing about a boy or girl is more noticed by others than their manners. Yet many a girl frets because her hat is shabby, and never worries because her manners are unlovely; and many a boy thinks that a better suit of clothes might help his chances in life, without dreaming of bettering his manners instead.

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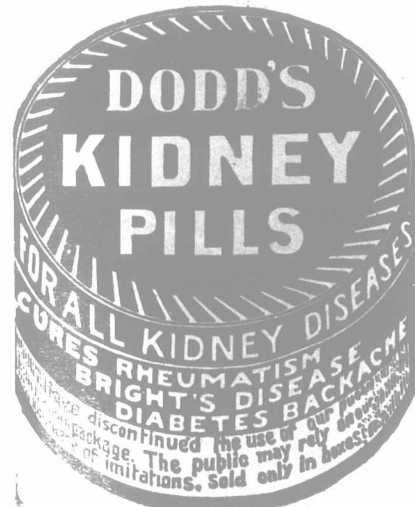
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Why are fixed stars like pen, ink and paper? Because they are stationary.

What piece of coin is double its value by deducting its half? Half-penny.



Great Fields and Small.

Dear Hope,—
"The Farmer's Advocate" has just come to hand, and I have been reading your talk on "Life in a great city," and it has awakened within me something of an old longing to have the privilege of laboring among "God's poor" in our great cities: but hitherto my life-work has been plainly laid out for me in the country. Not that I do not love the country; I love it with all my heart, for aside from many other blessings in living near to nature, we seem to get nearer to the great loving heart of Nature's God. Still the crying need of the masses in the cities appeal very strongly to my heart, and I long to widen my sphere of usefulness for the Master. By a strange coincidence, the very poems which I had previously prepared, and which I am sending in this letter for "The Farmer's Advocate," express something of that old longing, although I was hardly conscious of it until I read your letter. Hoping the poems may be useful, and wishing you very heartily a year of success and blessing in this and in every other work which may be given you,
Yours very sincerely,
(MRS.) M. C. HAYWARD.

Corinth, Ont.

I gladly publish your poems, Mrs. Hayward, feeling very sure that they will go straight home to many hearts. There are so many souls with high ideals, longing to spend their lives in some high and holy work of love, yet kept by God's restraining Hand in a groove that seems so narrow. We can never be thankful enough that the great Life which has transformed innumerable lives of men and women, was spent almost entirely in a little country village. Surely the Saviour of mankind longed to get away from the apparently trivial work in the carpenter's shop, that He might do the "great work" of uplifting the souls of sin-laden men and women. But, well indeed it was for us that He did not drop the commonplace everyday duties, until the guiding pillar of God's providence plainly led the way. As a friend of mine, now laboring in a distant mission field, says: "It is not our fields, but on faithfulness that matters. We need to realize the largeness of a small work as well as the smallness of a great work, in order that in the one hand we may do least things grandly, and, on the other, grand things humbly." Bishop Brooks shows, in wonderful language, how eager, aspiring souls gather round the Son of Man, "each with his poor, pathetic little pie of struggle, which has looked so hopeless" while he was fighting it out in his own obscure corner of the world; see how each comes and sets his bit of solitary struggle deep into the great victory of Christ, and knows that he has his true part in Christ's fulfilment of the human life—the complete establishment of God's idea of man.

The Master is watching each worker. Whether the world knows anything of what we are doing, or passes by our service unheeding, matters very little. Does He approve of the way we are living? That is the searching question for each one of us—in country or in city. Is he saying: "Well done!" each day? Look up into His face and see. HOPE.

She Hath Done What She Could.

(Mark 14: 8.)
"She hath done what she could," the Master said;
The weeping Mary felt
A thrill of deep, sweet gladness in her soul,
As at His feet she knelt.
Her broken box lay empty at His feet,
Its perfume filled the air;
Her heart's unspoken, self-denying love,
Had found expression there.
What though His friends looked on in censure cold,
And deemed her act unwise;
If only He accepted what she gave,
And blessed the sacrifice?
They could not read the motives of her heart,
Corinth, Ont.

The Master understood;
He knew that she had given her best to Him,
She had done what she could.

And we, the followers of the same dear Christ;
Like Mary, long to prove
To Him, who bought us with His precious blood,
The fullness of our love.

And yet, sometimes our hearts are sad,
because
Our service seems so small;
So many seeming barriers hedge our way—
The Master knows it all.

He knows, when those whose sympathy we need
Give only words of blame;
He waits to soothe and cheer our aching hearts,
For He has felt the same.

And when life's common duties press around
And claim each passing hour,
We think, "Oh, I would do so much for Him
If it were in my power."

But is it not for Him? Our daily tasks
Rich privilege afford,
Through loving trust and cheerful self-denial
To glorify our Lord.

So while we long for greater things to do,
We need to watch and pray,
Lest we neglect the duties that lie close
Around us, day by day.

And this sweet thought may comfort and sustain,
When burdened and oppressed,
The Master only asks of us our own,
And not another's best.

Oh, that our hearts might lie, like Mary's box,
All empty, at His feet,
With each God-given talent we possess,
Poured forth in service sweet.

Thus, in the weakest of God's children here,
Rich fruitage would abound;
And the sweet perfume of our words and deeds
Br. a. t. h. e. f. e. r. t. h. to all around.

Thus following Him, whose pure, unselfish life
Was spent in doing good,
Sweet guerdon shall be ours, to hear
Him say,
"They have done what they could."

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.

Jesus Knows and Understands
Oft my heart is filled with longing
For some greater work to do;
Work amid earth's teeming harvests,
Where the laborers are so few;
Very commonplace and trivial
Sometimes seem the tasks at hand;
But this sweet thought ever cheers me:
Christ doth know and understand.

Dearest friends sometimes misjudge me,
Sometimes fail to help afford,
Just when all my heart is longing
For a helpful, cheering word.
But there's One who never, never
Fails to meet my heart's demands;
Though its needs be all unspoken,
Jesus knows and understands.

In my soul are high ideals,
Sought, but never quite attained;
Every holy aspiration
By some weakness seems restrained.
But my soul, with all its yearnings
Lies within the Master's hand;
He will use them for His glory,
For He knows and understands.

But, when freed from mortal 'cumbrance,
My glad spirit finds its goal—
Satisfied, yet ever growing—
In the homeland of the soul,
When I meet those eyes so tender,
When I clasp a nail-pierced hand,
In the perfect light of heaven,
I, too, shall know and understand.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

MOUNT BIRDS!



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11x16, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 50c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

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Write me, and I will give you the chance to make from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a day showing other ladies how they can do the same, either in town or country, spare or whole time (very small). Address:
SANDERS' DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL
Stratford, Ontario.

TUBERCULOSIS can be cured if taken in time by using **Norwegian AND CATARRH Inhalant Powder**. Quick relief. Every case helped. Natural breathing restored. Free from Morphine or Cocaine. Mailed on receipt of \$1.00 by Norwegian Cure Co., Block E, Rochester, N.Y.

Thomas Scott, of Rochester, was pronounced incurable by four physicians and his life was saved by this remedy.

\$12 WOMAN'S WINTER SUITS \$4.50
MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Rain-coats, Waists and Skirts at manufacturers' prices. Send for Samples, Cloths and Fashions. Dept. 57.
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The Quincy Incubator, THE HATCHER YOU WANT.
Because it is easy to operate, being self-regulating, self-maintaining and self-repairing. The ventilation is positive, thereby insuring the best results. Recommended by the use of all.
30 DAYS TRIAL.
Don't fail to investigate the Quincy. It's different from others and out class in the market. Price low. Send for Free Catalogue. It will help you raise many poultry profit.
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SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY
and Almanac for 1906 contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It 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 chickendom. You need it. Price only 15c. C.C. SHOEMAKER, Box 480, FREEPORT, ILL.

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50 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
sired by imported toms from the best prizewinning stock in America. Write for prices.
W. E. WRIGHT, Gianworth, Ont.



From a practical standpoint hens are simply egg machines. They take the feed, convert it, and lay the eggs. But like every other kind of machine, to do the most work, the hen *must* be in perfect order. The digestive apparatus is the important factor in egg production. Many poultrymen feed an abundance of good albuminous food such as should produce a profitable egg yield, but if the digestion is impaired and the egg-organs dormant, no amount of food will produce the desired results. But give the fowls a tonic to increase the digestion, a little iron for the blood, and regulate the system generally, toning up the egg-organs and you are certain to get eggs even in the coldest weather.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), contains all these principles to increase egg production and cure cholera, roup, indigestion, etc. It has the endorsement of leading poultry associations of the United States and Canada, costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1-2 lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents;
12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pall, \$3.50.

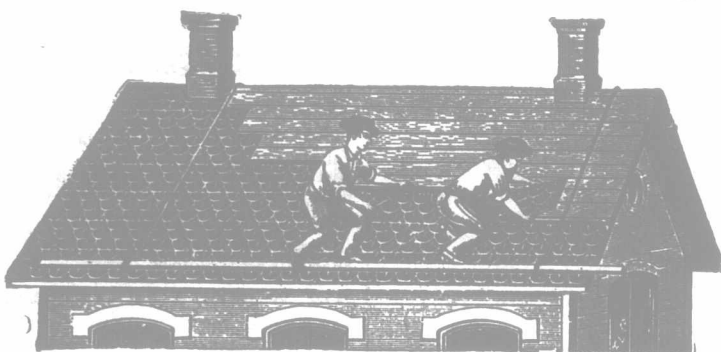
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

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Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

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WIND,
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FIRE
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Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per 100 square feet, covering measure. This is the most durable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "Oshawa" Shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings through Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and Eavestrough, etc. Metal Sidings in imitation of brick or stone. Metal Ceilings in 2,000 designs. Write for Catalogue No. 14 R and free samples of "Oshawa" Shingles. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

MONTREAL, Que. OTTAWA, Ont. TORONTO, Ont. LONDON, Ont.
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76 Lombard St. 615 Pender St.
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om HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—OSHAWA, ONT.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are

bowls without complicated inside parts. They have skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing. They do half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Write for catalog R-192.

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Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate



By the Weight of a Feather.

Have you noticed how often our opinion of people and things is decided by some little thing which, taken by itself, might, perhaps, seem unimportant? The trouble is that, so often, the little thing is just an index to the greater one.

This was most forcibly brought to mind the other day by a remark which I heard about a young girl whom I knew: "Such an untidy girl! She always steps out of her clothes and leaves them in a ring on the floor!" Now, this girl is by no means a "sloppy"-looking specimen whom one would readily accuse of any deficiency in the bump of neatness. She is pretty, bright, and intelligent-looking, and, so far as dress is concerned, always appears the pink of perfection; and yet, and yet, every night, she "leaves her clothes in a ring on the floor"; and this one untidy practice has given my friend, who made the criticism, the impression that Dot—we shall call her Dot—is untidy in all her ways.

Possibly she is, or possibly this clothes habit is only a pet weakness, uncorrected because unnoticed. In either case, the lesson may not be lost upon some of us. Lack of the virtue of neatness in a woman is one which, in these days, can scarcely be overlooked; and, as has been remarked before, in this respect at least, people are almost sure to judge us upon the evidence of some little thing. One of us may have the slovenly habit of leaving a bunch of hair in her comb, or on her dressing-table; another, perhaps, throws her hat and coat on chair or sofa, and leaves them there until someone has the grace to hang them up for her; one more pins her garments together at every available point, with the heads of all the pins showing, has her collars fastened unevenly, her "spare" gaping ever so little, and her skirts dipping in points; yet a last one—oh, let us hope she is not!—may be careless about hair, teeth, or nails. I knew one girl whose room always appeared in order, and whose clothes were always beyond criticism, but yet—one glimpse behind the scenes! That girl never knew where to find anything, and a veritable "hunt" of ten minutes usually preceded the discovery of the smallest article, even to scissors, or thimble. Chances itself would scarcely describe her dressing-table drawers. I can see her yet, when in a hurry, madly pulling and turning things upside down, hot, flustered, and out of temper. And yet, even experience never seemed to teach that girl the wisdom of "having a place for everything, and keeping everything in its place."

By just such little things are we judged. Let us examine ourselves, and see if any such untidy habits are ours, not, perhaps, for the sake of escaping criticism, which, after all, would be a very weak and inadequate motive, but for the sake of the beneficial effect such vigilance must have on ourselves. We might go on and say how, by things of a different nature we are judged—the stinging word we let drop, the bit of malicious gossip we repeat, and so on, almost ad infinitum—but to-day there is not room. Anyway, we think the suggestion may carry as much weight as a full discussion; so, for this time, we will make way for someone else.

DAME DURDEN,

"The Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

From Helponabit.

Dear Dame Durden,—On taking up the last copy of "The Farmer's Advocate," I saw that you were back again, and I feel I must write and welcome you to the Ingle Nook, not but that you had a good substitute, and she gave us some very interesting articles. I was surprised to hear that you had been only on a farm, not far away, and I had been thinking of you touring through the old lands, or in South America studying farm life and the different modes of women's work,

and I thought what interesting letters you would give us about your trip.

I think the Ingle Nookers must be away travelling, or very busy, for they have not been to the Nook for a chat for a long time. I think it will be nice to tell how we spent Christmas. We had our usual family party—nineteen for dinner, thirty for the evening. In the party were nine children from two years to fourteen—quite enough to keep us lively. After dinner, the young folks went for a skate on the river, while the elders had a nice rest, and looked at the illustrated Christmas papers that had come in. When the skaters came back, and the other friends had arrived, we had the Christmas tree, which was placed in the bay-window in the dining-room. Each one brought the presents to give, and put them on, or under, the tree. While my nephew was dressing for Santa Claus, my husband was romping about with the children, and he went to the parlor fireplace. It had no fire in it, being so mild. He knocked with the poker, and called up the chimney to know if Santa were there, and if he would come down and give us our presents. The children were kneeling around and looking up the chimney, trying to see him. A voice called down to know how many children there were and their names. He was told. Then he asked if Cecil were a good boy. Cecil is a bright, interesting little boy, just at his first term at school. "No, he talks in school," was the answer. I shall never forget the guilty look on the little fellow's face, as he got up and backed away from the fireplace. Soon there was a stamping on the veranda, the door opened, a big blast from a horn sounded, and in jumped Santa. We took seats in the dining-room, and he cut the things off the tree for us; and how good he was. Such a lot of pretty and useful presents for all of us. We had three young Englishmen with us, spending their first Christmas in Canada, and Santa did not forget them. When the tree was stripped, he bade us good-bye, and promised to come next year. He would not stay to tea, said he had so many other places to go.

After the tree had been taken out, and the litter picked up, we served tea in both dining-room and parlor. We have done this for the last three years, and find it much more pleasant than setting a table, as we all enjoy it together—sitting in groups. Our bill-of-fare was: White and brown bread and butter, cut thin; raspberry and lemon jelly; sponge, marble and Christmas cake; mince pies (little ones); tarts; grapes; oranges; almonds; raisins; tea, and coffee. This is such a pleasant time—laughing, chatting, and no hurrying to get one table through to set another.

After all had eaten, and the tea things were cleared away, we had the programme. It is interesting to notice how the little ones improve from year to year in their recitations and motion songs. After the children had got through their part, they gathered around the organ and sang some dear old songs, "the songs that never die." Then we had some hymns that all could join in.

And now I must tell you of a little thing that happened. We took a day to make the Christmas cakes, puddings, and mince-meat. The puddings had been loitering for an hour, when one of the girls said: "Did you put any sugar in the puddings?" We stopped work and looked at one another and in the sugar-canister. Sure enough, not a bit had been put in. "Well," I said, "it cannot be helped; we will make a rich, sweet sauce." "But," said one of the girls, "Emily does not eat sauce." Now, Emily is a good cook, and an authority on what is right. Christmas day came, the dinner was nicely cooked; the twenty-pound turkey was done to a turn, and so was the mock goose, which was a rump of beef, boned and stuffed with sage and onions. When full justice was done to this course, on came the pudding, and, although we had only nineteen to dinner, and we often have twenty-

Heart Trouble

The heart itself has no power—no self-control. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must assist the heart to expand and contract.

This nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic, or INSIDE, nerve system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from Stomach trouble through sympathy, and Kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the INSIDE NERVE.

In Heart, Kidney or Stomach troubles, it is of but little use to attempt to doctor the organ itself—the most permanent relief lies in restoring the INSIDE NERVE. Dr. Shoop regards these nerves to be the real cause of such troubles. The remedy—known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of years of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ to deaden the pain—but it aims to go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Every heart sufferer may have Dr. Shoop's book on the Heart. It will be sent free, and with it you will receive the "Health Token," an intended passport to good health.

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

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

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

Dr. Shoop's Restorative.



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

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

BARRED Rock Cockerels.—A number of choicely barred birds, strong, vigorous and healthy. Bred from hens selected for their good laying qualities and sired by an A1 cock. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

CHOICE young Guineas. \$1 each or \$1.50 per pair. Jas. Burns, Hampton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington cockerels, from prizewinning birds. Geo. A. Benson, Bewdley P.O., Ontario.

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

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington cockerels, good utility birds. Write for prices. Wm. Kendall, Trowbridge, Ont.

GUARANTEED Roup Capsules.—Cure any case of Roup in from one to three days. 50 cents a box, postpaid. Your money back if it fails. J. F. Selleck, Morrisburg, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze, White Holland, Slate turkeys. Winner of more prizes than all other exhibitors combined at Toronto, London and the Ontario Poultry Show. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Heavy birds. Both sexes. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. G. E. Nixon, Arva.

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

SUPPLIES and books on all kinds of poultry—pigeons, pheasants, birds, dogs, cats and rabbits. Catalogue free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Ont.

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

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

WHITE Wyandotte stock for sale, bred from second Ontario cockerel, good laying strain this season. A. Witmer, Berlin, Ont.

COCKERELS for Sale.—W. Rocks and W. Wyandottes, bred from Toronto and Ontario winners, at \$2 each and up. J. A. Carroll, James Park, London, Ont.

WEDDING stationery. Young ladies who are interested in what is proper in the matter of stationery for weddings, should send for our booklet. Free for the asking. Latest designs. Best imported stock. Lynn Side House, Dept. 6, Simcoe, Ont.

Two to twenty-five, every bit of that pudding was eaten a thing that never happened before since I left home, and the pudding was the same size. After dinner, I said to Emily, "How did you like the pudding?" She said it was delicious. I never tasted a nicer Christmas pudding.

HEL'ONABIT.

Glad to welcome you back, Helponabit. "Only" on a farm? Bless you, I think it's the best place under the sun! At present, Mollie is our rambler. We hope to have an interesting letter from her soon from the far south. What rollicking Christmas times you have at your house!

D. D.



Don't Let Toronto Have All the Good Things.

Newspaper readers will have noticed that an active scheme for beautifying the city of Toronto is now afoot, and has, in fact, gone so far that, at a banquet given recently by the Ontario Association of Artists, an elaborated plan for the aesthetic and structural improvement of the streets, parks and lake front was presented. Toronto people, as a rule, do not do things by halves, and, before long, without doubt, "Toronto the Beautiful" will be a reality.

Now, it does seem as though this propaganda should not be confined to Toronto. Let it spread and spread, running out through the towns and villages, and thence over-running the farms, until there will not be an ugly city, town, village, farm or garden in all Canada. Let our farmers take the matter up, and each beautify his own home. The influence of aesthetic surroundings on character itself, is one that cannot be too highly estimated. Start the good work this spring—now, in the planning for it—and see what an improvement you can make in your garden, at least, in the space of one short summer.

It is not enough to make up one's mind

to improve things and go to work. One must plan and think out effects; study the thing up, and be sure that no glaring mistakes are made. A few other things, besides fancifully-clipped trees, white-washed stones, and conch shells around flower beds should be relegated to the dark ages. We shall be glad to help the work on, to the best of our ability, in any way which the readers of our paper can suggest. We shall also be glad to receive suggestions for publication from any correspondent. Remember, in writing to "The Farmer's Advocate," you are addressing a vast audience, and you may help much in that way. Kindly address all communications, whether about lawns, back-yards, flower-gardens, or decorative trees or bushes, to

FLORIST.

"The Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

[Note.—My question regarding tea roses has not yet been answered. Will any, who live in a latitude further north than London, Ont., and who have grown these roses successfully, kindly let me know? Our northern readers, some of them, are anxious to know whether they may attempt growing these beautiful flowers or not.]

About the House.

The following tested recipes have been very kindly contributed by "Aunt Maggie," London, Ont.:

SCOTCH ROLL.—SPLENDID.

Remove skin from five-pound flank of beef with sharp knife, and cut layer from thick part, and lay on thinner part to make same thickness throughout. Mix three tablespoons salt, one of sugar, half teaspoon pepper, on-eighth te spoon powdered cloves, one teaspoon summer savory. Sprinkle over meat; then sprinkle with three tablespoons vinegar. Roll up and tie, or sew, and put away in cold place for twelve hours. At the end of time, place in stew-pan, with boiling water to cover, and simmer gently for three hours and a half. Mix four heaping tablespoons of flour with half cup of cold water, and stir into gravy. Season with pepper and salt. Simmer half an hour longer. Stand pan, with meat, in cold place, and baste with gravy. Then allow to become perfectly cold, and slice evenly.

POTATO SOUFFLE.

Heat cold, mashed potatoes slightly, and moisten with one well-beaten egg, a little milk, and butter the size of an egg; then beat to a cream. Bake brown in a quick oven.

RISSOLETTE.

Any cold meat will do. Grind, and season well with salt, pepper and savory. Make into shape of flat dumplings, and fry in butter, or dripping, which is plentiful at this time of year.

HOUSEKEEPING HINTS.

To prevent an accumulation of soot in stovepipes, hang some zinc (size of pigeon's egg) in the stove, where the fire is. Tie it to the fastening of the door with wire, or any part that ingenuity suggests, where it will be close to the fire, and the material formed by the melting zinc will dissolve the accumulations in the pipes.

Sentence Sermons.

Love is life's interpreter.
The driest religion is the gushing kind.

Every man owes every other man a happy face.

"Time to burn" keeps the devil's furnace going.

When hypocrites meet, the devil has time to eat.

He cannot be a saint who will not be a servant.

You soon lose the religion you try to keep to yourself.

Most of us believe that fasting fattens—the other fellow.

You do not cleanse yourself by smutting everyone else.

A bushel of potatoes may be worth a ton of philanthropy.

We find no better feelings in others than we foster in ourselves.

It takes more than the Sunday suit to make the solid saint.

The man who puts heart into his work will always get ahead in it.

You cannot escape your taxes here by talking about your citizenship there.

When "the good things of life" are our best things they become our worst.

When you come to say good-bye to old sins it is unwise to hold a farewell meeting.

When a man wears his piety as an ornament you can depend on its being paste.

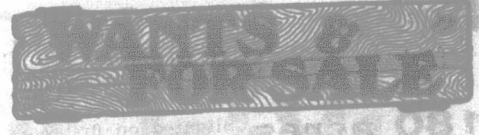
If vinegar would preserve morals some men are sour enough to save the world.

—[Ex.]

Recipes.

Clove Cake.—Two cups "Five Roses" flour, ½ cup molasses, ½ cup butter, ½ cup milk, 2 eggs, 2 cups raisins, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, ½ a nutmeg.

Feather Cake.—One egg, 1 cup milk, ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1 teaspoon baking powder, enough "Five Roses" flour to make a batter.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, Pet Stock, and miscellaneous advertising. **TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FARM FOR SALE—83 acres, situated West of Nissouri, lot 14, con. 7; three miles from Thorndale; good brick house, two barns, well watered. Terms reasonable; possession next spring. Jas. Murell, Cobble Hill.

IMPROVED FARM for Sale.—Lot 16, con. 11, Floss, Simcoe Co. Apply, Marshall Charles, Allanwood, Ont.

I WANT TO BUY—Extra Choice Seed Oats free from foul seeds. Also Timothy and Clovers; Top and Potato Onions. Mail samples, stating variety, quantity and lowest price. Kenneth McDonald, Ottawa, Ont.

MARRIED MAN, English, age 29, one child a year old, wants situation; can milk, and had 12 years' experience with better class horses. Send particulars to Box R, Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—Improved and unimproved farms in Ontario and Northwest. State lowest cash price. Western Realty Bureau, Drawer 280, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WANTED—Farmers who desire farm laborers or servants, and parties wishing domestic for the spring. Apply to Alex. Stevenson, immigration agent, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

WANTED—Experienced married man, capable of taking foreman's position and leading work on large farm; must be used to handling men. Wife willing to board from four to six men. House, garden, fuel and cow supplied. For terms apply: Box G, Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—A farmer competent to act as working foreman on a 300-acre farm near Amherstburg, Ont.; wife to board help. To take charge March 1st, 1906. State wages, experience and references. G. E. Stevenson, 606 Union Trust Building, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—Position as manager or foreman by Stockman, experienced—land, dairy stock, machinery, steam and bookkeeping. Reference. Address: S, Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—Active, experienced married man to manage first-class dairy farm, 350 acres, with 100 head of cattle. State salary, experience, age and references. A. W. Johnston, Kirby House, Brantford, Ontario.

CLYDESDALES

Imp. Stallions and Fillies.

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

Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que. Long-distance Phone.



ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM

Is offering for immediate sale: an extra choice four-months-old **Ayrshire bull calf**, sired by Full Bloom of Hindward, imp.; dam the great show cow, imp. Fairy Queen of Bartheskie. This is one of the best calves we ever bred. Look sharp, as this advt. will not appear again.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, — Danville, Que.

11 SHORTHORN BULLS 11

Five imported, six from imported sire and dam. Highest quality, lowest price. I have also an interesting proposition in some imported cows.

ROBERT MILLER - Stouffville, Ont.

FOR EXCHANGE

The Barrie Hackney Horse Association having used their imported stallion **Garnymede II 6017 H.H.S.B.** 96 C.H.S.B., foaled June, 1896, for several years with great success, are now open for an exchange for one of equal breeding and conformation. For further particulars write

GEORGE RAIKES - Barrie, Ontario.

For Sale Stallion; one imported Hackney Stallion; and two imported Shire mares in foal. For further particulars address: **W. J. CHURCH, Arthur, Ont.**

WATCH FOR MR. THOS. MERCER'S new importation of Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, on his return in January from Scotland. Address:

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

Imported Clyde stallions for sale. The choicest breeding and good individuals. Prices low for good horses.

ALEX. MCGREGOR, Uxbridge, Ontario.

Have left 30 Mammoth Bronze turkeys, heavy birds, from imported prizewinning stock. Toms, 24 to 27 lbs., and hens, 16 to 18 lbs. Write for prices.

T. HARDY SHORE - Glanworth, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

Farm for Sale or Rent

180 acres Situated on first concession, lot 15, Delaware Township, Middlesex Co., three miles from Southwood station, fourteen miles from London.

EXCELLENT DAIRY OR GRAIN FARM.

Large orchard. Soil, sandy loam and clay loam. About sixty acres river flats. One and a-half story brick house. Two barns, granary and other outbuildings. Apply

Joseph Weld, London, Ont.
Care of Farmer's Advocate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESS OF REGISTRAR.

Please let me know the name and address of the Registrar of Clydesdales in the United States? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—R. B. Ogilvie, Union Stockyards, Chicago.

FORMING A COMPANY

1. I want to know how to start a company, say a grocery store. Have not capital enough, and would like to capitalize a business for ten thousand dollars.

2. What is the meaning of floating a company? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.
Ans.—1. Write the Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for the requisite forms. Such forms, together with the notes thereon and limits and suggestions accompanying same, will give you in convenient form the information you desire.

2. It means the successful promotion of same.

RINGBONE—GARGET—MARKING FOWLS.

1. Colt foaled last July has a ringbone on its hind leg. What should be done for it?

2. Three or four cows in our herd have gone wrong in one of their quarters. Is it contagious?

3. What is the best way to mark a flock of hens so that they can easily be distinguished? A. E. Y.

Ans.—1. Have a veterinarian fire and blister. See answers to similar questions in recent issue.

2. This looks like a case of garget, though the description of symptoms is too meagre for positive diagnosis. Garget is believed to be contagious to a certain degree, being caused sometimes by introduction of germs into the udder by dirty milkers, unclean bedding and quarters. When one cow is affected, the milk should not only be careful to milk the healthy quarters out before the affected one, but, on leaving the cow, should wash his hands well with soap and water before going to another. Treatment for garget consists in bathing freely with warm water and applying belladonna liniment, which a druggist will prepare. Give also, in food, a teaspoonful of pulverized saltpetre once daily for three or four days.

3. Aluminum leg bands are good for this purpose. They may be purchased from dealers in poultry supplies advertising in our columns.

Veterinary.

HEIFER VOMITS FOOD.

Shorthorn heifer sometimes vomits her food. She did the same last year. I am feeding cut straw, pulped roots and meal. It does not affect her appetite.

J. F.

Ans.—It is probable she eats too rapidly. Spread her food over a large surface so that she cannot readily get a large mouthful, and it is probable the habit will cease. As her general health is evidently not affected, it is not a serious matter, and medicinal treatment will not be followed by desired results.

V.

LUMP JAW.

Last March, bull developed two lumps under his jaw. I used lump-jaw cure, and they disappeared. About two weeks ago, they reappeared, and have grown to the size of goose eggs. They are quite hard, and are not attached to the bone.

Are they infectious? Is there danger of his stock inheriting them? R. F.

Ans.—This is lump jaw. I would advise you to have them carefully dissected out, as there is no bony attachment, then give the iodide of potassium treatment, which consists in giving the drug three times daily, commencing with dram doses and daily increasing the size of dose by, say, 10 to 15 grains. When he refuses food and water, tears run from the eyes, and saliva from the mouth, cease giving the drug, but continue until some of these symptoms appear. The disease may be said to be infectious, as when there is a discharge, and it gains entrance to the circulation of a healthy animal, there is danger of its appearance. I do not think the disease is congenital, but a bull that is affected certainly would not be a desirable animal as a sire, as he probably would transmit the predisposition to the disease to his progeny.

V.

ABSCESS IN THE THROAT—UNTHRIFTY HEIFER.

1. Bull has a lump the size of teacup in his throat. It has been present for two months. I opened it, and a little matter escaped.

2. Yearling heifer had diarrhoea last fall, and, although she feeds well and her bowels are almost normal, she has failed ever since. A. D. M.

Ans.—1. This is an abscess (possibly tubercular). Flush the cavity out twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. If the tumor remains after it has healed, get your veterinarian to dissect it out. If it is tubercular, other will probably follow. I do not think it is lump jaw, and even if it is the tumor, not being attached to the bone, should be dissected out.

2. The unthrifty condition and irregular digestion indicate tuberculosis in this case also. Give her, twice daily, 1 dram each sulphate of iron, gentian and nuxvomica, and feed well. If diarrhoea recur, give 1 dram powdered opium and 3 drams each catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water as a drench every six hours until diarrhoea ceases. If tubercular, no treatment will avail. V.

TRADE TOPICS.

WHO STOLE THE BUTTER?—A farmer owned a herd of milch cows that yielded him an average of 400 pounds (about 200 quarts) of milk per day; 4 per cent. butter-fat. The 400 pounds of milk his cows gave him daily, contained 16 pounds of butter-fat. This farmer had had his milk tested, and knew it contained that amount of butter-fat. He churned every three days, and knew the cream from three days' milk should yield 48 pounds of unsalted butter. But it didn't. Instead of getting 48 pounds, he rarely got more than 25 or 26. His wife thought somebody might be stealing it, so he put a lock on the milk-house door. He had a first-class milk-house, and used the best system of deep-setting. He asked his hardware dealer about it. He said: "Look down your calves' throats. You have been robbing yourself—been feeding about half your butter-fat in your skimmed milk. Your cans are good enough, as cans go, but cans don't do the business. They depend altogether on the force of gravity to do the skimming. Half of the butter-fat remains tangled up in the skimmed milk, and it takes a force a whole lot stronger than gravity to get it out." "What will do it?" the farmer asked. "Centrifugal force, as applied in the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator," was the reply. He took the Tubular home, used it three days, churned 173 pounds of unsalted butter from the cream it extracted out of three days' milk, and sent a check to the hardware dealer in payment for the machine. If you do not know of any Tubular agent near you, write to The Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., and ask for catalogue No. 193.

WHY TAKE TWO YEARS to grow a BULLOCK to a size? Your neighbors grow them in HALF-A-YEAR!

Forest View Farm, Forest, Ont., Nov. 22nd, 1905.
The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.:

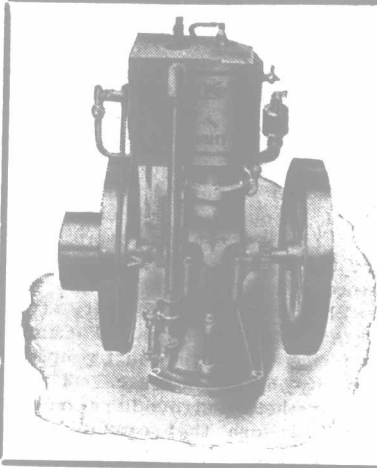
Dear Sirs,—I have won first prize at Sarnia for the heaviest calf, any pure breed or grade under seven months old. My calf weighed 735 lbs. I attribute this enormous growth to the use of CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD, which I have used in my herd for over a year, and after having tried other Stock Foods, have no hesitation in saying yours is the best, and, further, that it will pay any man who feeds stock to use Carnefac. (Signed) JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,

Breeder of Hereford and Durham Cattle. Winner Silver Medal, 1905, for the best herd of any pure breed.

You would like to have calves like this? No reason why you should not have them this year, for it can be done with CARNEFAC, and it can't be done without it.

Write us direct or see your dealer.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,
WINNIPEG, MAN. TORONTO, ONT.



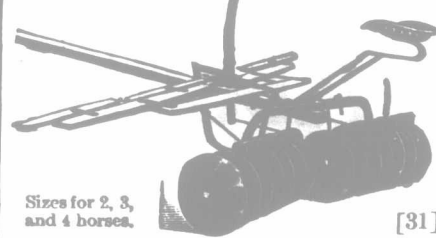
THE "NEW WAY" AIR-COOLED GASOLINE ENGINE.

3 to 7 h.p., perfectly cooled by fan-blast. No over-heating. No water to freeze. No dangerous gasoline pump. It goes and goes right always. One oil-cup to oil all parts. Send for catalogue.

Don't you want the agency?

THE "NEW-WAY" MOTOR CO'Y.
J. H. MORROW, Canadian General Sales Manager.
Brighton, Ontario.

THE BISSELL



has made a great record throughout all Canada. There are good reasons why this is so. Balanced Right—Does not hump up. Improved Plate—Cuts and turns soil over. Hitches Well Back—Easy draught. This Disk has several imitators but no equal. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." For Sale by Agents. Manufactured by

T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.
Ask for Booklet W

[31]

GOOD NEWS FOR CANADIAN FARMERS.—Farmers will welcome the announcement elsewhere in this issue of the organization and founding of a Canadian company for the manufacture of woven-wire fence. The company includes some of the oldest and most practical fence men in Canada, and we understand it is their intention to build up an anti-trust woven-wire fence business. The new company will be known as the Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., of Brantford, Ont., and they have decided to manufacture under Canadian rights the famous Peerless Woven Wire. To make their patrons more safe, they propose that no customer shall be obliged to keep goods that are not satisfactory. This indicates that they are going to rely for the building up of their business solely upon the merits of their product—the only basis upon which a sound and prosperous business can be built. They act upon the belief that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement any firm can put out.

The Peerless Woven-wire Fence is practically the same fence that has proven so satisfactory and serviceable to the farmers of the United States. One of its chief advantages over other makes of woven-wire fence, is the "lock"—how it is formed, and the material used. The Peerless Lock is of very simple formation, but in its simplicity lies its true merit. It holds the lateral and vertical wires securely, without damaging them. This feature, together with elasticity and quality of material used, are the important points in any wire fence. It makes the Peerless capable of standing any test that a fence will be called upon, in reason, to stand. It makes a fence that will turn any kind of stock, and last almost a lifetime. The material used is Bessemer steel wire, which is well known to be the best obtainable for the manufacture of fencing.

A HANDSOME CATALOGUE.—We are in receipt of a magnificent combined catalogue and almanac from C. C. Shoemaker, of Freeport, Ill. Besides containing a family almanac for 1906, it gives full and very interesting particulars about this firm's celebrated incubators, brooders, fancy poultry and poultry supplies. Everyone interested in any of these lines should write for this very handsome book.

PEDLAR PEOPLE OPENING A LONDON BRANCH.—The public of Western Ontario will be pleased to learn that the Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., of Oshawa, Ont., manufacturers of architectural sheet metal building material, have opened a branch warehouse in London, where a full stock of their products will be carried for distribution. The London agency will be under the management of Mr. Geo. H. Haney. All prices quoted in their various lists will be on a basis of f. o. b., London. Write for prices, catalogues, etc., to the London agency.

A VERY CHOICE YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULL.

In our advertising columns, Isaleigh Grange Farm, of Danville, Que., is offering for immediate sale what is claimed to be the best Ayrshire bull calf ever bred on this noted farm. He is Lochnigar, four months old, sired by Imp. Full Bloom of Hindsward, dam Imp. Fairy Queen of Barcheskie, a cow that has few equals living, both as a show cow and as a producer. This ad. will not appear again, so look sharp if you want a herd header and show bull.

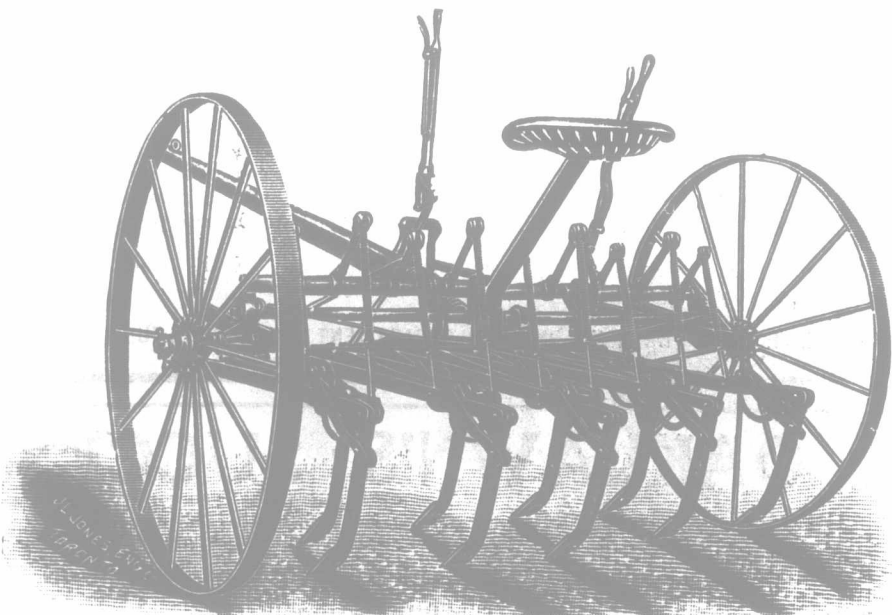
The death is announced of Mr. Thos. B. Freshney, of Louth, Lincolnshire, England, the gentleman who so satisfactorily placed the awards in grade and cross-bred fat cattle classes at the International Live-stock Show, in Chicago, in December last.

Sylvester Manuf'g Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of **Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Drills, Cultivators, Rollers, Disc Harrows, Plows, Diamond Harrows, Gasoline Threshing Machines, Gasoline Engines, etc.**
This line is steadily making a name for itself.

"To save money is to grow rich—buy the Sylvester goods and save."
"To save labor is to lengthen life."

The Sylvester Improved King Cultivator Leads Them All.

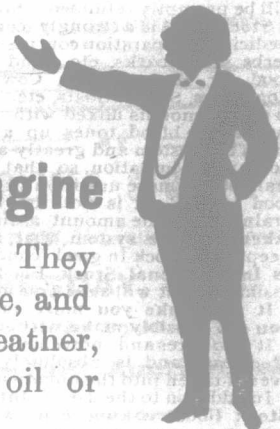


King Cultivator.

Will do better work than a plow or any other cultivator in the world, and will save the price of itself, working fifty acres, in one season. Will successfully remove twitch grass, and by using our ribbing device the land can be ribbed for the winter.

The Sylvester Gasoline Engine

is the best skilled labor can produce. They are easy to start, simple and reliable, and will give full power in the coldest weather, and will run on gas, gasoline, coal oil or distillates.



Agents at All Points.

Write for 1906 Catalogue and Calendar.

Factory: **LINDSAY, CANADA**

RENNIE'S PURE SEEDS XXX

**RED CLOVER, ALSIKE CLOVER,
MAMMOTH CLOVER, TIMOTHY.**

Sold in sealed bags only.

Acknowledged by leading authorities to be the highest grades obtainable.

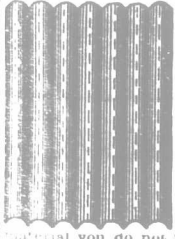
THE SEED CONTROL ACT respecting the inspection and sale of seeds, passed by Parliament in July last, came into force September 1st, 1905. Farmers should purchase Rennie's XXX grades of clovers and timothy, which are sold under guarantee—in sealed bags only—to pass the highest standard set by the Government.

Sold by **Reliable Merchants in Every Town. Secure Your Seed at Once.**

WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.



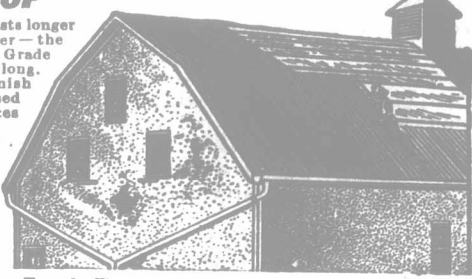
NEW STEEL ROOFING and SIDING, \$2.00 per 100 SQ. FEET FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF



Metal roofing such as we offer is far superior to any other kind. It is easier to lay, lasts longer and costs less. No experience necessary to lay it. Just an ordinary Hatchet or Hammer—the only tools you need. This roofing at \$2.00 per 100 square feet, is our No. 15 Grade Semi-Hardened Steel, painted red two sides, perfectly flat, 24 inches wide by 24 inches long. Corrugated (as illustrated), V" Crimped or Standing Seam costs \$2.10. We can furnish this Roofing in 6 or 8 foot lengths at 25c per square additional. We offer Pressed Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding at \$2.50 per 100 square feet. At these prices

WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ALL POINTS IN CANADA

Send in your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old Building. Time has proven its enduring qualities. Thousands of Barns, Houses, Bed-rooms, Poultry Houses and Buildings of every kind are covered with this superior material. We guarantee satisfaction. Money cheerfully refunded if upon receipt of the material you do not find it all we represent it, or if you are not perfectly satisfied in every way. Just send the material back at our expense, and we will refund the purchase price. If you want quick delivery, now is the time to place your order. Send us diagram of the Building you have to cover, and we will quote you a special prepaid price on such Covering as we deem best suited for your purpose.



Ask For Our Special Catalogue No. R 645. It quotes low prices on roofing, Down Spouting, Eave Trough, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumbing, Sash, Doors, etc., Household Goods and everything needed on the Farm or in the Home. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 26th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Southern California New Train—Best Route.

The Los Angeles Limited, electric-lighted, new from the Pullman shops, with all latest innovations for travel comfort, leaves Chicago 10.05 p. m. daily, arrives Los Angeles 4.45 p. m. third day via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line and The Salt Lake Route. Pullman drawing-room and tourist sleeping cars, composite observation car, dining cars, a la carte service. For rates, sleeping-car reservations, and full particulars, apply to your nearest agent, or address B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

\$1000 Given Away

To Boys, Girls, Women
and Men.

Do you want any of the \$1000 Spot Cash Premiums we offer free? We do not ask you to send us a cent and our offer is open to you on the easiest conditions.

These premiums are given to induce our friends and customers to give their stock a little extra care. You stand as good a chance as anyone of earning several hundred dollars in cash. If interested, address us at once.

International Stock Food.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that the use of one ton will make you a net profit of \$350 over its cost, or that 100 lbs will make you \$18 net profit. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. International Stock Food is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for Horses, Colts, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep, Goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all the food taken. It is not the amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system that fattens or keeps you stock in good condition, and as International Stock Food increases assimilation it will save you money. It will make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease and is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system.

In addition to the use of International Stock Food making you extra money with your stock, we offer \$1000 in cash premiums as an incentive for you to give your stock a little extra care.

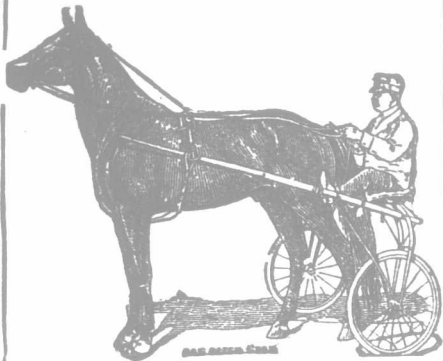
International Stock Food is endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you that we do exactly as we agree and as reference we give the Imperial Bank of Canada.

DO YOU WANT PRIZE STOCK?

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 30th, 1904.
International Stock Food Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—We have a calf weighing 770 lbs. at seven months old. He took first prize. We fed him International Stock Food and believe it is splendid for either horses or cattle. We have a calf only three months old weighing 320 lbs., that we are feeding International Stock Food to. It is certainly a splendid food and at every feed time our calves will bawl for it.

Yours truly,
Sgd. E. J. HOLMES



"Dan Patch" MAILED Free

To You with Postage Prepaid.

Write us at once and answer the following questions:

1. How much stock of all kinds have you?
 2. Name paper in which you saw this offer.
- The colored lithograph we will send you is the finest picture of the great Dan Patch, 1.55½, in existence and is worthy of a place in any home. It is free of advertising. Address at once.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
TORONTO, CANADA.

SANDY BAY STOCK FARM, ROSSEAU.

I have still on hand **two pure-bred HACKNEY MARES,**

both prizewinners at Toronto and good actors. One of them been to harness. Will dispose of them at reasonable price. Apply for particulars.
HORACE N. CROSSLEY, 91 Woodlawn Ave., Toronto.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., write: "We have purchased from Mr. Jos. White, St. Mary's, the roan three-year-old Shorthorn bull, Springhurst =44864=, and we think we have in this bull a champion. He has, like some other great bulls, never been in the show-ring, but with fitting should develop grandly. He was bred by Mr. Harry Smith, sired by Imp. Royal Prince, and sold when nine months old at a combination sale in Hamilton for \$375. He is a proven sire of no mean character, and will be placed in the herd along with our show bull, Mildred's Royal."

Messrs. J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., write: "We have recently sold the following Shorthorns: To C. L. McLellan, of Lowden, Iowa, a good, thick English Lady cow, by Royal Victor (a son of Imp. Royal Sailor); to J. F. Breen, Melanethon, Ont., a nice eleven-months-old calf, sired by Royal Star, dam by Royal Sailor (imp.), grandam by Barmpton Hero; to A. & J. H. Giffen, New Lowell, Ont., a fine ten-months-old bull calf, low, thick-fleshed, and of the real Scotch type so much in demand. He is sired by Royal Star, and out of a Miss Ramsden dam, Lady Baroness (imp.). To Mr. John Barber, of Salem, Ont., an extra nice seven-months-old twin calf, sired by Imp. Good Morning, dam Idylwild 2nd, of the reliable Rose of Strathallan family; to E. H. Wise, of Clinton, Ont., our extra good roan show calf, Duke of Richmond, by Imp. Royal Archer, dam is Duchess 42nd, of one of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's best families, by Village Archer. We have still on hand three very nice bulls ready for service, which will be sold cheap. These are out of three of our best cows."

H. J. WHITEKER & SON'S Ayrshires.

Springburn Stock Farm is the property of Mr. H. J. Whiteker & Son, North Williamsburg, Ont., well-known breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Bull Orpington poultry. Springburn Ayrshires rank among the best known herd in Eastern Ontario, having for many years been exhibited at leading shows, including the Canada Central, at Ottawa, where they have won their full share of the honors. The herd is just now in grand fettle. Maggie 9358 and Ayrshire Pet 10478 are a pair of full sisters that would take a heap of beating in any show-ring. Re'a 13753, with a yearly milk record of 10,950 lbs., is another very choice cow. Spotty is a two-year-old, with 5,000 lbs. of milk to her credit during one milking season, and a great many others are equally as good as those mentioned. They are a typical lot, carrying large, well-balanced udders, and extra large teats. For sale, there are a number of females, of all ages, and a few young bulls are left, although on the day of our visit three yearling bulls changed hands, and Mr. Whiteker reports trade as unappreciated, and the demand increasing. The Oxford Down sheep are, as usual, in excellent condition, and the youngsters now coming will be on deck at the fall shows. Also there are a few young Berkshires always on hand. Orders are now being booked for spring sittings of s. Leo's, up Mr. Whiteker's advertisement.

TRADE TOPIC.

TAXIDERMY. A profitable and pleasant employment for the long winter evenings is the study of taxidermy. It is a work that not only all lovers of nature, but all lovers of the beautiful, thoroughly enjoy, and the point that strikes many people so favorably is that you can make big money on this side by stuffing birds and animals. Taxidermy is a profession long kept secret, and it is a great field for a young man or woman who has an artistic sense coupled with the determination to master the intricacies of the art. Good taxidermy artists are rare, and they are always sought after. There is a school in Toronto that teaches taxidermy thoroughly, and it is the only one of its kind in the United States. If you are interested, write to the N.W. School of Taxidermy, 1000 St. Nicholas, for free catalogue and free sample copy of the beautiful Taxidermy magazine.

Ontario Department of Agriculture PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALES

Pure-bred Cattle

(Registered)

150 head, males and females, of beef breeds

Will be held at the following points:

GUELPH, Feb. 28. PORT PERRY, March 2.
OTTAWA, March 9.

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASERS IN ONTARIO:

Freight Paid.—The freight on any single animal purchased by a resident of Ontario, to be shipped to a destination in Ontario, will be paid by the Ontario Department of Agriculture up to \$2 per head. While a limit of \$2 per head is set, it is not expected that it will be necessary to confine the payment of freight to this amount. It is hoped that it may be possible to pay the entire freight bill for stock purchased to be shipped to Ontario points.

For catalogues and particulars regarding any of the sales, address the Secretary at the point of sale, or make application to

LIVE-STOCK BRANCH, ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

OAKLAWN'S SUCCESS

Is founded on the prosperity of its patrons, and the story of the show-yard triumphs of the past year would be incomplete without reference to their success. Animals purchased at Oaklawn were shown by their then owners at the 1905 Iowa, Utah, Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois and Ohio State Fairs, the Sioux City Interstate Fair, the Kansas City Royal and the International.

From information at hand we believe every such animal was a prize-winner, and all except two had at least one first or championship to its credit. At some of these shows three and four such prizes were awarded. Do you want to stand at the head in your community? Then buy one of our stallions.

Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers

of the choicest. Each drafter selected for bone, size and quality; the Coachers for style, action and finish, together forming a collection the like of which cannot be seen elsewhere. Prices are right, terms liberal, and the guarantee the safest given anywhere. Look for our ad. next week.

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

Maple Leaf Stock Farm

On account of ill-health we have decided to offer to the public our entire stud of

PERCHERONS

by Public Sale, consisting of Registered Stallions and Mares; also a number of grades. The sale will number nearly 50 head of well-selected stock. Don't miss this chance. Further announcement later. Catalogue will be ready about Feb. 15.

SALE WILL BE IN MARCH.

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, - Kingsville, Ont.

Valley Farm Shorthorns



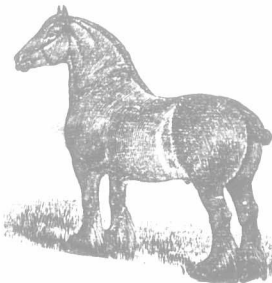
WM. HENDRIE, Hamilton, Ont.

For sale, at reasonable prices, four yearling bulls, four yearling heifers, and cows in calf and with calves at foot. This stock by our imported bull, Magstrand. This stock, strong-boned, hardy constitution, and have just lately been taken up from pasture field.

Fifty fall-farrowed Large Yorkshires, three months, young sows. Your choice, three for \$12.00. Above stock reasonable in price to an early purchaser.

WM. HENDRIE, JR.,
Manager, Hamilton.

A. SUMMERS,
Supt., Aldershot P.O.



Clydesdales and French Coachers, Imp.

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

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec.
Long-distance Telephone.

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Trumans' Champion Stud

Bushnell, Illinois.

SHIRE, PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

Read our record at the great International Show recently held in Chicago. We won the following prizes on Shire and Hackney stallions:

4-year-olds	-	-	-	1st, 3rd and 4th
3-year-olds	-	-	-	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th
2-year-olds	-	-	-	1st and 4th

Also Champion and Reserve Champion Hackney Stallions

Our stallions were admired by all who saw them. Before buying a stallion of either breed, we respectfully ask that you write and let us know your wants. We can save you money. Our prices and liberal guarantee will astonish you. Our record in the show-rings is evidence that we keep nothing but the best. Our barns are full of prizewinners, and they are all for sale. We insure stallions against death from any cause, if desired.

Write for illustrated catalogue of our horses. Importations arrived, July, September and November.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM
H. W. TRUMAN, Manager, LONDON, ONT.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1906, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 83 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

WHEN BUYING HACKNEY AND SHIRE STALLIONS BUY DIRECT



From a well-known breeder and save the middleman's commission. A select lot of newly-imported prize-winning Hackney and Shire stallions and pedigree colts from Clement Keevil's world-renowned Blagoeon Shire Horse Stud, Sillington, Beds. Eng., will be found at Crampton, Ont. These horses are of the best blood that has reached this country, being sired by such noted champions as Prince William, 1 Lincolnshire Lad, Harold, Markaton Royal Harold, Premier, Buscot Harold, Royal Albert, etc. Horses from this stud have won champion and premier prizes at the principal shows of England, America and Germany. Now is the time to pay us a visit and select your sires for the coming season. Our stallions are sound, and are sure stock-getters. Shires from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. in weight. Come and see them.

R. KEEVIL, Crampton, Ontario. Two miles from Putnam, C. P. R.

AN OUNCE OF GOLD IS WORTH \$20.00

AN OUNCE OF WORTHINGTON'S STOCK TONIC

costs very little, but when you save an ounce of food per meal on every head of stock in your stable, it is easy to calculate the vast saving of food, which means money to the stock-raiser. WORTHINGTON'S STOCK TONIC not only SAVES FOOD, but keeps your stock in perfect condition. It helps the animal to digest every particle of food, and regulates the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Give it a trial. Our guarantee goes with every pail. Others have benefited by it. So will you. Secure it from your dealer. Note the price:

75c. boxes; 25-lb. pails, \$2.00; 50-lb. pails, \$3.75.

WE PAY FREIGHT ON PAILS.

BOGARDUS & COMPANY, Chemists, GUELPH.

By-products of Beef Cattle.

The most valuable by-product derived from cattle is the hides, which are worth on an average about \$6 per head. A great number of classes and grades of hides are distinguished, which differ considerably in value. The hides are salted and kept by the packers from two to six months, according to the state of the market. During this period, the hides shrink in weight, the shrinkage averaging, roughly, one-sixth of the "green" weight.

Next in importance are the fats obtained from the abdominal region and from other parts of the animal, which do not constitute beef. At present the better fats, especially those which may readily be detached by cutting or pulling, are so largely destined for use as a constituent of butterine that they are known as butter-fats. An average beef animal will produce from sixty to seventy-five pounds of such fat. By heating, oleo stock is first derived from these fats. This is nearly the same in constitution as ordinary prime tallow, and if the market for oleo products is much depressed, tallow may be produced for sale instead of oleo stock. Otherwise, the stock is subjected to powerful pressure, which separates the oleo oil from the stearin, both of which are standard marketable products. Some of the packers, however, use part of their oleo oil and stearin in manufacturing butterine, lard compounds, and cooking oils.

A moderate quantity of tallow and grease, of several grades, is secured by cooking the heads, feet, and other offal, but the quantity and value of fats of this character are much less than those of butter-fats.

The third by-product of a beef animal, in order of importance, is the tongue, which is either sold fresh or more often is cured or canned. The leading packers ordinarily designate all parts of cattle, except the dressed beef, hides, butter-fat, and tongues, by the term "offal." Among the various articles constituting "offal," the liver, heart, sweetbreads, and tails may be marketed without other treatment than trimming.

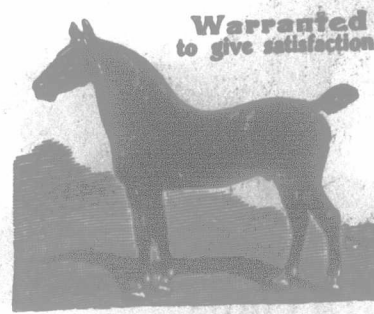
The other forms of offal require a much more extensive preparation in order to become satisfactorily marketable. From the heads are cut the cheek meats and other small bits of meat, and sometimes the lips, these meats being usually sent to the sausage department. One or two of the packers use part of the horns and leg bones of the cattle slaughtered in the manufacture of various novelties. Otherwise, these materials are sold to outside concerns for that purpose. The remainder of the feet, however, with the trimmed heads and various other minor parts and trimmings, are subjected to processes of treatment by means of which tallow, glue, neatfoot oil, and other minor products are extracted. The residue, after such treatment, is used for fertilizer. The blood of cattle and various soft parts not containing other valuable material are also converted into fertilizers. The leading packers manufacture a great variety of commercial fertilizers, including those in which phosphates and other mineral substances are combined with the animal products.

The only remaining by-products of any importance are those derived from the intestines, which are carefully cleaned and converted into casings for sausages and other similar products. The weasand, or gullet, and the bladder are also cleaned and made into containers for various commodities, some weasands, for instance, being used for packing snuff.

AUTOMOBILING.

Away through the city our "Auto" went flying. Up to Grant's Tomb, and down to the battery. And back again to—, I will not dare say. For horses, they took us the rest of the way.

—M. A. B.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM

TODMODEN, two miles from Toronto.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28

At 1 p.m.

Important Auction Sale

of Pure-bred

CLYDESDALES

Imported and Home-bred Champions and Grand Champions, Colts, Fillies, Brood Mares and Stallions.

The purest and finest bred stock known to English, American and Canadian Studbooks.

Conveyances will meet Broadview avenue cars at terminus every fifteen minutes to take intending purchasers to the farm.

Catalogues can be had on application to the undersigned, at 35 Toronto St., TORONTO.

NOTE.—This sale is practically a forced one, owing to a large portion of my farm having been appropriated for railway purposes.

ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor Thorncliffe Stock Farm

Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Athorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England

NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES and HACKNEY STALLIONS,

males and fillies ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Bacon and others. Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best sires obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write

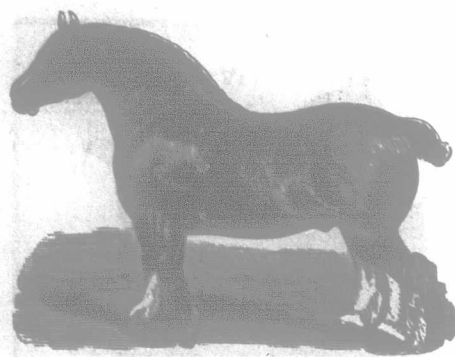
DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.

GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE," CLAREMONT

Importers of HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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



Clydesdales and Hackneys

DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prizewinners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

FOURTH ANNUAL CANADIAN

Clydesdale & Shire Show, '06

TO BE HELD AT

THE REPOSITORY, Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO,

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, February 7th, 8th and 9th, 1906

Under the auspices of the **Canadian Horse Breeders' Association,** with committees from the **Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada** and the **Canadian Shire Horse Association.** Entries to be made on or before **Jan. 24th, 1906,** addressed to **HENRY WADE** Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Can., to enable catalogues to be issued in time for the Show.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Chairman.

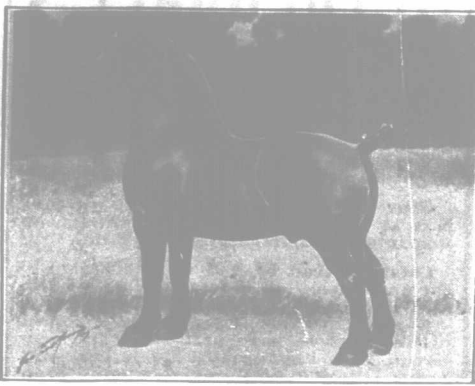
H. WADE, Secretary.

125 Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares.

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won MORE premier championship awards than any other exhibitor of live stock. I won every premier championship offered on Hackneys, also every gold medal but one. At Chicago International, 1904, on 20 head I won 34 prizes, and in 1905, on 19 head, I won 34 prizes, of which 19 were firsts, including 3 gold medals and 3 championships. I have the GOODS, and will save you \$500 to \$1,000 on a stallion. Come and see. Your own time of payment and guarantee of 60%.

OFFICE: LEW W. COCHRAN, 607
109 1/2 South Washington Street. CRAWFORDVILLE, INDIANA. West Main Street.

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



LaFayette Stock Farm

J. Crouch & Son, Proprietors.

Largest importers in America of Oldenburg German Coach, Percheron, and Belgian stallions. Have imported over 400 in the last eighteen months. Won more prizes in 1904 and 1905 than all others combined. Our prices are right, and guarantee gilt-edged, and terms to suit buyers. Our Belgians and Percherons weigh from 1,900 to 2,350 pounds. All from three to five years old. The German Coach horses are the leading coach horses of the world.

J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind.
 Sedalia, Mo. Nashville, Tenn.
 San Jose, Cal. Portland, Ore.
 Write us at London, Ont., or LaFayette, Ind.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

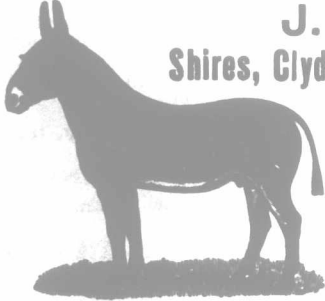
Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys

BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had together. Among them are championship, first, second and third prize-winners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P. O. & STATION. Long Distance Telephone.

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



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

Stables at **WESTON, ONT.** Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.



INNIS & PROUSE

New importation of **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** represent such noted blood as: Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Up-to-time, Pride of Blacon, The Dean, Prince Faunteroy and Lord Stewart. They were selected with great care; combine size and quality. They are an A1 lot. 21 head to choose from.

INNIS & PROUSE,
Woodstock and Ingersoll.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

Can you, or any of your readers, give me some information in regard to the wearing qualities of British Columbia shingles? How do they compare with the Ontario cedar? There is a difference of about 25c. per square in favor of the B. C. shingles. I am building this season, and would like some light on the subject.

READER.

Ans.—British Columbia cedar shingles are used extensively in the Northwest, and, to some extent, in Ontario, and seem to give the best of satisfaction. We cannot give a positive opinion as to the relative merits of British Columbia and Ontario cedar, but invite the opinion of readers who have had experience with both.

WART ON MARE'S LEG—CEMENT OR WOODEN SILO.

Mare has a large wart on her arm. It has been there for over a year. It is about the size of a hen's egg; always raw, bleeding a little, being irritated by the wagon tongue. I have read with interest the discussion of cement and wood silo. I am thinking of building one in the future, but I am badly located for a cement one. Gravel would have to be shipped in on rail, and there is no cement silo within a day's drive of here that I know of. I think it would be hard to get a contractor to build one here. Which would be best for me under these conditions?

J. L.

Ans.—1. If the wart has a constricted neck, clip it off with shears or sharp knife, and dress the raw surface until healed with: carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts. If the shape of the wart permits, a fine string, or hair, tied tight around the base of the wart, close to the skin, will cause it to soon slough off. If neither of these plans are convenient, apply strong acetic acid to the warts, touching it carefully so as not to bring the acid into contact with the surrounding skin.

2. Having regard to your conditions, we would recommend a stave silo. After you had gained some experience with silos, and had time, perhaps, to procure a supply of stone and gravel at small cost (hauling it in slack times), you might be disposed to build a concrete silo, and use your wooden one, while it lasted, for summer feeding. It is usually a good plan for a man to build his first silo of wood (staves).

POULTRY TUBERCULOSIS.

My chickens have been dying for some time; have been fed corn and barley; have a good henhouse for them. They seem to lose their appetite, droop for a week or ten days; get weak and stupid before they die. On opening them, we find their liver swollen and covered with white spots, extending to the rest of the body, sometimes growths coming out of the eyes before they die.

J. V.

Ans.—I am inclined to believe that these chickens are affected with tuberculosis. The better plan would be to send one of the chickens to the laboratory here. A disease as bad as tuberculosis should not be passed over lightly, and it is certainly worth one's while to find out for sure whether the birds are so affected. If they are, it is very necessary that the sick ones be killed, and I am not sure but what the whole flock would be best killed. Thoroughly disinfect the henhouse, using a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid and whitewash all over the buildings and floor, and do it two or three times over. The chickens may have had a combination of canker and tuberculosis as well. When the correspondent soaks of the eyes being affected, I am inclined to think that it is canker, or an advanced stage of roup. In raising chickens next season, the correspondent should be careful to raise the chickens on new ground; i. e., do not keep the coops where they have been kept other seasons, and, if possible, thoroughly disinfect the coops or build new ones. Take no chances of the disease getting a hold again, and by keeping the birds in clean coops, and starting them on fresh ground, the chances of success are much greater.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Ontario Agricultural College.

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

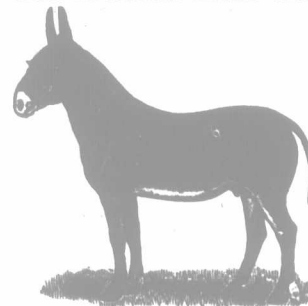
For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



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

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

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



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 88, Kincardine, Ont.

My motto: "The Best is None too Good." Imported and home-bred Clydesdale and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. A choice lot of reg. fillies and Shorthorn calves to choose from. Our stock exhibited have won the highest honors at the largest shows in America. **WESTON P. O., C.P.R. and G.T.R. 10 miles west Toronto.** Telephone at house and farm. **J. M. GARDHOUSE.**

Asthma

Climate wear out. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" relieve only temporarily; they cannot cure. Our **CONSTITUTIONAL** treatment, founded 1883, permanently eliminates the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that nothing brings back the old symptoms or attacks. Write for **BOOK 57 P.** containing reports of many illustrative cases that have **STAYED CURED** for years. Mailed **FREE.** Write **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

THE GLENGORE HERD OF ABERDEEN ANGUS
Alton, Ontario.
 Has for sale 3 of the choicest bull calves ever offered by any breeder. They won everything at the fall shows—never been beaten—and their quality has been pronounced by judges as unsurpassed; also females all ages. All by imported Black Bird sire. Would be pleased to hear from persons requiring such stock. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All stock American registered. **GEO. DAVIS, Alton, Ont.**

We are **Aberdeen-Angus** show stock. One offering temporarily; they cannot cure. Our **CONSTITUTIONAL** treatment, founded 1883, permanently eliminates the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that nothing brings back the old symptoms or attacks. Write for **BOOK 57 P.** containing reports of many illustrative cases that have **STAYED CURED** for years. Mailed **FREE.** Write **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

We are offering **Durham Bulls,** roan and red, three yearling. Also offering **1 Royal Sailor bulls,** sired by imported and 1 **Royal Sailor** bull. Cheap for quick sale. A limited number of **Bhropshire** ewes, bred to our Chicago winner. Prolific (imp.). **W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.**

Aberdeen-Angus cattle and **Chester White Hogs.** Principal prizewinners at Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Breeding stock and young things for sale. Write for prices. **A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.**

4 Hereford Bulls 4

10 to 14 months old, sired by "Bourton Ingleside," champion at Toronto and London exhibitions, 1905. These are young bulls of show-yar^d character, and will be sold cheap to prompt buyers.

H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que^a

Broxwood Herefords

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

FOR SALE.

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

W. BENNETT,

Box 428, Chatham, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2-year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale.

A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P.O., or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O.

Iderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 18 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

HEREFORDS

We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.

J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

BOWHILL Shorthorns and LEICESTERS STOCK FARM Shorthorns and LEICESTERS 1 imported bull, 2 home-bred bulls and a few females.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont. Mildmay, G.T.R. Teeswater, C.P.R.

J. WATT & SON, Shorthorns—Several choice young bulls from our best cows; also a number of extra well-bred young cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot. Prices right on quick sale.

SALEM P.O. Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R.

"Don't talk to me about the recipes in that magazine," said Mrs. Lane, with great energy. "Wasn't that the very magazine that advised me to put on that soddy solution and leave the tablecloth out over night to take off those yellow stains?"

"I'm inclined to think it may have been," said Mrs. Lane's sister, with due meekness. "I sent you a number of them in the spring, I remember."

"Well, and what happened?" asked Mrs. Lane, with rising wrath.

"Didn't the stains disappear?" asked her sister.

"Disappear!" said Mrs. Lane, in a withering tone. "It was the tablecloth that disappeared. I don't know anything about the stains."

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLE

Is Diseased Kidneys and the Cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Wonderful Cure of Mrs. James Kinsella, who slept in a chair for two Summers—What she says of it.

St. Malachie, Que., Jan. 29.—(Special.)

A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medical matters in this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinsella, wife of a well-known citizen, had suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip, in the back and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, itching sort of way.

She could not sleep at night, and had to sit up in a chair for two summers.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Mrs. Kinsella, speaking of her cure, says: "After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more, and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Woman's health depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and you can have the uric acid in the blood.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BOCK ON FEEDING DAIRY COWS—SPLINT AND BOG SPAVIN

1. Where could I procure a reliable work treating the subject of feeds and feeding of dairy cows?

2. How often should dry cows have roughage, twice or three times daily?

3. How can I successfully remove small splint from colt's leg, also puff from inside of hock joint?

Ans.—1. "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry, price \$2.15, postpaid; or "The Feeding of Animals," by Jordan, price \$1.35, postpaid, are two good works that may be obtained through this office. They treat of feeding dairy cows, as well as other classes of stock.

2. Twice a day is sufficient. It is not a matter of great importance, whether either dry or fresh cows are fed twice or three times a day. The convenience of the feeder is the principal thing, and regularity is important.

3. The splint cannot be removed, as it is a bony enlargement on the cannon, which connects it with the small splint bones. If lameness is not noticeable, do not bother the animal with blisters. If lame, give rest, reduce inflammation with cold water, and thoroughly rub the parts, firmly, but gently, with an oiled leather-covered piece of wood once daily, fifteen minutes each time. If this fails, apply a few times, at intervals of two weeks, a blister of red iodide of mercury, one part; lard, six parts.

3. Evidently this is a bog spavin. Blisters the part, once a month, with 1 1/2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in; tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with blister, and in twenty-four hours more wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let him exercise mildly now, oiling every day until scale all comes off. Repeat monthly as long as necessary.

POULTRY QUERIES.

We are thinking of putting up a henhouse. We have part of a stone building at present, and the poultry are not paying. Would you state in your next issue:

1. Best place to build a henhouse.

2. How to build it.

3. Would you put a stone foundation under it, or put posts in the ground?

4. Wouldn't posts soon decay?

5. Should it be double-boarded and lined with tar-paper, or should it be covered outside with metal sheets?

6. What would be best to put inside to keep the lice from getting in around the cracks?

7. What kind of poultry would you advise a beginner to select for hen fruit, and early-matured chickens for market?

8. Would it be more profitable to go into any pure-bred fowl?

9. What would be the best floor to put in a henhouse?

Ans.—1. The best place to build henhouse is on a high, sandy or gravelly site, protected from north and west winds, if possible. If this is not available, fill in with gravel or earth to raise the site higher than surrounding level.

2, 3 and 4. Build according to the simplest plan you can devise. Ordinary sills, resting on corner and center stones, answer nicely for a foundation, if drafts are shut off by filling in between. Do not use posts as suggested.

5. If the cracks are well battened outside, a lining of tar paper, tacked on with strips of lath, will usually suffice to keep the house warm enough, provided it is banked up around the outside in winter.

6. Perhaps some reader has a good suggestion to offer on this point.

7. It is hard to beat the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons.

8. Not to start with. Get, each year, pure-bred cockerels—always of the same breed—from some good neighboring fancier, taking care not to inbreed.

9. Earth is good enough, if not too impervious. Boards make a good floor, and some like a concrete floor, covered with six inches or so of earth to be changed once a year or so. It doesn't so much matter about the floor, if plenty of scratching litter is kept in the pen and changed daily, as it should be.

TRACTION ENGINES.

Do men owning and running traction engines on public highways, have to repair, at their own expense, all bridges and culverts broken by them while crossing? Is there any limited weight for traction engines that run on public highways?

Lambton Co., Ont.

Ans.—Practically they do. There is a distinction made, however, in the cases of engines of less than eight tons in weight used for threshing purposes or for machinery in construction of roadways. You will find the statutory provisions, which are somewhat elaborate, in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Cap. 242, and amending Acts of 1903 and 1904. See especially Sec. 10 of the Revised Statute; Chap. 7, Sec. 43, of the Act of 1903, and Chap. 10, Sec. 60, of the Act of 1904.

PAINTING IRON.

1. Will common white paint stick to iron, or will it chip off? If so, what would make it stick?

2. When skimmed milk is not easily procured, what would make the best ration to feed young pigs after weaning?

Ans.—1. Common white paint will not chip off from iron if first coat is not too thick. Put on a very thin coat first, let it dry thoroughly, then put on another.

2. A mixture of fine wheat shorts, or middlings, with oil cake (about 4 lbs. of the former to 1 of oil cake), mixed in the form of a thick slop with warm kitchen swill, is an excellent substitute. A few roots or refuse vegetables fed daily, also a mixture of sifted ashes, salt and charcoal, kept in a low box, where they can take it at will, are good. Crushed oats, with the hulls sifted out, or crushed barley, or corn meal, might be added to the above meal mixture to the extent of 1 lb. to each 3 lbs. of oil cake and shorts with good results.

Veterinary.

RINGBONE.

Colt, two years old, has a small appearance of ringbone. What steps should I take to cause an entire removal?

Ans.—Have the colt fired for ringbone by a veterinary surgeon, and follow by a blister of biniodide of mercury, one dram to eight drams of lard. Follow directions in blistering frequently given in these columns.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

1. Give the cause of inflammation of the lining of the brain in a horse.

2. Would heavy drawing cause it?

3. Is it liable to recur?

4. Would it affect the spine?

Ans.—1. This condition might be caused by direct injury, disease of the stomach, tubercular disease, tumors or abscesses, or by eating decaying food or drinking impure water.

2. No.

3. Yes.

4. It is quite possible the inflammatory action might extend and involve the spinal cord.

HORSES ARE THIN.

1. Mare, twenty years old, has got very thin. She does not eat hay well. I want to get her in good condition for spring work.

2. Driving mare, ten years old, always stays thin, no matter how much she is fed.

Ans.—1. Her inability to eat hay is due to irregularities of her molar teeth. Horses of this age often have some long teeth that should be cut off with molar-tooth shears, and all the molars need dressing. Get your veterinarian to dress her teeth, as she certainly will not thrive until this is done. Then take three ounces each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda. Mix, and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder night and morning, and feed crushed oats in liberal quantities, and give regular exercise.

2. Some horses are so constituted that it is very hard to get them in high flesh. Treat her the same as No. 1, as there is no doubt her teeth also require dressing.

Safeguard the Children

AGAINST CROUP AND COLDS BY ALWAYS KEEPING AT HAND

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

There are some reasons why Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the most suitable treatment obtainable for children.

It is pleasant to the taste, and children like to take it.

It is composed of simple ingredients of proven value in the cure of throat and lung troubles.

It is positively free from anything of an injurious nature, and can be used with perfect safety with the smallest child, so long as directions are followed.

It is wonderfully successful in the prevention and cure of croup.

It promptly relieves even the most severe chest colds and brings about a thorough cure.

You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, for it is the standby in thousands of homes, where time and again it has proven its exceptional worth.

When you make up your mind to safeguard your children by keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house, do not allow your dealer to persuade you into taking something on which he has a larger profit.

In the hour of emergency, when croup or colds seize your child, the cheap substitutes will fail you, but Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine never disappoints. 25c. a bottle, at all dealers.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

SOOTH SHORTHORNS

Specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), Shethin Rosemary; Radium, a Cruickshank Mysis. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long distance phones in house.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

And Large English Yorkshire Swine. Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (imp.) Joy of Morning, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.

Present offering: young Shorthorns of either sex; also a choice lot of Yorkshires of either sex, six months old, from imp. sire and dam. Prices easy.

Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel.

Valley Home Stock Farm

For sale: Seven young

SHORTHORN BULLS

and some choice females. Also 25 Berkshires of different ages, bred from show stock, and of prolific strains.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowdale, Ont. Stations—Streetsville and Meadowdale, O. C. P. R. Brampton, G. T. R.

For Shorthorns—Four young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Queenston Archer—48908—at head of herd. Shropshires all ages and sex. Also 1 Clydeilly rising 3 years old, 1 Clyde mare rising 6 years old.

BELL BROS., "The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Seven good young Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 6 to 15 months old; sired by Brave Ythan (imp.), some from imp. dams. Prices right.

JAMES GIBB, Brookside P.O. and Tel.

SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS.

3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices reasonable.

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty—57864—Prices reasonable.

Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

For Sale—Three Shorthorn bulls, two 20 months and one 9 months. Triumvir (imp.) heads the herd.

DAVID OLOW, Whitechurch P.O. and Station.

IMPORTED SHORTHORN

Bull for sale—King Edward 40388; a show-ring animal, in good condition, active and sure gaiter. Is perfectly quiet to handle. W. J. MEADS, Ayton, Ont. Flesherton Station, C.P.R. O.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.

Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

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

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 12 bull calves, 2 yearling bulls, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.

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

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77963) = 39075; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 20) = 50071; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) = 45203. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to

PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.

HILLYVIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows. Apply to **JOHN E. DISNEY & SON,** Stations: Greenwood, Ont.; Clarendon, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brocklin, G.T.R.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1908

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull: (Scottish Hero) Missie 124th, by William of Orange. (Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly 45th (Stittton Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, c Compton, P. Q.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Choice yearling heifers, Straight Scotch.

Two bull calves at easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, SALEM P.O., Elora station

13 miles north of Guelph, on the G.T.R. & C.P.R.

Mildred's Royal, winner at Chicago International, first at New York State Fair, first at Winnipeg Industrial, at head of herd. Can supply cattle to suit any order. We also offer an extra fine Clyde filly, rising three years, and a promising young stallion.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORNS.

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

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses.

We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Five choice young bulls, 8 to 12 months; also four heifers. **W. H. WALLACE,** Woodland Farm, Mt. Forest, Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.

Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (Imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont.

Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40359 = (78286) heads the herd. We have for sale a choice lot of young bulls of the very best breeding and prices right. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Address: **KYLE BROS., Afr. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.**

GOSSIP.

D. M. WATT'S AYRSHIRES.

Stockwood Stock Farm is well known in the Province of Quebec as the home of a very choice and well-selected herd of heavy-milking Ayrshires. It is the property of Mr. D. M. Watt, and lies about four miles from Howick Station. This splendid herd at present numbers 43 head of extra large representative animals, that are individually selected through careful testing of the quantity and quality of milk produced, and any cow found short of Mr. Watt's standard is soon sent to the block. The present stock bull is Pearlstone of Glenora, by First Choice of Glenora, dam Lady Phoebe. This bull, as a calf, won second at Winnipeg, and first at Toronto and Ottawa, and, as a yearling, won first at Sherbrooke, beating three imported bulls for diploma. In young stuff are several very choice yearling heifers, one yearling bull, and two bull calves. These young bulls are for sale, together with females of all ages. Write Mr. Watt to Allen's Corners P. O., Que.

JAMES BENNING'S AYRSHIRES.

Few men in the Ayrshire-breeding business are better known than James Benning, of Williamstown, Ont., situated in the historical County of Glengarry, about three miles from Summerstown Station, on the G. T. R., main line. This noted herd at present numbers 57 head. The stock bull is Imp. Cross of Knockdown, by Bright Lad 2nd of Knockdown. He is an ideal type of Ayrshire, and is leaving an extra even lot of young stuff. This is one of the herds from which the Japanese Government representatives purchased part of the Ayrshires lately shipped to Japan, and Mr. Benning is the gentleman chosen by the Japs to take charge of the shipment en route to their far eastern home, which Mr. Benning reports reached their destination in splendid shape, and with which the Japanese Government officials were well pleased. Mr. Benning reports the demand for high-class Ayrshires as very brisk, he having sold a number to parties on the other side of the line, and has still on hand for sale females of all ages and several young bulls. Write Mr. Benning to Williamstown P. O., Ont.

R. NESS & SON'S CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS.

A few days ago, we again had the pleasure of calling on Quebec's pioneer Clydesdale importer, Mr. Robt. Ness, of Howick, Que., and, as usual, were greeted with his genial smile and hearty handshake, and after the usual preliminary courtesies, adjourned to the splendid stables and had a look over the Clydesdales and French Coachers. The first of the former class brought out was the massive, brown, five-year-old, quality horse, Senator's Heir, a horse that has been many times a winner at the leading shows, and is quite capable of winning many times more, as he was never in better form than just now, and his action is faultless. He is sired by Senator, by Baron's Pride, dam by The Summit, by Sir Everard. Next in order came the splendid horse, Favorite's Heir, by Royal Favorite, by Royal Gartley, dam by Ardargie, grandam by Morning Time. This is a brown four-year-old, a horse full of quality, with an exceptionally well-balanced body and perfect underpinning, and acts like a machine. Then came the model Clydesdale horse, The Rejected, a horse that has won highest honors many times in the show-ring, and he certainly is a show horse all over. He is sired by Ethiopia, by Newhope, by Darnley, dam by Prince of Carruchan, grandam by Darnley Yet, by Darnley. He is a black, five years old, and his royal breeding and perfect individuality makes him a horse of a very high order as a sire. Diamond is a bay three-year-old, a very thick, smooth, close-coupled horse, with grand quality throughout, and a very flashy mover. He is sired by Up-to-Time, a son of Baron's Pride, dam by Royal Standard, grandam by Chastler. Baron Colon is a brown two-year-old, a massive, well-put-up colt, the making of a very large horse, sired by Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood's Best. Another two-year-old is Cardigan, bay, sired by Acme, by Baron's Pride, dam by Garnet. We were particularly struck by the stylish, flashy get-up of this colt, choke-full of quality, and acting like a Hackney. Duke of York is a very massive six-year-old, Canadian-bred horse,

showing a vast amount of Clydesdale character, on heavy underpinning, got by Dandy Dinmount, dam by International, grandam by Macfarlane. The French Coachers are large, flashy, stylish, and show wonderful action, and last fall were winners at Toronto, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, in the strongest kind of company, which speaks louder than words as to their quality. Look out for these horses at the Spring Show in Toronto next week.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MORE DRAINAGE WANTED.

A has his farm well underdrained and tile enough to carry his water, also a good outlet, which he was at the expense himself of getting. B's farm is higher than A, and about 30 acres flows on A, also about one mile of the highway's water. Can A force B and the township to put in tile to carry water, as it damages A's crops? J. C. T. Ontario.

Ans.—We do not see that you are in a position to successfully proceed against B; but we think that you are in a better position in respect of the municipality. An application should be made to the township council, and, in the event of its proving fruitless, a solicitor should be instructed in the matter.

LINE FENCING.

Myself and neighbor agreed last fall to put up a lawful line fence. He says today he will do it, another day, no; cannot get any satisfaction from him. Will I have to give him a written notice, or time, before I can take up the old line fence? His cattle bothered me all last summer and fall, and we must have a new fence?

Ans.—Yes. It is a case for the fenceviewers. You should give your neighbor a week's notice of calling the fenceviewers of the locality to arbitrate on the matter. It would not be safe for you to take the same into your own hands as suggested. The prescribed forms of notices to the opposite party and to the fenceviewers are to be found in the schedule to the Line Fences Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 294).

A CASE OF ROUP.

My hens are dying. First symptoms are: blindness, with a watery discharge; as the disease advances, the eyes sink back into the head, and the cavity fills up with a cheesy, foul-smelling substance; fowls mope around for a few days, and then die. House is dry and airy, with plenty of windows. Feed barley, wheat, oats and mangels, and occasionally a mash.

Ans.—This is undoubtedly, a case of roup, yet, at the same time, if the houses were dry and airy, with plenty of windows, I do not exactly understand how the disease started. It will spread when once started, unless the sick birds are isolated to prevent the spreading of the disease. Use permanganate of potash, about as much as will stay on a five-cent piece to a gallon of drinking water, or, if you cannot secure this easily from your druggist, you could get some good "roup cure" advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate." The well birds require a good dose of salts and to be fed liberally. Be careful that the birds are not roosting in a draft. There is nothing that causes roup faster than this. For the birds that are sick—if you care to go to the trouble of doctoring them, which to my mind is a doubtful experiment (unless the birds are very valuable, I would not care to use them for breeding purposes)—you may use the following: Give half a teaspoonful of dry salts; simply open the chicken's mouth and pour it down, then wash the head and mouth in a cup of water in which there has been placed a Seiler's tablet. See that the tablet is dissolved. You can immerse the bird's head right in the solution, leaving the head in the liquid as long as you dare consistent with life, the idea being to force the bird to draw the liquid up the nostrils and mouth. Feed it on light food, such as bread and milk, bits of beef scrap (anything along this line), and keep the bird in a dry coop.

W. R. GRAHAM,
Ontario Agricultural College.

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

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

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS,
Highgate, Ont.
40 miles west St. Thomas, on
M.C.B.R. & P.M. Ry.

CLOYER LEA STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

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

R. H. REID,
Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Spicy Broadhocks at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages.

Prices reasonable. Call or write

JAMES BROWN, Thorold.

PLEASANT VALLEY

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster = 50068 = Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster and two extra good young bulls by him. **GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R.**

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 48, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 2937, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

Shorthorns

Have from choice milking strains two registered bulls for sale. Prices right.

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P. O.

Station, St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.B.R. and G.T.R.

Oak Grove Shorthorns

Present offering is: Several imp. females, several heifers and several young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right.

W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Sta., Harwood P. O.

Co. Northumberland.

Shorthorns For Sale—Two choice red yearling bulls, from imported sire and dams; also females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (Imp.) at head of herd.

ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P. O. and Station, G.T.R.

MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM

of best families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star = 45685 =. A few choice young bulls.

WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not akin. A bargain for quick sale.

D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855

Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Imp. Rosierucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. J. Meads, Ceylon P. O., Ont., near Flesherton Station, C. P. R., advertises the imported Shorthorn bull, King Edward =40388=, for sale. He is a red bull, calved April, 1901, bred by Mr. Young, of Tilbouries, Scotland, sired by Scottish Prince, and his dam is of the Kinellar Claret tribe.

Mr. H. D. Smith, of Compton, Quebec, breeder of Hereford cattle, makes a change in his advertisement in this issue, in which he offers for sale four young bulls, aged 10 to 14 months, all sired by his grand champion bull at Toronto and London exhibitions, Bourton Ingleside, one of the best of the breed shown in recent years.

Mr. Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont., reports the sale of the choice yearling imported bull, Edeh Mint, to a company of breeders, composed of D. McQueen, Landerkin P. O.; Nicholson Bros. and J. Ross, Mount Forest P. O. He is sired by Silver Mint, a son of the great Silver Plate, and is going into good hands. Mr. Armstrong writes: "The other young imported bull which I have is doing nicely, and is going to make a straight, massive bull. He is from Lydia 3rd (Vol. 49, E.), by Dainty Baron (70229), traces to Lavender, by Roan Duke, and has for sire Jeweller (81342), by Millionaire."

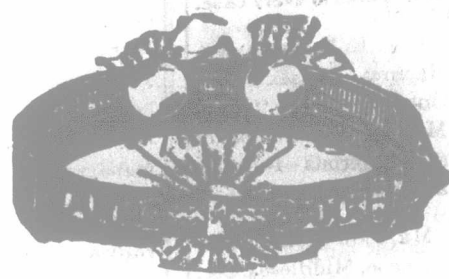
Messrs. R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., write: "The following is a list of recent sales of Shorthorns: To Messrs. Wagner & Son, Elmira, a very choice Marr Beauty, fourteen-months-old heifer; to Mr. Jewel, of Harriston, Royal Marksman, full brother to the famous heifers, Queen Ideal and Fair Queen. Beau of Dumbane goes to Messrs. John Scott and A. J. Rowand, of Dumbane, one of the most promising bulls that ever left the Salem herd. Paisley Beau, a real 'plum,' from the same dam as Judge, is taken by Mr. John McArthur, Paisley. To Mr. Hawkins, of Honeywood, Shelburne Station, an extra fine twelve-months-old English Lady bull, sired by Scottish Beau. Mr. John Cook & Son, Amulree, take the big, growthy Stamford calf, Stamford Prince. Mr. Geo. Gier, Grand Valley, was so taken with our heifer calves that he purchased six of them, including Superba, second-prize heifer calf at Winnipeg and Syracuse. Another heifer calf in the bunch, worthy of mention, is Valley Gem. She is the first calf we have had from the Toronto champion, Gem of Ballechin. To Mr. F. K. McRae, Glencoe, Claret Queen (imp.) and calf. She is probably the best imported female in our herd, but Mr. McRae would have nothing but the best, so we reluctantly set a price on this cow, which was taken. We have other good cattle yet at Salem. Our aim is to produce good cattle, and to sell them at figures not above their value."

TRADE TOPICS.

A. G. HULL & SON'S CATALOGUE.—Just to hand is the 26th annual catalogue of that well-known firm of A. G. Hull & Son, proprietors of the Central Nurseries, St. Catharines, Ont. This firm has a wide and enviable reputation all over the continent. Write them at once for a catalogue, read it up, and post yourself on the best and latest varieties, so 'as to be in a position to order intelligently early in the season.

BOOK ON ABSORBINE FREE.—W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass., is distributing a book, "How to Remove Blemishes with Absorbine." It is free for the asking, and everyone interested in the welfare of their animals should send to Mr. Young for a copy of this book. A bunch or a blemish on a horse is almost invariably removable with Absorbine. A blemish oftentimes not only lessens the value of an animal, but is painful. Don't have a blemished horse when you have at your command such an excellent remedy as Absorbine. Price, \$2 per bottle, at your druggists, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Men, It's Free!



Until You Are Cured

I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day and like an old, broken-down hack the day after); those men who have tried so many things that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. Those are the men I appeal to, and I am willing to give my electric belt free until you are cured.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will secure me so that I will get my pay when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my belt for three months, then give me back my old belt and I won't ask a cent.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt because it couldn't be used again. I refused, and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

I don't charge much for a cure. My Belts are as low as \$5. That will cure some cases, and it won't cost you a cent if it doesn't. Did you ever see a doctor who would agree to cure you for \$5 and wait for his money till you were cured?

I've cured lots of men who had paid over a thousand dollars to doctors before they came to me.

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

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no stinging or burn, as in the old style Belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, banishes pain in a night never to return.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has done me a lot of good. Since wearing it, three years ago, I have never been troubled with Rheumatism. I find the Belt is just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others, and they speak well of it. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours very truly, JOHN CRAWLEY.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town.

That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there is a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and say, "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

I've got a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you free, sealed, if you send this coupon. Call for consultation free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME ADDRESS ... Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sat. until 9 p.m. Write Plain.

Maple Shade



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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

Ed. Robinson, Markham Sta. and P. O. Farm within town limits.

Life is only bright when it proceedeth Toward a truer, deeper life above. Human love is sweetest when it leadeth To a more divine and perfect love. —Adelaide A. Proctor.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

3 high-class imp. bulls. 2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred. 17 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854.

An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 29 heifers, calves. 4 bulls, yearlings. 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

T. DOUGLAS & SON'S, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 19 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont.


W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. on

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS.


Herd headed by imp. Royal Prince and imp. Abbotsford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from imp. dams and imp. sires; also females. Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin County.

Rupture SURE CURE


No return of Rupture or further use for trusses. No Operation, Pain Danger, nor Time from Daily Work. Cures in every case. Read the following proof:




REV. E. D. SHERMAN,
Harrow, Essex Co.,
Ont., writes: "Your
Method has cured me of
a dangerous Rupture
at 67 years."




MR. J. NO. MCLACHLIN,
Glencoe, Middlesex Co.,
Ont., writes: "I suffered
five years from Rup-
ture. Your Method has
cured me at 73 years."



CAPT. D. M. SHARP,
Sub-Collector Customs,
Port Credit, Ont.,
writes: "I suffered 18
years. Your Method
has cured me at 76."



MR. S. H. MAY, 127
Harrison St., Toronto,
Ont., writes: "You
have cured me of a
very large Rupture. I
recommend you to all."



MR. T. FITZGERALD,
Dundas, Wentworth
Co., Ont., writes: "I
was ruptured 27 years.
Your Method cured me
at 70 years."

FREE TEST, and "FREE ADVICE,"
and learn the TRUTH about curing
RUPTURE. Don't listen to any-
one who says "You can't be cured," for You
Can be, the same as any other human
being. Don't put it off. Write me at once—
DR. W. S. RICE
24 Queen East, Block 278 TORONTO, ONT.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

The great Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau, imp. (36099), formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd.

Present offerings: two bulls seven months old, and females of different ages. Also for sale, Clydesdale mare and foal.

N. S. ROBERTSON, Arnprior, Ont.

Shorthorns FOR SALE

Two red bull calves; 6 heifers, sired by that grand bull sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister, Queen Ideal. First prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904. Also first prize and junior champion, and reserve grand champion at Winnipeg, 1905.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, - Thedford, Ont.

PEARGROVE SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE

We are now offering 20 Shropshire ewes, one and two shear, imp. and from imp. stock, a big, strong, well-covered lot; also a few Shorthorn heifers. No fancy prices asked, for quick sales.

T. H. MEDCRAFT & SON, Sparta P.O.
St. Thomas station. o Long-distance telephone.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES.

For Sale: Some grand young cows with calves at foot, by imp. sires; bulls and heifers of different ages; also matched pair of fillies, two and three years old, granddaughters of the great Baron's Pride. For quality and breeding they stand second to none. All at easy prices.

J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

Present offerings: Calves of both sexes, from 1 to months; also cows and heifers, 56 head to select from. Nothing to offer in Berkshires or Cotswolds.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,
Station and Post Office: **Campbellford, Ont.**

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

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

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carlisle, Ont.

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS.

Five bulls from 10 to 18 months old; also heifers and several cows in calf bred to "Good Morning" imp. Prices very reasonable.

L. K. WEBER, Hawkesville P.O., St. Jacob's Station, G.T.R., Co. Waterloo.

GOSSIP.

Down at Crampton, in Oxford County, Ont., some two miles from Putnam, C. P. R., is quite a stud of Hackney and Shire stallions, which Mr. Clement Keevil, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, England, a well-known Shire breeder, has sent out as a trial consignment for sale. The horses arrived at Crampton shortly before Christmas, and are stabled there in charge of Mr. Keevil's bailiff (farm manager), and his son, R. Keevil, either of whom may be addressed at Crampton, Ont. The farm is connected with the railway depot by telephone, and conveyances meet all trains. A member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff dropped off at Putnam last week, rang up Mr. Keevil, and in less than an hour was spluttering through the mud of a January thaw, on the way to the farm. A big, upstanding stallion is the bay five-year-old Shire, Buscot Commander (19433), by Buscot Harold, grandsire Markeaton Royal Harold, Medbourne Heirloom (21635), sire Calwich Heirloom, foaled in 1902, is a 17-hand grey. He has a good quality of flat bone, good feet, and lots of fine, silky feathering. He is a free-acting, spirited mover, and in his breeding combines some of the most fashionable blood of the day. Mr. Aldridge proposes to show him at the spring stallion show in Toronto next month. Still in the stable, though sold for early delivery, was the brown, Eton Harold (22347), by Warfield Fitzharold, grandsire Markeaton Royal Harold, dam Colstrove Jemima, by Orchard Prince. Eton Harold is a level, blocky colt, powerfully muscled and possessing any amount of hard, flat bone, good feet and oblique pasterns. Going out to the fields, we found a bunch of colts, which are kept outdoors in the daytime, though stabled at night. Thick-coated they were, a bit shaggy, of course, but growing up hardy, healthy and sound. The youngest of these was Power o' Blogdon (Vol. XXVII.), a brown, foaled last spring. He is a powerfully-built colt, said to be possessed of the substance of his sire, Locomotion, which was sold as a three-year-old for £600, and is the sire of some heavy draft geldings. Locomotion was got by Hydraulic Tom, tracing through Honest Tom to Wonder (2357). Power o' Blogdon's dam is Broxton Lady, by Menestrel. He is a well-bred colt, and gives every promise of making good. Blogdon Echo (23058), and Blogdon Stonewall (23059) are both 1904 colts. Blogdon Stonewall was got by Ratcliffe Stonewall, tracing on his sire's side to Lawrence Drew's famous Lincolnshire Lad, a horse from which, it is claimed, some of the best Clydesdales descend. Mention must also be made of the ten-year-old Hackney stallion, Star Fireaway, sire Winald Fireaway, by Fireaway. His stock are reputed to be prizewinners and good sellers, possessing quality and action—a London Horse Show winner as a four-year-old. He is a typical Hackney stallion of good bone, exceptional substance, and, judging from the unfavorable conditions in which we saw him exercised, is possessed of free, true and level action. He is a chestnut, and stands 15 hands 3 inches. His dam, Bay Jenny, by North Star, was four times first-prize winner at London, and the catalogue states that some of his ancestors have been sold up to four figures. Mr. Keevil announces his intention of sending out a consignment each year, thereby saving to buyers the profits of middlemen who import on speculation. Write for a catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

PROLIFIC SOWS.

A sow at Nunburnholme, Yorkshire, the property of Mr. W. Wilkinson, is reported by a correspondent of an English exchange to have farrowed eighty-five pigs in five litters and reared sixty-six. Three times she reared fifteen, although she only gave milk on nine teats. Her largest litter was twenty-one. No pigs were destroyed. Also the same breeder had two sows that farrowed thirteen each. One sow died almost immediately, and the other reared the twenty-six. They were kept in two separate lots, and the sow driven from one to the other every three or four hours. A much bigger litter can be reared in this way, if the sow is a good milker, and the little ones sooner learn to drink.

There are good dairy cows in all breeds and poor dairy cows in all breeds. It is rather a question of cow than of breed.

HOW THE SMITHFIELD CHAMPION KILLED.

The report in the Live-stock Journal on Burn Bellona is as follows: No. 144—Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Burn Bellona, winner of the champion plate of 100 gs. as the best beast in the show; bred and exhibited by Colonel Chas. M'Inroy, sire Ben Vrackie, dam Bella Ury, by Mayor of Auchorachan; age, 2 years 10 months 26 days; live weight, 16 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.72 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,220 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 66.99; weight of hide, 72 lbs., and of loose fat, 108, lbs. R. Chamberlain, 147 Lewisham High Rd., writes respecting her as follows: "Very fat, especially in roastings, where she carried not so much meat as an ordinary beast."

HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL TESTS.

Since last report, fifteen cows and heifers have made official tests sufficient to qualify them for admittance to the Canadian Record of Merit. All the tests reported were made under the supervision of Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and their correctness is vouched for by him. The amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual. The amount of butter is estimated by adding one-sixth to the amount of fat, according to the rule adopted by the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

- #### Seven-day Tests.
1. Adelaide Brook DeKol (5278), at 4 years 10 months 27 days; milk, 438 lbs.; fat 17.12 lbs., equivalent butter 19.98 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.
 2. Tidy Pauline DeKol (3522), at 4 years 7 months 17 days; milk, 465.6 lbs.; fat 17.23 lbs., equivalent butter 20.10 lbs. Owner, H. Rollert, Cassel, Ont.
 3. Canary Starlight Lassie B. (3960), at 4 years 10 months 12 days; milk, 409.8 lbs.; fat 16.08 lbs., equivalent butter 18.76 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
 4. Belle Dewdrop (4083), at 4 years 2 months 11 days; milk, 402.1 lbs.; fat 16.00 lbs., equivalent butter 18.67 lbs. owner, Geo. Rice.
 5. Inka Josephine Abbekerk (2565), at 6 years 21 days; milk, 460.3 lbs.; fat 15.07 lbs., equivalent butter 17.28 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.
 6. Empress Josephine of Brookside (2019), at 10 years 3 months 29 days; milk, 499.8 lbs.; fat 14.81 lbs., equivalent butter 17.28 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.
 7. Winnie R's Countess (4495), at 3 years 2 months 16 days; milk, 375.6 lbs.; fat 14.04 lbs., equivalent butter 16.38 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
 8. Oxford Belle's Lady Aulery (3712), at 3 years 9 months 19 days; milk, 449.9 lbs.; fat 13.22 lbs., equivalent butter 15.43 lbs. Owner, Robt. McGhee, Beachville.
 9. Clothilde DeKol Waldorf (4409), at 3 years 1 month 29 days; milk, 383.00 lbs.; fat 12.45 lbs., equivalent butter 14.53 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.
 10. Car Born De Kol 3rd (4410), at 3 years 1 month 6 days; milk, 372.7 lbs.; fat 12.00 lbs., equivalent butter 14.00 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.
 11. Boutsje Pietertje DeKol (6093), at 2 years 9 months 4 days; milk, 320.3 lbs.; fat 11.52 lbs., equivalent butter 13.44 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
 12. Calamity Jane 2nd's Posch (4970), at 2 years 7 months 23 days; milk, 329.9 lbs.; fat 10.55 lbs., equivalent butter 12.31 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
 13. Abbekerk Tryntje DeKol (4241), at 3 years 5 months 29 days; milk, 317.0 lbs.; fat 10.21 lbs., equivalent butter 11.92 lbs. Owner, W. Rive's, Faldens, Ont.
 14. Princess Calamity Posch (4820), at 2 years 7 months 26 days; milk, 334.9 lbs.; fat 9.97 lbs., equivalent butter 11.63 lbs. Owner, W. Rivers.
 15. Charlie, Clothilde 2nd (4972), at 2 years 3 months 26 days; milk, 227.3 lbs.; fat 8.04 lbs., equivalent butter 9.43 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
- #### Forty-day Test.
1. Sara Jewel, Hensveld (4161), at 4 years 2 months 29 days; milk, 2,143.3 lbs.; fat 75.22 lbs., equivalent butter 21.27 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, W. Ontario.

Every Hour Delayed IN CURING A COLD IS DANGEROUS.

You have often heard people say: "It's only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs. Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Woods Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine Trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers. Refuse substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM

Scotch and SHORTHORNS

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

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

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

One pair registered Clyde mares, 3 and 5 years old; one pair Clyde geldings, 4 and 5 years old (show team.) Shorthorn heifers, cows and bulls.

JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.
Pine Grove Stock Farm.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

A few females of different ages, and one red Golden Drop bull, 12 months old. Prices reasonable.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

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

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

Shorthorns

Will sell or exchange Kinellar Stamp, my famous Golden Drop show bull. Have for sale also young heifers and bulls got by him. Tracing imp. Pansy Lily and Beauty.

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville, Ont.
Plum Grove Stock Farm. **Baden Station.**

CEDAR VALE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering: A few Scotch-bred heifers, sired by Scott's Choice—43670—. For particulars write to

JOHN SCOTT, Dumblane P.O.
Port Elgin station and telegraph.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to

JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm,
M. C. R. and P. M. R. Box 91, **Iona Station.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

RIVER VIEW STOCK FARM is offering young stock for sale from Marr Stamford, Scottish Maid and Rosemary dams, and sired by Scott's Choice—43670—.

A. J. ROWAND, Dumblane, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

4 extra choice young bulls ready for service 4 Also bull calves, all from imp. sires. Leicester ewes and lambs of both sexes for sale. Address

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

Shorthorn Bulls

I have for sale two good young roach SHORTHORN bulls, fit for service, sired by imp. Scottish Peer—40424—. Come and see, or address,

JAMES SNELL, - Clinton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

A few good bull calves for sale at reasonable prices; all from a milking strain.

JOHN RACEY, JR.,
Lennoxville, **- Que.**

Highgrove Jersey Herd

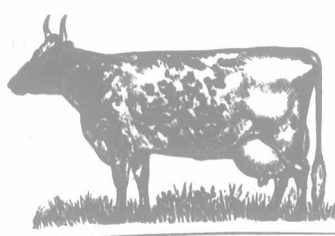
Our present offering is: 5 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address

B. H. BULL & SON,
Brampton, Ont.
Phone 53.



AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Young bulls, 2 Aug., 1904, sired by Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam); 1 March calf sired by Royal Star (imp.). Heifer calves, 2-yr.-old heifers and young cows. Young sows ready to mate. Pigs ready to ship. Prices right. Correspondence solicited. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.



You need a HOLSTEIN BULL

to head your herd, sired by such noted sires as

Piebe De Kol," whose dam and sire's dam records average 69.3 lbs. milk, 27.31 lbs. butter in 7 days, or "Duchess Aaggie De Kol Beryl Wayne," grandson of the famous "Beryl Wayne," 93 lbs. milk in one day, 27.37 lbs. butter in 7 days, 17,175 lbs. milk in 104 months. We have 12 imported and home-bred bulls to offer of such breeding; also heifers and young cows. Just imported, 36 head in the past six months. 72 head from which to select. It will be to your interest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. Seven miles from Ingersoll.

ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

are the greatest of the breed individually, and backed by great records, viz.:

Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam average 23 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First-prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1905.

Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average 26.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 86 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also a prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Wopke Fossna, imported in dam from Holland. Sire Wopke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in Holland. Record: 17,160 lbs. milk in 336 days, 734 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat.

You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

GEO. RICE, Prop.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, Ontario.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aalgie Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ont. Agr. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

BROWN BROS., Lvn. Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.

Grove Hill Holsteins—Herd contains 55 head, a number of which are in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females.

F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P.O. and Sta., C.O.R. With Cheese at 12c. and Butter at 25c. why not

Buy a Holstein Bull

and Improve Your Dairy Herd? I have them Right in Breeding, Right in Quality, Right in Price. Order early if you want one.

G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS AND CHESTER WHITES.

Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, also some extra good young Chester White pigs, both sexes. D. G. GOODERHAM, Thornhill P.O. G. T. R. and street cars.

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM

Can now offer one young bull, born last spring, and four bull calves, born in Aug., Sept. and Oct., from select cows, and sired by the great imp. bull, Sir Alta Posch Beets. Any female in the herd can be secured at their value.

C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont.

"GUENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by distinguished breeding, are unsurpassed.

C. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and St. George.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows.

WALBURN RIVERS, Farmers, Iden's Co. Holsteins at Ridgedale—A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R. and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.

R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SHETLAND PONIES WANTED.

Can you inform me who has pure-bred Shetland ponies for sale? H. C.

Ans.—Anyone having pure-bred Shetland ponies should take note of this inquiry and advertise in "The Farmer's Advocate."

WATERPROOFING BINDER CANVAS.

How can I make the binder canvas (for conveying grain) waterproof and yet be soft and pliable? I want to buy some canvas to make coverings for my horses, as I consider them more lasting and better than those one can buy. G. B. P.

Ans.—Paint the canvas with raw linseed oil, or see answer to J. H., issue of January 18th.

REGISTERING CLYDESDALES.

I have a Clydesdale mare with four imported crosses. Is she eligible for registration in the Canadian book at Ottawa? ENQUIRER.

Ans.—Yes, if the crosses are all of registered Clydesdale stallions, and you can give satisfactory evidence of the facts, which should be stated in a letter to the Registrar, Mr. F. M. Wade, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

EXTRA TEAT.

I have a heifer calf, a week or so old, I want to raise. It has five teats. The odd one is between the other two, and will be a nuisance. Is there any way to get rid of it and not injure her as a cow? CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The odd teat will probably not develop if you don't milk it. We think there would be very little risk in clipping it off with a pair of scissors, touching the wound with diluted carbolic acid, or a little tar.

CLOVER SEED.

What is the best kind of clover seed to sow for winter feeding to cattle? Please send me the prices of seed, and where I can send and get the best kind of seed, clear of all daisy and all other seeds. S. E. M.

Ans.—Sow a mixture of 6 to 8 lbs. red clover, and about 2 lbs. alsike seed per acre. Good clover seed can be obtained from most local dealers, or may be obtained from seedsmen advertising each year in our columns. Prices fluctuate; we cannot give any better quotations than are printed from week to week in our market reports. Write to any good seedsmen for prices and samples of his best seed, and order early by sample.

HENS LAME.

Some of my hens get lame on one leg, and go around for about a month or six weeks, and appetite seems to fail. Their droppings are of a yellowish color, but they have no diarrhoea. When they first take lameness, they are in good condition, but gradually grow weaker and die. What is the matter, and what treatment should I give? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I am inclined to believe that these chickens have an epidemic, and possibly are troubled with tuberculosis. I would certainly advise "Subscriber" to have one of these birds that are sick, or probably two of them, sent to the Bacteriological Laboratory here for examination, or if he cannot do this, he might be able to examine them himself. He could see whether the liver had white spots on it, or if there were any similar spots in the lungs anywhere. The only thing to be done in cases of this kind is to isolate the sick birds. I am doubtful whether or not there is any treatment that would pay. I would suggest that the dropping-boards or where the manure falls during the night be thoroughly disinfected. Probably the best way for doing it at this season of the year would be to use one pint of crude carbolic acid to one-half bushel of air-slaked lime, stirring the acid thoroughly through the lime. Use this freely on the dropping-boards. It would not pay to spray the chickens' house, as this would cause too much moisture. It might be well to give the chickens a mild physic, using salts, either in the drinking water or in the mash, using about one tablespoonful to 25 birds once a week. If given in the water, one dessertspoonful to a gallon of water.

W. R. GRAHAM.

O. A. C., Guelph.

"Worn Out" People

—Don't neglect the first symptoms. Oftentimes the irritating cough, the insipid cold, the listless and languid feeling, are due to a weak state of the system. It is a sure sign of breakdown. Nothing else will put you right so quickly and effectively as "PSYCHINE." If you feel "worn out," it is time for a tonic, a real tonic. There is only one really good tonic. It is "PSYCHINE." Keep a bottle handy—never be without it. It tones up the system and restores your old time vitality. Ask your druggist about it.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DOLLAR—FREE TRIAL

DR. T. A. SLOUM, Limited
170 King St. W., Toronto, Canada

Farnham Oxford Downs

Won 70 Prizes in 1905.

Present offering: 50 ewes from 1 to 4 years (bred), 15 imported rams; also a number of ram and ewe lambs at reasonable prices.

HENRY ARKELL & SON
Arkell, Ont.

100 Shropshires 100 & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.

HIDES

SHEEPSKINS, FURS

Consignments Solicited. Top Prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

From the Best Breeders.

Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type.

Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type.

A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices.

Correspondence promptly answered.

R. B. Stations: W. H. ARKELL, Mildmay, G. T. R., Teeswater, C.P.R.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario

COTSWOLDS

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.

E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
 on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand
 Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.
 om

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont

IMPORTANT SALES OF PURE-BRED STOCK IN ENGLAND.

JOHN THORNTON & CO. will sell by auction on
Tuesday, March 6.—About 50 young Shorthorn cows, heifers and bulls, from His Majesty the King's herd, at Sandringham, Norfolk.
Wednesday March 21.—Mr. John Hammond's old-established entire prize herd of Red Polled cattle, at Bale, East Dereham, Norfolk.
Thursday, March 22.—About 50 head of Red Polled cattle, belonging to the Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P., at Honingham, Norwich, bred from good milking and prize strains.
Thursday, May 3.—The late Mr. Philo L. Mills' entire, extensive and celebrated herd of Shorthorns, at Ruddington, Nottingham.

Catalogues may be had of **John Thornton & Co.**, 7 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, England, who will execute commissions and attend to shipment and insurance.

W.W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.
 Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.
 Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
 Cables—Sheepcote, London.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and
 CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT,
 Myrtle Station, Ontario.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewes and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS,
 Telegraph & R.R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV-ERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

SOUTHDOWNS

For Sale: 25 ewes in lamb to the imported rams, Babraham Hodge, Pattern and Glory.

COLLIES

Puppies by imported New York Show winner, Wishaw Hero, out of noted prizewinning dams.

ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Nearly sold out. Now offer 4 good quality, medium size shearing ewes, 6 choice ewes, 3 to 6 yrs. old, Imp. and home-bred 15 real good ewe lambs; best of breeding. Young ewes, were bred to St. Louis champion ram and Altamont, a proved excellent sire. Aged ewes were bred to Fair Star Rose, the sire of more winners than any ram in America. Great bargains offered to clear out season's offerings. **JOHN CAMPBELL,** Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice ram and ewe lambs for sale; also a few aged ewes.
GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.
 Leicester Sheep—Choice ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings for sale. For particulars write to **CHAS. F. MAW,** Milton Stn. and Tel. Omagh P.O.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP DOWN

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904

**SPLENDID MUTTON
 GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT**

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,
 Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.
 Salisbury, England.

The Riby Herd and Flock of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.
Cables—DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG.

The MARHAM COTSWOLDS

Largest flock of the breed in England, numbering 1,300. Over 300 rams disposed of annually. Fifty-second annual ram letting, July 27th, 1905.

T. BROWN & SON, Marham Hall, Downham Market, Norfolk, Eng.
 Telegrams: Marham.
 Railway station: Downham, G. E. Ry.

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.**

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 3 months to 2 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call on **BERTRAM BOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The Gully P.O.**

TAMWORTHS

3 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.
Glenair Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

Large White Yorkshires

A choice lot of young boars ready for service, young sows ready to breed, and young pigs all ages; all direct from imported stock of choice quality.

H. J. DAVIS,
 Importer & Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires
C.P.R. and G.T.R. Woodstock, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

For Sale: Boars and sows, 6 weeks to 5 months old; ram and ewe lambs, of good quality; at moderate prices. Write

C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

My offering is: young stock of both sexes and all ages; bred from imp. stock and the get of imp. stock, they are true to type and first-class in every particular. Write me for what you want. **L. HOOEY, Powie's Corners P.O. Fenelon Falls Station.**

POLAND-CHINAS—Two litters farrowed Oct. 19th; ready to ship Dec. 19th. Price, \$10, registered, crated and f.o.b. here. Order early, as supply is limited.
F. S. WETHERALL, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. John Thornton & Co., of London, England, advertise in this issue several auction sales of Shorthorn and Red Polled cattle, including the disposal of the noted herd of Shorthorns belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Philo L. Mills, of Ruddington, Nottingham, fixed for May 3rd. This herd comprises high-class representatives of many choice Scotch-bred families, and should attract buyers from Canada.

Mr. Dugald Ross, Streetsville, Ont., writes: "I have made the following sales of imported Clydesdales this month: To A. S. Kent, Oakville, Ont., the two imported mares, Milly and Bet of Sandy-house, a well-matched team, with size and quality; to A. Burns, of Moose Jaw, Assa., nine head, one five-year-old stallion, and the rest fillies and mares from two years old up to five. This was a grand lot of good ones, and should make their mark in the far West. To T. H. McCauley, of Calgary, Alta., the two-year-old mare, Gloriana, by Baden Powell, dam by Macgregor, third dam by Prince of Wales 673; to Finley McRae, of Brandon, Man., the pair of year-olds, Sady Currie, by Baron's Pride, and Myrtle, by Eureka, the making of a valuable team of breeding mares; to Lee Bros., of Galt, Queen of Chapeton, a two-year-old, sire Woodend Gartley; to J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, the three-year-old Shire mare, Black Jewel, probably the best Shire mare in Canada, with the very best of breeding, and carrying foal, by Horbling Harold. Have still on hand for sale a grand lot of stallions and fillies, which I am selling at small profits. I intend bringing over another importation in March, which will be up to my last importation, and will be sold at the very lowest prices."

G. G. STEWART'S CLYDESDALES.

When in the vicinity of Howick, Que., recently, our field man dropped in on our old friend, Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, and had a look over his imported Clydesdales. Mr. Stewart is one of the oldest Clydesdale importers in the Province. His early training in the breeding, care and essential qualities of the ideal Clyde, has particularly fitted him for this work. He puts his unbounded faith especially in quality, and anyone acquainted with Mr. Stewart's past importations can testify that they have been of a very high standard, and those at present in his stables are second to none he ever imported. Although his last fall's importation is pretty well sold out, yet there are a few left that can fill the bill where size and quality are wanted. Lord Mac (12222), bred by John McNeer, Crieff, Perthshire, is a bay four-year-old, by Montrave Mac, by Macgregor, dam by Sir Everard, by the invincible Darnley. He is a beautiful-topped horse, standing on ideal underpinning, thick, smooth, and even, has a very natty, stylish way of going, and weighs about 1,900 lbs.—a rare good kind. Midas (12677) is a two-year-old, brown, got by the mighty Battle Axe, Dam by Royal Signet, grandam by Baron Teck. This colt won first at Perth as a yearling, and honorable mention as a two-year-old at same show. He is the making of a very large horse, combining size and quality, and moves remarkably well. Pride of Brechin, Vol. 27, is a bay two-year-old, one of the very thick, smooth, close-coupled, cart-horse kind, a colt full of quality from the ground up, sired by Moncrieffe Marquis, dam by Belvidere, grandam by Sir Maurice, breeding rich enough for anybody. Chief Abbot, Vol. 28, is a brown yearling, by The Dean, dam by Sir Hercules, grandam by General Neil. This youngster is a very thick, powerfully-muscled, smooth, good-acting colt, and will make something extra. In fillies, there are two yearlings, one of which is Baroness Bushby, Vol. 27, by Baron's Pride, dam by Maceachran, grandam by Prince of Fashion, great-grandam by Darnley. She is a very large, well-put-up filly, and will make a prizewinner sure. The other is a thick, smooth, close-coupled brown filly, by the great prizewinner, Prince Alexander. These make an exceptionally choice offering. Their breeding cannot be surpassed, and it is well known that Mr. Stewart sells on small profits. The farm is equipped with long-distance telephone, and lies within the limits of the village of Howick.

Boo Spavin

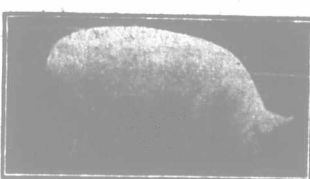
Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Gurb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to rub the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

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

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all

other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)

Large English Yorkshires & Berkshires

Present offering: A number of choice Yorkshire and Berkshire sows ready to breed; also a fine lot of fall pigs, 6 to 12 weeks old. Our stock is of the highest standard, and our shipments invariably please. We prepay express, guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices moderate. Inquiries promptly answered.

S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
 G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Have a nice lot of fall litters sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor; also a few boars and sows, six to nine months old. Can supply winners at reasonable prices.

Imp. Polgate Doctor.
DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of

YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P.O.

YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to

GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont.
 C. P. R. and G. T. R. **LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.**

Rosebank Herd of

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 6 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, Jr., Ouchibell, Ont.

Blmfield Yorkshires

Young stock, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam, and the get of imp. sire and dam, up-to-date type with plenty of bone; also one 13-months-old Shorthorn bull, dual-purpose bred. A good one. **G. B. MUMA, Ayr P.O., Ayr and Paris stations.**

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, On**